



WFP EVALUATION

Mid-term Evaluation (including annual outcome monitoring) of Outcome 2 (Sustainable Food Systems Programme), of WFP Kenya Country Strategic Plan, in arid and semi-arid areas in Kenya 2018-2023

Decentralized Evaluation Report

WFP Kenya



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

April 2022

Key personnel for the evaluation

WFP KENYA

Beatrice Mwangela, Evaluation Manager

PREPARED BY

Muriel Visser, Team Leader

Stephen Turner, Deputy Team Leader

Zoe Driscoll, Farida Hassan, Eric Kouam, Ernest Midega, Moses Mwangi, Tal Shalson, Mike Wekesa

Acknowledgements

The Evaluation Team expresses its gratitude to the Kenya WFP Country Office staff for their support to this Mid-Term Evaluation, particularly our Evaluation Manager, Beatrice Mwongela. We also thank the numerous beneficiaries, National and County Governments, United Nations partner agencies, donor partners, co-operating partners, and WFP staff, who gave their valuable time as key informants.

The Evaluation Team are grateful for the research assistance provided by Jacob Juma in facilitating and transcribing interviews. We would also like to acknowledge the work of the household survey team, supervised by Gibson Sang, Elizabeth Kingori, Kennedy Ogonji, Mary Ruth Shikuku, William Njoroge, Abdirashid Mahammed and Stanley Elain Etukon. The full team of enumerators consisted of: Huka Mary Bilacha, Mercy Owuor, Rufo Roba, Gideon Kiptoo, Daisy Chelangat Murgor, Angela Moraa Vera, Everlyne Korir, Paul Ekal Awalan, Peter Nzamba, Ivy Mwendu Maweu, Christine Wambui, Brian Muania, Regina Syombua Mutiso, Godwin Nyongesa, Irene Okoth, Amalemba Ian, Adisa Bright, Silas Ouma Otieno, Ezekiel Chebii, Williams Lemayian, Lemalasia Sapelio Peter, Lenakiyok L Gabriel, Hibak Ogle, Faiza Irshad, Sunday Sawala Demi, Abdiaziz Noor, Malyun Mohammed. Halima Abdirahman, Geoffrey Nalima, Rebeccah Akai Nakali, Meshack Rae Owi, Peter Korii, Zilpa Clare Nyamoko, Lena Gitobu Karimi, Michael Macho, Maureen Oketch, Emmaculate Bofi and Sarah Mutheu Mbevi.

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the evaluation team, and do not necessarily reflect those of the World Food Programme. Responsibility for the opinions expressed in this report rests solely with the authors. Publication of this document does not imply endorsement by WFP of the opinions expressed.

The designation employed and the presentation of material in maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	i
1. Introduction	1
1.1. EVALUATION FEATURES	1
1.2. CONTEXT	1
1.3. SUBJECT BEING EVALUATED	4
1.4. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	7
2. Evaluation findings.....	10
2.1. RELEVANCE (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 1-2)	10
2.2. COHERENCE, COORDINATION AND COMPLEMENTARITY (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 3-6)	12
2.3. EFFECTIVENESS (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 7-9).....	15
2.4. EFFICIENCY (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 10-11).....	20
2.5. IMPACT (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 12-16)	26
2.6. SUSTAINABILITY (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 17-21)	29
3. Conclusions and recommendations	32
3.1. CONCLUSIONS.....	32
3.2. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	34
Annexes	39
Annex 1. Summary Terms of Reference.....	40
Annex 2. SO2 geographic scope	63
Annex 3. SO2 operations, 2019 – 2020.....	68
Annex 4. Livelihood zones	69
Annex 5. Timeline for the MTE	75
Annex 6. Methodology: telephone survey	76
Annex 7. Theory of change	77
Annex 8. Evaluation Matrix.....	85
Annex 9. Indicators table.....	101
Annex 10. Limitations and mitigation.....	110
Annex 11. Data collection tools: online survey	112
Annex 12. Data collection tools: household survey.....	120
Annex 13. Data collection tools: Qualitative fieldwork	131
Annex 14. Online survey findings.....	145
Annex 15. Outcome monitoring results	160
Annex 16. Household survey: outcome indicators, table of results.....	174
Annex 17. Enabling environment for gender	180
Annex 18. Review of Food Safety and Quality under SO2.....	183
Annex 19. Review of nutrition-sensitive programming under SO2.....	186
Annex 20. County documentation review	191
Annex 21. SO2 performance: output monitoring	203
Annex 22. Fieldwork agenda.....	212
Annex 23. Findings conclusions and recommendations mapping.....	213
Annex 24. List of people interviewed	215

Annex 25.	List of surveyed villages.....	220
Annex 26.	Selected background characteristics of the study population	221
Annex 27.	Bibliography	222
Acronyms	231

List of tables

Table 1	Revised beneficiary targets for SO2.....	6
Table 2	SO2 resourcing, by Activity 2018-November 2021.....	6
Table 3	Sampled households by gender of the respondent and total	8
Table 4	Number of respondents reached by each of the MTE data collection methods	9
Table 5	Number of informants by County.....	9
Table 6	Cumulative budget and funding overview, SO2 2018- mid-2021.....	21
Table 7	2021 staffing levels in field offices relevant to SO2	23
Table 8	Recommendations	35
Table 9	Household survey livelihood zones	67
Table 10	Assessment of assumptions at baseline, October 2020 and November 2021.....	79
Table 11	SO2 outcome monitoring indicators, including status of collection in 2021	101
Table 12	Limitations and mitigation.....	110
Table 13	Reasons given for changes in economic situation in ASAL counties	147
Table 14	Details of county policies affecting support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties	147
Table 15	Reasons for perceiving changes in the resources available for support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties.....	149
Table 16	Number of respondents who thought that the county government is working on a strong partnership with WFP to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems.....	152
Table 17	The most important training provided by WFP to County Governments.....	155
Table 18	Type of transfer received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity, 2021.	173
Table 19	Estimated indicators (with 95% confidence interval) in the 2020 and 2021 surveys.....	174
Table 20	LHZ1: Estimated indicators (with 95% confidence interval) in the 2020 and 2021 surveys.....	175
Table 21	LGZ2: Estimated indicators (with 95% confidence interval) in the 2020 and 2021 surveys.....	176
Table 22	LGZ3: Estimated indicators (with 95% confidence interval) in the 2020 and 2021 surveys.....	178
Table 23	Summary of gender analysis conducted or planned by WFP Kenya to inform SO2.....	181
Table 24	Nutrition activities initiated in the counties where detailed qualitative fieldwork took place	187
Table 25	Food consumption score	188
Table 26	County-level documentation review – Marsabit County Template.....	194
Table 27	Kenya CSP SO2 output indicators 2018-2021, COMET	203
Table 28	Fieldwork agenda	212
Table 29	List of participants in interviews, MTE inception phase (April-May 2021).....	215
Table 30	National-Level Interviewees	215
Table 31	County-Level Interviewees	216
Table 32	Beneficiary-Level Interviewees.....	217
Table 33	Background characteristics of the study population	221

List of figures

Figure 1	SO2 resourcing, 2018 – November 2021 (USD).....	6
Figure 2	Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone and study group.....	15
Figure 3	Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone in the SO2 and LRA survey	16
Figure 4	Mean self-evaluated resiliency score for households by sex of the head of household stratified by livelihood zone	17
Figure 5	Summary of SO2 performance.....	20

Figure 6	The single biggest obstacle to WFP Kenya’s Sustainable Food Systems’ programme in achieving its overall objectives (all stakeholders)	30
Figure 7	Breakdown of online survey respondents, by county, by organisation	145
Figure 8	Sex of online survey respondents	145
Figure 9	Respondent views on changes to the economic situation in ASAL counties since September	146
Figure 10	Respondent views on changes to the economic situation in ASAL counties since September 2020, by county.....	146
Figure 11	Respondent views on whether there have been changes in policy affecting support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties	147
Figure 12	Respondent views on whether there have been changes in programmes supporting sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties	148
Figure 13	Respondent views on whether there have been changes in the resources available for support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties	149
Figure 14	Respondent views on whether there have been changes in the human resources available to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties	150
Figure 15	Respondent views on whether county government staff have better technical capacity to provide support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems	151
Figure 16	Respondent views on whether efforts to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems are better coordinated.....	151
Figure 17	Respondent views on whether the county government is working in stronger partnerships to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems	152
Figure 18	Respondent views on whether the monitoring and reporting of food security in ASAL counties have changed	153
Figure 19	Respondent views on whether the monitoring and reporting of food security in ASAL counties have changed, by organisation of respondent	153
Figure 20	Respondent views on whether collaboration between WFP and ASAL county governments has changed since September 2020	154
Figure 21	Respondent views on whether collaboration between WFP and ASAL county governments has changed since September 2020, by respondent organisation	154
Figure 22	Figure all respondents	155
Figure 23	The single biggest obstacle to WFP Kenya’s Sustainable Food Systems programme (Strategic Outcome 2) in achieving its overall objectives (all stakeholders)	157
Figure 24	The single biggest obstacle to WFP Kenya’s Sustainable Food Systems programme (Strategic Outcome 2) in achieving its overall objectives (WFP and County Government stakeholders).....	158
Figure 25	Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone and study group.....	160
Figure 26	Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by sex of household head, stratified by livelihood zone	161
Figure 27	Proportion of Food Consumption Score - protein-rich food categories by livelihood zone	161
Figure 28	Proportion of Food Consumption Score - protein-rich food categories by sex of household head, stratified by livelihood zone.....	162
Figure 29	Proportion of Food Consumption Score – Vitamin A-rich food categories by livelihood zone	163
Figure 30	Proportion of Food Consumption Score – Vitamin A-rich food categories by sex of household head, stratified by livelihood zone.....	163
Figure 31	Proportion of Food Consumption Score – iron-rich foods categories by livelihood zone.....	164
Figure 32	Proportion of Food Consumption Score – iron-rich foods categories by sex of household head, stratified by livelihood zone.....	164
Figure 33	Mean Self-Evaluated Resilience Score for household heads by livelihood zone and study group	165
Figure 34	Mean Self-Evaluated Resiliency Score for households by sex of the household head stratified by livelihood zone	166
Figure 35	Mean Coping Strategy Index - Consumption (CSI-C).....	167
Figure 36	Mean Coping Strategy Index – Consumption (CSI-C) by livelihood zone	167
Figure 37	Mean Coping Strategy Index – Consumption (CSI-C) by sex of the household head stratified by livelihood zone	168
Figure 38	Proportion of Coping Strategy Index – Livelihood (CSI-L) by livelihood zone	169
Figure 39	Proportion of Coping Strategy Index – Livelihood (CSI-L) by sex of the household head stratified by livelihood zone.....	169
Figure 40	Proportion of households directly affected by the inability to access the WFP assistance by livelihood zone	170
Figure 41	Mean number of household members directly affected by the inability to access the WFP assistance by livelihood zone.....	171

Figure 42	Proportion of households reporting that WFP and/or partners had already taken measures to resolve the problem of inability to access assistance by livelihood zone	171
Figure 43	Gender distribution of household decision making on use of food	172
Figure 44	Gender distribution of household decision making on use of cash/vouchers	172
Figure 45	Gender distribution of household decision-making on other resources and important issues	173
Figure 46	Planned Financial Allocations for County Governments towards sustainable food systems activities in 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 Annual Workplans	192
Figure 47	Planned Financial Allocations for WFP towards sustainable food systems activities in 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 Annual Workplans	193
Figure 48	Change in Planned Financial Allocation for Resilience Programming and Food Market Linkages between 2020/2021 and 2021/2022	193

List of boxes

Box 1	Current drought situation in Kenya (September 2021)	11
Box 2	Beneficiary feedback on readiness for transitioning	17
Box 3	Importance of VSLAs under SO2	18
Box 4	Feedback on food safety and quality activities from WFP and county staff	20

List of maps

Map 1	Project area by semi-arid/arid counties	63
Map 2	WFP operational map	64
Map 3	Kenya Livelihood Zones Map	65
Map 4	Household survey livelihood zones	66
Map 5	Samburu, Marsabit and Turkana livelihood map	70
Map 1	Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa and Tana River livelihood map	71
Map 2	Livelihood map including Baringo	72
Map 3	Livelihood map including Kitui and Makueni	73

Executive Summary

Introduction

- E1. This is the report of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) of Strategic Outcome 2 (Sustainable Food Systems Programme, SO2) of the World Food Programme (WFP) Kenya Country Strategic Plan (CSP), in arid and semi-arid areas in Kenya, 2018-2023. SO2 of the CSP aims to ensure that 'targeted smallholder producers and food-insecure, 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'. SO2 covers asset creation and livelihood support as well as smallholder agricultural market support activities.
- E2. The MTE covers the period from July 2018 (start of the CSP) to mid-2021. It follows a baseline survey and situational analysis undertaken at the start of the CSP in 2019, and annual outcome monitoring carried out in 2020. The overall evaluation process (baseline, outcome monitoring, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation) serves the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning. The MTE will set priorities for the remaining implementation period.

Methodology

- E3. As per the Terms of Reference (ToR), this MTE reviewed the relevance of SO2, its effectiveness, efficiency, progress towards impact, sustainability, appropriateness and connectedness. It followed a theory-driven, mixed methods approach and triangulated the evidence collected at the baseline and subsequent phases. The MTE had a strong focus on beneficiary and county perspectives. Data collection included a remotely administered household survey (1,442 responses, slightly above target); a county-level survey (53 responses, 47 percent response rate); 168 interviews; and documentation and data analysis. It interacted with a wide range of informants within WFP, the Government of Kenya, County Government officials, United Nations agencies, other multilateral and bilateral development partners, non-governmental Organisations, and beneficiaries. Limitations faced during the evaluation were primarily related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which prevented the evaluation team from conducting any in-person visits. The team mitigated these limitations using telephone interviews and administering the household survey through a call centre.

Key Findings

Relevance, coherence, coordination and complementarity

- E4. **The SO2 programme is highly relevant to the majority of rural food-insecure households in target counties and to the broader economic, social and demographic food systems contexts as well as to the reality of increasingly frequent climate shocks and stresses.** Its relevance is particularly strong given increasingly frequent climate shocks and the longer-term stress of climate change in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). However, since the most vulnerable households are not meant to be supported by the programme but by the state, the relevance of SO2 is not all-encompassing. The SO2 programme has increased emphasis on financial inclusion and on combining nutrition-sensitive interventions with market interventions, contributing to its relevance at the household and county level by combining resilience with entrepreneurial development. The gender-transformative nature of some of the SO2 programme interventions has been relevant in contributing to the empowerment of women in target counties. However, these activities have not been consistently implemented across the full range of SO2 activities and have lacked continuity, thereby reducing their relevance.
- E5. **The SO2 focus and activities are well aligned at the national and county level with Government priorities and with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).** At the national level, SO2 is aligned with agriculture and nutrition policies at the county level; the close involvement of WFP in the preparation of County Sustainable Food System Strategies (CSFSSs) has brought about strong alignment. Coherence with other relevant externally funded interventions has come about predominantly through membership of the USAID-sponsored Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG), as well as through alignment with the World Bank-funded Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP).
- E6. **Internally, coherence of the SO2 programme presents some weaknesses,** with three main reasons identified: the allocation of components of the overall programme between Activity 3 and Activity 4 is not fully logical; resourcing for the two activities has been uneven; and SO2 operations have been unduly fragmented and inadequately coordinated.

Effectiveness

- E7. At the outcome level, SO2 has not resulted in enhanced consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified foods across all livelihood zones. However, in a context of drought and declining food security in the ASAL counties food consumption scores have remained stable amongst SO2 beneficiaries, suggesting that WFP food and cash transfers are helping households to withstand the impacts of drought. As a result of implementing the SO2 programme, beneficiaries are engaging in increased livelihood activities across counties. Specifically, the Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) have been a good fallback and investment mechanism and a potential cushion against shocks.
- E8. Household capabilities to respond to shocks have not increased. Many households are currently in crisis and emergency, employing consumption and livelihood coping strategies to cope with the ongoing drought in the ASALs. The consumption of specific nutritious foods shows mixed results between livelihood zones. Under SO2, nutrition-sensitive activities are still in their infancy and coverage is still low, making it too early in the majority of counties to see changes in consumption of these targeted nutritious foods.
- E9. Benefits are clear where Activity 4 is layered on Activity 3. However, the scale and reach of implementation under Activity 4 related to market linkages, milling and fortification, post-harvest handling and storage and retail engagement have been significantly more limited than the work in Activity 3.
- E10. Efforts by WFP to support the enabling environment for resilience at county level have been a success, with counties taking increasing ownership of sustainable food systems activities. However, some areas of work need further progress – such as youth engagement.

Progress towards impact

- E11. There are preliminary and tentative indications of positive changes in the livelihoods of ASAL residents, with irrigation emerging as a key driver. Evidence of livelihood changes includes increased physical human and financial capital of some smallholder farmers. There has been some impact on nutrition and on food safety and quality, as well as awareness on aflatoxin, but progress is still limited.
- E12. Women are participating more actively in agricultural entrepreneurship and access to resources and assets for women is improving. Several activities are found to be gender-transformative such as beekeeping, VSLAs and vegetable and orange-fleshed sweet potato production. However, progress is far from complete, with the target of 50 percent of women participating in decision-making entities yet to be achieved. Participation of youth is emerging but it is too early to assess results. Significant challenges are noted in terms of participation in value chains.

Efficiency

- E13. The strategic efficiency of implementing the SO2 programme has been good. Strengthening the capacities of County Governments has been more challenging and complex than envisioned. But WFP has gained respect of government and partners, and has developed a clear comparative advantage through its work at county level. At the SO2 implementation mid-point, the viability of transitioning remains to be demonstrated. A range of external events affected coordination, implementation and monitoring, and in some cases affected the level of resources for SO2 related activities. Internally, efficiency can still be significantly improved with efficient decision making for timely delivery of inputs and stronger results.

Sustainability

- E14. Significant policy and programming work has been delivered by WFP at county level. However, progress towards sustainability is fragile at the MTE point. While the policy framework that supports livelihood resilience and sustainable, inclusive food systems is largely in place and appropriate, there are clear challenges to implementing it. The intended sustainable results of the SO2 programme in target livelihoods are taking longer to emerge than anticipated. Sustainable implementation through national and County Governments is not yet assured, with the availability of county staff to implement the programme, and the availability of funding, identified as the biggest obstacles.

Unplanned outcomes

- E15. Unintended positive outcomes include: i) adoption of SO2 alternative livelihood activities by development partners; ii) revival of the 4K clubs in schools, helping to stimulate the interest of youth in agriculture; iii) community members who were previously engaged in cattle rustling turning to agricultural production; iv) women fully embracing farming and encouraging others to do so; and v) youth abandoning drug and substance abuse as a result of being engaged in project activities.

Overall Conclusions

- E16. Kenya has made commendable progress with the SO2 programme. However, the developmental challenges of SO2 remain complex, heightened by external factors such as drought and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- E17. WFP is being viewed as a respected pioneer for its focus and efforts on the challenges facing the ASAL and on working to enhance and support CG capacity and delivery. However, SO2 planning was unrealistic. It took two years of planning and initial capacity strengthening with CGs for full scale implementation, guided by CSFSSs.
- E18. Indicators of sustainable livelihoods in the ASALs have remained stable but are not yet showing anticipated aggregate improvement. WFP plans for transitioning large numbers of beneficiaries by April 2022 may be unrealistic. Given that external climate stressors are likely to persist, this strongly suggests that direct transfers should be continued for the large majority of beneficiaries until the end of the current CSP period, and potentially beyond. Transitioning will need to be carefully monitored and supported.
- E19. Promising implementation strategies are emerging; it will be important to sustain these. VSLAs and related table banking initiatives are proving a reliable mechanism for strengthening local food systems and making livelihoods more climate-resilient. The Farmer Service Centre concept of small-scale private enterprise developing agricultural extension, input and marketing services is proving effective, although still on a small scale.
- E20. A range of broader, non-governmental implementation opportunities exist for the second half of the SO2 programme: combining the CG focus and expanding interventions through private and community sectors. It will also be essential to accelerate the gender and youth objectives of the programme. While some gender-transformative results are emerging, the scale and focus of this work is constrained by incomplete mainstreaming and resourcing of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEEW) and by the incipient nature and small scale of youth activities.
- E21. The two SO2 activities need to be streamlined to be more efficient and effective focused at the county level with adequate human resources. The focus needs to be on stronger learning, more rapid decision-making and coherent responses.
- E22. External coherence is satisfactory, but needs strengthening. Challenges to internal coherence reflect the scope of engagement, with WFP interventions ranging across many elements of ASAL food systems. This is reflected in the fragmentation and the small scale of work in Activity 4. WFP Kenya needs to evaluate whether the next CSP should commit to work this widely across food systems.

Recommendations

- E23. In light of findings and conclusions the evaluation makes the following recommendations.
- Recommendation 1: Intensify the focus of the SO2 programme on climate resilience as the key characteristic for sustainability and sustainable food systems towards which the programme is working.
 - Recommendation 2: Intensify and broaden partnership strategies to achieve SO2.
 - Recommendation 3: Intensify efforts to advocate for increased and stable resourcing to CGs for implementation of their CSFSSs.
 - Recommendation 4: Strengthen the integration of efforts and work streams across the SO2 programme, maximising focus and not embarking on any further pilots during this CSP.
 - Recommendation 5: Adopt innovative strategies to maximise quality technical services at county and local levels.
 - Recommendation 6: Promote and where possible provide meaningful ongoing support to ensure the food security of communities and households that no longer receive direct transfers.
 - Recommendation 7: Recommit to close work by SO2 and SO3 teams with CGs, to ensure that no one is left behind in Activity 3 target communities, and that vulnerable and marginalised households are adequately supported by social safety nets.
 - Recommendation 8: Strengthen focus on gender at all levels of SO2 programme planning, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring adequate resources are allocated to SO2 gender priorities.
 - Recommendation 9: Reappraise SO2 programmes with a focus on youth, to make them more effective.

1. Introduction

1. This Report concerns the Mid-term Evaluation (including annual outcome monitoring) of Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2) (Sustainable Food Systems Programme), of the World Food Programme Kenya Country Strategic Plan, in arid and semi-arid areas. Strategic Outcome 2 of the CSP (2018-2023) aims at ensuring that the 'Targeted smallholder producers and food-insecure, 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'.

1.1. EVALUATION FEATURES

2. This evaluation is commissioned by the WFP Kenya Country Office (CO) and covers the period from June 2018 (start of the CSP) through to July 2021. The MTE falls under a contract that Mokoro holds with WFP Kenya to carry out real-time monitoring and evaluation of the programme. In addition to the MTE the contract includes a baseline survey and situational analysis¹ which took place at the start of the CSP in 2019, annual outcome monitoring in 2020² and 2022, and a final evaluation in 2023. An inception report for the full period from March 2019 to June 2023 was drafted at Baseline (Visser et al., 2019a) and was updated with an Inception Report produced specifically for the MTE with some necessary updates and adaptations.

3. The MTE Inception phase took place remotely in April and May 2021 and integrated learning from the baseline and outcome monitoring exercises in refining the methodology and data collection tools. The main methodological change from the baseline was the adaptation of the data collection to the COVID-19 context. Thus, all data collection was done remotely, as in 2020. The household survey was administered through a call centre and was therefore limited to significantly fewer indicators than were collected for the baseline.

4. The evaluation (baseline, outcome monitoring, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation) serves the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning, as follows:

- **Accountability:** The evaluation assesses and reports on the performance and results of WFP Kenya CSP SO2, to present quality and credible evidence of outcomes and progress toward impact.
- **Learning:** The outcome monitoring, and, in particular, the evaluations (mid-term and endline) will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or not to draw lessons and derive good practices, in order to provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making. The report of this evaluation will feed into a broader process of learning and reflection by the CO which includes the Mid-Term Review of the CSP and the forthcoming formulation process for the new CSP (2023-2028).

5. Gender perspectives and considerations have been mainstreamed through all stages of the evaluation, as elaborated in the methodology (Section 1.4 below)

6. The main data collection phase took place between late June and the end of October 2021, a period that was necessarily longer due to remote data collection. It covered: national, county and beneficiary (remote) interviews; a household survey repeating the exercise done at Baseline but with a smaller set of indicators; a county-level survey to gauge perceptions of progress and changes at county level; and analysis of WFP and county-level data and documentation. A team workshop at the end of data collection allowed for sharing of findings and deliberation on the main conclusions and recommendations. A full timeline for the evaluation, and overview of the fieldwork schedule can be found in Annex 5 and Annex 21.

7. The MTE was carried out by the same core team that conducted the 2020 annual monitoring and baseline exercises and supplemented expertise on nutrition, food safety and market analysis. Preliminary findings from the MTE national interviews undertaken in June and July fed into the Mid-Term Review of the CSP, which was conducted by a Mokoro team but under a separate contract.

8. The expected users for this Inception Report are the WFP Kenya country office and its partners in decision-making and implementation which include the Government of Kenya (GOK) and related departments, and the County Governments (CGs) which WFP works with on SO2 activities. The WFP Regional Bureau (RB) will use the findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support and oversight, and to share with other WFP programmes. WFP Headquarters (HQ) may use the findings for wider organizational learning and accountability, and the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV) may use them to feed into evaluation syntheses and for reporting to the Executive Board.

1.2. CONTEXT

9. **Overarching policies and priorities:** Kenya's long-term development goals are set out in Vision 2030, launched in 2008, which aims to guide Kenya's transformation into a newly industrialising, middle-income country (GOK, 2007). The Vision is being implemented through successive five-year plans. The current Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) for 2018-2022 (GOK, 2018a) prioritizes implementation of the Big Four Agenda. One of the four priorities focuses on enhancing Food and Nutrition Security.

¹ At Baseline, an inception report was finalized on 3 July 2019 and the final baseline report was approved on 19 November 2019.

² Under Outcome Monitoring 2020, a methodology note was produced to guide the annual process (finalized on 8 September 2020) and the final Outcome Monitoring report was approved on 8 January 2021).

10. In 2010 a national referendum approved a new Constitution, which instituted a devolved system of government (GOK, 2010). Kenya's devolution seeks to bring resources and services closer to remote regions; however, capacity and resource gaps at county level and delays in receiving funds from the national government have been key challenges. In the financial year 2019-2020, disagreement between the Senate and the National Assembly on division of revenue led to heavily delayed disbursement of funds to the counties.³ This challenge was noted in the 2019 SO2 baseline report (Visser et al., 2019b: 57) and continued in the financial year 2020-2021 (Visser et al., 2020), when disagreements between the Council of (County) Governors and the national Treasury lasted for many months after the start of the financial year, leaving CGs without funding from Nairobi while negotiations continued.

11. Gender equality is a key provision in the 2010 Constitution, marking a significant development for women's empowerment and equal status in Kenya. Chapter 4 of the Constitution (the 'Bill of Rights') enshrines protection of human rights in law for all persons, and Article 27.3 makes explicit women's equal status with men, including 'equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres'. Gender equity in terms of power and resource distribution is also a core component of Vision 2030, with equality of citizens outlined as a guiding principle with no discrimination on the grounds of gender. The National Policy on Gender and Development (GOK, 2019c) was approved in October 2019.

12. Kenya, being a member of the United Nations, participated at national, regional and global levels in the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda. Since adoption of the Agenda 2030, the Government of Kenya, non-state actors and development partners have committed to its implementation. Of particular relevance to SO2 and to WFP more broadly is SDG2 to 'End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture', as well as SDG17 'to 'Strengthen Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development' (GoK, 2017).

13. Economy and poverty: Kenya has experienced significant economic growth in recent years and in 2014 was classified as a Lower Middle-Income Country (World Bank, 2014). The economy has benefitted from low oil prices, an upturn in the tourism sector, strong remittance inflows and state-run infrastructure projects (World Bank, 2021a). Despite strong economic growth in recent years, Kenya ranks 143rd out of 189 countries on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (UNDP, 2020a). Whilst Kenya has seen significant economic growth, around 40 percent of the population in 2019 were classified as jobless. Of those unemployed approximately 85 percent were unemployed youth (aged 18-35) (KNBS, 2018). The COVID-19 shock has hit Kenya's economy hard through supply and demand shocks on both the external and domestic fronts and caused activity to slow sharply in 2020 (real gross domestic product is estimated to have contracted by 0.3 percent in 2020 (World Bank, 2021b).

14. Between 2005 and 2015 the poverty headcount ratio (using national poverty lines) fell from 46.8 percent to 36.1 percent (World Bank, 2021b), representing a significant fall after decades of relatively unchanged poverty levels. Despite this fall, gender inequality has recently risen, with Kenya ranking 143rd out of 189 countries on the Gender Inequality Index; down 17 places from 2019 (UNDP, 2020b). Around 36 percent of the population in 2021 were classified as jobless. Of those unemployed approximately 63 percent were unemployed youth (aged 15-34) (KNBS, 2021). With youth comprising nearly 75 percent of Kenya's population the challenge remains to harness human capital more effectively (World Bank, 2021a). In 2019 the GOK released its Youth Development Policy which prioritises the creation of income generating opportunities for all youth⁴, with an emphasis on the digital economy (GOK, 2019d).

15. Food and nutrition security: Food security in Kenya continues to be a challenge due to many factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic, desert locust invasions, conflict and insecurity, rapid population growth, climate change, stagnating agricultural production and inefficient food systems (including limited storage capacity and a need to strengthen food safety and quality). All these factors contribute to high food prices, insufficient market supply, particularly for fresh foods, and lower incomes for producers.

16. Women are adversely affected by issues related to food insecurity, with greater vulnerability to the impacts of drought and poverty. Around 76 percent of women are employed in agriculture in Kenya (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD, 2018), and women constitute most of the agricultural labour force, yet they have limited control over resources. Women spend on average more hours working per day on farm labour than men, and have more responsibilities collecting water and firewood, as well as producing food for the household. However, they have limited decision-making powers and ownership rights, including land (with only 1 percent of agricultural land in Kenya owned by women (WFP, 2015). Similarly, issues relating to food security also impact people living with disability (PLD), who face the double burden of malnutrition and social exclusion (Chege et al., 2019).

17. Kenya faces a triple burden of malnutrition, which includes overnutrition and undernutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies. However, it has made substantive strides in reducing the prevalence of stunting nationally, from 35 percent in 2008 (KNBS, 2010) to 26 percent in 2014 (KNBS, 2015). According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) for Acute Malnutrition (IPC-AMN), the nutrition situation in Kenya in February 2021 remained similar across arid counties compared to the August 2020 analysis. However, the nutrition situation was critical across the ASAL counties of Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo, Samburu, Turkana, and specific sub-counties of Marsabit and Baringo. The main driver of acute malnutrition was poor diet with reduced milk production and consumption, the main diet for children in arid areas (GOK, 2021a). Access to nutritious food remains a challenge for many, especially in arid and semi-arid regions. Kenya's Integrated Household Budget Survey (KNBS, 2015) highlighted that 17m (47%) of Kenyans could not afford to buy the calories needed to meet their nutritional requirements.

³ Disagreement between the Senate and the National Assembly meant that county activities for the first quarter of 2019-2020 (July-September 2019) were delayed. The disagreement concluded on 18 September 2019 when the County Allocation of Revenue Act was passed.

⁴ The Policy defines 'youth' as a person aged 18 years and who has not reached the age of 35 years.

18. To achieve progress in modernising agriculture in Kenya, the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019-2029 (GOK, 2019a) sets three anchors to drive the transformation: increase small-scale farmer, pastoralist and fisherfolk incomes; increase agricultural output and value-added; and boost household food resilience. Special attention is given to the ASAL counties to boost household food resilience. CGs, in their constitutional mandate of implementing agricultural policies, are required to domesticate the ASTGS to their county context. Varying progress has been made in the domestication of the ASTGS at the county level (Tödting et al, 2018).

19. The National Food Security and Nutrition Policy (FSNP), 2011, aims to ensure that all Kenyans have access to enough safe and high-quality food and water to ensure optimal health (GOK, 2011b). The FSNP has its own Implementation Framework (2017-2022) that sets out key interventions to be implemented to achieve food and nutrition security in Kenya. The Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP), 2018-2022 outlines a multi-faceted approach to managing the root causes of malnutrition (GOK, 2018c). It was launched alongside a series of supporting strategies, designed to help the KNAP achieve its aims, including the Kenya Agri-Nutrition Strategy 2020-2024, which focuses on securing access to safe, diverse and nutritious food, by strengthening the national food chain and community production (GOK, 2020a). Counties have developed County Nutrition Action Plans (CNAPs), which are aligned to the KNAP, and which identify the nutrition priorities of the respective counties.

20. **Climate change and vulnerability:** The climate varies between coastal, interior, and highland regions in Kenya. Over 80 percent of Kenya is classed as ASALs and approximately 38 percent of Kenya's population live within the country's arid and semi-arid lands (IFAD, 2018), which have the highest incidence of poverty and food insecurity. Kenya is highly susceptible to climate-related shocks and has been listed as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world (German Watch, 2021). Average temperatures have increased by 1°C since 1960 and changes in rainfall patterns have been observed, which have become increasingly unreliable during March–April and heavier during the short rains (October–December). Climatic changes are expected to continue to affect Kenya, with temperatures expected to rise alongside a decrease in mean annual rainfall. In the ASALs, observed temperature trends indicate significant warming (Njoka et al, 2016). Low levels of human development and high levels of poverty mean that climate shocks and stresses normally have greater consequences in the ASAL areas, including acute food shortages. Furthermore, local environmental degradation due to unsustainable practices, such as deforestation for charcoal and overgrazing, further exacerbate the fragile situation (Njoka et al, 2016).

21. Over the course of the CSP, Kenya has been hit by recurring droughts. In 2019, the long rains season was characterised by below-average, delayed start and poor performance, especially in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas (GOK, 2019b), which led to below average or failed crop production. An assessment in June/July 2019 showed that 2.6 million people were experiencing crisis or worse outcomes, including some households that were likely in emergency in Turkana, Marsabit, Isiolo, Mandera, Tana River, Garissa, Wajir, and Baringo. This represented a 60 percent increase food insecure populations since May 2019 (FEWSNET, 2019). In 2020 rainfall was favourable, and in some cases excessive, during the short rains of late 2019 and the long rains of March – May 2020. The short rains continued into January and February 2020, and for the ASALs the long rains slightly exceeded average levels of precipitation.

22. 100,000 people in 29 counties were affected by flooding (WFP, 2020b). In addition, swarms of desert locusts that have affected wide areas of north-east Africa and south-west Asia in 2019-20 infested parts of 39 of Kenya's 47 counties in March: the worst attack in 70 years. Swarms were still being reported in Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu and West Pokot counties in September (Herbling, 2020). Rainfall between October to December 2020 was varied, and was followed by another below-average long rain season between March and May 2021. In September 2021 it was estimated that 2 million people were already experiencing food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) and numbers are expected to continue rising.⁵ In recognition of the deteriorating situation, the President of Kenya announced that drought was a national emergency in early September 2021, and a Kenya Drought Flash Appeal was launched to mobilize US\$139.5 million to deliver relief to 1.3 million people whose lives have been hit hardest by the crisis.⁶

23. Along with drought, Kenya has faced other shocks during the period of CSP implementation. As of 11 November 2021, there had been 254,057 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Kenya, and 5,314 COVID-19-related deaths (WHO, 2021). COVID-19 has had significant consequences and Kenyans remain subject to “below-normal labor opportunities [which] are constraining poor urban household incomes and food access” (FEWSNET, 2021). The compounding effects of COVID-19 have contributed to growing food insecurity in the ASAL areas (IPC, 2021). A study by Pinchoff et al, 2021, demonstrates the disparate impact of COVID-19 and of the policies that have been put in place to mitigate the effects. Women were shown to be more likely to skip meals and completely lose their income during the pandemic, compared to men. The lockdown measures imposed in Kenya also increased gender-based violence, and in April 2020 the Kenyan National Council on the Administration of Justice issued a statement outlining the significant spike in sexual offences in many parts of the country (NCAJ, 2020).

24. In 2018, in a bid to address inequalities and vulnerabilities in the ASAL region, the government established the Ministry of Devolution and ASAL, housing The State Department for ASALs, which has the mandate to formulate and implement policies and strategies that fast-track development of ASAL areas and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities. In September 2021, The State department for ASALs was transferred to the Ministry of Public Service & Gender (renamed as Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs & Special Programmes). The strategic plan for 2018-2022 for the Ministry (GOK, 2018c) aims to build resilience to strengthen the Ending Drought Emergencies interventions at national and county level. The Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Initiative (GOK, 2015b) is an approach by the government that recognises that droughts cause emergencies because Organisations needed to support drought-prone areas are often weak.

25. Kenya's plans for addressing climate change are also elaborated in the 2016 Climate Change Act and Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which establishes adaptation as Kenya's priority response to climate change and sets a goal of mainstreaming adaptation actions in the five-year development plans of Vision 2030. The National Climate Change Action

⁵ <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenyan-asal-counties-face-looming-disaster-drought-intensifies>, accessed 07 November 2021.

⁶ <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-drought-time-act-now-un-resident-coordinator>, accessed 07 November 2021.

Plan (NCCAP) sets out priority actions for each five-year period. The current NCCAP (2018-2022) describes the short, medium and long-term actions counties can adopt to support adaptation. Climate change financing in Kenya is mobilised and managed by a climate financing unit within the National Treasury and the National Treasury is responsible for the implementation and coordination of the Government-Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Programme (G-FLLoCA) for which WFP has become a partner in 2021⁷.

26. Development assistance and interventions: Kenya's growing Gross National Income (GNI) has reduced the relative importance of official development assistance (ODA), from 5.3 percent net ODA/GNI in 2012 to 3.5 percent in 2019 (OECD, 2021). In 2019, Kenya's net ODA totalled USD 3,251.8m. In 2018-2019 the most significant providers of gross ODA to Kenya were the World Bank (USD 1,128m), the United States (USD 762m) and Japan (USD 257m) (OECD, 2021). The Kenya United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 articulates the commitment of the United Nations (UN) to support the people of Kenya in realizing their development agenda. The UNDAF has three Strategic Priority Areas that are aligned to the three MTP III Pillars (Political, Social and Economic) of the Government's Vision 2030. The successor United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is currently under preparation in Kenya.

1.3. SUBJECT BEING EVALUATED

27. WFP Kenya's CSP for 2018–2023 was approved on 22 June 2018 by the WFP Executive Board and aims "to accelerate its shift from direct provision of transfers and services to the strengthening of national systems and capacities to deliver food and nutrition security" (WFP, 2018a). A specific focus of WFP work is given more efficient refugee interventions, building national capacities and systems for social protection, providing direct relief assistance, and increasing resilience by focusing on food systems. The CSP consists of four closely linked strategic outcomes:

- SO1: 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 food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
- SO2: Targeted smallholder producers and food-insecure, 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.
- SO3: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023.
- SO4: 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.

28. SO2 of the CSP aims at ensuring that the 'Targeted smallholder producers and food-insecure, 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'. The period for SO2 is concurrent with the CSP (from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2023). However, it includes some activities that are being continued from previous WFP operations, while others are newly initiated, and it is likely that some will continue beyond June 2023. A detailed overview of SO2 was presented in the baseline report (Visser et al., 2019a). In the CSP, gender is a goal in itself and is also an area of cross-cutting focus.

29. SO2 builds on decades of WFP experience in livelihood interventions and agricultural market support. Since 2009, WFP has provided support for Asset Creation in the ASALs of Kenya under three successive Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs). However, SO2 goes beyond the traditional model of asset creation and has a broader focus on food systems, using livelihood and asset creation activities as platforms for layering new technologies for climate change, attracting young women and men into agribusiness. These include specific strategies for making the agricultural sector more attractive to youth, and supporting traders and retailers to enhance their efficiency in supply chains, with the ultimate objective of improving resilience and market access at national and county levels. A strategic choice was made at CSP design to focus asset creation on mega assets (e.g. large scale water pans⁸ and irrigation) given that experience has shown these are more likely to bring about significant changes in people's lives.

30. Activity 3 and Activity 4 of the CSP: SO2 consists of two key CSP activities. Activity 3 aims to 'create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households' through cash or food transfers to meet seasonal food gaps while mobilising communities to create climate-resilient assets for increasing production and diversifying livelihoods. This support includes new technologies for soil and water conservation, broader natural resource management, livelihood diversification, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, agribusiness and access to financial services including micro-insurance products, ensuring equitable participation and benefits for women and men thereby reducing gender inequalities and ensuring protection of the beneficiaries.

31. Activity 4 aims to 'facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers', as well as to public and private commodity markets, including national school meal programmes and WFP procurement activities. In practice, the link is made through the principle of sequencing, where Activity 3 lays the foundation for increased production that Activity 4 can build on. This is an important assumption that is captured in the Theory of Change (ToC) (see Annex 7). As part of Activity 4, WFP seeks opportunities to support value addition through processing and local fortification and relevant institutions are supported in the development of food safety and quality assurance systems.

⁷ <https://www.wfp.org/news/national-treasury-wfp-partner-boost-climate-action-kenya>

⁸ The Implementation Plan for SO2 sets out that water harvesting and storage structures will be built with a capacity of not less than 70,000 m³.

The programme seeks to enhance the capacity of food producers and retailers to ensure quality, as well as to work with National and County Governments to enforce regulations.

32. Layering: A phased layering of activities is planned for SO2, with the integration of Activity 3 and Activity 4 to ensure that beneficiaries receive a comprehensive package of support to help the most vulnerable progress from extreme poverty towards resilience capacity so that they no longer depend entirely on transfers from WFP. The extent of layering in practice is determined by donor funding and preferences (CSP funding is provided mostly at activity level by donors, with a significantly lower budget for Activity 4 compared to Activity 3 (see paragraph 37 below).

33. Beneficiary categories: For the purposes of programming and implementation, SO2 beneficiaries have been divided into Category 1 and Category 2. The first category includes beneficiaries with potential for livelihood interventions but with a major food gap. These beneficiaries are supported through seasonal transfers while in parallel receiving support to initiate or set up livelihood projects. Members of the second category of beneficiaries are still food insecure but have lower levels of food gaps. These beneficiaries will receive only technical support, supplemented by selected farm and technical inputs; Category 2 beneficiaries do not receive the seasonal food transfers that Category 1 beneficiaries receive. The CSP assumption is that the most vulnerable in the communities will be linked to social protection programmes, where possible, and will not benefit from WFP support.

34. Transitioning: Under SO2 WFP assumes that communities will progress from food insecurity to subsistence (no food gaps), to market-oriented food production, and finally to being commercial farmers/households. In this progression, WFP will support households up to subsistence and market-oriented production levels, implying that in time Category 1 beneficiaries will transition to Category 2. An important element of SO2 strategy and implementation in 2021 has been finalising a transition strategy and it is expected that the first beneficiaries will transition from Category 1 to Category 2 in 2021, although this will vary between counties. A three-step process is outlined for deciding community eligibility for transitioning. Firstly, a geographical assessment carried out by county and WFP to identify less food insecure areas and therefore areas that have higher probability of transition. Secondly, a community led mapping of eligible households for transition that aims to identify groups with 70 to 80 percent of households eligible to transition. Finally, a validation process is led by the CG (WFP, 2020c). The Field Offices are at different levels of the transition phase because of delays in consultation between CGs due to COVID-19.

35. Geographic focus: The focus for SO2 over the five years was initially on 14 ASAL counties, including nine arid and five semi-arid counties (see Map 1 in Annex 2). A three-tier geographical prioritisation – based on the prevalence of chronic food insecurity and opportunities for strategic partnerships – has been applied at the county level, and has resulted in the following categorization:

- Priority 1 counties – a total of nine, mainly arid, counties – receive a comprehensive package (Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, and Wajir). Because of funding limitations to meet a comprehensive package of support to these Priority 1 counties, prioritisation criteria for funding have been drawn up by WFP. These include: food insecurity levels in the counties; the interest of the counties in Asset Creation activities, as articulated in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), their County Food Systems Strategies, and the County Capacity Needs Mapping Reports; the opportunities for strategic partnership for synergy with related resilience building and food security interventions; the potential for synergy and linkage to other WFP support programmes, such as the refugee programme and Insurance for Assets Programme (R4); and the security situation of the county.
- Priority 2 counties receive a customised package of support which matches priorities and resources. Transfers (food/cash) and asset creation activities are not supported in these counties of which there are three (Makueni, Kitui, and Taita Taveta) due to funding constraints but the focus is on R4, financial inclusion, youth programming and capacity support to the county governments.
- The remaining counties only include Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA)⁹ activities.

36. The breakdown of planned support for each of the counties in 2019 and 2020, is illustrated in Annex 3 which also provides further details on the thematic areas under SO2.

37. Resource requirements and funding situation: The WFP Kenya CSP has gone through a series of budget revisions. At baseline, the budget for the CSP 2018-2023 was USD 995 million. However, the budget is now USD 1,094.4 million¹⁰ and, to date, 45.9 percent of these funds have been provided¹¹. Of note for SO2 is Budget Revision 4 (WFP, 2020f). It saw a reduction in overall requirements for SO2, noting that WFP has not been able to provide transfers to beneficiaries in semi-arid counties since the outset of the CSP due to resourcing challenges, and recognising a need for the reprioritisation of beneficiaries living in arid areas for transfers. As foreseen (subject to cash resource availability), there was also a further transition from in-kind transfers to cash-based transfers in line with the Kenyan national policy (GOK, 2011b)¹². The budget revision also notes that direct provision of micro-nutrient powders has been suspended due to lack of resources, and beneficiary numbers have been increased for the R4 component due to the increased demand for access to financial services from the Ministry of Agriculture. The budget for the Farm to Market Alliance component of Activity 4 was also reduced in line with a new multi-year strategy developed in 2020. The changes in total direct beneficiaries planned for SO2 following this revision are shown in Table 1 below. In 2021, the implementation plan budget for Activity 3 and 4 was USD 44.3 million, which

⁹ FtMA is not included in the scope of this evaluation.

¹⁰ Budget Revision 06, October 2021.

¹¹ Resource situation 15.11.21

¹² The Social Protection policy for Kenya is in the process of being updated.

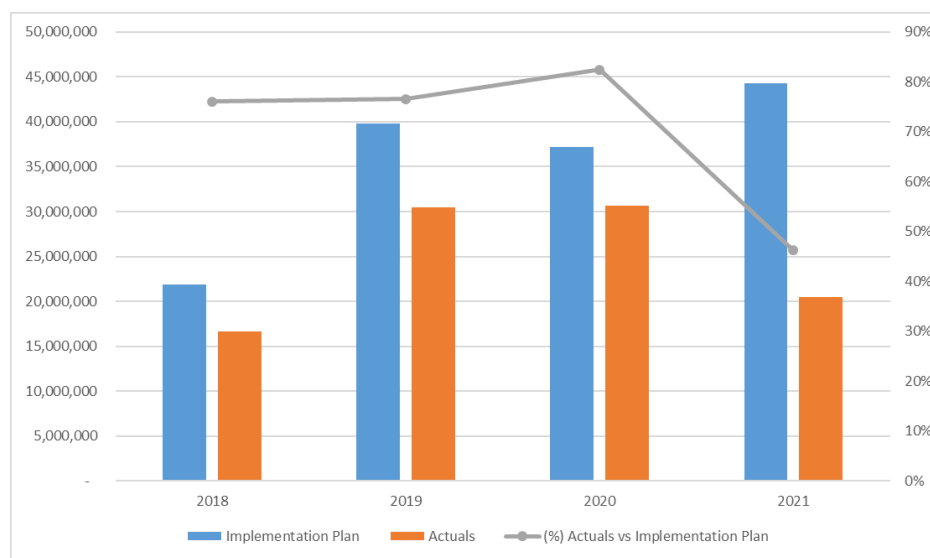
to date (November 2021) has been 46 percent funded¹³. Between 2018 and November 2021, 69 percent of the implementation has been funded. The percentage of the implementation plan that has been funded each year under SO2 is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

Table 1 Revised beneficiary targets for SO2

	Current	Revised
Women	170,382	73,724
Men	133,344	36,686
Girls	214,833	158,709
Boys	222,241	159,881
Total	740,800	429,000

Source: WFP Kenya Budget Revision

Figure 1 SO2 resourcing, 2018 – November 2021 (USD)



Source: WFP Kenya data; Implementation Plans are done on an annual basis; 2021 data up to 22 November 2021

38. Under the CSP, WFP aimed to secure flexible multi-year funding to achieve its outcomes. Funding for SO2 is sought at the outcome level, rather than at the activity level, reflecting the need to achieve the full range of integrated outputs from the range of engagements of Activity 3 and Activity 4 in order to deliver the expected strategic results, and reflecting also the logic of the CSP process. However, in practice, much of the funding that is provided by donors has been tagged at activity level, in a trend that contradicts the logic of the CSP and the design of SO2.

Table 2 SO2 resourcing, by Activity 2018-November 2021

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Actuals	(%) Actuals vs Implementation Plan
Activity 3	188,404,245	126,738,247	89,330,446	70%
Activity 4	24,403,397	16,440,071	8,901,623	54%

Source: WFP Kenya data, 22 November 2021

39. WFP Kenya's primary donor under the CSP, the United States of America (USA) (providing 53.1 percent of funding to the CSP) is also the main donor for SO2, with funding focused under Activity 3. Between 2018 and 2020, 78 percent of the funding for activity 3 was from the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) of USAID. Other donors to Activity 3 include Canada, Germany, Japan, Korea and Sweden. Under Activity 4 the funding to date has been through BMZ, the EU, Japan Table for Two (TfT), and China via the South-to-South Triangular Cooperation (China SSTC). In 2019, Activity 4 received funding from China via the South-to-South Triangular Cooperation (China SSTC) for training in grain milling and fortification, post-harvest handling and storage. Activity 4 also received funding from Japan TfT in support of Post-harvest Loss (PHL) Management and Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) at School Levels with activities in Kisumu, Homa Bay and Kitui (non-priority counties). WFP intends to diversify its traditional donor base, including through new partnerships with the Government, individual fundraising and contributions from emerging donors, foundations, development banks and the private sector (WFP, 2018a).

40. Funding towards Activity 4 has been more challenging, as reflected in allocated resources to the Activity (see Table 2 above), and this has meant that the focus has been on pilot initiatives, rather than going to scale across all ASAL counties. However, recent commitments and contributions from the MasterCard Foundation and Norad towards Activity 4 (including

¹³ This percentage does not represent funds that have been secured but that have not yet been received. Therefore this is an under-representation of the percentage funded in 2021.

FtMA) will substantially increase the funding under Activity 4. In 2022 USD 4.7 million has been committed to Activity 4, compared to USD 1.3 million committed to Activity 4 in 2020.

1.4. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

41. The monitoring and evaluation of SO2 uses a theory-based design. A full theory of change (ToC) for the intervention, developed at Baseline, identifies pathways of change for each area that the intervention seeks to influence (see Annex 7 for the full ToC) together with underlying assumptions. The extent to which these assumptions held true was reviewed as part of the 2020 outcome monitoring exercise and as part of this MTE (see Annex 7; Table 10). The ToC pathways of change and underlying assumptions were fed into an evaluation matrix capturing the main evaluation questions, corresponding evaluation criteria, as well as the sub-questions that guided the evaluation (see Annex 8 for the Evaluation Matrix). The matrix also informed the identification of a table of indicators to be followed over time. These include indicators from the WFP corporate Common Results Framework (CRF) and additional indicators which have been drawn from the SO2 ToC. During the preparatory phase for the mid-term evaluation, this table of indicators was reviewed, to ensure full alignment with changes in the CRF¹⁴ and lessons learnt during the baseline and the 2020 outcome monitoring (see Annex 9 for a table of indicators).

42. The methodology for this mid-term evaluation has thus followed the path mapped out for it in the 2018 TOR and the 2019 overall inception report, which was the foundation for the 2021 MTE inception report. Since then, the OECD Development Assistance Committee has published revised definitions of the standard evaluation criteria. Of particular relevance to SO2 monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is the adjusted interpretation of effectiveness as being “the extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results, including any differential results across groups... effectiveness should analyse progress towards objectives along the results chain/causal pathway. In contrast to impact, which looks at higher-order effects and broader changes to which an intervention may be contributing, effectiveness is concerned with more closely attributable results...we add ‘results’ and ‘differential results’ to open the door to asking important questions about the distribution of results across different groups, and to look beyond intended objectives.”¹⁵ Further M&E of SO2, 2021-2023, might be well served by an explicit adjustment of the methodology to reflect these revised interpretations. For the time being, this MTE has retained the approaches that were developed and approved previously.

43. As in preceding phases, a mixed-methods approach – that applies quantitative and qualitative investigation techniques and fully triangulates the evidence – has been adopted for the MTE. This includes: quantitative data collection in sampled households to collect outcome indicator data; qualitative data collection through key informant interviews and group discussions with stakeholders as per the stakeholder analysis carried out at baseline (including GOK staff at national and county levels; implementing partners; WFP staff in relevant sectors; and community leaders, farmers groups and beneficiaries (including male, female and youth); and a review of relevant documentation and quantitative programme data collected by WFP.

44. During inception phase, because of the uncertainties around COVID-19, the MTE was designed with three different scenarios, ranging from full in-country data collection to fully remote with a mixed mode version as a second option. In the end, with data collection taking place as Kenya moved into its third wave of the pandemic, all data will be collected remotely.

Household survey

45. In 2019 the household survey for the baseline included a large number of indicators from WFP outcome monitoring framework (see Annex 9). However, in 2021 it could only be administered in a much lighter version covering the same carefully-selected sub-set of indicators as in 2020. As explained in last years’ outcome monitoring report (Visser et al., 2020), this means that the household survey in 2021 can only be compared for trend purposes with the outcome monitoring from 2020, and not with the baseline in 2019; differences in sampling necessitated by these constraints render any direct comparison to 2019 statistically invalid. Annex 9 presents the indicators that were collected through the household survey in 2021.

46. The 2021 MTE and outcome monitoring survey utilized the same design approach as the 2020 outcome monitoring survey. The same villages were considered in both survey exercises, but independent samples of households were drawn using simple random sampling techniques (see Annex 25 for a list of surveyed villages). In both surveys, data collection was conducted remotely. Household-level data were collected by telephone calls to sampled beneficiaries, arranged in close consultation with WFP Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) and mobile vulnerability assessment and mapping (mVAM) units in the Country Office (CO). A sample was drawn from Activity 3 intervention wards¹⁶ only, as these are the areas for which WFP had lists of names and partial lists of telephone numbers. As there have been no Activity 3 operations in Livelihood Zones (LHZs) 4 and 5¹⁷, the survey was restricted to LHZs 1, 2 and 3¹⁸ (see Annex 3 for a discussion of Livelihood Zones). Responses could only be collected from those Activity 3 beneficiaries who had telephones – although, in some cases where enumerators managed some remote local mobilisation, additional beneficiaries were called to use the phones of people whom the enumerators were able to contact. According to the CO, telephone numbers are largely complete and accurate for Activity 3 beneficiaries in the three counties where cash transfers are provided. In other counties where in-kind transfers are provided,

¹⁴ The CRF was updated in April 2019 and October 2020.

¹⁵ OECD, 2019. *Better criteria for better evaluation. Revised evaluation criteria. Definitions and principles for use*. Paris: OECD/DAC Network on Development Evaluation: p 9.

¹⁶ Kenya’s counties are divided into sub-counties, which are divided into the wards that elect members of the County Assemblies. Wards are useful administrative units for demographic and sampling purposes.

¹⁷ Livelihood Zone 4: Makueni, Kitui; Livelihood Zone 5: Taita Taveta

¹⁸ Livelihood Zone 1: Marsabit, Turkana, Samburu; Livelihood Zone 2: Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Wajir, Mandera; Livelihood Zone 3: Baringo

phone numbers were not formally registered. When the primary sampling units (PSUs) were identified, special arrangements were made (e.g. during ration distribution) to record beneficiary phone numbers. This was done during the 2020 survey and later updated during the 2021 survey. In all cases, community-level Project Implementation Committees played an important liaison and planning role ahead of the remote data collection.

47. Sampling was done assuming a 50 percent prevalence of any proportion-type indicator. The sample size needed to estimate this proportion-type indicator at 5 percent precision with a 95 percent confidence interval in each stratum (livelihood zone) was 400 households. A total of 1,200 households was targeted for data collection. Table 3 shows the achieved sample sizes in both the 2020 and the 2021 remote surveys. Because of the relatively high probability of failed phone contacts due to lack of network or respondents' phone numbers being inactive, the target number were oversampled by 20 percent, such that an initial sample of 1,440 was drawn, targeting 480 households from each livelihood zone. The 2020 and 2021 surveys achieved 22 percent and 0.1 percent over the targeted (minimum required) number of respondents, respectively (Table 3).

Table 3 Sampled households by gender of the respondent and total

Livelihood Zone	Male		Female		Total Sampled Households	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
LHZ 1 (Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu)	275	276	215	193	490	469
LHZ 2 (Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River, Wajir, Mandera)	267	283	222	213	489	496
LHZ 3 (Baringo)	257	268	224	209	481	477
Total	799	827	661	615	1,460	1,442

48. A more detailed overview of the telephone survey process is outlined in Annex 6 and a full overview of the background characteristics of the study population is in Table 30.

Qualitative data collection

49. The qualitative component of SO2 monitoring relied entirely on remote methods which included:

- A review of documents on SO2 operations in 2019–2021 and on policy and other contextual developments, including a full review of county-level documentation
- Key informant interviews with national and county key informants
- Interviews with beneficiaries across different counties (Annex 24)
- An anonymous online survey of informants at county level (Annex 10 and Annex 14).

50. The indicators covered by the qualitative component are shown in Annex 9. They particularly cover:

- The economic situation (county and national level), including the impact of COVID-19
- The improved enabling environment for resilience at county level, including changes in county-level policies and frameworks, partnerships and co-ordination of SO2 at county level, staffing, the technical capacity of counties to implement policies and programmes, the frameworks and systems for delivering funding to CGs, and the development and use of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for decision-making
- Key trends in WFP strategy and actions in relevant areas.
- Perceptions of change by different groups' beneficiaries both in terms of the overall context, and in terms of the direct areas that SO2 is trying to influence, and any views on emerging areas of impact.

51. Documentation reviewed at county level included Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) between WFP and CGs, County Policies and Strategies (including the County Integrated Development Plans 2018-2022), County Government Sustainable Food Systems Strategies (CSFSS), Plans of Operation 2018/19-2020, Annual Workplans (AWPs) for each financial year, and Quarterly County Consultation (QCC) reports. The data was extracted and summarised in matrices for each county. Table 26 below provides an example of the matrices used by the team to extract data and Annex 16 provides a summary.

52. Semi-structured telephone interviews were carried out with key informants at the national and county levels between July and October 2021. Informants were selected, guided by stakeholder mapping made at the inception which enabled continuity through the use of informants from prior phases. Stakeholders interviewed included national government partners, co-operating partners, UN partners, donors, WFP staff, and GOK field staff (agriculture, nutrition, and other areas) working with sampled communities; implementing partner/NGO, community leaders, farmer leadership groups, female and youth beneficiaries. The interviews covered all 12 arid and semi-arid counties where WFP is active¹⁹. Six counties (Baringo, Isiolo, Makeni, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir) were covered in more depth, targeting more CG respondents, as well as including beneficiaries.

53. In total 168 key informants were interviewed, of whom 39 percent were female. Details on the number of people interviewed at national and county level is found in Table 4 below; a full list is in Annex 24. Interviews conducted at county level are summarised in Table 5 below. Although many informants had already completed questions in the online county survey (Annex 10 and Annex 14), the interviews enabled more detailed responses in conversation and provided further context and detail on key issues. The questions used to guide interviews at national and county level, as well as the beneficiary interviews,

¹⁹ Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Kitui, Makeni, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir.

are at Annex 13. Interviews conducted were systematically recorded, with the notes added to a confidential interview compendium. This was analysed by topic and helped triangulate the findings that are discussed in Section 2 of this report.

Table 4 Number of respondents reached by each of the MTE data collection methods

County	Male	Female	Total
National level interviews	38	24	62
County level interviews	35	13	48
Beneficiary interviews	29	29	58
Online survey	43	10	53
Household survey	827	615	1442

Table 5 Number of informants by County²⁰

County ²¹	County Government (% Female)	WFP (% Female)	Beneficiaries (% Female)
Baringo	4 (0%)	n/a	5 (80%)
Garissa (WFP Field Office also covers Tana River)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	n/a
Isiolo (WFP Field Office also covers Samburu)	5 (60%)	n/a	13 (54%)
Kitui	1 (100%)	n/a	n/a
Makueni	1 (0%)	n/a	13 (38%)
Mandera	1 (0%)	n/a	n/a
Marsabit	5 (20%)	2 (0%)	n/a
Nairobi (WFP Field Office also covers Baringo, Kitui, Makueni and Taita Taveta)	n/a	2 (100%)	n/a
Samburu	3 (0%)	n/a	n/a
Taita Taveta	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tana River	8 (38%)	n/a	17 (47%)
Turkana	8 (13%)	1 (0%)	10 (50%)
Wajir (WFP Field Office also covers Mandera)	2 (0%)	1 (100%)	5 (40%)

54. The survey questions for the short, anonymous online county survey are outlined at Annex 10 and the responses are summarized at Annex 14. The survey included all questions that were part of the 2020 county survey but was expanded to include additional evaluative questions around progress, achievements and challenges in implementing SO2.

55. The survey was sent to all contacts provided by WFP at the county level, which included the relevant staff of CGs, WFP offices at county level, and relevant field offices of other development partners and NGOs. In total the survey was sent to 112 people, of whom 53 responded (a 47% response rate). Further detail on the respondents is given in Annex 14.

Limitations and mitigation

56. Table 12 in Annex 10 sets out the principal limitations that were encountered during the MTE exercise. Many of these were imposed by the special circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic. The table also shows the mitigation measures that were adopted, where possible.

Gender dimensions

57. Mokoro ensured participation and consultation in the evaluation by women, men, boys and girls from different groups. Gender was integrated into the methodological approach in the following ways:

- Sex-disaggregated data were collected throughout and a gender lens was applied to the household questionnaires and to the interviews, with a view to understanding the effect of the interventions on men, women, boys and girls (see tools in Annex 11, Annex 12 and Annex 13).
- Recruitment of teams of enumerators and supervisors took into consideration the gender balance.
- The qualitative analysis team recorded and reported the gender of each interviewee and ensured that full participation was given to women and girls through beneficiary interviews.
- Despite restrictions on the household survey in 2021 (and 2020), the evaluation team prioritized two cross-cutting gender and protection indicators: the proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes, and the proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food / cash / vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality. These indicators are WFP corporate indicators following the methodology in the Corporate Results Framework.

²⁰ WFP staff have only been counted once in this table, although many cover multiple counties. Counties in bold were selected for more in-depth fieldwork.

²¹ Counties in bold were targeted for more in-depth qualitative fieldwork.

Reliability and validity

58. Mokoro took steps to ensure that data quality was achieved and maintained. Quality assurance of the SO2 data collection was assured through internal review of all products by the designated internal Quality Assurance team. Mokoro recruited experienced enumerators and supervisors from among those who participated in the baseline survey in 2019 and the outcome monitoring in 2020. These personnel were thoroughly trained and participated in an extended pre-test to sharpen their data-collection and recording skills. The enumerators were assigned to different experienced supervisors who organized and facilitated scheduled check-ins with the enumerators to conduct data quality checks. In addition, as the survey was conducted from a venue with internet connection, the data collection tablets were set to automatically submit the saved data and thus the survey analyst was able to carry out a real-time review of the submitted data. Sampled respondents were called back by the supervisors to follow up and verify the accuracy of the data collected. Through the call centre, the survey supervisors were able to listen in to sample conversations between the enumerators and respondents to ensure quality.

59. **Validity** - the extent to which the data collection strategies and instruments measure what they purport to measure (measurement accuracy) was assured by using standard measures for the survey instrument as set out in the inception phase. A set of indicators were objectively measured using validated tools in line with WFP recommended methodologies. These indicators include the Food Consumption Score, Subjective Self-Evaluated Resilience Score and Coping Strategy Index. As noted in Table 12 below, there were some limitations on access to informants at county level. Overall, however, the number of informants reached for qualitative data collection was higher than originally anticipated, and adequate triangulation was possible. The qualitative data presented in this report are therefore judged to be valid.

60. **Reliability** - the extent to which the measurement can be reproduced when the research is repeated under the same conditions across time and different observers (consistency of measurement) was sought by employing a mixed-methods approach, through field testing of instruments, and by checking across different data sources. The results can be reproduced in different settings.

Ethics

61. WFP decentralized evaluations must conform to WFP and the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical standards and norms. The contractors undertaking the evaluations are responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results in no harm to participants or their communities.

62. The team adopted a careful and thorough approach to the ethics of the evaluation, complying with standard 3.2 of the UNEG Norms and Standards (UNEG, 2020). Participation in the study was entirely voluntary and informed consent was obtained prior to formal enrolment in the data collection. As quantitative data collection took place through telephone interviews, staff undertaking these interviews were rigorously trained and closely supervised to ensure full compliance with ethical interview procedures and to prevent any possible misuse of telephone numbers or any other personal information. Key informants for the qualitative interviews were asked to give prior informed consent and were assured of confidentiality, including assurance that no view or statement will be attributed to a named individual, or presented in such a way that an individual can be traced as its source. The team encouraged all informants to be frank and accurate in their responses to the evaluation team. While supportive and collegiate in their working relations with WFP, the evaluation team are strictly neutral and unbiased.

63. The study underwent research approval through the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation, before issuance of the research authorization licence: Ref No. NACOSTI/P/21/12336.

64. To safeguard all team members, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, Mokoro ensured strict safety measures for enumerators and supervisors working from the call centre. These measures included hand washing and sanitising arrangements, use of face masks and appropriate distancing of work stations. The hotel used was given official approval from the Ministry of Health to provide the venue for such purposes. All enumerators and supervisors were tested for COVID-19 before entering the venue and did not leave until the exercise was completed. These arrangements were made after consultation with the Ministry of Health.

2. Evaluation findings

65. This section of the report presents the findings of the MTE against the main evaluation criteria (relevance; coherence, coordination and complementarity; effectiveness; efficiency; impact; sustainability). The evaluation matrix in Annex 8 includes the specific evaluation questions and sub-questions. However, in the interest of ensuring a logical presentation, to avoid overlap, and to ensure readability of the report, the sub-questions are not specifically listed but rather have been used to guide the narrative.

2.1. RELEVANCE (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 1-2)

Finding 1. The SO2 programme is strongly relevant to the economic, social and food systems context of the ASAL target counties, to the reality of increasingly frequent climate shocks and stresses, and to the needs of women and youth. It addresses the combined frequent short-term climate shocks and the longer-term

stress of climate change. The SO2 programme has been less relevant in terms of community (natural resource and development management).

66. At MTE stage, the evaluation finds that the SO2 programme has been strongly relevant. It is clear that governments and populations of ASAL target counties face multiple challenges, including increasing exposure to climate-related shocks and stresses (see Box 1 below) and this was evident in the responses to the county survey (Annex 14), which saw 34 percent of respondents affirming that the economic situation in their county had deteriorated over the previous 12 months, while 11 percent said it had stayed the same, and 51 percent said it had improved. The negative view in one county stated: “The coupling effects of desert locust invasion, combined with effects of COVID-19 and recurrent drought and floods over the last two seasons, have affected livelihood recovery”. Over the past two years, plagues of desert locusts have devastated the environmental context in some areas. Where respondents were more positive this was in reference to SO2 programme interventions, including improved farm technologies and capacities and water availability for crop farming, which suggests that the programme has been relevant to the context in the target counties.

Box 1 Current drought situation in Kenya (September 2021)

The cumulative impacts of two consecutive poor rainy seasons in 2020 and 2021, coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic, insecurity, pests and diseases have caused humanitarian needs to rapidly rise in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) region of Kenya, leading to the declaration of a national disaster by the President of Kenya on 8 September 2021. There are now at least 2.1 million people who are severely food-insecure and adopting irreversible coping strategies to meet their minimum food needs, and this is expected to rise to nearly 2.4 million people from November 2021, according to the latest Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. This will include an estimated 368,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 2 million people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and is nearly three times (852,000) the number of people who were facing high acute food insecurity from October to December 2020. Nine counties are expected to have the highest numbers of people in IPC Phase 3 and above from November 2021 onwards: Turkana, Mandera, Lamu, Garissa, Wajir, Kwale, Kitui, Tana River and Isiolo. Food insecurity is expected to worsen based on the likelihood of poor rains during the upcoming short rains season (October to December).

OCHA *Reliefweb*: <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/dr-2014-000131-ken>

67. The increasing emphasis of the SO2 programme on financial inclusion and on combining nutrition-sensitive interventions with market opportunities has also strengthened its relevance at household and county levels as households and CGs seek to combine greater resilience with creative entrepreneurial development within local and national food systems. Field interviews underscored that the orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP), improves household nutrition and provides important income opportunities. In arid counties, irrigation schemes are seen as the most viable SO2 intervention, enabling participating households to combine stronger climate resilience with improved marketing opportunities. Improved pasture production and fodder marketing are being endorsed as highly relevant by residents of arid counties like Baringo and Wajir. More widely, the work of the Farm to Market Alliance (FTMA) in association with the SO2 programme is enabling growing numbers of WFP beneficiaries to improve their production and marketing within the local environmental and economic context.

68. Gender inequality is an important element of the social context of the target counties. The gender interventions included in SO2 programming are in principle a highly relevant effort to counter this, helping women to empower themselves socially and economically and thus improving climate resilience in their households as a whole. However, as noted later in the report, these activities have not been consistently implemented across the full range of SO2 activities and have lacked continuity, thereby reducing their relevance.

69. SO2 work has put more emphasis on youth participation. This has been done typically in more commercial elements of food production and marketing (such as horticulture and poultry), and in related technological services, such as the integration of digital platforms in value chains. This has strengthened the relevance of the SO2 programme to the demographic context in the ASALs. It is reflected in the numerous references to youth group formation and support in CG plans and performance reporting (Annex 20).

70. As has been noted throughout the SO2 monitoring programme, however, not all food-insecure vulnerable people are targeted. The most vulnerable – those with no realistic prospect of achieving sustainable livelihoods due to age, infirmity or other serious challenges – are not meant to be supported by SO2, but by GOK safety nets. However, for the large majority of rural food-insecure households in the target counties, the programme is highly relevant. As explained further in section 2.2 below, the SO2 programme responds directly to the food and nutrition security challenges identified by the GOK and by CGs. For nutrition-sensitive programming within the ASAL food system, WFP developed a theory of change in order to focus the relevance of these interventions, carried out in association with CGs, which have integrated nutrition-sensitive approaches into CIDPs and CSFSSs (Annex 19).

71. The relevance of the SO2 programme to the target population is underscored by interviewees at household level. Household interviewees responded enthusiastically to a number of SO2 initiatives, including the use of cash-based transfers to support the development of VSLAs and other microfinance institutions, as part of financial inclusion efforts that are widely appreciated; smallholder irrigation support, widely viewed as the most successful strategy for resilient livelihoods in arid counties; nutrition-sensitive support, notably with the introduction of the OFSP; and gender-transformative approaches that are strengthening the economic position of women in their households and communities and are also, in some, appreciated by men. Relevance from the SO2 beneficiary perspective is underscored by their growing demand for the SO2 livelihood interventions. These interventions have gained significant traction in ASAL counties despite the recent adverse conditions for implementation.

72. CG interviewees not surprisingly refer to the relevance of the SO2 programme's engagement with them as primary partners. Given the CG strategies referred to above, they also underscore the relevance of the programme's focus on building climate resilience into ASAL livelihoods. Among SO2 initiatives whose relevance they endorse are the nutrition-sensitive approaches mentioned above; the promotion of pasture production, especially in more arid areas; and work on food safety through the training of Public Health Officers.

73. Programme design and implementation are sensitive and proactive with regard to GEEW. SO2 programming in the first two years of CSP implementation incorporated support to CGs in the preparation of CSFSSs. This included emphasis on GEEW in CSFSS preparation and in subsequent implementation through CGs' Annual Work Plans (Annex 20). CG interviewees informed this mid-term evaluation that WFP has sustained its emphasis on the involvement of women in most SO2 activities. But not all counties have provided adequate attention to gender in their Annual Work Plans, and links between county gender departments and the SO2 programme are reportedly still weak (see Annex 17).

74. The SO2 programme has been less relevant in terms of community (natural) resource and development management. Where asset creation work continues, Project Implementation Committees continue to provide co-ordination at community level. This is a small-scale mode of development management, usually focused on the asset-creation work in question rather than on any broader, local development planning process. Some other SO2 interventions are relevant in terms of their strengthening of joint planning and action at community level, but again this is focused on the specific intervention rather than on general development management at that level. VSLAs are the strongest example of this type of relevance, building the ability – particularly of women – to manage jointly-held resources and to oversee the development and functioning of local institutions.

75. Natural resource management (NRM) is an increasingly important challenge as land degradation accelerates under the influence of climate change in the ASALs. Pasture degradation is a serious problem in the drier counties where livestock production is a leading livelihood strategy. The capacity of a community to promote community-based NRM and adapt to climate change, depends on its institutional capacity. This relates to the amount of social capital within the community; the ability of community members to work collectively; and their ability to access resources and information from higher-level institutions, such as government agencies and NGOs (Warburton et al., 2011).

76. The SO2 programme includes fodder production interventions that should help to alleviate the pressure on natural pastures. But the programme has not incorporated support to community-based NRM, focusing instead on a range of initiatives that use the natural resource base and, in some cases, seek to conserve water. The community-based institutions formed under the SO2 programme are recent, and they are not yet able to make any meaningful contribution to promote sustainable land management and adapt to climate shocks. In addition, the capacity of the community institutions for planning and implementation is still weak and the linkages with national and county institutions are not yet fully developed. To date, the relevance of the SO2 programme to NRM is limited.

2.2. COHERENCE, COORDINATION AND COMPLEMENTARITY (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 3-6)

Finding 2. The SO2 programme is well aligned with the relevant policies, plans and programmes at national and county levels.

77. At national government level, the programme is well aligned with the ASTGS, one of whose three 'anchors' for 'flagship projects' is "increase household food resilience". 'Flagship 6' is to "Boost food resilience of ~1.3 million farming, pastoralist and fishing households in ASAL regions through community co-created design, and more active coordination of development partner, government and private sector resources" (GOK, n.d.). However, according to informants, the ASTGS has not yet achieved the expected momentum. The SO2 programme is also well aligned with the policy objectives of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy of 2011. Through this policy, the Government seeks to i) increase the quantity and quality of available and accessible food in order to ensure that all Kenyans have an adequate, diverse and healthy diet; ii) ensure safe, high-quality food; and iii) achieve good nutrition for optimum health of all Kenyans (GOK, 2011b). With the State Department for Development of the ASALs,²² WFP has been supporting the development of a Resilience Programming Framework, which remains in draft but is also expected to align closely with the strategy pursued towards SO2 (GOK, 2020b).

78. With responsibility for agriculture devolved to CGs, the policy relevance of SO2 is most usefully assessed at county level. In the current political dispensation, CGs are expected to cascade national policies and programmes to their local context to provide the requisite legislative environment for support to food production and nutritional programmes. Some of the ASAL counties are making progress in this regard, as represented in responses from the online survey (Table 14, Annex 14). Good examples are Kitui, Makueni, and Wajir, which have put legislation in place to integrate climate change in their county development plans and budgeting (Radeny et al., 2020). In addition, as Kenya approaches an election year, a new opportunity for developing five-year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) is emerging, with new space for support to ASAL counties to integrate some of these policies and legal framework into their development plans and budgets.

79. At CG level, WFP has been closely involved in supporting to prepare County Sustainable Food Systems Programmes (CSFSPs), subsequently restructured into CSFSSs. Review of these Strategies by the evaluation team shows strong alignment between them and the SO2 programme's approach to building climate-resilient livelihoods with the target populations in the ASALs (see Annex 20). However, it is important to note that CSFSS have not yet been endorsed at county level and are still in 'draft', although the relevant departments noted that they are important documents to guide activities on sustainable food systems. According to informants, WFP and CGs use CIDPs as a reference in developing CSFSPs and CSFSSs, and CIDPs continue to guide annual planning and budgeting. WFP continues to support policy and strategy development by CGs, and just over half the respondents to the county-level survey undertaken in 2021 as part of this evaluation (Annex 14) said that there had been significant changes in policy affecting sustainable livelihoods and food systems over the previous 12 months (Figure 11, Annex 14), with counties highlighting that national policies on irrigation, food and nutrition, youth, and disaster risk management, are being adopted at county level (see Table 14 in Annex 14).

²² Recently (September 2021) moved from the Ministry of Devolution to the Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes.

Finding 3. There is no clear evidence that SO2 programme design or implementation has stimulated funding for related activities by national or county governments.

80. Annex 20 shows the data that the evaluation team were able to collect on the financial allocations made by CGs to resilient livelihoods programming and food market connectivity over the last three financial years. These data are incomplete and, although planned allocations are available for most counties, it is not possible to determine the extent to which these financial commitments have been met, nor the extent to which funding, and funding coherence, have been strengthened by CGs using the CSFSS as a platform for mobilising resources from other donors. Therefore, it is not clear whether the CG expenditure on the CSFSS has been increasing over time, although in many counties the budget allocation stated in AWPAs has increased. In addition, CG informants have cited cases where the CSFSS was used to draw in other partners to support aligned activities. However, it is noted that the WFP share of the planned contribution has generally been decreasing between years, and therefore counties have been increasing their share of planned contributions to the budget. According to WFP and CG informants, CG funding decisions are influenced by many factors. Although CG decision-makers are aware of and generally endorse the SO2 programme, which aligns with CGs' own plans, this does not guarantee that they can or will give funding priority to these joint activities.

81. Nevertheless, there are specific instances – according to CG informants – where the SO2 programme has stimulated funding for related activities by county and national governments. For example, the Baringo CG is buying hay to distribute to farmers as a way of building their resilience to climate shocks. Also in that county, having seen the potential of pasture reseeding to improve the resilience of livestock, farmers in the Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) are buying pasture seeds from local farmers for sale to other farmers. In Isiolo, the CG is developing a fund for women, youth and people with disabilities (PWD) that links to initiatives supported through SO2. In Samburu, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) is working to help improve supplementary livestock feeds, to improve climate resilience.

82. Overall, the evidence from interviews with WFP, GOK and CG staff shows that the SO2 programme and related initiatives by national and CGs are still dominated by the expectation of donor funding (see Finding 18 below for additional detail of CG funding). The new Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Programme (FLLoCA) supported by the World Bank (para. 2520 above) presents a significant opportunity and challenge for strengthened CG funding in the sector on which SO2 is focused (World Bank, 2019). To be eligible for FLLoCA funding, CGs will be required to set aside 2 percent of their development budgets to address climate-related shocks. WFP have signed an agreement with the National Treasury and have drafted a joint work plan for activities aligned with the CSP and the FLLoCA Programme.

Finding 4. The SO2 programme is well aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Although there is no evidence of operational coherence specifically with the UNDAF, there have been significant (but not wholly successful) efforts to link the programme with other United Nations interventions.

83. The Kenya UNDAF (2018-2022) applies “global programming principles and approaches” that include “sustainability and resilience”:

UNDAF 2018-2022 puts sustainability at the heart of all its planned results and activities to ensure a successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda of increasing the resilience of communities' governance and ecosystems, strengthen institutional capacities to enhance human well-being, and reduce risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural hazards and climate change in Kenya (UN, 2018).

84. This focus of the UNDAF is clearly well aligned with the SO2 programme. WFP has also sought strategic and operational alignment with its sister Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The RBAs have prepared a memorandum of understanding to frame their general collaboration in Kenya (UN, 2018; FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2021b). They have identified ten priority areas for collaboration in 2021-2023, including promoting sustainable food systems; supporting smallholder agriculture; strengthening resilience in semi-arid lands; promoting socio-economic development and integration of refugees in host communities, and strengthening nutrition-sensitive programming.

85. While the strategic coherence with the UNDAF and the RBAs has remained general in nature, the RBAs sought more focused operational collaboration through the Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme – Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window (KCEP-CRAL). The KCEP-CRAL strategy was closely tied to the WFP 'layering' strategy of moving beneficiaries forward from receipt of direct transfers to a range of other support that would enable them to engage in more commercial agricultural production. According to informants, 60 percent of KCEP-CRAL beneficiaries were meant to come from earlier WFP beneficiary lists. This target has not been met. Fewer than 2,000 of the 100,000 target KCEP-CRAL beneficiaries were reported to have come from WFP programmes undertaken before the current CSP (EUD Kenya, 2019: 26, 68, 72-73²³). This has been attributed in part to aid-dependence, a risk-averse culture amongst beneficiaries without existing experience in agriculture, and ongoing climate shocks in the ASAL areas having prevented WFP beneficiaries from building up their productive assets and capacity to reach the subsistence level needed by the programme (EUD Kenya, 2019).

KCEP-CRAL has also encountered many other procedural difficulties as the three RBAs sought to harmonise systems and procedures. While highlighting the challenges in achieving operational coherence among United Nations agencies, it has helped to emphasise the need for, and potential benefits, of conceptual and strategic coherence between WFP and its partners. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the CSP conducted in 2021 recommended that working with the RBAs on sustainable food systems should become a priority in Kenya and that important learning should be taken from these existing partnerships.

²³ Document not paginated; page references are to PDF view.

86. There is no evidence of duplicate or contradictory activities by the SO2 programme and other United Nations interventions, although some informants from outside of WFP refer to concerns about WFP starting to work in sectors traditionally regarded as part of FAO's mandate²⁴. Meanwhile, they also argue that FAO's strong response to the locust invasions that afflicted parts of the ASALs in 2020-2021 reinforced WFP work to support livelihood resilience.

Finding 5. WFP maintains good general coherence with other relevant externally funded interventions in target counties.

87. Overall alignment is evident in the country-level meetings of the USAID-sponsored Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG) partners and in the references that county-level informants make to WFP membership of PREG helping to co-ordinate interventions aimed at enhancing climate resilience. WFP also interacts with the South-East Kenya Co-ordination Platform that USAID facilitates in counties outside the WFP area of focus.

88. The WFP SO2 programme is well aligned with the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) funded by the World Bank whose objective is "to increase agricultural productivity and build resilience to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya, and in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to provide immediate and effective response". The first of its five components is "upscaling climate smart agricultural practices" (World Bank, 2021c). CG informants report that they co-ordinate the implementation of SO2 interventions with those of the KCSAP and the Agricultural Sector Development Support Project (ASDSP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, whose "programme purpose" is "to develop sustainable priority value chains for improved income, food and nutrition security" (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, 2021).

89. CG Departments of Agriculture are responsible for co-ordinating both these two programmes, and WFP SO2 interventions, and report that they do achieve this. An example of CG co-ordination achieving a degree of coherence is a youth group that was supported by the SO2 programme to engage in the honey value chain. This group was supported through KCSAP and ASDSP to increase its income and have now expanded their production levels and have moved up the value chain to focus the marketing pasture.

90. There is looser co-ordination, and possibly unrealised potential for collaboration, with other externally funded interventions. These include the EU-funded work of Self Help Africa, which launched a Baringo Resilience Initiative in 2019 and supports women and youth in nutrition-sensitive programmes, kitchen gardens and OFSP and pasture production (Self Help Africa, n.d.). The German Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) also supports livelihood programmes as well as nutrition-sensitive activities in one sub-county of Baringo. In Turkana, Mercy Corps and Action Aid support resilience programmes, but target areas not covered by the SO2 programme. A CG informant stated that they promote synergy between the WFP and other interventions.

Finding 6. The internal coherence of the components of the SO2 programme is not optimal.

91. There are three key reasons for this.

- First, the allocation of components of the overall programme between Activity 3 and Activity 4 is not viewed by informants as fully logical. Indeed, some query whether having these two separate activities is the best arrangement. Some of the reasons for their separation in CSP design are evident, with Activity 3 providing continuity with the direct transfers and asset creation work of the previous Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs), 2009-2018 (Mokoro, 2016).
- The second reason links to the first. Resourcing for the two Activities has been uneven, with Activity 3 so far able to sustain strong funding from the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) as it continued to support direct transfers in kind and in cash to SO2 beneficiaries. Funding for Activity 4 has been much weaker, meaning that the full 'layering' strategy and intra-programme operational coherence that were envisaged in the SO2 design could not be achieved to date. A substantial increase in resourcing for Activity 4 is now anticipated for the remainder of the CSP period (section 1.3), due to generous support just confirmed by the Mastercard Foundation of USD 15 million over a five-year period. While the majority of this funding will be used to support Activity 4, it will also include a contribution towards Activity 3. With appropriate co-ordination, this should facilitate stronger internal coherence for the SO2 programme.
- The third reason links to the second, and is discussed further in section 2.4. Informants in the CO confirm that operations in SO2 have been unduly fragmented and inadequately co-ordinated, and at times have been very small scale, increasing the challenges of efficient management across the programme and of adequate learning from operations that, when classed as pilots, are not always assessed promptly or thoroughly enough. As one WFP informant put it "the silos between Activity 3 and Activity 4 have been a problem, and this resulted in the activities being in disconnected areas. The focus in the new (2021) Work Plan is on emphasizing integration, but this comes late." An increasing emphasis on food systems, as part of the SO2 programme, demands a stronger integration and the removal of any remaining work in silos. For example, FSQ efforts are not yet fully integrated with other enhancements of the food system, such as incorporating food safety provisions into post-harvest loss interventions. More broadly, according to CO informants, despite developing a theory of change for nutrition-sensitive programming and guidance on this for the field teams, more linkages still need to be established between Activities 3 and 4 to reach a harmonised understanding of what nutrition-sensitive approaches mean for SO2 (Annex 19).

92. These concerns all link to the view of some CG informants, that the 'layering' inherent in SO2 programme design has not been satisfactorily achieved. As they put it, the anticipated layering, sequencing and integration of Activity 3 and Activity 4 did

²⁴ This is also recognised in the MTR of the CSP: Mokoro (2021). WFP Kenya Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023: Mid-Term Review

not happen as planned. Consequently ‘good year, bad year’ challenges persist: smallholder farmers are exposed to the risk of food insecurity and exploitation by brokers, reducing their incomes. These risks are amplified by the lack of storage facilities, low processing levels and limited market linkages, so that the risk of hunger months and food insecurity remains.

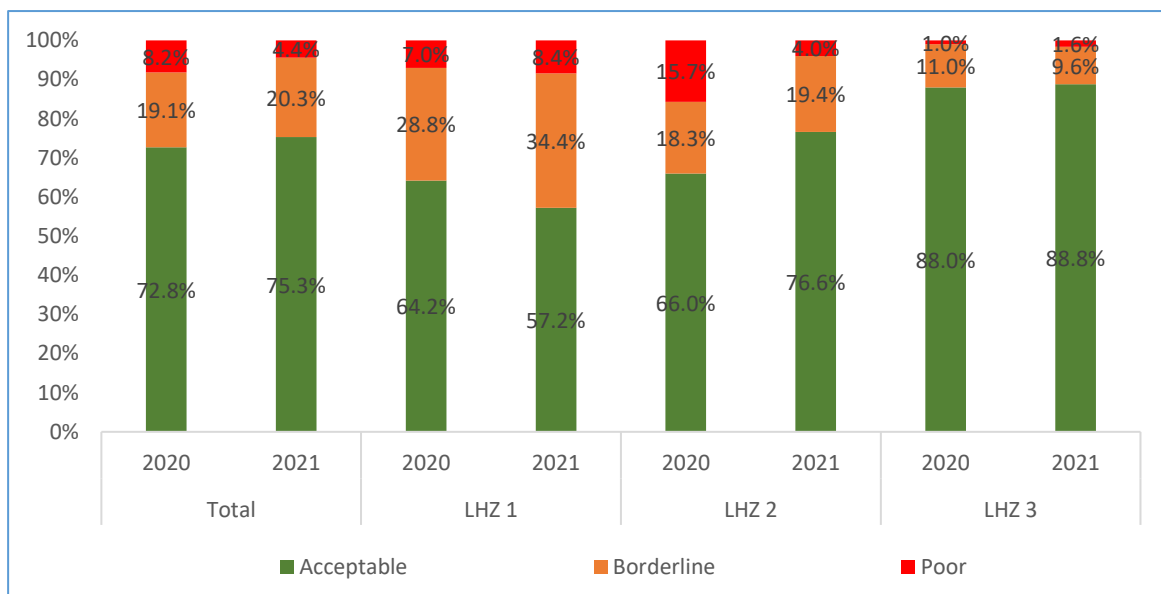
2.3. EFFECTIVENESS (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 7-9)

93. The evaluation findings on effectiveness draw on the full set of data collected for this evaluation. The analysis is to a degree more limited than was anticipated in the baseline inception report because the prevailing COVID-19 situation has meant that the outcome indicators collected through the household survey have been reduced to a much smaller set than was originally foreseen (see Table 12 below).

Finding 7. Evidence of enhanced consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified foods has not been seen across all livelihood zones. However, in the context of drought and declining food security in the ASAL counties, food consumption scores have remained stable amongst SO2 beneficiaries. This suggests that WFP food and cash transfers are helping households to withstand the impacts of drought.

94. Between 2020 and 2021, outcome data collection showed that on average there was no significant improvement in the proportion of households achieving acceptable food consumption scores across the LHZs. However, stratified analysis by livelihood zones revealed a significant improvement in achievement of acceptable food consumption in LHZ 2 (Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Wajir and Mandera), contributed by male headed households. In LHZ 1, covering Marsabit, Turkana and Samburu counties, there has been a slight decline in the food security situation, with an increase in households with poor or borderline food consumption scores (see Figure). Disaggregated by gender, this increase in households with poor or borderline food consumption scores in LHZ 1 is more pronounced in female headed households, with 27.4 female headed households with poor or borderline scores in 2020, increasing to 48.4 percent in 2021. Interviews with beneficiaries demonstrated the importance placed on transfers in supporting household food security. Beneficiaries of cash transfers noted that the support has been very important in enabling households to buy food and pay for school fees and healthcare, with many beneficiaries noting that in the current year crops have failed due to drought.

Figure 2 Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone and study group

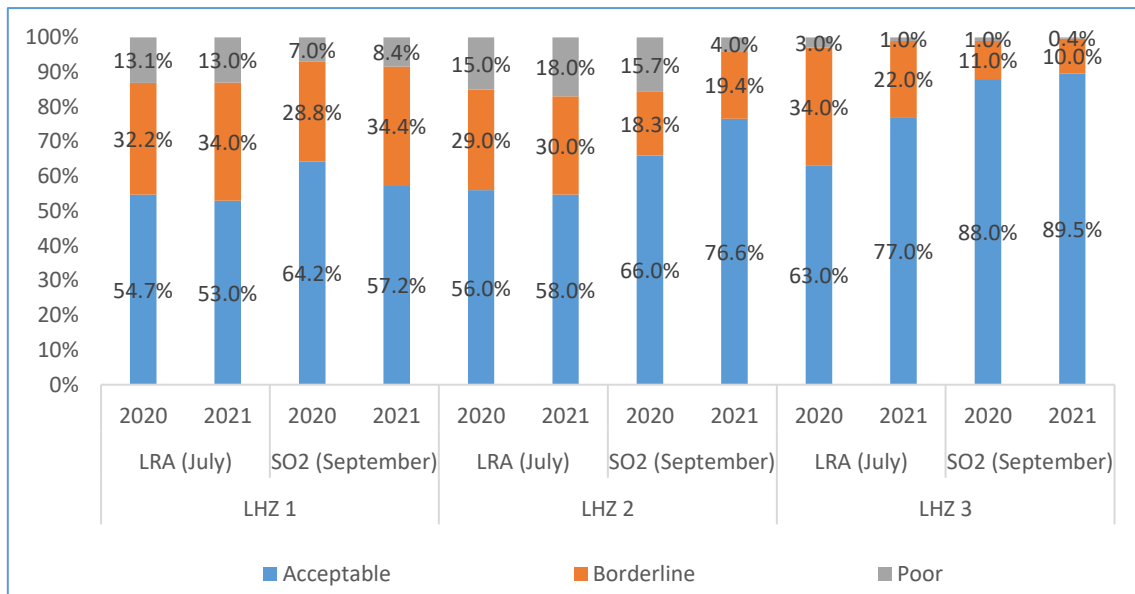


Source: 2020 and 2021 SO2 monitoring surveys

95. This relative stability on food consumption is in contrast to national data from the GOK Long Rains assessment for 2021 which shows that, across the same livelihood zones, long rains were late and below average and acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) fell across all LHZs between the February and July 2021 assessments. Many parts of LHZ 1 received average rains which were 51-90 percent of normal. Marsabit and Turkana counties were classified as crisis phase (IPC phase 3) and Samburu County was classified in stressed phase (IPC phase 2). In LHZ 2, long rains were below normal in all counties, apart from Mandera which saw normal rains. The phase classification for counties within the zone was stressed (IPC Phase 2) except Isiolo and Garissa counties which were categorized as crisis (IPC Phase 3). In LHZ 3, long rains were late across the zone, with most counties receiving average rains which constituted 91-110 percent of normal rains. The integrated food security phase classification for this zone was stressed (IPC phase 2) (GOK, 2020b).

Figure 1b presents the changes in food security in SO2 and LRA programme areas during the 2020 and 2021 surveys. The acceptable food consumption score for SO2 beneficiaries are significantly higher in LHZ 2 and LHZ 3 compared to the LRA in both 2020 and 2021 surveys. The food situation in LHZ 1 is comparable in both SO2 and LRA, during the 2020 and 2021 surveys.

Figure 3 Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone in the SO2 and LRA survey



Source: 2020 and 2021 SO2 monitoring and the LRA surveys

Finding 8. When measuring the consumption of specific nutritious foods in livelihood zones, the results are mixed. As with the food consumption score, there has been no significant decline in nutritious food consumption. Under SO2, nutrition-sensitive activities are still in their infancy and coverage is still low, therefore in the majority of counties it is too early to see changes in the consumption of these targeted nutritious foods.

96. Overall, there was a significant improvement in daily consumption of protein-rich foods in the 2021 survey (62.9% [60.4% - 65.4%])²⁵ compared to the 2020 survey (58.4% [55.9% - 60.9%]). There was a significant improvement in the consumption of protein rich foods in LHZ 2, but no significant improvements in LHZ 1 and LHZ 3. In LHZ 1, there was a significant reduction in daily consumption of protein-rich food in female-headed households compared to male-headed households. There was a significant improvement in daily consumption of iron rich food in 2021 in LHZ 3 (Baringo), but no significant improvements in LHZ 1 and LHZ 2. There was no improvement in daily consumption of Vitamin A rich food across all livelihood zones. Overall, the daily consumption of vitamin A-rich food was not significantly higher in 2020 (54.0% [51.5% - 56.5%]) compared to 2021 (51.8% [49.3% - 54.4%]) surveys.

97. Interviews confirmed that the introduction of OFSP and iron-rich beans as targeted nutritious crops has been received well by CGs and communities the capacity to grow and manage these crops is increasing. For example, support for the activity is demonstrated in Turkana with the development of a county-level OFSP strategy. Many counties have also reported increasing production of certain crops, particularly OFSP. In Wajir increases in OFSP sorghum, simsim, and assorted vegetables were reported by interviewed smallholder farmers. Similarly, in Baringo and Isiolo, production of OFSP and assorted vegetables was seen. A beneficiary from Baringo noted that she had been able to sell OFSP in the market:

“I was lucky to get a good harvest and sold OFSP vines and seeds at a total cost of KShs 63,000 and I used the money to pay school fees for my children. Part of the produce, I consumed within my household. I was also trained together with others on OFSP, its benefit and nutritional value including all agronomic practices involved in its production” [Baringo interview].

98. CG staff, including extension officers, in seven out of the nine arid counties have been trained on nutrition-sensitive programming. In 2020, a total of 65 county technical officers were trained on agri-nutrition linkages to support the integration of nutrition into livelihood activities (WFP Kenya, 2020a). This training has been cascaded down to community level by extension officers and nutrition officers. Partnership with the International Potato Centre (IPC) enabled 114 farmers to receive training on the production of OFSP in 2020 (WFP Kenya, 2020a). Community dialogue sessions and cooking demonstrations have also been rolled out. However, delays have also been seen in the introduction of activities while coverage and production of crops is still low. For example, in Marsabit farmers have not yet moved to production level of OFSP and drought has hindered the production of iron-rich beans. In addition, COVID-19 has restricted training and cooking demonstrations across all counties. Remote training has been possible, but computer access and connectivity hindered successful implementation.

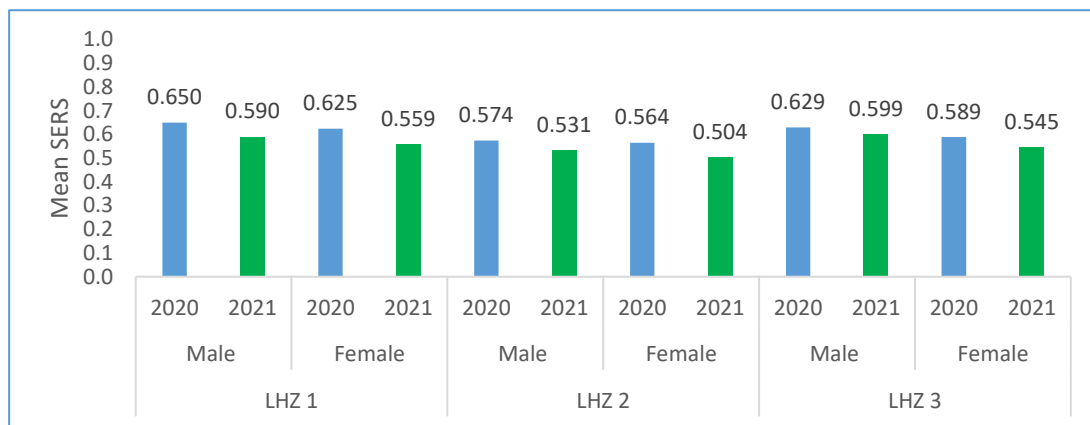
Finding 9. Despite stable food consumption scores, evidence from the household survey does not demonstrate household ability to progress along the transition pathway and transition away from receiving food and cash transfers. Household capabilities to respond to shocks have not increased and households are in crisis and emergency, employing various consumption and negative livelihood coping strategies to adapt to the current drought in the ASAL counties.

²⁵ The two values in brackets show the lower and upper limits of the 95 percent confidence interval of the estimate.

99. The mean self-evaluated resilience score (SERS) has reduced significantly across all livelihood zones representing a decrease in household capabilities and capacities to respond to shocks (see Figure 4 below). This trend was consistent in male and female headed households across all livelihood zones. Overall, the mean SERS in the 2020 survey was 0.609 [0.600 - 0.610], followed by a significant decrease to 0.561 [0.550 - 0.570] during the 2021 survey. In the 2020 household survey, only one household located in livelihood zone 2 was fully resilient (SERS of 1). In 2021, none of the households achieved full resilience during the 2021 survey. After adjusting the cut-off to 0.8, the overall proportion of targeted smallholder farmers attaining 80 percent resilience score in the 2020 survey was 3.9 percent, comparable to the same proportion (4.3 percent) during the 2021 survey. In addition, the mean household consumption-based coping strategy index in the 2021 survey increased significantly in LHZ 2 and 3.

100. The most commonly applied strategy in the 2020 and 2021 surveys was 'relying on less preferred and less expensive foods' (77.3% and 86.1% respectively). Similarly, the livelihood-based coping strategy index illustrated households' longer-term livelihood strategies being adopted to cope with stress, such as asset depletion, selling productive animals or land, and migration. In the 2021 survey, close to three quarters of the study population (71.7% [69.4% - 74.0%]) experienced a crisis or emergency, a significant increase compared to the 2020 survey.

Figure 4 Mean self-evaluated resiliency score for households by sex of the head of household stratified by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 SO2 monitoring surveys

101. The qualitative interviews with county stakeholders confirmed that there are beneficiaries across most counties that are ready for transitioning, particularly areas that have been supported with large irrigation projects, which increase production, strengthen value chains, and enhance household incomes. However, in all counties, drought, COVID-19, and insufficient progress in implementation of some activities means that the majority of beneficiaries are not yet ready. Irrigation schemes in particular were seen as an area where insufficient progress has been made, with respondents stating that increased investment in irrigation and water-harvesting infrastructure is needed to allow smallholder farmers to access sufficient water to increase their production. This is despite such schemes being seen as the flagship of the SO2 asset creation effort to date. Feedback in Box 2 below, reveals that more support is needed to prepare for transition.

Box 2 Beneficiary feedback on readiness for transitioning

'Community members are not ready for transitioning away from direct WFP support. However, if access to water is improved then food and nutritional status will improve. Due to the never-ending droughts, conflicts between farmers and pastoralists over the limited resources of water and pasture have become common' [Female OFSP SHF and VSLA member in Tana River County]

'We are aware of the transition policy of the programme but think that it will take a couple of years before we become self-dependent and are ready to be replaced with a more needy person. Capacity strengthening is very key for being able to achieve self-reliance and there needs to put more effort in this area.' [Male OFSP SHF in Isiolo County]

I think most beneficiaries are not yet ready for transitioning. There are so many challenges in the county like drought, which is affecting livelihoods. We have challenges in availability of water so we cannot engage completely in production. Animals also have less pasture. If beneficiaries transition now, we leave them to hard times and we may end up with high malnutrition and other challenges. Now we need to look to continue more sustainable activities like irrigation and water-harvesting schemes. [Government official, Isiolo County]

102. To date, no households have been transitioned away from receiving food or cash. Over the last year, WFP have been developing a transition strategy (WFP Kenya, 2020b²⁶) and it is expected that a phased approach will be taken to transitioning, with the first beneficiaries transitioning from Category 1 and Category 2 in April 2022. The understanding and support for transitioning is strong amongst CG stakeholders and beneficiaries, although there is worry that with the current COVID-19 and drought impacts, as well as the elections in 2022, transitioning within the next year will be challenging. Field Offices have

²⁶ The strategy has been further refined since this document was produced.

been leading discussions with CGs on transitioning and counties are in the process of drawing up transition strategies that are specific to their own context and needs. Progress on county strategies for transitioning varies significantly between counties. For example, in Garissa county informants reported that conversations had not taken place on transitioning, whereas in Marsabit county, discussions have taken place with the CG and a draft strategy is in place.

Finding 10. Although COVID-19 restrictions on data collection meant that the enhanced livelihoods asset base (ABI) data could not be collected, qualitative interviews have illustrated that with SO2 implementation, beneficiaries are engaging in an increase in livelihood activities across the counties.

103. Activities include bee keeping, poultry production, OFSP production, pasture production, fisheries and general vegetable production. These livelihoods support beneficiaries to diversify their livelihood instead of relying on the traditional pastoralist livelihoods. Qualitative evidence suggests that many of the new livelihood activities are showing good preliminary results. For example, in Baringo County, it was reported that a number of pastoralists are now engaging in agricultural production activities as promoted through the CSFSS. As noted above, the OFSP value chain is reported by beneficiaries to have led to increased household income for many smallholder farmers. Pasture production has also been showcased as an important introduction in Baringo, Samburu, Marsabit and Wajir counties. In these counties, which are primarily livestock pastoral production areas, there is a very good market for hay with a bale of hay ranging from KShs 450 (Baringo) to KShs 700 (Wajir) during the dry season.

104. Some beneficiaries noted that other livelihood activities had more challenges. For example, in Makueni, beneficiaries stated that drought has affected the number of bees and in many cases there had been no income from bees. Similar challenges in gaining an income from beekeeping were noted in Tana River. Poultry projects in Tana River were also faced with challenges, with poultry disease impacting the success and also a lack of interest and commitment from community members. Progress in introducing livelihood activities has been slow and numbers reached through training activities on specific farming techniques and value chains has been lower than planned, largely due to COVID-19 restrictions. Overall, in 2020, 60,592 women and 36,776 men were targeted across the counties for training sessions in agriculture and value chains. However, only 21 percent (3,371) of women and 32 percent (4,108) of men were reached by the end of the year. In some counties, very few beneficiaries have been reached. For example, in Marsabit, 30 beneficiaries were trained in 2020 representing only 2.5 percent of the planned beneficiaries.

Finding 11. Financial inclusion activities through Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) have been an important and promising component of SO2 in supporting beneficiaries to move along the resilience pathways.

105. Interviews demonstrated that VSLA activities have supported beneficiaries in Isiolo, Baringo and Wajir to build savings and invest in other livelihood activities such as poultry, small scale retail shops, and goats, leading to a diversification of income sources. Implementation of VSLAs has not occurred at the same pace between counties. In Turkana, groups have only just been formed. As the VSLAs were initially piloted in Isiolo County, the groups are much more developed here and their experience has shown that there is a potential for VSLA activities to become the vehicle for resilient livelihood activities, from production through to marketing, with the potential to reduce food, nutritional, economic and social insecurities and provide a platform for local communities to communicate and lobby for additional support from CG and WFP staff, as well as other actors. The quotes from interviews in Box 3 below demonstrate the importance of this activity towards the achievement of SO2 in Isiolo.

Box 3 Importance of VSLAs under SO2

'As a result of the savings, I now have 14 chickens, 13 goats. Previously I had none. I use part of the money to buy food and as such I have the strength to engage in farming activities and fenced my farm. [Isiolo beneficiary]

Through the savings culture created, I have procured a 5000 litre tank for rain water harvesting. My neighbours also come for water from my place when they are stuck. We now have a cooperative group that helps us in marketing our milk where we can aggregate 300 – 400 litres per day during the rainy season. All these investments have been possible through the VSLA vehicle which has enabled us to save and pull our resources together. Men never used to take women seriously but have now seen what we are capable of. They even remind us about the VSLA meetings as they also benefit from our groups especially when they need some credit. [Isiolo beneficiary]

Finding 12. The scale and reach of implementation under Activity 4 related to market linkages, milling and fortification, post-harvest handling and storage, and retail engagement has been limited. However, benefits are clear where Activity 4 is layered on top of Activity 3.

106. Through beneficiary interviews in Isiolo and Tana River, cases were seen of farmers who have been able to reduce harvest losses and ensure food safety, for example through the use of silos and hermetic bags for maize and cereals. Milling groups interviewed in Turkana and Tana River also pointed to the important income milling brings, as well as the contribution to community food security. However, integration of activities has been limited and many beneficiaries receiving support in production of specific value chains, had not received support more widely on areas such as post-harvest handling and market linkages. One male beneficiary in Tana River, for example, stated that their milling group had limited knowledge on how to get their produce to good and competitive markets. In addition, respondents also noted that farmers are often not consistently meeting the volumes and quality of production expected by buyers, and therefore it is difficult to get commitment from buyers.

The Farmer Service Centre (FSC) model, which has been rolled out in some counties²⁷, is seen as important for building linkages for farmers with buyers. Farmer groups, including VSLAs and youth groups, are also expected to be an important modality in enabling farmers to aggregate produce and access markets.

Finding 13. The SO2 programme has made a valuable contribution towards gender equality and the empowerment of women; but progress is far from complete.

107. Active participation of women in agricultural production has direct implications for income and for the food security of their households. Increased income for women is associated with greater food consumption and improved nutritional status of household members (FAO, 2019). In recognition of the role of women in food and nutritional security for the family, WFP mainstreamed gender sensitivity in its sustainable food systems (SFS) approach. In 2020, 38 percent of women under SO2 were fully participating in decision-making entities (committees, boards, teams, etc.) for food assistance, exceeding the target of over 35.5 percent set for the year²⁸. In 2021, the same figure of 38 percent of women have participated in committees. Therefore there is still some way to go before the target of 50 percent participation of women is met²⁹. Data on leadership by women, particularly in groups such as the VSLAs, is not available. In addition, the SO2 programme has to a certain extent enhanced GEEW through various alternative livelihood initiatives implemented at Smallholder Farmer (SHF) level. For instance, engaging women in VSLAs, beekeeping, pasture production, vegetable and OFSP production, and providing CBT support has provided them with an opportunity to secure food and nutritional security for their families. Through alternative livelihood activities, women have also obtained additional income, which has facilitated their active role in the household budget and afforded them a position in decision-making regarding where to invest these resources.

Finding 14. WFP support to the enabling environment for resilience at county level has seen counties taking increasing ownership of activities in sustainable food systems and working with partners to mobilize funding. Various counties show evidence of improved coordination between trade, water, environment, livestock, and agriculture departments in support of CSFSS implementation.

108. Across the counties there was evidence of the important contribution WFP has been making to county level policies and plans to support sustainable food systems. In Baringo County the contribution of WFP to the formulation and editing of policies related to livestock, rangeland management, and the agriculture sector plan were seen as important. In Isiolo, WFP inputs to the food and nutrition policy, rangelands policy, and livestock policy, were appreciated by CG staff. The existence of these frameworks has prompted stronger coordination between different government departments at county level. For example, the Ministry of Trade in Wajir are playing an important role in providing capacity and expertise for Activity 4 components. In Isiolo, the CG has seen agriculture, livestock and water departments working together, having previously been working in siloes. However, multi-sectoral coordination is not yet optimal and meetings are not always frequent. For example, only one technical working group meeting has been held for the CSFSS in Wajir in the last year.

109. Involvement of gender departments at county level has been weak. Gender policies at county level are largely not in place and departments lack budget to support the CSFSS activities. The evaluation found little evidence in any county of involvement of gender departments in coordination groups (see Annex 17).

110. These important contributions were confirmed by the online county survey. Fifty-three percent of respondents (28 respondents) noted changes in policy affecting support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in the ASALs since outcome monitoring in 2020, and WFP was recognized to have been instrumental in many of these (see Annex 14). Although the CSFSSs are still in draft and awaiting final sign offs at county level, counties have largely taken ownership of the documents and they are in use as a guidance document. This does vary by county and interviews with WFP field offices made clear that leadership at county level is critical. For example, in Marsabit challenges were recognised because the CSFSS is still seen as a WFP initiative and not owned by the CG. Similarly in Turkana partnership on the CSFSS has been challenging, with respondents stating that changes in leadership in the CG has hindered uptake and partnership on the strategy.

111. There is some evidence that CSFSSs have stimulated efforts by CGs with development partners to support and layer on WFP contributions towards the CSFSSs. This suggests that the objectives of the CSFSSs to act as a guide for implementation of the SO2 programme in the counties is being pursued and that the plans can be used for mobilization of additional resources to support sustainable food systems. For example in Isiolo, Action Aid has been supporting value addition of the OFSP value chain; in Tana River, partners are being asked by the county to use the same technologies, such as shade nets, introduced by WFP; in Baringo Self-Help Africa and BMZ are promoting activities under the CSFSS; in Turkana partners are engaged in meetings and pooling resources on bee keeping and pasture production activities; and in Samburu, the county are working with the private sector to support honey and poultry value chains. Respondents to the online survey also noted the enhanced human and financial resources for programmes related to sustainable food systems across counties. For example, in Mandera it was noted that the county has established a Department of Irrigation, Water Harvesting and Storage that supports programmes on sustainable food systems. Increased coordination within CGs for livelihood resilience activities was recognised in survey responses to have led to more multisectoral programming to address sustainable food systems.

²⁷ The FSC model was initially piloted in Isiolo and Baringo in 2020, with the view to scale up to additional arid counties.

²⁸ WFP Kenya monitoring data 2020

²⁹ WFP Kenya monitoring data 2020

Finding 15. There is increasing evidence that county governments are enforcing regulations to ensure food safety and quality, although challenges are being faced by counties to secure funds to ensure food safety activities are optimal.

112. FSQ has been an important component of SO2 from the start, receiving prioritisation from national and CGs and therefore being increasingly scaled up across the ASAL counties. Training and certification of public health officers in Turkana, Marsabit and Tana River on food safety was completed by WFP in 2018, with active laboratories (Visser et al., 2020). Since then, training has been completed in Mandera, Wajir, Samburu, Makueni, Garissa, Isiolo and Nairobi. In total 180 public health officers have been certified and 30 mini laboratories established (Country Office data, 2021). In 2021, outcome monitoring on food safety has been possible for the first time, with CGs producing food safety reports. This data showed that 9% of food safety reports produced by CGs were negative. Interviews with food safety officers at county level demonstrated that samples are being collected from markets, farms, schools, and warehouses, for testing for aflatoxin and the officers are recalling infested products from market. The quotes below illustrate the importance of food safety activities in counties, although it is noted that uptake between counties does vary and in some counties motivation and resourcing is slowing uptake of activities. For example, several counties are willing to run minilabs, but only if WFP can continue funding. There are not sufficient staff across counties to cover all geographic areas for testing, with a challenge of trained county officers going into retirement and a shortage of new officers being recruited and trained.

Box 4 Feedback on food safety and quality activities from WFP and county staff

'Previously, PHOs [Public Health Officers] were not equipped to test food and did not have information to test food...and now food safety and quality guidelines are being used. PHOs initially didn't know about aflatoxin, which is a serious issue in Kenya, or did not have capacity to test for it. WFP provided testing labs in the counties, which has made it possible to do the test on sites, as previously samples had to go to Nairobi. [WFP programme officer].

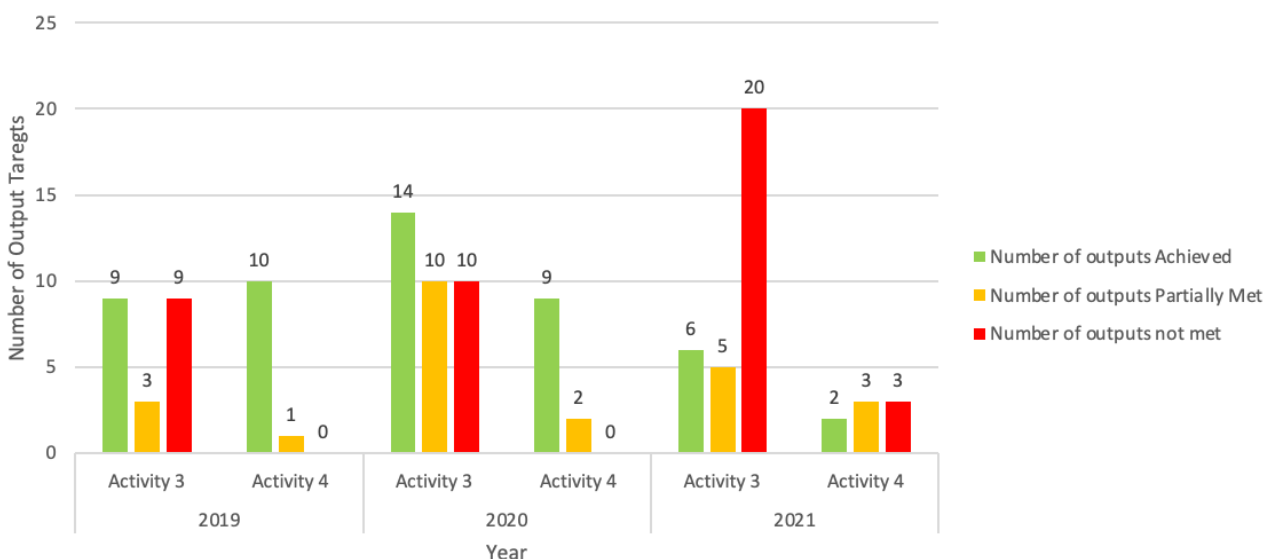
'So far we have not had any problem in terms of food poisoning or spoilage because our officers are on the ground...if there were cases, we would have said that we have failed in our mandate'. [Public Health Officer, Samburu County].

2.4. EFFICIENCY (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 10-11)

Finding 16. At mid-term output monitoring shows significant variations in performance over time and in types of activities.

113. Activity 3 presents a complex picture with many output indicators well below or above planned values and significant variability in the outputs delivered. New areas of work were only launched in 2020, reflected in an increase in the number of output indicators. In 2019, 9 out of the 21 indicators were met or exceeded (green), 3 fell short of the target (orange) and 9 were marked as red. In 2020, the number of indicators met or exceeded was 14, while 10 were marked orange and 10 were marked red. Frequently indicators met in 2019 were not met in 2020 and vice versa. In 2021 (quarter 1 and quarter 2), 6 of the 31 indicators were met or exceeded, 5 fell short of the target and 20 were marked red. The overall picture shows that for Activity 3 poorer performance is recorded for indicators related to the distribution or construction of agricultural equipment and facilities. In 2020, there was also substantial underperformance in the outputs related to financial inclusion initiatives. The outputs that appear to have been most successful include: the number of water tanks delivered; hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro-forestry techniques; and the amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP.

Figure 5 Summary of SO2 performance



114. In Activity 4, performance is generally good and exceeds the planned figures across most output indicators. However, the scope of this activity has been much smaller (see below). In Activity 4, the output that appears to be the most successful is the number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP. Significant underperformance has been recorded under the target 'the number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support' in both years. In 2020, WFP also failed to meet the target in 'the number of infrastructure works implemented'. In 2019, 10 out of the 11 output indicators were met or exceeded, and only one fell short of the target. In 2020, performance was slightly worse with 9 out of the 11 indicators in green and 2 in orange. In 2021 (quarter 1 and 2 only), 2 of the 31 indicators were met or exceeded, 3 fell short of the target and 3 were marked red.

115. Thus, for both Activity 3 and Activity 4 over the years for which information on outputs is available, there has been variable performance with some very weak areas, and with significant challenges in meeting the 2021 targets (see Annex 21).

Finding 17. In embarking on the Food Systems approach WFP did not anticipate a preparatory phase. Roll-out of activities under SO2 took longer than anticipated, and this has affected progress to date.

116. As highlighted by interviewees - including those who were involved in the engineering/design side of the SO2 programme - the Food Systems work that WFP embarked on under SO2 in the new CSP represented a significant change for the organization, in terms of a new shift in perspective and new challenges in planning and delivering work. In particular, the skill sets of WFP staff at CO level and in the field improved. Importantly the approach also involved a shift from working through implementation partners to working much more closely alongside CG officials in a mentoring and supportive role on county level planning through to implementation and monitoring.

117. While the Foods Systems approach was recognized to represent a shift, the SO work did not anticipate and specifically plan for these start up activities. Thus, various elements of the process had to be designed at a time the implementation was expected to start and other elements of the Food Systems approach remained to be clarified - in particular the concept of transitioning which is central to the strategy. As a result, a significant amount of time has been dedicated almost up to the time of this mid-term evaluation, in putting these processes, skills and strategies in place that had not been clearly defined. As one of the interviewees noted when referring to these challenges, "Any other Organisation embarking on this programme for 5 years would have had an inception phase". The consequence of the long start-up phase has also been that for practical purposes actual implementation of activities in the comprehensive manner envisioned in the Food Systems Approach only began to materialize at the start of 2020, leading a member of senior management to state to our team that, "We are only really a year and a bit into all systems go".

118. The roll-out of SO2 activities in counties themselves has also been slower than expected. Take-off of SFS activities across counties have been slow to initialize because of the groundwork needed in terms of building relationships with CGs, creating a shared understanding of food systems in the context of Kenya, identifying entry points, and subsequently developing the County Sustainable Food Systems Strategies (CSFSS). This has also involved a fundamentally different engagement with NDMA. Establishing these partnerships has taken time, and also required terminating partnerships that WFP had in certain areas prior to the changed approach. The termination of previous arrangements with implementing partners was widely considered too sudden, and government counterparts were reportedly not prepared for take-over. Overall, there are significant indications that the groundwork that WFP has done with counties is paying off. Interviews with the evaluation team demonstrated a strong and thorough understanding by most CG staff of the food systems approach. And although not all CSFSSs have been officially approved, they are being used as guiding documents, and examples were given of CGs using them to guide other partners in their activities.

Finding 18. A range of constraints on financial resources has affected capacity to put in place the full package of SO2 support.

119. Over the evaluation period the level of funding for Activity 3 has been good, with much smaller-scale funding for Activity 4 (see Table below). As a result, the full layering of Activity 4 onto Activity 3 has been a challenge.

120. Lower funding levels can be partially traced back to the lower levels of ambition for Activity 4 funding (as reflected in annual needs-based plans). In part this reflects the fact that it has taken time to understand the funding environment in these new areas, and time to identify new opportunities with new partners (e.g. private sector and International Financial Institutions)

Table 6 Cumulative budget and funding overview, SO2 2018- mid-2021.

Activity no.	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Actuals	(%) Actuals vs Implementation Plan
Activity 3	188,404,245	126,738,247	89,330,446	70%
Activity 4	24,403,397	16,440,071	8,901,623	54%
Total SO2	212,807,641.97	143,178,317.24	98,232,068.88	69%

121. For the next phase and at the time of writing the outlook for Activity 4 is more positive with multi-annual confirmed contributions from NORAD and the Mastercard Foundation, which will see funding for Activity 4 more than double for the remainder of the current CSP period.

122. Donor earmarking at the Activity level (i.e. Activity 3 or Activity 4), has presented a considerable challenge to full implementation of the SO2 priorities and to the continuity that is implicit in the Food Systems approach which seeks to cover production all the way through to marketing and consumption. Additional challenges with donor earmarking relate to some donors expressing a preference to engage in counties that WFP has not prioritised for its SO2 activities, resulting in a broader geographical portfolio (for example with the donors in question covering only a selection of SO2 counties, and adding others).

123. Both these factors have implications for efficiency. This has contributed to a degree of fragmentation, insufficient alignment and uneven layering of activities which reduces the capacity of WFP to offer the full set of support and services. A range of small pilot initiatives, funded by different donors, is seen from a management perspective as having contributed to fragmentation and diversification of activities. Some of these pilots have come with high transaction costs, which detracts from the coherence of the programme and reduces efficiency.

124. In terms of cross-cutting priorities, progress on gender is affected by lack of budget allocations by WFP and CGs (see Annex 17). As a result, gender efforts across SO2 work have been weak and less effective and efficient than they could have been if resource allocation had reflected the stated priorities. Interviewees highlighted that the anticipated 15 percent of CSP budget allocation to gender (a WFP corporate requirement)³⁰ remains to be fully reflected in the CO budgeting process, affecting both the range of activities that can be put in place and their continuity. Various pieces of work have not been done. For example, under Activity 3 a youth programme gender rapid assessment in two counties identified gaps preventing young women's engagement in the programme, but follow-up actions were not implemented due of lack of funds. Conversely, where there have been budget allocations this has been instrumental in progress, but not always sufficiently followed up. For example, under SO2 work WFP has piloted the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology in semi-arid counties and has made plans for a gender analysis of pasture and sweet potato value chains in Marsabit (the latter initiative with specific funding from WFPs Regional Bureau in Nairobi).

125. As previously reported in the 2020 outcome monitoring report, challenges to funding have been significant at the county level. This was again evident during this year's data collection (2021) for the MTE. A county agriculture official commented, "The commitments aren't respected. At least 10 percent of resources should go to agriculture, but when you look at the allocation, it is actually about 3-4 percent. The highest it has gone to is about 5 percent. We are struggling."

126. This quote reflects a general concern that CGs are not meeting their funding commitments in association with the SO2 programme. The implementation of their AWP continues to be severely underfunded, according to WFP and CG informants. The ongoing challenges in securing smooth and timely annual budget subventions from the National Treasury to CGs are a major factor in this regard, with CGs typically having to wait at least the first quarter of the financial year – and sometimes substantially longer – before they receive funding from Nairobi. This disrupts all aspects of CG operations, including their funding for work related to SO2.

127. A WFP informant commented, "The success of the sustainable food systems programme is pegged on counties meeting their commitments". This assumption of the SO2 theory of change is not yet fully met.

128. In addition, various external emergencies over the evaluation period (COVID-19, drought, locusts) have led to changes in prioritization by CGs, which have affected implementation of SO2-related activities. For example, in Samburu county food safety labs were not provided with equipment because finances in the CG health department were diverted for COVID-19. At county level the predominant view is that with elections in 2022, this situation is likely to worsen as funds are diverted to political projects. As stated by a senior government official, "The implementation of the CSFSS has not moved as expected due to sub-optimal financing by the CGs. The sub-optimal financing is due to impacts of COVID-19, locust infestation, drought that may potentially be made worse by the upcoming elections scheduled for August 2022."

129. Sometimes, CGs are able to maintain overall progress when funds for one or more of the programmes are delayed. With regard to the challenges that SO2 implementation faces due to delayed transfers from the National Treasury to CGs, one CG informant stated, "WFP should adopt the financing arrangements used by other projects such as the KCSAP, where CGs are mandated to make a matching contribution prior to receiving donor funds. In this arrangement the CG is mandated to transfer the matching contribution into the special purpose account at the national treasury." Other challenges in terms of resources arise when the limited number of technical staff available in CGs for SO2 activities are busy with KCSAP or ASDSP work.

Finding 19. Understanding of the Food Systems Approach has evolved considerably under strong conceptual leadership, and coordination for delivery has improved. However, integrating Activity 3 and 4 has been challenging and there is room for improved efficiency, better workflows, and greater management efficiency.

130. Overall, there has been strong and consistent leadership of the SO2 work, which - as noted above - represented a new and different type of engagement for WFP. This has been critical to the building of partnerships and to the achievements reported in sections 2.1-2.3. At the CSP mid-point, understanding of the Food Systems concept has evolved considerably among WFP staff at all levels (and among the main WFP partners at county level), with progress in terms of internal and external working to deliver on this concept. Progress includes establishing structures for coordination at county level, as well as engaging in a productive new set of partnerships under nutrition-sensitive value chains, R4, youth and Activity 4 components, including work with Overseas Development Institute (ODI) for youth; WVI and Pula for R4 (previously CARITAS); CIAT and CIP for nutrition sensitive value-chains. In addition, interviews also underscored that the work that WFP Kenya has been doing on Food Systems has been of a pioneering nature for WFP organization-wide and is informing the work of other countries in the region. For example, Kenya was reported to be the first country in the region to have the R4 programme. Success in Kenya has given donors confidence to invest in Ethiopia, with R4 becoming a core aspect of the tool kit for smallholder work in both countries.

131. These gains in terms of leadership and coordination are reflected in responses to the county survey where 62 percent of respondents felt that sustainable livelihoods and food systems had been better coordinated in their county (a response that was comparable to the 2020 survey). The main reasons given for improvements in coordination largely related to the structures for coordination that had been established in counties. Those respondents who felt that coordination had not

³⁰ WFP, 2021c

improved referred primarily to the impact of COVID-19 on the ability to coordinate activities, with online meetings not providing an optimal way to communicate and work together. In one county, government staff felt they had not always been adequately consulted by WFP in sustainable food systems activities.

132. In county survey responses 75 percent of respondents agreed that the CG had a stronger partnership with WFP, and most respondents also agreed that strong partnerships had been developed by the county with national government, other development partners, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector. However, as also reported above, a recurring issue in interviews and partner assessments is the lack of integration of activities, due to the adoption of multiple new initiatives under Activity 3 such as the introduction of VSLAs, youth engagement activities, new value chains (such as orange-flesh sweet potatoes), and a high number of small-scale initiatives under Activity 4, such as milling and fortification and post-harvest loss initiatives. This issue has received attention recently from the CO management and plans are in progress to streamline delivery.

Finding 20. External expertise (at county level, and through partnerships) has been critical to delivery and has partially addressed WFP gaps in technical expertise. WFP field staff remain critically overstretched.

133. With the new focus on engagement with CGs as the main partners, the role of WFP Field Offices has been crucial to rolling out SO2 activities. However, staffing in these FOs has been stretched and is perceived as insufficient, both by WFP management and by external informants such as CG officials and other national and county partners. This point was also brought out in the recent CSP MTR report (Mokoro, 2021).

134. Current staffing levels relevant to SO2 are reflected in Table 7 below. It is important to note that some of the FOs presented below cover multiple counties which add a level of complexity to the important coordination and dialogue role with CGs. This is particularly critical for the Nairobi FO, which oversees counties that are a long drive away from the office and in opposite directions (including Baringo, Kitui, Makeni and Taita Taveta). The lean staff and minimal presence of WFP in the county felt by both the CG and the beneficiaries has led to delayed responses for financial requests as well as inadequate monitoring of programme activities. In Isiolo County where VSLA activities have advanced, the absence of WFP to regularly monitor progress is demoralising VSLA members who requested more presence of WFP.

135. In addition, and somewhat counterintuitively to the important role that FOs have clearly played, it is worth noting that in all relevant field offices, staff numbers have fallen since 2018, with the exception of Wajir where there has been an increase from 6 to 8 staff (including support staff). The largest decline has been in Turkana (Lodwar) where staffing numbers have fallen from 17 in 2018 to 10 in 2021. Reduction in staff has come at a time when work at county level has increased, and become more complex, requiring skills that were relatively unfamiliar to WFP in terms of policy engagement, policy dialogue, facilitation, coaching, as well as identification and engaging with different types of partners (e.g. with the private sector).

Table 7 2021 staffing levels in field offices relevant to SO2

	Programme	Monitoring	Logistics	IT	Support
Garissa	3	0	1	0	7
Isiolo	3	0	1	0	5
Turkana (Lodwar)	4	0	2	0	5
Marsabit	2	1	0	0	3
Wajir	3		1		4
Nairobi	5		Shared with rest of Nairobi office	Shared with rest of Nairobi office	Shared with rest of Nairobi office

136. Interviews with WFP management highlighted an acknowledgement of the challenges and some changes have been made to address these gaps. The creation of a position of Field Office Coordinator within WFP has been an important development (also confirmed by the MTR findings; Mokoro, 2021), as has been the deployment of Nairobi staff temporarily to county levels and the external partnerships that WFP has established at county level (including with the private sector) to support the implementation of activities. FO informants consider this to very positive. Nonetheless efficient response to FO requests, including for technical support, and integrating the lessons emerging from engagement at county level, as well as general gaps in terms of FO capacity have not been fully addressed. Field interviews highlighted gaps in terms of technical capacity in key areas as well as insufficient capacity for monitoring. In particular, gaps in Activity 4 work is still perceived as a gap in FO expertise, with staff clearly grappling with how to apply Activity 4 approaches to pastoralist contexts. Other gaps identified at FO level include engineering, water/irrigation, gender and nutrition. As one WFP interviewee noted, “It’s quicker to use the expertise of the county government”.

137. Delivery of SO2 has also included WFP and/or CG drawing on county capacity and expertise to support implementation, for example with the department of agriculture drawing on expertise of the department of trade in support of Activity 4 areas. Interviewees at county level expressed the view that there is potential to make further use of such resources, rather than waiting for overstretched WFP staff. A particular opportunity highlighted in this respect was that counties have expertise on gender, within the gender departments - a resource which to date has not been optimally used (see Annex 17). In addition, in a number of areas WFP has effectively used external expertise to fill capacity gaps and to develop partnerships that are producing results. This includes the partnership with the International Potato Centre for the OFSP and with Technoserve on milling and fortification.

Finding 21. Selected WFP internal approval, purchasing, and contracting processes have reduced efficiency in implementation and should be addressed.

138. A key issue affecting implementation has been the approval of Annual Work Plans (AWP). The evaluation team’s engagement with WFP and CG staff has revealed that while the process of drafting the AWP has become more streamlined, and therefore is perceived as working well, including through the coordination structures that have been put in place at county

level, WFP internal processes are delaying achievements. The team was told that the AWP are developed in counties, but that the process of approval and giving guidance on the specifics of the AWP by activity managers at the level of Nairobi has been at times lengthy and resulted in delays.³¹ Strong views were expressed on the need to streamline the process and have activity managers present from the draft stage.

139. In practice the delays in approving the AWP have knock-on effects for Non-Food Items (NFI) procurement. Delays in approving AWP by WFP CO each year result in 'breaks' in budget which make implementation disjointed. These delays are reportedly compounded by lengthy procurement procedures for NFIs, which involve internal processes resulting in NFIs being delivered months after they are requested. Delays in the delivery of NFIs was a common issue reported across counties, with examples of items arriving one year later than planned (Sources: Nairobi FO; CG Isiolo).³² This is also reflected in the output reporting above, and the needs of the agricultural seasons. A clear need was expressed from the field level (county and FO staff) to ensure that NFIs/trainings and other inputs are delivered in line with seasonal needs (Sources: Samburu CG), through better planning and internal coordination with the relevant internal sections of WFP (Supply, Procurement, Logistics, and Programme).

Finding 22. Programme monitoring and learning have resulted in some mid-course adjustments, with potential for more efficiency in learning. County Government capacity in monitoring still needs significant strengthening.

140. As reported above, the SO2 programme is constrained by the spread and fragmentation of different, diverse activities, as well as the overarching challenge of integration and synergy between Activities 3 and 4.

141. The initial period of SO2 revealed limited use of monitoring to learn from activity implementation. In this context, WFP staff consistently brought out two major concerns: insufficient focus on (rapid) lesson learning; and insufficient focus on translating of lessons into management decisions about which activities to close or scale up. Interviews indicate that the following factors have reduced lesson learning:

- Over the past 18 months, COVID-19 has significantly reduced contact with the field. This, together with strain on field monitoring staff and lesson learning processes at field office level, has reduced capacity to learn lessons at a time that implementation was being fully rolled out. For example, while youth activities are now being rolled out, the monitoring of these activities has been challenging. With the easing of these restrictions and in the latter part of the evaluation period the CO has moved to promote a range of learning events and exchanges between counties - both virtually and in person. In addition, a mission from Rwanda took place to learn from Kenya's FtMA experience.
- Insufficient capacity by CGs to play a stronger role in monitoring and learning. CGs are not coordinating data between different departments effectively and budget limitations have impeded effective monitoring. There is also a reported need to strengthen technical teams and monitoring frameworks at county level, to ensure county-driven learning takes place.
- Insufficient focus on promoting learning between counties, although improvements were reported since the creation of the position of Field Office Coordinator with learning visits taking place on a modest scale, including by farmers between counties. Nonetheless informants feel that there is room for greater insights and learning between counties.
- Absence of specific internal decision-making processes around learning from the field which would translate into decisions about activities to drop or to scale up, and a system of monitoring that may be insufficiently county led and too centralized to have the flexibility to rapidly bring out lessons and share them. A particular area for improvement is the need for quicker learning and termination/upscaling of pilots.
- Lack of transport and fuel for CG staff meant zero monitoring and thus the programme misses to benefit from crucial feedback necessary for revision and setting priorities. Limited monitoring of the CSFSP at county level undermines potential. It also does not provide sufficient information for the management of SO2.

142. An additional major challenge that will need attention is how to monitor transitioning. WFP is clearly aware that this will be critically important. This will involve looking at WFP monitoring tools to understand which groups have received more consistent packages of support, capacity building etc., and use this to decide on the groups that are able to transition out. In this context programme monitoring reports tend to have a limited gender focus, potentially limiting the design for gender responsiveness, and making the evaluation against the GEEW goals challenging.

143. At the same time, findings from the household survey (see section 2.3 above) suggest that transitioning may be quite ambitious in the current context. It will be particularly important that the monitoring of beneficiaries and groups is able to pick up on early signs as to whether beneficiaries are falling back into poverty.

Finding 23. Building County Government capacity has been more challenging and complex than was envisioned but WFP has stood up to the task, has gained respect of Government and partners and has developed a clear comparative advantage through its work at county level.

144. WFP informants believe that the challenges of building CG capacity to undertake most SO2 programme implementation were underestimated at the time the work started. It has taken time to develop relationships with CGs, to draft

³¹ For example, in 2020 the AWP was approved in October (the financial year starts in July).

³² This is corroborated by the fact that in 2020 the AWP was approved only in October and requests for NFI procurement went to the WFP Procurement Unit only in January 2021 when NFIs began "trickling in" (as expressed by one respondent) from March 2021.

CSFSSs (some of which are still to be formally approved), and to build capacity of CGs. Regards the latter, the following issues remain problematic:

- Continuity of staff at county level is not assured and thus there is significant loss of expertise as staff retire or get transferred to new positions.
- Little progress has been made in capacity needs assessments for the State Department of ASALs at national level. Delays are experienced in data collection as the decision for virtual or physical engagement during data collection is yet to be made. However, the conceptual framework and data collection tools have been prepared.

145. Some of these are clearly beyond the scope of WFP to solve. WFP has gained respect in national/county government and from development partners for pioneering work with CGs, which has brought new opportunities.

Finding 24. At the SO2 implementation mid-point the concept of transitioning remains to be demonstrated in practice.

146. Ultimately a key test of efficiency will be whether beneficiaries are able to transition in the way that is envisioned in the SO2 strategy. In this respect planning under SO2 was too ambitious. WFP (with funding cuts to A3) is pushing ahead with transition planning, to take effect at scale over 12 months from April 2022. Details of this were being worked out at the time of this MTE and remained insufficiently clear for the evaluation team to comment on in detail. However, indications from the household survey results (section 2.3 and Annex 15) would suggest that full transitioning, as envisaged in SO2 design, may be a significant way off given the impact of external factors on household resilience and underestimation by WFP of the complexity of arranging efficient and timely SO2 implementation with CGs. To date, SO2 implementation has not been strategically efficient; it has not yet demonstrated the concepts of layering, graduation, hand-over and tiers to be practicable, although progress may accelerate over the remainder of the CSP period.

Finding 25. A range of external events affected capacity for coordination, implementation and monitoring, and in some cases affected the level of country resources for SO2 related activities.

147. An unprecedented range of external events – most of which were not anticipated at the time of CSP design - have affected the implementation of SO2 and of the CSP (Mokoro, 2021), including the progress on transitioning. The most significant external events have been climate-related events that affected Kenya and the ASALs, as well as the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

148. COVID-19 had a major impact on the implementation of planned activities with particular challenges in consultations, training, construction, monitoring and supervision. WFP continued to provide staff training to county governments (including on gender, protection, disability inclusion), adapted distribution protocols and digitised training material, registration platforms and monitoring tools to be relevant in the current context. Nonetheless, some key elements of SO2 were cut back by movement constraints. For example, the extension element of Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) and combating post-harvest losses (PHL) could only partially be substituted by remote training and extension methods, including a television series on good agricultural practices. Training for county government staff on food safety and quality (FSQ) and the establishment of mini laboratories at CG headquarters were similarly curtailed. Youth programming activities were also affected, with COVID-19 restrictions slowing down the ability to profile and select youth groups for participation. At the time of the evaluation youth activities have been rolled out in 3 counties rather than the planned coverage of all SO2 ASAL counties. In addition, at the time of evaluation data collection field offices were at different levels of the transition planning because COVID-19 had delayed consultation processes. The R4 activities became more difficult to implement because of delays in registration of farmers due to COVID-19 and challenges with phone networks to reach beneficiaries remotely. Restricted movement affected the supply chain and construction processes and the scale of activities put in place is still low. COVID-19 coupled with the drought has adversely affected the implementation of nutrition-sensitive activities

149. On the other hand, remote training sessions have brought about different ways of working. WFP has been able to put efforts towards strategy and policy, promoting a conducive policy environment for SO2 to operate. For example, the National Food Safety Guidelines, which were developed with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, were launched and disseminated to all counties in 2021.

150. Various natural disasters have also had direct effects (on livelihoods) as well as indirect effects in terms of taking away resources (funds and time) for more immediate priorities. For example, the locust invasion in Turkana resulted in diversion of CG funds away from SO2 priorities and significantly affected implementation work, some of which were suspended.

151. In some counties, conflict (e.g. Mandera, Baringo and Marsabit) has affected the ability of WFP to coordinate and implement its activities. Field interviews brought out challenges in terms of coordinating with CGs with examples of direct impact on certain planned activities, such as in Wajir County. Here, work by WFP on food safety under SO2 ceased as the security situation did not allow for sampling in insecure areas. Clan conflicts have been a major factor of instability in this county. In some counties, political pressure from county politicians has affected the logical layering and sequencing of SO2 activities and has meant that activities have been thinly spread over a large number of beneficiaries. Finally, in Wajir County an ongoing court case against the Governor has resulted in development resources for that county being suspended, which has significantly affected the implementation of SO2 activities.

Finding 26. Partnerships remain critical, but the WFP approach to these has not been uniformly efficient.

152. SO2 has enabled a range of different, new partnerships. The main strategic partnership for WFP has been with county governments. While not without challenges, partnerships have overall been productive and in most counties perceived as having had considerable value. WFP brought together national and county-level stakeholders and provided technical assistance to develop policies and legislative frameworks critical to county commitments for increased and predictable

allocation of resources to assist vulnerable populations. Technical expertise was drawn from the National Disaster Operations Centre, the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis and the Kenya Law Reform Commission. This included support to the formulation of policies and bills for social protection, school feeding in early childhood development education centres and gender and disaster risk management. Frameworks such as the disability bill in Wajir and gender and enterprise development policy in Isiolo and Samburu enhanced the inclusion of vulnerable groups into critical safety nets (WFP Kenya, 2021a).

153. In addition, as noted in paragraph 133, the engagement with county government is perceived and understood by other partners to be of considerable value and has given WFP a strategic position vis-à-vis government partners (nationally and at county level) that other partners do not have. The partnership with government at national level has to some extent been more challenging, but WFP has sought to improve the relationship among others by placing one of its own staff within government structures and this has strengthened engagement. Some external partners are of the view that WFP should use this leverage to be a stronger advocate for building resilience. One senior official noted, "In terms of speaking up and visibility, WFP can do better. WFP needs to be the main advocate on legislation, policy, livelihoods and resilience".

154. Various inefficiencies were noted by the MTE, notably dropping the previous PRRO partners very suddenly, without adequate transition arrangements as well as challenges in terms of the transition with NDMA. However, WFP has also been able to mobilize new skills and resources from multilateral bodies (CIP, FAO and IFAD through KCEP-CRAL), and has developed a growing and potentially transformative engagement with community structures (notably VSLAs) and with the private sector (notably through FTMA and the FSCs). Various respondents were of the view that such partnerships will be critical for moving forward and also suggested that partnerships could be key to strengthen WFP learning and knowledge, and that this may be of particular relevance for specific activities such as R4 where close monitoring and sensitization are essential. The challenge moving forward will be to co-ordinate all of this efficiently.

2.5. IMPACT (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 12-16)

155. Evaluation questions 12-16 in the evaluation matrix (Annex 8) concern the impact of the SO2 programme. Comments by this mid-term evaluation on the impact of the SO2 programme are preliminary and tentative. As the inception report for SO2 M&E suggests, the impact level in the theory of change for the programme (Annex 7) is notional, since this exercise is primarily focused on one of the outcomes of the CSP (Mokoro, 2019). The inception report went on to note that:

As is often the case in impact evaluation, any future assessment of the impact of SO2 would require contribution analysis to determine how much any improved future situation was due to WFP's efforts under SO2, and how much of the change had been caused by other factors. A proper impact assessment would have to take place some years later and would require a separate (ideally treatment/control) methodology. Thus, at the final evaluation a preliminary statement of impact will be provided by summing up performance in terms of the outcome indicators that have been monitored through the years, but it will not be possible to do a full impact assessment (Visser et al., 2019a).

156. The comments on impact below at this mid-term evaluation stage are therefore even more preliminary, and the revised interpretation of impact now adopted by the OECD DAC, addressing "the ultimate significance and potentially transformative effects of the intervention" (see para. 42, section 1.4 above) should be kept in mind. Furthermore, a number of contextual factors have affected the progress of the SO2 programme towards successful impact. These include: i) delayed implementation of SO2 due to the need to develop and finalize the requisite planning documents (CSFSSs, capacity strengthening plans) including the MoUs signed with governors of ASAL counties, ii) the ongoing prolonged drought which has since been declared a national disaster, iii) the desert locust infestation which negatively affected agricultural production, iv) insecurity and interclan conflicts in some counties such as Baringo and Mandera, which limited access to some project target areas and beneficiaries; and v) the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated restrictions, which curtailed meaningful community engagement, and caused disruption of food systems where the stay-at-home orders restricted physical access to food markets and disruption of food distribution channels across the income spectrum with strong negative consequences for the most vulnerable (Torero, 2020).

157. At this stage, it is somewhat artificial to differentiate between the evaluation questions on outcomes (EQs 7-9, Annex 8) with those on impact (EQs 12-16). In commenting on (potential) impact at mid-term, we place particular emphasis on the views of beneficiaries and of informants at county level.

Finding 27. CG and beneficiary informants suggest that the SO2 programme is achieving positive results in the livelihoods of ASAL residents, including increased investment in human capital and an increase in physical capital.

158. Interviews with beneficiaries highlight that some smallholder farmers (SHFs) are now able to purchase goats and poultry, and undertake housing improvements (replacing grass thatched houses with metal roofs and constructing permanent buildings using blocks or iron sheets with cement floors and walls). Some have acquired household assets (furniture, bedding, farm tools, etc.) and improved community infrastructure (mosques). Some beneficiary households have purchased water tanks and installed water harvesting structures.

159. Beneficiaries stated that the money generated from livelihood activities such as farming, beekeeping and pasture production is invested in children's education (secondary and higher education) and payment of medical costs for the family. Beneficiaries also linked the SO2 inputs to better nutrition for children as a result of increased consumption of nutritious food such as OFSP (which for some, has replaced bread on the breakfast table), such as goat milk and eggs; knowledge on the importance of dietary diversification disseminated through social and behaviour change communication (SBCC); and improved physical access to food as a result of increased income.

Finding 28. The SO2 programme has also led to an increase in the financial capital of selected SHFs through VSLAs. This has enabled beneficiaries to invest in non-weather-related off-farm livelihood opportunities and has created a fallback mechanism and a potential cushion against shocks.

160. As noted above, preliminary indications include: VSLAs are enhancing access to financial services and facilitating savings which are being used for multiple livelihood activities. In counties such as Isiolo, Baringo and Wajir, beneficiaries provided examples to the evaluation team of how they have invested the funds from the VSLA activities in poultry businesses, small-scale retail shops and purchase of goats, with the potential to reduce food and nutritional insecurity as well as increase income. The cash-based transfer programme has complemented the informal saving schemes and facilitated access to micro-credit, which contributes to improving the status of women and their empowerment. Asset creation and restoration activities - specifically smallholder irrigation - are also reported to have enhanced food production in most ASAL counties, especially Wajir, Tana River, Makueni and Baringo. These positive effects of the SO2 programme on livelihoods were shared by SHF interviewees in counties such as Wajir, Isiolo, Baringo, Samburu and Tana River. In Turkana however, some livelihood activities such as pasture and OFSP production were negatively affected by the ongoing drought, while VSLA activities are still in their infancy. As a result, in these counties the indications of such effects were far less obvious.

161. CG informants described several examples of positive changes in the livelihoods of SHFs that can be attributed to the SO2 programme. For instance, the construction of farm ponds has improved access to water, increasing the acreage under agricultural production. As a result, several SHFs in Baringo County who were mainly pastoralists have started to adopt crop farming as a strategy to diversify their livelihoods. In addition, alternative livelihood activities such as pasture production, sorghum, OFSP, beekeeping and poultry production have been initiated through the SO2 programme. These serve as alternative sources of livelihood for SHFs. Literature confirms that there is no single pathway out of poverty in drylands, and there is a considerable risk in pursuing one livelihood strategy to the exclusion of others (Little, 2016). Through its SFS approach, the SO2 recognizes the benefit of multiple livelihood pathways as a strategy to adapt to climate variability and building resilience to shocks. Preliminary indications are that this strategy is providing positive effects for SHF thus further emphasizing the important underlying principle of layering of activities that is inherent to the SO2 strategy.

162. The provision of NFIs such as shade nets, micro irrigation kits and solar pumps for shallow wells, has also increased access to water. This in turn enhanced adaptation to climatic shocks, resulting in improved agricultural production and, by extension, improved livelihoods. Irrigated agriculture on family farms can be a profitable source of livelihood diversification where high-value crops can be produced for assured markets (Morton and Kerven, 2013). CG informants reported that the technologies for adaptation to climate shocks introduced by the SO2 programme have contributed to the resilience of SHF livelihoods. Small-scale irrigation applied in a wide range of mixed farming systems by many poor farmers for both subsistence production and sale is more promising due its lower costs, decentralized management, and likely higher levels of farmer participation (Walker et al., 2016). Furthermore, in counties such as Baringo and Wajir, minor irrigation activities were linked to the adoption of drought-resistant crops such as: i) pasture that is more adaptable to dry conditions but with good potential for generating income for SHFs in the ASALs; ii) alternative livelihood sources such as OFSP and vegetable production, providing multiple pathways for earning an income and potentially enhancing the resilience of SHFs. The R4 activities in Makueni were also reported to have also facilitated potential recovery of SHFs from weather-related losses.

163. Interviews reveal that the social fund instituted among VSLAs has been providing a mechanism for assisting group members who are either sick or bereaved without exhausting their savings, which can be used for other needs. The group approach supporting livelihood activities under the SO2 has led to enhanced social capital, where the programme is facilitating beneficiaries to re-establish and strengthen social networks. Most notably, the VSLA groups require members to meet more frequently than normal and to set aside social funds that assist members who are distressed by factors such as sickness or bereavement. Collective planning and implementation of livelihood activities such as beekeeping, pasture and OFSP production have further enhanced social cohesion, and inclusion that serves to build resilience and social protection for vulnerable SHFs. Formation of community-based institutions around the various livelihood activities - while still in its infancy - helps to strengthen the social fabric necessary for community resilience.

Finding 29. The SO2 programme has contributed to improving women's access to resources and assets. Female SHFs reported feeling more respected by their husbands as a result of the empowerment effect of the programme, which has enabled them to play a more meaningful role in the household budget and income.

164. There is substantial qualitative evidence that the SO2 programme has enhanced GEEW in the ASALs and has also contributed to improving women's access to resources and assets. In counties such as Baringo and Isiolo, women are actively engaged in VSLA activities that have facilitated the initiation of multiple development/livelihood activities with potential to reduce food, nutritional, economic and social insecurities. VSLA activities have helped women to undertake other types of collective action at community level and provided a platform for local communities to communicate and lobby for additional support from CGs, WFP and other actors. A good example is in Isiolo, where some of the VSLA groups have received support from the US Embassy to purchase a solar drier worth US\$ 5,800, which they will use to add value to the locally produced OFSP. In addition, the capacity-strengthening activities that have provided women with the requisite technical knowledge and skill in agricultural production have enabled women to undertake various livelihood activities, improving their income as well as food and nutritional security. An example of enhanced GEEW under the SO2 programme was stated by a VSLA Agent:

In Tana River County, a certain woman was not allowed by her husband to partake in VSLA activities even though she had a deep interest to participate. When the Village Agent was made aware of this case, and upon consultation with group members, it was decided to hold the VSLA meeting in the house of the concerned woman in the presence of her husband. The husband was encouraged to participate and when he listened to the discussion, he was amazed at the sort of issues and plans being made by women to uplift their families using the informal saving and credit scheme. The man decided to fully support his wife in participating in the VSLA activities and has even encouraged her to take an active role and where possible get into the leadership position of the group. This woman now feels recognized and appreciated.

165. While progress has been made, activities undertaken to enhance GEEW may not be very effective in providing sufficient opportunities for the empowerment of women. Across the ASAL, discriminatory social norms, practices and roles continue to limit women's access to assets, productive resources and markets, undermining their self-confidence and leadership potential with the risk of facilitating exploitation and violence. SO2 programme monitoring reports tend to have a limited gender focus, which makes lesson learning and future designs for gender responsiveness, and evaluating against GEEW goals, very challenging. In addition, and as noted in the efficiency section of this report (See Section 2.4), inadequate funding has been a barrier to implementing and continuing some of the important and potentially gender transformative activities under SO2 (see Annex 17).

Finding 30. There are some promising preliminary signs of beneficial results for inclusive approaches that embrace youth, but informants also note significant obstacles in this regard.

166. Through the SO2 programme, WFP has promoted an inclusive food systems approach, in which all segments of the community including women, men, youth, and people with disabilities (PWD) are engaged. Youth have also been specifically targeted in various value chains such as beekeeping, vegetable production, poultry and pasture production. In Baringo County for instance, youth groups have been successfully engaged in pasture production and are reported to be performing well. In Makueni County, youths have been engaged in beekeeping, poultry and vegetable production activities, which are all at the inception phase. However, the focus on youth is relatively recent and some activities and indications of impact are therefore premature than for other findings. Nonetheless interviews suggest that youth involvement in agricultural value chains is contributing to skills development and there are indications of improved income.

167. CG informants say there are significant challenges associated with youth engagement in agricultural value chains. Youth groups are experiencing high turnover, losing membership for various reasons including members leaving to go back to school or other employment opportunities. They often need refinancing for the second round of production, as they rarely reinvest the resources after the initial round of support. This poses a risk to the sustainability of the youth-based livelihood activities. Most youth are unemployed and do not have funds to buy inputs to take them through the first cycle of production and find it hard to sustain livelihood activities throughout a production cycle. This has somewhat impeded progress in the efforts of engaging youth in agriculture. These experiences accord experience elsewhere: youth usually have fewer resources to draw upon, particularly in terms of control over productive assets, and their prime motivation may therefore be to engage in agribusiness and other economic opportunities – including off-farm - rather than in agricultural production (Pyburn et al., 2015).

Finding 31. Despite the adverse context, there are some instances of enhanced livelihood resilience resulting from the SO2 programme, with irrigation activities emerging as a key factor.

168. Although data on resilience collected in 2021 do not show a positive trend (section 2.3), the qualitative assessment of beneficiary informants interviewed by the MTE team reveals that some beneficiaries have experienced increase in productivity as well as increased income at both group and individual levels. Irrigation activities have been successful in the SO2 programme, as the main challenge to resilience building is limited productivity due to lack of water. The programme has assisted by improving access to water through various approaches (support for establishing shallow wells installed with solar pumps, provision of micro irrigation kits, water conservation through asset creation activities); and by the introduction of more climate-resilient crops

169. Capacity strengthening for SHFs is also reported to have brought about improved skills and knowledge which coupled with NFI support, has enabled beneficiaries to engage in various livelihood activities such as OFSP and pasture production, sorghum, simsim, poultry and honey. SHFs have adopted OFSP and are using it to improve their food and nutritional status. In Baringo County, youth groups have been involved in pasture production and marketing, and are now enjoying support from other funders for this. Pasture production activities are currently doing very well in Baringo, Samburu, Marsabit and Wajir. The ASAL counties are primarily livestock production areas and provide a good market for these activities, with the price of a bale of hay ranging from KShs 450 (Baringo) to 700 (Wajir) during the dry season. This creates a good revenue stream for SHFs.

Finding 32. There have been changes in nutrition and in food safety and quality, including in terms of awareness around aflatoxin, but progress is still limited to date.

170. Indications are that the SO2 programme is contributing to community nutrition and health outcomes through targeted promotion of nutritious crops such as OFSP and protein-rich beans in counties such as Isiolo, Baringo, Samburu and Wajir. Some communities are now aware of the nutritional value of the different crops and livestock that they produce, or could produce (Annex 19), although improvements in food consumption scores remain tentative (see Annex 15). In Tana River County for instance, cooking demonstrations for SHFs were credited with strengthening their capacity to enhance their own nutritional needs and contribute to better health outcomes. The programme has also mainstreamed nutrition-sensitive activities in the project life cycle. Asset creation and agriculture-based alternative livelihood activities including SBCC to improve infant and young child feeding practices have been introduced, and nutrition-sensitive agriculture where crops such as OFSP and iron-rich beans are promoted along with market approaches for greater dietary diversity.

171. Empirical evidence suggests that SBCC has the potential to increase beneficiary knowledge of nutrition to be sustained for years after an intervention, and that it contributes to a positive spill over effect of improved nutrition knowledge and behaviours among the neighbours of beneficiary households (Hoddinott, 2017). SO2 interventions, particularly promotion of OFSP, are also reported to have been used by community health volunteers as an entry point for referrals to health and nutritional services provided at local health facilities. This is especially in situations where severe cases of malnutrition are observed within the community, particularly among children aged under five.

172. Some counties report better ability to monitor the quality of food in the market system and at schools, and CG strategic planning for food safety has been launched (with Marsabit leading the way) (Annex 19). As one Public Health Officer (PHO)

reported, “PHOs initially didn’t know about aflatoxin (a serious issue in Kenya) or did not have capacity to test for it”. WFP provision of test labs at county level has expedited and expanded aflatoxin testing. But the practical results are still at a small scale. Counties’ engagement with these efforts has been variable. Not surprisingly, WFP has so far focused on those CGs showing more interest, which limits the potential for impact. Furthermore, funding the labs remains a challenge for CGs and for the other recurrent costs of FSQ services (see efficiency section above).

Finding 33. Less progress has been made to date towards sustainable land management (SLM) and to support/build community institutions required for this purpose.

173. While it may be too early to confidently state that SHFs and their communities are more resilient, there are indications of positive achievements that are acknowledged by beneficiaries and CG staff. In themselves these efforts likely make some contribution to more sustainable management of natural resources. However, the SO2 programme has not included a consistent and prominent focus on the preservation of productive land and related natural resources. Given that drought is by far the most pressing environmental risk affecting community resilience to shocks, more focus on sustainable land management is necessary to sustain agricultural productivity and, thus, community resilience. The capacity of a community to promote SLM and build resilience to climate shocks depend on its institutional capacity. This means: i) the degree of social capital within the community; ii) the ability of community members to work collectively; and iii) their ability to access resources and information from higher-level institutions, such as government agencies and NGOs (Warburton et al., 2011). However, while in some counties (such as Baringo and Wajir) the community structures formed under the SO2 programme are more advanced in terms of their formation and functioning, they are not yet strong enough to achieve any meaningful contribution in promoting SLM. The resilience of natural resources can be increased when the institutions governing them make effective decisions and utilize social memory and learning to manage natural resources (Liniger et al., 2011). There exists a need to strengthen community institutions under SO2 for more effective SLM.

Finding 34. The SO2 programme has contributed to several unintended positive outcomes.

174. These include: i) promotion of alternative livelihood activities introduced under the programme by other partners in Baringo county such as FAO and the Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development (ACTED), who support vegetable production (kale, amaranthus, swiss chard) in kitchen gardens by distributing planting materials to groups; ii) revival of the 4K clubs in schools, helping to stimulate youth interest in agriculture; iii) community members who were previously engaged in cattle rustling are now aware and are wishing to engage in agricultural production; iv) women have now publicly embraced farming and encourage others; and v) youth discontinue drug and substance abuse as a result of being engaged in project activities. In Wajir County, it was observed that there was a marked increase in school enrolment rate due to the increase in availability of food, especially milk. As a result, children who previously joined their fathers herding animals in search of pasture and water now remain at home with their mothers and go to school.

2.6. SUSTAINABILITY (EVALUATION QUESTIONS 17-21)

175. SO2 of the CSP is that “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”. As shown in section 2.3, progress towards target households’ ability to meet their food and nutrition needs remains limited and will need further engagement over a number of years after 2023 before sustainability can be verified.

176. Evaluation question 17 (Annex 8) presents a more limited perspective on sustainability, by asking what proportion of target households no longer require the kind of support that the SO2 programme has provided. This focuses on the concept of transition, in the first instance from Category 1 to Category 2 beneficiary status – from receiving direct transfers in kind or in cash, along with a range of other WFP support, to receiving the other support but no longer receiving direct transfers.

Finding 35. Sustainable results of the SO2 programme in target livelihoods are taking longer to emerge than was anticipated. So far, no households have been recorded as having formally ‘graduated’ from the programme³³.

177. WFP has been working intensively in recent months to assess when, where and how transition can begin to occur. More detailed planning emerged from a workshop held at Naivasha in October 2021. A draft roadmap was developed and envisages transition in a first group of counties in April 2022, and in a last group of four counties near the end of the current CSP in April 2023, although a retargeting exercise is envisaged for those counties, leading to continued direct transfers there in the next CSP.

178. Beneficiaries in some counties told the evaluation team that they are aware of the transition concept. Some said that they felt that their communities were ready for this change – or would have been if the shocks of 2020 and 2021 had not set them back. Other beneficiaries and county informants were clear that any such change would need a longer time period, and that if done abruptly could bring about risks of reversal of gains. The COVID-19 pandemic, protracted drought and desert locust infestations have all slowed or reversed the progress that some households felt they were making, and these beneficiary informants therefore generally argued for a continuation of direct transfers for one or two more years.

179. There is no evidence that any SO2 household, community or county would feel ready to proceed without any of the support provided through Activities 3 and 4. Importantly, the wording of EQ 17 refers to the full range of SO2 programme support. It is not just about whether target households no longer need direct transfers. Many of the other SO2 interventions have been undertaken on a smaller scale than hoped, or started later than planned, therefore there is no evidence that any

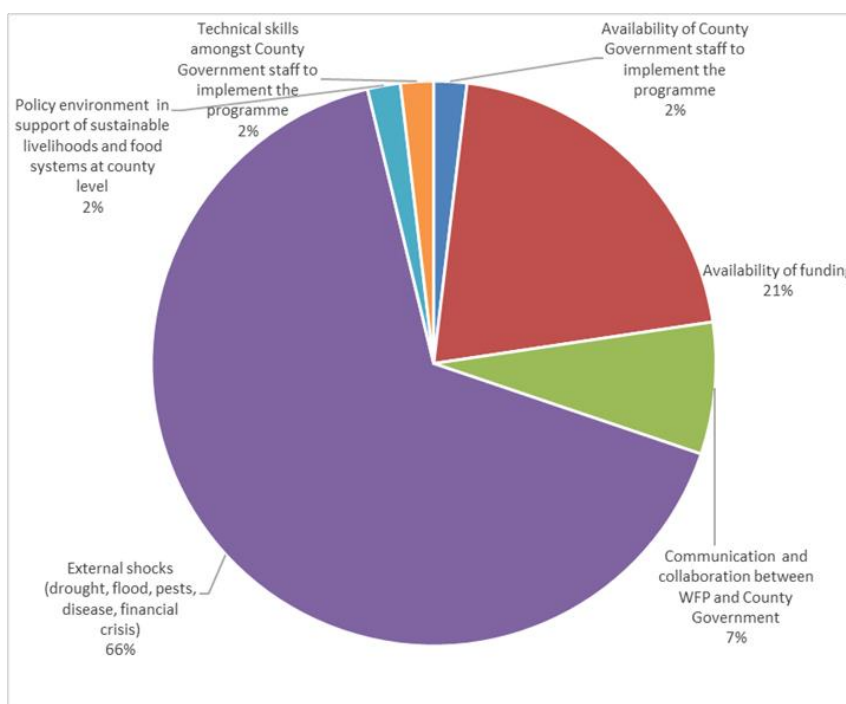
³³ To use the WFP former term, now replaced by ‘transition’

household, community or county would feel ready to proceed without any of the support provided through Activities 3 and 4. A minority of households have probably done well, for a range of sometimes external reasons, and a few have ceased to request or collect direct transfers because of their improved fortunes. However, there is no data on households having independently left the programme because they can develop their livelihoods autonomously. In addition, there is no data available on the proportion of target households that have been referred out of the programme because they cannot benefit from it – i.e. those who are too weak and vulnerable to build sustainable livelihoods.

Finding 36. Sustainable implementation through National and County Governments is not yet assured. County budget allocations and lack of staff affect the continuity and sustainability of activities.

180. The online county survey showed that almost 25 percent of respondents felt that either a) the availability of county staff to implement the programme or b) the availability of funding was the biggest obstacle to SO2 in achieving its overall objectives (Annex 14; Figure 6 below). Agriculture and food systems are primarily CG responsibilities in Kenya. At national level, the GOK could arguably find the resources to continue all the work currently done through the SO2 programme with external funding. To date, Kenya does not meet the 10 percent public investment in agriculture target as set by the African Union’s 2014 Malabo Declaration (FAO, 2021), which it signed. Data from the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) show that the GOK’s agriculture expenditure declined as a proportion of its total expenditure from 8.28 percent in 1980 to 2.73 percent in 2020 (ReSAKSS, 2021).

Figure 6 The single biggest obstacle to WFP Kenya’s Sustainable Food Systems’ programme in achieving its overall objectives (all stakeholders)



Source: Online County Survey (evaluation team data)

181. CGs spend a higher proportion of their budgets on agriculture: 6.3 percent in 2018 (more recent data are not available) (Rampa and Dekeyser, 2020). However, as indicated above, their budgeting and expenditures have been distorted and delayed during the first half of the CSP period by the challenges of agreeing budgets with, and securing timely transfers from, the National Treasury. In addition, unforeseen circumstances, such as COVID-19, have caused funds to be diverted, with some CG informants noting that funds had been diverted to health departments. Some CG informants also fear that these challenges will be exacerbated during the forthcoming pre-election season, as funds are diverted to political projects. The incomplete data available on the proportion of total allocations for resilient livelihood programming and food market connectivity provided by CGs – complementing the contribution by WFP – show no clear trend over the last three financial years, as can be seen at Annex 20. CG informants do confirm, however, that the SO2 programme has had valuable results in helping to strengthen CG planning and budgeting systems.

182. Beyond the formulation of CSFSPs and CSFSSs and related policies and legislation, WFP has supported the preparation and implementation of staff training plans on agriculture, nutrition, gender mainstreaming and programme planning. But the lack of staff and resources has affected many areas of strategy and delivery, including gender and monitoring. Skills training does not fully address a more fundamental challenge of staff turn-over to sustainability at CG level and the declining availability of staff to provide services at community and household levels. The overall trend during the CSP period to date has been for CG agriculture and home economics extension staff (transferred after spending most of their careers working for the national government) to reach retirement and not be replaced. In some cases, CGs have hired replacement staff on short-term contracts (as in Baringo) or have saved money by hiring school leavers with no technical background (as in Turkana, where Form 4 graduates were employed as Fisheries Assistants). In many cases, those staff who do remain in post are heavily stretched across various programmes which, alongside the SO2 work, compete for their time.

Finding 37. Involving community structures and private sector engagement is emerging and provides a complementary/alternative vision of sustainability, but needs significant further work to demonstrate proof of concept. Suggestion: The involvement of the community and private sector provides a complementary vision of sustainability that needs testing.

183. The broader challenge, therefore, is whether community and private-sector structures can fill the gaps in sustainability that is currently evident in CGs. SO2 strategy has increasingly turned in these directions. WFP is according VSLAs an increasingly central role in household support strategies linked to financial inclusion. Community SHGs sometimes linked to Project Implementation Committees that have created assets over several years, play an important role by improving the agricultural knowledge of smallholder farmers, gaining access to market niches, and in some cases facilitating community-level savings and credit schemes (Rampa and Knaepen, 2019). In association with the Cereal Growers Association and other groups, WFP is supporting the expansion of the FSC concept – essentially a part-privatisation of the agricultural extension function, and has engaged the private sector in its R4 insurance programme. An alternative vision of sustainability is emerging, but at community level capacities need to be built, and linkages with the private sector are still at an early stage.

Finding 38. A good start has been made in promoting demographic sustainability, but youth face significant challenges engaging in food systems and in sustaining the activities that they initiate.

184. As reported above (Finding 30, section 2.5), the SO2 programme has made useful preliminary progress towards demographic sustainability by engaging youth in some elements of food systems. In Baringo and Makueni, youths have been engaged in the honey value chain, where they harvest honey for apiary owners for a small fee. Others have been engaged in the horticulture, dairy, pasture and poultry value chains. Youth groups have been supported with non-food items like equipment and seed. Youth informants expressed that they have yet to make any meaningful gain from group-led livelihood activities. They note that managing the livelihood projects to successful completion requires resources that they lack. Given that most of them are unemployed, they find it hard to sustain their projects. They feel their sustainability would be enhanced if they were supported with agricultural inputs at least to run the first cycle of production. Their challenges are linked to the fact that access to formal financial institutions and financial services is particularly restricted for youth. “This lack of access reflects an overall absence of services and additional constraints on young people, particularly young women, who typically have less collateral for formal borrowing” (Mastercard Foundation, 2018). With regard to strengthening technical capacity, CG informants in Baringo and Makueni suggest that the peer-to-peer learning and mentorship initiatives that have been launched may serve as a valuable strategy.

Finding 39. The policy framework to support livelihood resilience and sustainable, inclusive food systems is largely in place and appropriate. The policy of the GOK and operational response to short-term climate shocks is not yet appropriately connected with longer-term stresses arising from climate change. Progress on county gender policies has been less promising.

185. Policy (see 2.2) is interpreted broadly here to include frameworks and strategies at national and CG levels. Most of the progress made at national level has been in terms of frameworks (notably around partnership co-ordination and resilience programming), rather than the formal approval of new policies. Some informants feel that there has been stronger policy engagement at national level in the education and health sectors than in agriculture. On one key point, however, the GOK is aligned with an emerging WFP strategic direction: recognising and promoting the role of the private sector in agriculture.

186. At county level, it should be noted that the formulation of strategies (as stated in the CSFSSs that CGs drew up with WFP support) has largely preceded development of policies in the relevant sectors. However, during the first half of the CSP period WFP has been active in facilitating the preparation and approval of CG policies. In disaster risk reduction, for example, it has worked with the governments of Baringo, Garissa and Tana River. WFP has supported the development of the Baringo CG agriculture policy and has worked with the Isiolo CG on policies for the food and nutrition, livestock and rangeland sectors. There is also a call to develop a county agriculture policy in that county, cascading from national policy. In Makueni, WFP has supported the CG’s preparation of policies on youth and social protection. WFP informants recognise that preparation of county policies on gender (for example in Tana River) has fallen behind, due to lack of resources. This is the most important gap that remains in CG policy to support sustainable food systems (see Annex 17).

187. In the counties and sectors, the development and approval of policies thus remains as work in progress. However – particularly because the CSFSSs are almost all approved - the overall policy framework is adequate. What matters most, as noted above, is action in the directions agreed in those strategies.

188. Kenya has long and arduous experience in responding to drought – an experience currently being repeated in the national climate emergency. However, WFP is a partner with the National Treasury in developing and facilitating the new Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) programme supported by the World Bank. In the remainder of the CSP period, FLLoCA should be a vehicle for further joint action by CGs and WFP to develop the linkages between shorter and longer term responses to climate change. One strategy already adopted by WFP does arguably help build these linkages. The R4 insurance programme, which promotes the production of more climate-resilient crops, is one contribution to shifting the cropping sector towards less risky practices in the long term while protecting farmers against losses in the short term.

3. Conclusions and recommendations

3.1. CONCLUSIONS

189. **The developmental challenges implicit in SO2 are complex. There is no quick fix.** WFP Kenya has made commendable progress with the SO2 programme especially given the major constraints experienced over the last two years. WFP experience and performance with the SO2 programme so far typify its global experience in recent years as it gives greater emphasis to changing lives (its developmental mandate) alongside saving lives (its humanitarian mandate). Fulfilling the humanitarian mandate is arduous, sometimes dangerous, and a huge achievement. However, it is comparatively straightforward, if key security and resourcing conditions are met. In placing greater emphasis on changing lives, WFP is having to learn more of what the global community has been learning since the 1950s: that complete success in development initiatives is rare, and that implementation typically takes longer and achieves less than intended.

190. **While highly relevant to the challenges facing ASAL residents in Kenya, SO2 planning was unrealistic.** With hindsight, there was little chance of achieving the technical and institutional progress required for SO2 to be achieved in full. COVID-19 and drought have further constrained performance. Furthermore, WFP understandably launched SO2 with its institutional instincts about speedy implementation, built on its humanitarian background. Although the brisk and comparatively efficient approach of WFP has been well appreciated within Kenya's development community, the CSP did not include a pilot or planning phase. Its assumption was that work towards SO2 would begin directly in year one. Instead, while traditional food and cash transfers could indeed proceed seamlessly from the preceding PRRO, the broader SO2 effort took two years of planning and initial capacity strengthening with CGs achieving first a set of CSFSPs that were then reworked into CSFSSs. This was, in many ways, a valuable process, alongside all the technical and procedural learning that has taken place so far in the SO2 programme. But it meant that achievement at any scale of the broader objectives implicit in SO2 could not begin until year three.

191. **So far, the SO2 programme has achieved little overall improvement in key livelihood indicators. Design assumptions about transition typify the complexity of achieving sustainable livelihoods in the ASALs.** In the broad terms of SO2 design, it would at best be challenging to enable significant numbers of ASAL residents to benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks, enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs, by 2023. Indicators of effectiveness in this regard – influenced by the pandemic and the current drought – show no aggregate improvement so far. Nevertheless, a schedule has now been drawn up for 331,000 beneficiaries in the nine counties to undergo transition over 12 months from April 2022. Some informants for this evaluation are clear that their livelihoods have improved and they are ready to move into a life without direct transfers from WFP. However, survey data suggest that, in aggregate, the achievements to date are partial and fragile.

The viability and climate resilience of ASAL livelihoods still pose serious causes for concern. Direct transfers should be continued for the majority of the current beneficiaries until the end of the current CSP period, and potentially beyond. Many county-level informants have requested for this. Some argue that a severe drought is not a good time to plan for reduced support. Nevertheless, driven partly by funding constraints, WFP is now moving ahead to phase out all direct transfers (while envisaging that a retargeted programme would still be needed in four counties from 2023). It is hard to escape the conclusion that, for many ASAL livelihoods, this is premature, and that many ASAL residents will continue to need direct support if they are to sustain their food security after the current transfer ends.

192. **The impacts of climate change on the ASALs underscore the relevance and appropriateness of the SO2 response that focusses on resilience to longer-term stresses and durable solutions.** The more recent period has shown how a complex web of external factors are interacting to producing increasingly challenging conditions. This is a challenge that is not specific to SO2 or even to the ASAL's. Through SO2 work some appropriate responses are emerging such as water harvesting techniques, but the evaluation highlights insufficient attention to broader community (natural) resource and development management. There is scope to make this a more significant part of the SO2 work. It is also clear that sustainability will be critical if climate resilience is to be moderately achievable for ASAL communities. Strategically, WFP should intensify the focus of the SO2 programme on climate resilience (planning and implementation) as the key characteristic of sustainability and seek to work closely with partners in the framework of the new UNSDCF to achieve this objective.

193. **Roles and resources are an ongoing challenge for the SO2 programme.** Multiple factors need to be considered before transitioning SO2 beneficiaries out of direct transfer support. Not least among these are whether traditional donor funding for direct transfers can be sustained. This remains uncertain, beyond the short term. It is arguably important for WFP to reassure its beneficiaries and partners that transition is now being taken forward because of genuine progress in livelihoods, not simply because funding for direct transfers is being reduced. It is also, arguably, time for alternative strategies to underpin efforts towards SO2; shortfalls in traditional donor funding can be seen as cathartic. Beyond donor funding, the central challenge concerns the central role, and associated resourcing, that CGs are expected to play and provide when implementing the SO2 programme.

194. **WFP strategy of focusing on implementation with and through CGs is relevant and appropriate.** The Organisation is viewed as a respected pioneer in responding to Kenya's 2013 devolution by working to strengthen CG capacity and supporting CG programme delivery in this way. Again, however, this strategy presents multiple, complex challenges. CGs have not been able to provide the planned level of resourcing, due partly to (so far) intractable difficulties between them and the National Treasury. CGs' understanding of, engagement with, and commitment to SO2 programming have varied significantly. CGs' ability to deploy enough extension staff is dwindling. CG decision-making is often intensely political, which can distort or frustrate technical strategy – a challenge currently intensifying ahead of the 2022 elections. These challenges again typify WFP and its step into the developmental arena, where it (appropriately) has less direct responsibility for implementation, and therefore less control over the achievement of its planned programme results. Most fundamentally, although the GOK and CGs accept the principle of shared resourcing for the SO2 programme with external sources, there is

still a strong sense of donor funding being central to the effort. Almost 60 years after Kenya's independence, this remains the reality.

195. At the same time, evolving roles and resources present growing opportunities for the SO2 programme and some promising implementation strategies are emerging. Two promising implementation strategies for the programme, particularly evident in the last 12 months, focus on the roles of community groups and on the private sector. VSLAs and related table banking initiatives have proved attractive in many countries over the years, and are now proving a reliable mechanism for engaging rural people – particularly women – in resourcing and managing initiatives that strengthen local food systems and make livelihoods more climate-resilient. The FSC concept of small-scale private enterprise developing agricultural extension, input and marketing services is proving effective, although still on a small scale. It is not resisted by CGs, which are willing to link their limited technical services to those of FSCs. This has the potential to link smallholder producers more directly to larger-scale elements of Kenyan food systems, as the private sector strengthens its input-marketing, product-buying and related technical connections with ASAL farmers, growers and stock owners.

196. These developments suggest a broader, more non-governmental suite of implementation opportunities for the second half of the SO2 programme. A shift in overall resourcing for the CSP comes, meanwhile, with the announcement of substantial funding from the MasterCard Foundation. This will strengthen various under-resourced elements of the SO2 programme (particularly in Activity 4), but not support the direct transfers that have so far had most of the budget. Again, this presents new challenges and opportunities to WFP in restructuring its approach to achieving SO2.

197. Against this background, SO2 programme experience to date highlights several other challenges for WFP.

198. Insufficient progress has been made with regard to the gender and youth objectives of the SO2 programme. While the gender-transformative content of the programme is highly relevant to society and economy in the ASALs, and some corresponding results have been achieved, progress in this area has been constrained by incomplete mainstreaming of GEEW across the programme; by incomplete resourcing for WFP work on gender planning and action with CGs; and by insufficiently systematic monitoring and reporting of results. Emphasis on youth participation under SO2 has increased, but full coverage of youth programming across the ASAL counties has been slow due to Covid-19 restrictions. Progress on youth activities has been made more recently but will need to be carefully monitored and intensified to meet the objectives of the programme.

199. External coherence is largely satisfactory, but there is still scope to strengthen it and profit from the results. There is extensive, but not complete, coherence with national government policy and strategies, and WFP has played a central role in CGs' development of policies and strategies that align well with the SO2 programme. Through PREG and other mechanisms, WFP sustains planning and operational coherence with other donor-supported interventions. The CSP and the SO2 programme are coherent in principle with the current UNDAF, but attempts to build coherence in practice with the other RBAs have been more significant through KCAP-CRAL – and not entirely successful, due partly to unrealistic planning by WFP about the pace and scale of beneficiary transition from direct transfers to other modes of support. Through the new United Nations Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework, and potentially a reappraisal of KCEP-CRALW design and implementation, there are opportunities for the external coherence of the SO2 programme to be strengthened during the second half of the CSP period. There should also be new opportunities for tighter collaboration and stronger resourcing with the World Bank and CGs to build resilient livelihoods as the FLLoCA programme is rolled out.

200. The internal coherence of the SO2 programme is unsatisfactory. Evolving funding arrangements for SO2 should redress some of the imbalance between Activities 3 and 4. Those and other considerations outlined above should stimulate adjusted SO2 strategies that pull the various exploratory directions developed since 2018 more tightly together, into a smaller number of more evidently linked activities that better balance the skills and modes of delivery that the Country Office and Field Offices can deliver. While an exploratory phase was appropriate (but not allowed for by CSP design), concern about fragmentation of effort persists. This fragmentation has been heightened by the very small scale of resourcing that has been possible for some elements of Activity 4 which has also had implications for the roll-out of some activities such as youth focus. To date, internal coherence has also been challenged by inefficient management structures and performance within the Country Office, meaning that there have been too many inconclusive, unduly extended or incompletely reported ongoing activities, together with insufficient clarity about how different activities contributed to the overall strategic direction of the SO2 programme. As a result, there has also been insufficient focus (although improving in the more recent period) on bringing activities together in ways that ensure adequate layering.

201. More broadly, there is an ongoing challenge to the strategic management of SO2: to optimise the integration of effort across Activities 3 and 4, which are meant to constitute a single sustainable food systems programme. It is not helpful now to question whether the SO2 programme should have been split across two Activities; but there is clearly a need to continue efforts to ensure that there is no form of silo structure within the programme, either at activity level or at the level of individual work streams. In parallel, the management of the two activities needs to be streamlined to ensure efficient and effective management and learning that is focused at the county level, including stronger cross-county learning, and which is translated into more rapid decision making within WFP in line with the priorities, including approval of county plans, and in responding to the needs that are identified at county level. Strengthening these internal management aspects will be critical to achieving further gains and will clearly require reviewing internal ways of working and improving the link with other sections such as procurement and supply chain in ways that ensure that the NFIs are delivered on time.

202. The challenges to internal coherence reflect the enormous challenge that WFP has set itself by attempting interventions across so many elements of ASAL food systems. Despite being resourceful, there is a limit to what a fully funded WFP Kenya team can do. As it rationalises and consolidates its operations during the remainder of this CSP – even while receiving stronger funding for some of those operations – WFP Kenya might reflect, with its RBA and other development partners, whether the next CSP should commit it to work so widely across food systems. Alternatively, a broader United Nations effort, within the UNSDCF, might more efficiently allocate food systems development tasks across and beyond the RBAs.

203. **There is also a related concern about coherence that links to the strategic and operational balance between saving lives and changing lives.** This links with the relevance of SO2 within the CSP as a whole and in the context of livelihood and climate challenges in the ASALs. Crudely put, SO1 in the CSP focuses on saving lives, and SO2 on changing lives – so that, as observed throughout the monitoring of SO2, WFP sustainable food systems programming focuses on those assessed as able to strengthen their livelihoods through the sorts of initiative that WFP and its partners aim to facilitate. The small minority in ASAL communities who have no such potential – mainly due to age or disability – are not included in the SO2 target group. SO2 design with regard to this minority focuses on external coherence. National social safety net systems are meant to support these households. In practice, the interface between WFP and GOK systems in this regard is incomplete. Neither support nor monitoring achieves full coverage, although the GOK is gradually expanding and refining its safety net programmes and WFP aims to reinforce its interface with them. Internally in the CSP, this coherence is also lacking. There was no plan in CSP design for those in SO2 target communities who were found to be unable to benefit to be transferred to support under SO1. SO1 now manages an urban food security initiative that might sit more logically within SO2. At the same time, as SO 1 support to refugees shifts towards cash-based transfers, there is a new need for SO2 to reinforce the food systems that could supply refugee markets.

3.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

204. The recommendations made below combine the analysis of the evaluation team and the proposals made by many interviewees. They aim to be realistic but meaningful in terms of feasibility and potential effectiveness during the remainder of the current CSP period. Achieving sustainable food systems depends heavily on strong external coherence and effective, complementary performance by partners. It is not something WFP can do alone. Some of the recommendations below therefore reach beyond direct implementation by WFP, and call for WFP advocacy to stimulate action by others, coordinated with WFP's own operations.

205. References to 'high' and 'medium' priority in Table 8 do not imply that 'medium' priority actions are less important; simply that a longer timescale is realistic for them. Implementation of all recommendations will require continued attention beyond July 2022 - a date suggested as an appropriate planning horizon for all significant changes in the current SO2 programme, given the expiry of the current CSP period in 2023.

206. The discussion following Table 8 amplifies each of the recommendations with suggestions about how they could be implemented.

Table 8 Recommendations

Recommendation	Type	Responsibility (one lead office/entity)	Other contributing entities (if applicable)	Priority: High/medium	By when
<p>Recommendation 1 Intensify the focus of the SO2 programme on climate resilience as the key characteristic of sustainability in the sustainable food systems towards which the programme is working.</p>	Strategic	Outcome Manager, with SO2 staff	CGs FAO UNRC	Medium	July 2022
<p>Recommendation 2 Intensify and broaden partnership strategies for the achievement of SO2.</p>	Strategic	Outcome Manager, with SO2 staff	CGs Development partners VSLAs	Medium	July 2022
<p>Recommendation 3 Intensify efforts to advocate for increased and stable resourcing to CGs for implementation of their CSFSSs.</p>	Strategic	Outcome Manager, with CO management and SO2 staff	National Treasury World Bank CGs	Medium	July 2022
<p>Recommendation 4 Strengthen the integration of efforts and work streams across the SO2 programme, maximising focus and not embarking on any further pilots during this CSP.</p>	Strategic Strategic	Outcome Manager, with SO2 staff	CGs	High	April 2022
<p>Recommendation 5 Adopt innovative strategies to maximise quality technical services at county and local levels.</p>	Strategic Management Technical	Outcome Manager, with SO2 staff	CGs Development partners	Medium	July 2022
<p>Recommendation 6 Promote and where possible provide meaningful ongoing support to ensure the food security of communities and households that no longer receive direct transfers.</p>	Strategic	Outcome Manager, with SO2 staff	CGs	High	April 2022
<p>Recommendation 7 Recommit to close work by SO2 and SO3 teams with CGs, to ensure no one is left behind in Activity 3 target communities, and that vulnerable and marginalised households are adequately supported by social safety nets.</p>	Strategic	Outcome Manager, with SO2 staff	CGs State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes SO3 team	High	April 2022
<p>Recommendation 8</p>	Strategic	Outcome Manager, with	CGs	High	April 2022

Strengthen performance on gender at all levels of SO2 programme planning, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring adequate resources are allocated to SO2 gender priorities.		SO2 staff and CO management			
Recommendation 9 Reappraise and refocus SO2 programme efforts with youth , to make them more effective.	Strategic Technical	Outcome Manager, with SO2 staff	CGs	Medium	July 2022

207. **Recommendation 1:** while enhanced climate resilience is stated as a key element of SO2, the increasing impacts of climate change on the ASALs are evident, as is the increasing focus of funding agencies on climate change as a rationale for support. Strategically, WFP can help to intensify the SO2 focus on climate change in the framework of the new UNSDCF, by collaborating with FAO and CGs to increase the emphasis through climate resilience planning on conservation agriculture and sustainable land management with extension support to smallholder farmers that is appropriate for low-potential ASAL conditions. At a technical level, WFP can collaborate with CGs to widen the variety of water harvesting and water conservation techniques included in sustainable land management extension support to smallholder farmers.

208. **Recommendation 2:** SO2 implementation to date has made important progress in expanding and strengthening WFP partnerships. Further reinforcement and broadening of the partnership strategy is recommended for the remainder of the CSP period. Firstly, this means maintaining intensive engagement with CGs and their County Technical Teams as primary partners for the SO2 programme, including strengthening of their monitoring capacity. Secondly, partnership strategy should increase WFP focus on, and operational partnerships with the private sector, for the provision of extension and marketing services to smallholder farmers – building on the promising initial progress with Farmer Service Centres. Thirdly, out of the recommended three-prong partnership approach, WFP should increase its focus on and pilot funding or project support to VSLAs as a central platform for mobilisation of and support to beneficiaries as they strengthen food systems and make them more sustainable. It may also be able to identify, and where appropriate support, other community-based structures with potential for this purpose. Meanwhile, WFP should maintain its emphasis on partnerships with other multilateral, national and local implementing and advisory agencies, without diluting SO2 resources and effort across too many partners.

209. **Recommendation 3:** the viability and sustainability of the SO2 model are significantly compromised by the inadequacy and inefficiency of resource flows to CGs. WFP should intensify its efforts to advocate for increased and stable flow of resources to CGs. For example, in an effort linked to implementation of Recommendation 1, it should work with the National Treasury and development partners to expedite effective resourcing to CGs through FLLoCA. CGs have not been required to make any matching contribution to funding which needs to be rectified by revising WFP-CG MOUs. Where possible, WFP should ensure that its capacity-strengthening support to CGs helps them to improve their ability to develop business cases and other funding proposals to facilitate funding of elements of their CSFSSs by development partners.

210. **Recommendation 4:** while the design of SO2 does represent a co-ordinated strategy, it is time to ensure that this is fully reflected in better integrated efforts and work streams across Activities 3 and 4. This is partly a matter of improved co-ordination, ending the fragmentation and sub-optimal combination of efforts observed to date; and partly of increased caution about striking out in new technical directions. The remainder of the CSP period should be a time for intensifying and consolidating the methods and approaches identified as most effective during the first part of the period.

211. **Recommendation 5:** the broad spectrum of support that WFP aims to provide through Activities 3 and 4 poses a serious challenge to the Organisation's capacity. It might be ideal but not practical for WFP to have a Field Office in each county where it works, offering the full range of advisory support in all the areas of sustainable development that are covered by SO2. Smarter strategies are needed that make the best use of limited capacity. If resources permit, it is of course desirable to strengthen technical staff resources at FOs. Building on the strategies imposed by the pandemic, it may also be possible to strengthen staff management and communication systems to take maximum advantage of potential for remote support from the CO to FOs and CGs, and to optimise the remote guidance given to FOs. Linking to Recommendation 3, it may also be useful to audit the technical capacity available from development partners in each county and seek to intensify co-ordinated support from those partners to CGs' work towards SO2.

212. **Recommendation 6:** as 2021 outcome monitoring data indicate, there must be continuing caution about the food security of communities and households in the ASALs, particularly if many of those receiving direct transfers through Activity 3 will cease to do so over the remainder of the CSP period. Recognising the significant resourcing constraints that WFP faces in Kenya, it remains incumbent on it to ensure thorough monitoring of livelihood trends among former beneficiaries of direct transfers under Activity 3. The heart of the Activity 3 approach has always been that asset creation would be the platform for more climate-resilient, sustainable livelihoods. This means that it is vital to continue monitoring the condition and viability of those assets and seeking to facilitate remedial action if they deteriorate.

More immediately, if food security indicators warrant it, it may become necessary for WFP, in consultation with GOK, CGs and funding partners, to reinstate food assistance (in cash or in kind) to former beneficiaries of direct transfers under Activity 3. There may be an imminent need for this due to livelihood shocks caused by the current drought. Any proposed action will be subject to funding limitations. In addition, as national policy and legislation with regard to refugees evolve, it would be advisable to monitor requirements and opportunities to support food security and livelihoods of refugees and host communities. For the next CSP, for example, a different configuration (or integration) of WFP services currently provided under SO1 and SO2 might be appropriate. Design of such changes would of course be the responsibility of CO management and all senior programme staff.

213. **Recommendation 7:** the theory of SO2 design has always been that vulnerable and marginalised households that are unable to engage in and benefit from Activity 3 operations will be supported by the GOK safety nets. This recommendation urges WFP to monitor the livelihood status of all households in Activity 3 target communities – not only of the households in those communities that engaged in Activity 3 operations – and to work closely with CGs and relevant services to ensure that those requiring safety net support receive it, whether they are/were Activity 3 beneficiaries or not. This will require collaboration between the SO2 and SO3 teams to ensure inclusion of the relevant households on the single national registry for safety net purposes.

214. **Recommendation 8:** some interesting gender-transformative work is evident under SO2, but many barriers remain to be surmounted in this regard in the ASAL context, and targets for involvement of women remain to be achieved, including in terms of ensuring consistent and scaled-up involvement of young women. Gender priorities need to be more consistently planned with consideration for addressing the existing barriers, and be prioritised in resource allocation in WFP workplans across Activity 3 and 4, and with CGs in their Annual Work Plans. At county level, strengthening links with the county gender

departments and other relevant partners should be prioritised for advancing this agenda, and in particular for scaling up gender-transformative work. Systematic inclusion of the GALS approach in work with communities should be envisioned, and annual monitoring and learning exercises could be redesigned/enhanced to better bring out progress against gender targets and to highlight gender-transformative work.

215. **Recommendation 9:** while the SO2 programme has made a commendable start in promoting broader engagement of young Kenyans in sustainable food systems, progress is preliminary and has not always been optimal. The CO's current study on youth engagement should help identify ways to strengthen this performance. Evidence from this evaluation suggests exploring the potential for stronger peer learning and mentorship programmes among youth groups supported through SO2. Support for further development of CG policies and strategies to promote youth engagement in agribusiness, and consequent increased CG budget allocations to youth programmes, may also be beneficial. Further development and provision of credit facilities for youth groups should be accompanied by stronger advisory support to limit the amount of refinancing that these groups request from year to year.

Annexes

Annex 1. Summary Terms of Reference

1. Introduction

1. These Terms of Reference (TOR) are of Evaluation Strategic Outcome (SO) 2 (referred to as Programme in this TOR) of the Kenya CSP (Country Strategic Plan) 2018- 2023³⁴ in arid and semi-arid areas in Kenya. The SO read as follows ‘ Targeted smallholder producers and food-insecure, 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’’. The SO will be achieved through 2 activities 1. Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food -insecure households; 2. facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers. The evaluation will include a baseline and annual outcome monitoring, processes that will be critical for laying the foundation for the mid-term and final activity evaluation of this outcome. The baseline is scheduled for January 2019, while outcome monitoring will be on an annual basis. The midterm and final activity evaluations are scheduled for 2020 and 2022 respectively. In this TOR, the entire piece of work i.e. baseline, annual outcome monitoring, mid-term and final activity evaluation will be referred to as ‘evaluation’. The total budget for this outcome is USD 369, 463, 263 .This evaluation is commissioned by WFP Kenya country office and will cover the period from July 2018 to June 2023.

2. These TOR were prepared by Beatrice Mwangela, head of Monitoring and Evaluation unit, WFP Kenya, based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders and following a standard template. The purpose of the TOR is twofold. Firstly, it provides key information to the evaluation team and helps guide them throughout the baseline, outcome monitoring and evaluation process; and secondly, it provides key information to stakeholders about the proposed baseline, outcome monitoring and evaluation.

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

The reasons for the evaluation being commissioned are presented below.

2.1. Rationale

3. WFP Kenya CSP 2018-2023 was approved in June 2018 and went live in July 2018. In the CSP, WFP Kenya commits to measure performance of each of the CSP outcomes. This includes laying solid baselines for each of the CSP activities, monitoring and measuring progress in achieving the set outcomes and assessing achievements and results at mid-term and the end of the programme. WFP Kenya is keen on ensuring that baselines, outcome monitoring and evaluations are timely, of good quality and are useful for programme improvement. As such, WFP Kenya has been very keen to plan, think through critical monitoring and evaluation processes and make a decision on how they will be implemented right from the design stage of the CSP.

2.2. Objectives

4. The baseline will provide a situational analysis at the start of the activities laying the foundation for outcome monitoring that will measure progress and performance of the activities on a yearly basis, providing concrete recommendations and lessons learned for programme improvement. A mid-term evaluation will be conducted to provide an evidence-based, independent assessment of the performance of the programmes activities so that WFP and its partners can adjust course as necessary for the remainder of the CSP period. A final evaluation will be conducted to assess performance and contribution of the programme to the CSP strategic objectives.

5. The evaluation will serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning.

Accountability: The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of Kenya CSP SO2 to help WFP to present high quality and credible evidence of actual impact to its donors.

Learning: The processes will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or not to draw lessons, derive good practices and pointers for learning. It will provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making. Findings will be actively disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems. For this reasons, both accountability and learning have equal weight.

2.3. Stakeholders and Users

³⁴ <http://www1.wfp.org/operations/ke01-kenya-country-strategic-plan-2018-2023>

6. A number of stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP have interests in the results of the baseline, outcome monitoring and the evaluations and some of these actors will be asked to play a role in the process. Table 1 below provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the inception phase.

7. Accountability to affected populations, is tied to WFP's commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP's work. As such, WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment (GEEW) in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation by women, men, boys and girls from different groups.

Table 1: Preliminary Stakeholders' analysis

Stakeholders	Interest in the evaluation and likely uses of evaluation report to this stakeholder
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Country Office (CO) Kenya	<p>Responsible for the planning and implementation of WFP interventions at country level. It has a direct stake in the baseline, outcome monitoring and evaluation and an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of its programmes. The results from the processes will inform programming, support tracking of progress towards achieving of this outcome, feed into corporate and donor reporting and provide lessons for implementation improvement.</p>
Regional Bureau (RB) [Nairobi]	<p>Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support, the RB management has an interest in an independent/impartial account of the operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices. The Regional Evaluation adviser supports CO/RB management to ensure quality, credible and useful decentralized evaluations while the M&E Regional advisor supports CO/RB to ensure quality, credible and useful monitoring and evaluation processes</p>
Office of Evaluation (OEV) and Monitoring Unit (RMPM)	<p>OEV has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver Quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralised evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy. Monitoring unit has a stake in ensuring that outcome monitoring processes deliver quality, credible and useful findings for programme decision making and corporate reporting.</p>
WFP Executive Board (EB)	<p>The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. The findings from these processes will not be presented to the Board but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes.</p>
EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	

Beneficiaries	As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups will be determined, at inception phase when developing the evaluation design , and their respective perspectives will be sought. Direct interviews with beneficiaries will be done for baseline, outcome monitoring and also the evaluations to seek their perspectives on the programme.
Government (National and county level)	Both county and national Government have a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonised with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest, particularly for Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and the National Drought Management Authority, and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services, including relevant Ministries at county level.
UN Country team	The Kenya United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) should contribute to the realisation of the government developmental objectives. Kenya United Nations Country Team (UNCT) has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP operation is effective in contributing to the United Nations concerted efforts. WFP implements the programme within a wider UN system of support to government priorities. The partner agencies are interested in learning to what extent WFP interventions are contributing to the overall outcomes committed to the UNDAF. Various agencies such as IFAD and FAO are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity level.
NGOs	NGOs are WFP's partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. The results of the evaluation will inform future implementation modalities, strategic orientations and partnerships.
Donors	WFP operations are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes. These donors need good evidence on the performance of WFP operations. Some of the donors will be called upon to be part of the midterm and final evaluation reference group. Baseline and outcome monitoring results will feed into donor and corporate reporting.

8. The primary users of this baseline, outcome monitoring and the final evaluation will be:

- The WFP Kenya country office and its partners in decision-making, notably related to programme implementation and/or design, Strategy and partnerships.
- The baseline (and the subsequent outcome monitoring exercises and the final evaluation) will contribute to the body of knowledge regarding the programmes activities. WFP will use the findings and lessons learned to inform programme design and implementation decisions.
- Given the core functions of the Regional Bureau (RB), the RB is expected to use the findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight.
- WFP HQ may use the findings for wider Organisational learning and accountability
- OEV may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into evaluation syntheses as well as for annual reporting to the Executive Board.

- The findings will also feed into annual corporate reporting and donor reporting.

3. Context and subject of the Evaluation

3.1. Context

9. Kenya is transforming rapidly. A decade of stability and consistent economic growth resulted in the achievement of lower-middle-income status in 2014. Social, economic and gender inequalities persist, however; 39 percent of working-age Kenyans are unemployed, for example, and most of the unemployed are under 35.³⁵ Over one third (35.6 percent) of the population of 48.5 million lives below the international poverty line.³⁶ Lack of access to adequate food remains a major challenge, resulting in significant undernutrition and food insecurity, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands, which are underdeveloped and drought-prone and often suffer from conflicts between communities over limited natural resources.

10. Agriculture remains the main economic driver, although 80 percent of the land is either arid or semi-arid. Kenya's fast-growing population – increasing by 2.9 percent per year – and increasingly frequent climate shocks are contributing to natural resource scarcity and land degradation. Inefficient value chains do not respond to the needs of smallholder farmers and poorer consumers.

11. Devolution is a major thrust in the country's 2010 Constitution and has led to the establishment of 47 elected CGs. The counties are enhancing accountability and improving public service delivery at subnational levels but many still lack capacity and resources for planning, budgeting and implementing programmes, including for nutrition and food security.

12. Despite substantial investments by the Government and donors, 12 percent of Kenyans have inadequate food consumption. Households headed by women are more likely to be food-insecure than those headed by men, at 16 percent versus 10 percent.³⁷ Food-insecure households are typically poor, rural and dependent on daily agricultural labour; they have fewer livestock, less agricultural land and higher dependency ratios. Trends show that large-scale droughts occur approximately every five years, increasing the number of acutely food-insecure people to up to 3.6 million in the arid and semi-arid lands, most recently in 2017.

13. Over the last decade, according to the 2014 Kenya Demographic and health survey (a Government led survey done every 5 years), the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 has decreased significantly, although the absolute number has increased as a result of population growth. Stunting is more prevalent in rural areas, at 29 percent, than in urban ones, at 20 percent, and among boys, at 30 percent, than among girls, at 22 percent. Nine counties have stunting levels of more than 30 percent, which is of serious significance for public health.³⁸ In arid counties, global acute malnutrition among children 6–59 months often exceeds the World Health Organisation's "critical" threshold of 15 percent. Micronutrient deficiencies remain high among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Anaemia prevalence is higher among boys, at 28 percent, than among girls, at 25 percent, while an anaemia prevalence of 42 percent among pregnant women and girls aged 15–49 denotes a severe public health problem.³⁹

14. Smallholders account for 75 percent of agricultural output and 70 percent of market supplies.⁴⁰ Women provide 80 percent of farm labour and manage 40 percent of smallholder farms, but own only 1 percent of agricultural land and obtain only 10 percent of agricultural credit.⁴¹ Yields of several staple crops have declined because of land degradation, high costs of inputs and services, overdependence on rain fed production and post-harvest losses of 20–30 percent for cereals and 40–60 percent for fruits and

³⁵ United Nations Development Programme. 2017. Human Development Report 2017.

³⁶ World Bank. April 2018 Kenya data. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/kenya>

³⁷ WFP. 2016. Kenya – Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), June 2016. <https://www.wfp.org/content/kenya-comprehensive-food-security-and-vulnerability-analysis-cfsva-june-2016>.

³⁸ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2014. Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Nairobi. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/fr308/fr308.pdf>.

³⁹ Ministry of Health. 2011. The Kenya National Micronutrient Survey 2011. <http://www.nutritionhealth.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/Downloads/The%20Kenya%20National%20Micronutrient%20Survey%202011.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Government of Kenya. 2009. Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2009–2020.

⁴¹ Ibid.

vegetables.⁴² Livestock productivity is affected by scarcity of water and pasture, limited extension services and weak value chains.

15. Food systems are threatened by pressure on land and natural resources, exacerbated by population growth and increasingly frequent climate shocks. However, there is potential for improving soil and water conservation and unlocking abundant natural resources, including substantial surface and groundwater in arid and semi-arid lands. Commodity value chains are generally underdeveloped. A rapidly growing urban population presents an incentive for strengthening nascent commercial food chains, which would benefit producers, traders and consumers.

16. Kenya is a major regional player in eastern Africa: it is an important communications and logistics hub with a major port on the Indian Ocean and land borders that give the country strategic significance in international affairs. The 2017 election process created political uncertainty that, combined with the drought, contributed to a stalling of the economy. Growth rates are forecast to rebound to 5.5 percent in 2018 and steadily rise to 6.1 percent in 2020.⁴³ Government plans and institutions – including Vision 2030 – the Government’s long-term development policy – and its corresponding action plan, the Third Medium Term Plan (2018–2022) for Vision 2030 (MTP3), are sufficiently robust to withstand political transitions and will continue to guide the trajectory of development. The Government has adopted gender-responsive budgeting as a strategy for promoting gender equality and inclusion at both the national and county levels.

17. Progress towards zero hunger in Kenya is intertwined with progress towards other SDGs. Poverty limits the affordability of and access to food (SDG 1). Poor health is both a causal factor and a consequence of malnutrition (SDG 3). Education attainment is closely correlated with breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and providing improved livelihood opportunities (SDG 4). Gender inequalities are both a cause and a consequence of food insecurity, including through limited land rights and opportunities for women (SDG 5). Poor infrastructure, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands, limits access to markets for both consumers and producers (SDG 9).

18. The agriculture and livestock sectors, primarily the domain of men and economically and culturally central in Kenyan society, are very vulnerable to climate change and increased weather-related shocks. Ninety-five percent of crops are rain fed, leaving farmers highly exposed to droughts. Seasons have become far less predictable, with poor distribution of rainfall over space and time disrupting cropping and exacerbating soil erosion. Pastoralists face severe scarcity of water for cultivating fodder and providing water for their livestock during the long dry spells; this often leads to resource-based conflicts.

19. Inefficiencies in the food system lead to high food prices, insufficient market supply, particularly for fresh foods, and lower incomes for producers. Agricultural value chains tend not to respond to farmers’ needs. The main causes of supply-side inefficiencies are uncertain land rights, land fragmentation, lack of agricultural services for both the pre- and post-harvest stages, limited storage and transport capacity, and poor access to inputs, credit, markets and information. Gender inequalities in access to and control over resources aggravate the barriers and challenges to sustainable and sufficient agricultural production.

20. A recent study⁴⁴ demonstrates that investments in averting humanitarian crises in Kenya would yield savings of up to 30 percent for the international donor community while also protecting billions of dollars of income and assets for the people who would have been most affected by the averted crises. Thus it is estimated that a safety net scheme transferring USD 300 per household would save USD 181 million in 15 years compared with the cost of a late response. Similarly, a resilience building intervention that results in an increase in income of USD 450 per household saves an estimated USD 273 million over the same timeframe.

21. A 2016 evaluation⁴⁵ concluded that asset creation activities build essential infrastructure and social capital, which are vital in supporting self-reliance and resilience. The evaluation recommended expanding the technical aspects of WFP’s asset creation programmes in order to improve the quality of activities and ensure their integration into government systems, thereby improving the opportunities for graduation and transition from food assistance. In 2016, 94,000 people were transitioned out of food assistance

⁴² Mutungi, C. and Affognon, H. 2013. Addressing Food Losses: Status and Way Forward for Postharvest Research and Innovations in Kenya. International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) Policy Brief No. 5/13. <https://idl-bnc-idrc.dspacedirect.org/bitstream/handle/10625/52222/IDL-52222.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

⁴³ World Bank. April 2018. The World Bank in Kenya. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kenya/overview>.

⁴⁴ United States Agency for International Development Center for Resilience. 2018. Economics of resilience to drought: Kenya analysis. https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/kenya_economics_of_resilience_final_jan_4_2018_-_branded.pdf.

⁴⁵ An Evaluation of WFP’s Asset Creation Programme in Kenya’s Arid and Semi-arid Areas 2009 to 2015, July 2016

22. A 2016 review⁴⁶ of WFP's work in facilitating market access and linkages for smallholders recommended proactive assessment and engagement with all actors along the value chains in order to enhance efficiency and improve markets. It also highlighted the essential role of institutional procurement such as for school meals in stimulating smallholder farmers' production, facilitating linkages to markets, enhancing value chains and improving food safety and quality.

23. Studies, analyses and assessments have been conducted to support the development of a gender-transformative approach to food security and nutrition, promoting gender equality in all WFP interventions. Findings reveal that the social and economic empowerment of women has improved significantly, particularly among the beneficiaries of livelihood and asset creation activities. To improve gender equality, however, greater engagement of men and young people is necessary. Livelihood activities also facilitate access to other services, particularly health and finance, for both women and men.

24. Kenya has made significant progress in regard to promoting gender equality and women empowerment. According to Kenya's Economic Survey 2018, the proportion of the population who are poor dropped from 46 percent in FY 2005/06 to 36 percent in 2015/16. However, there still exist gender inequalities in socio-economic and political spheres. Further, the Survey indicates that 15 percent of the population experience several multi-dimensional poverty. The highest overall poverty incidents was in rural areas where 40 percent of the residents were considered as overall poor compared to 27 percent in peri-urban and 29 percent in core urban areas.

25. According to the Global Gender Gap Report, (2017), Kenya's Gender Index stood at 0.694. The sub index of health and survival, political empowerment, Economic participation and opportunity, and educational attainment stood at 0.980, 0.147, 0.720 and 0.929, respectively. Kenya remains a highly unequal society by income, gender and geographical location. Women are less likely to find a job in the formal labour market and receive less pay than men. Poverty is prevalent among low-income earning women, rural communities and the urban poor concentrated in increasing urban settlements.⁴⁷ Social indicators such as falling infant mortality, near universal primary school enrolment and narrowing of gender gaps in education, reduction in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS have improved. However, other social indicators such as high maternal mortality 362 maternal deaths per 100,000 (KDHS, 2014) and low secondary school enrolment undermine economic growth. In Kenya 21.2 percent of the total population in 2014-2016 was undernourished representing – 35 percent change since 1990.⁴⁸

26. The participation of women in, and contribution to the economy is under-rated with women and girls work often unpaid, underpaid or invisible.⁴⁹ Women undertake the bulk of agricultural work, thus contributing much to productivity for consumption and for market. However, women earn only a fraction of the income generated and own a nominal percentage of assets. The majority of women work in the informal sector while only 34 percent of women work in the formal sector. Women's unpaid care work in particular is critical to the formal economy. These affect the extent to which women can take advantage of new methods of production, information, knowledge and available skills for gainful livelihoods.

27. Women are also concentrated more in sectors that have lower average wages, especially agriculture and education. Given that nearly 40 percent of households are run solely by women, their households are more likely to be poor because of a lack of fair income. In addition, women have also been shown to earn less than men in Kenya. For instance, the World Economic Forum (2015) found that a Kenyan woman earns Kshs. 62 for every Kshs.100 earned by a man, for similar work done. This wage gap cumulatively translates to different outcomes for both men and women, economically, politically, socially and culturally.

28. Kenya has developed policy frameworks for gender equality which includes The National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV and MTP III. MTP III emphasizes on gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women as key priorities in ensuring equality between men and women in access to economic, social and political opportunities. Budget allocation for gender programs has been enhanced and as a result more beneficiaries have been reached through the various Affirmative Action funds.

29. WFP partners with the Government and the other Rome-based United Nations agencies –the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to complement each other's efforts under the Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme – Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihood Window (KCEP-CRALW) in Kitui, Makueni, Kilifi, Taita Taveta and Kwale counties. KCEP-CRALW

⁴⁶ Stock-Taking of Agricultural Market Access and Linkage Activities & Charting the way forward for July 2016 – June 2018

⁴⁷ Kenya Economic Survey 2018

⁴⁸ International Fund for Agricultural Development. 2015.,p.44

⁴⁹ Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2006 on Gender Equality and Development

aims to enable smallholders to transition to 'commercially oriented, climate resilient agricultural practices through improvements in productivity, post production management practices and market linkages for targeted value chains' as well as empower 'County Governments and communities to sustainably and consensually manage their natural resources and build resilience to climate change'. A key aspect of resilience building/sustainability, as the participant households improve their production and food security, they can 'transition' to programs such as KCEP-CRALW and no longer depend entirely on transfers from WFP. 35,500 households are expected to transition to KCEP-CRALW by 2020.

30. In the arid counties of Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana and Wajir WFP is partnering with USAID's Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG)⁵⁰ to help the supported families move their livelihoods up the resilience pathway thus preparing them for transition from food assistance in the future. The PREG partnerships hinges on layering, sequencing and integration of interventions for resilience and economic growth. WFP's resilience building programme is the foundations on which to layer the other interventions.

31. Other partnerships include; National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), National ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Trade and Cooperative Development, Health, Education, County Governments UNICEF, NGOs, World Bank, African Development Bank, Farm to Market Alliance (AGRA, International Finance Corporation, GrowAfrica, Technoserve), Micronutrient Initiative; Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and financial service providers.

32. Gender was incorporated in the design of the CSP. Gender analysis has been done in Marsabit, Baringo, Samburu and Wajir and plans are underway to undertake gender analysis in the rest of the target counties.F

3.2 Subject of the evaluation

33. In June 2018, WFP executive board approved the Kenya CSP which runs from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2023. The CSP has 4 strategic outcomes and 7 activities. Each Strategic outcome has several outputs. SO2 (to be referred to as programme in this TOR) of the CSP states "Targeted smallholder producers and food-insecure, 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".

34. To achieve this programme it will be necessary to capitalize on the potential of Kenya's young population while addressing the challenges of high youth unemployment, an ageing farming population, growing reliance on markets for access to food in urban and rural areas and climate-related threats to the natural resources on which smallholder farmers and pastoralists rely. Based on national and local assessments of vulnerability to climate shocks, and in line with the priorities of the food and nutrition security commitment of the Government's Big Four agenda,⁵¹ a package of interventions along the food production, transformation and consumption chain will seek to build the resilience of food-insecure communities by unlocking the potential of Kenyan food systems.

35. In line with the "leave no one behind" agenda, WFP will leverage its extensive field presence⁵² and capacities for reaching the most vulnerable populations, which are frequently excluded from development programmes and opportunities. Special consideration will be given to the needs of individuals with disabilities. By adopting a food systems approach, WFP will engage in new strategic partnerships with the Government, the private sector and partners including the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), offering integrated and equitable solutions to smallholder producers, processors, retailers and consumers. Through such multifaceted support, households and communities will develop the capacity to move away from WFP-supported assistance and to take advantage of development opportunities, including in the private sector, with a view to achieving resilient self-sufficiency. Activities under this strategic outcome will be developed and modelled for adoption and scaling up by the Government, the private sector and civil society.

⁵⁰ PREG: Partnerships in Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG) is consortium of organisations that are supported by USAID to implement programmes on resilience and economic growth in arid counties of Kenya.

⁵¹ <http://www.president.go.ke/>

⁵² currently WFP Kenya has field offices spread across the country in Dadaab, Kakuma, Garissa, Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, Nairobi, Mombasa and Lodwar

36. This programme is modelled as a food system approach. A food systems country case study for Kenya was done in April 2018 prior to preparation of the Kenya CSP and summarizes the approach. See here <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000068432/download/>

37. This programme will be achieved through two activities, namely activity 3 and 4 in the CSP I.e.

- Activity 3: Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households
- Activity 4: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers.

And six outputs i.e.

- Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees, benefit from enhanced Organisation 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.
- Food-insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees, receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers to address immediate food consumption gaps.
- Targeted beneficiaries receive a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions including SBCC (Social and behaviour change communication) activities to improve knowledge and practices related to nutrition, linkages to social protection schemes and essential health and nutrition services, including provision of micronutrient powders to improve their nutrition status.
- Smallholder producers and small-scale traders and processors 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 producers and small-scale traders and processors 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.
- Commercial supply chain actors 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.

38. Activity 3 will support food-insecure households through transfers to meet seasonal food gaps while mobilizing communities to create climate-resilient assets for increasing production and diversifying livelihoods. Taking into account the differences between arid and semi-arid areas, the support will include new technologies for soil and water conservation, broader natural resource management, livelihood diversification, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, agribusiness and access to financial services including micro-insurance products, ensuring equitable participation and benefits for women and men and thereby reducing gender inequalities. These elements will be sequenced and layered on the asset creation platform in order to maximize the impact of assistance.

39. WFP will develop a strategy for engaging young people in a conflict-sensitive approach that will include expansion of new technologies and mechanized approaches and opportunities for diversifying livelihoods through profitable value chains such as poultry and horticulture. WFP will seek to develop models for addressing the demographic risks faced by Kenya in the absence of an increase in attractive employment opportunities in agriculture and agribusiness for a rapidly growing young workforce.

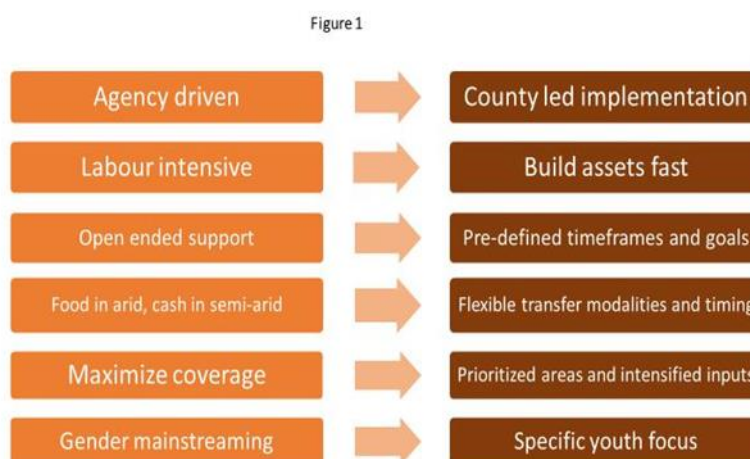
40. Clear guidelines and criteria for moving beneficiaries from WFP support will be developed and applied with partners, taking into consideration reduced seasonal food gaps and enhanced resilience to shocks. Pathways for this transition will include activities to increase self-reliance and eligibility for and inclusion in other development activities for further development of productivity and resilience, with referral to social protection schemes for people who may not have the capacities and resources to meet their basic needs.

41. In the event of resource constraints, a three-tier geographical prioritization strategy will be applied at the county level. Based primarily on the prevalence of chronic food insecurity and opportunities for strategic partnerships, tier 1 counties will be prioritised for receiving a comprehensive package of transfers and technical support. Counties in tiers 2 and 3 will receive a package that is customized to match priorities and the resources available. Partnerships with the other Rome-based agencies and other entities will be proactively pursued in order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. Geographical coverage for SO2 activities 14 counties i.e. nine arid counties (Turkana, Baringo, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir,

Garissa, and Tana River) and six Semi-Arid (Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta, Makueni, Kitui) where both activity 3 and 4 will take place and additional counties i.e Narok, Bomet, Migori, Homabay, Kisumu, siaya, Busia, Nandi, Uasingishu, Bungoma, Siaya, Tanszoia, Meru and Tharaka nithi where activity 4 will take place. Annex 2 gives details of operational areas and annex 5, draft SO2 strategy, gives implementation details.

42. Under activity 4, encompassing the Farm to Market Alliance⁵³ and building on WFP's supply chain expertise, WFP interventions will focus on both suppliers and consumers, facilitating the access of smallholder farmers and small-scale retailers, especially women, to public and private sector commodity markets, including national school meals programmes and WFP's procurement activities; financing, through commercial banks and microfinance institutions; micro-insurance; quality farming inputs from commercial suppliers; tools for enhancing retail inventory management; and financial literacy, services and technology. WFP will seek opportunities to support value addition through processing and local fortification. Relevant institutions will be supported through the development of food safety and quality assurance systems.

43. The key shifts from the asset creation programme implemented through PRRO 200736⁵⁴ are highlighted in figure 1



44. This programme has a total budget of USD 369, 463 ,263. The programme is projected to be approximately 65% funded. The impact of insufficient funding will result in a narrower geographical coverage and fewer beneficiaries reached. Under Activity 3, transfers will be geographically prioritised towards those counties with the highest food insecurity levels while beneficiaries in counties with less severe levels of food insecurity will not receive transfers but will continue to benefit from training and knowledge transfer. The geographic targeting and ranking is based on cumulative vulnerability analysis, and takes into account other key factors such as security, presence of partners and political commitment to resilience building at county level. Activity 4 focus is small holder farmers and supply chain in addition to Farm to Market Alliance (FTMA) initiative financed through an HQ-managed trust fund with its own independent M&E system. The focus for this TOR for activity 4 is small holder farmers and supply chain (see outputs) in addition to drawing from data and information available from FTMA.

45. Table below shows the breakdown of Activity three beneficiaries.

TABLE 2: FOOD AND CASH TRANSFER BENEFICIARIES FOR ACTIVITY 3				
Strategic outcome	Activities	Female	Male	Total
2	3. Create assets and transfer knowledge, skills and tools for climate risk management to food insecure households	385 216	355 584	740 800

⁵³ <https://farmtomarketalliance.com/>.

⁵⁴ Relief and recovery programme that closed in June 2018

46. Activity 4 will target a total of 150,000 small holder producers in high potential, semi-arid and pockets in arid areas producing and with potential to produce marketable surpluses; up to 1000 small scale traders in counties where WFP and/or the Government of Kenya has cash based interventions. The traders should be interested and have the potential to supply food to schools and to beneficiaries in communities receiving the cash transfers and 20 small scale food processors i.e farmer Organisations, women groups, youth groups located in counties where WFP is supporting the counties to roll out milling and fortification activities for Early Childhood Education Centres.

47. The beneficiaries will decrease from 740,800 in 2018 to 668,480 in 2023. Details of beneficiaries, budget and all CSP information can be found here https://cspdata.wfp.org/#/country/KE01/prioritization_plan/

48. Table 3 shows the budget for this programme across the five years of its implementation

TABLE 3 : BUDGET (USD)							
Strategic outcome	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total
2	45 938 714	76 640 703	75 395 133	71 935 318	70 944 522	28 608 873	369 463 263

49. The log frame provides details of the key corporate indicators that will be mandatory to measure and report on. This will be supplemented by project specific indicators that the evaluation team will be expected to formulate at baseline inception phase. The Corporate indicators include:

- Consumption –based Coping strategy Index,
- Dietary Diversity Score,
- Food Consumption Score,
- Food Consumption Score-Nutrition
- Food expenditure share,
- Food price Index,
- Livelihood –based Coping Strategy Index,
- Minimum Dietary Diversity –Women
- Percentage of default rate of WFP Pro-small holder farmers procurement contracts (from programme data)
- Percentage of small holder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems (From programme data)
- Percentage reduction of supply chain costs in areas supported by WFP
- Proportion of eligible population that participate in Programme (Coverage)
- Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks
- Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base
- Rate of post –harvest losses
- Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-support aggregation system (programme data)

50. Attached with the TOR is an indicator compendium with details of each of the indicators. The baseline will provide baseline values for each of the indicators laying the basis for progress monitoring through outcome monitoring.

4. Evaluation and Outcome Monitoring Approach

4.1 Scope

51. The baseline will provide the situational analysis at the start of the CSP that will form the basis for outcome monitoring, mid-term and final evaluation to measure progress and performance of the activities. The baseline will be guided by but not limited to the CSP logical framework. As such, the evaluation team will be required to develop activity specific indicators at the inception phase of the baseline including but not limited to identifying and using the best methodology/indicator to measure resilience e.f RIMA among others. The activity specific indicators, together with the existing corporate indicators will ensure comprehensive measurement of performance of this outcome. The baseline will cover all the counties targeted by this outcome. The select team will be required to develop a study design with a robust and detailed methodology clearly outlining sample design, sample size calculation that incorporates sex considerations, age, disability and methods of analysis. The same sampling methodology will be used at midterm evaluation and final evaluation.

52. Outcome monitoring will be done on a yearly basis, the same month as the baseline. The outcome monitoring will be required to be on time each year to feed into corporate Annual Country Report (ACR) due every month of February of each of the CSP years. Outcome monitoring will use the same sampling methodology as the baseline. Outcome monitoring will be used to measure progress and performance of outcome 2, providing WFP Kenya and stakeholders with concrete evidence of performance of the activities, lessons learned and recommendations for programme improvement. Outcome monitoring will be based but not limited to the same indicators covered as at baseline (see Annex 3). The findings will be used to inform stakeholders on the progress in achieving this outcome, for programme improvement and corporate reporting.

53. Mid-term activity evaluation will focus on this outcomes activities implemented in the select counties. The evaluation will provide an evidence-based, independent assessment of the performance of the CSP so that WFP and its partners can adjust course as necessary for the remainder of the CSP term. Specifically, the mid-term evaluation will (1) review the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, appropriateness and connectedness; (2) collect performance indicator data; (3) assess whether the outcome is on track to meet the results and targets and (4) identify any necessary mid-course corrections.

54. The evaluation will also focus on the implementation of the programme with the evaluation findings targeted at adjustments or programme management decisions aimed at helping improve implementation. As such, the evaluation will look at interim or anticipated results, partnerships, implementation arrangements and systems, and any factors affecting the results achieved at the mid- point. The evaluation will also check whether the critical assumption in the results framework and the implementation strategy hold true.

55. The final activity Evaluation will cover the programmes activities implemented from 2018-2023 in all the targeted counties. The final evaluation will use the internationally agreed criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, appropriateness and connectedness. The evaluation will place greater emphasis than the mid-term evaluation on the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the program. This evaluation will focus on accountability (against intended results) and learning. The final evaluation will assess the outcomes contribution to the CSP strategic results. The evaluation will also check whether the critical assumption in the results framework and the implementation strategy hold true.

4.2 Evaluation Criteria and Questions

56. The baseline is expected to provide a situational analysis before the programme activities begin. The values obtained will allow WFP and partners to establish baseline information for the outcomes indicators and to establish targets or verify existing ones. The baseline will also form the foundation for the planned outcome monitoring, mid-term and final evaluations to measure performance of the outcome. This information will inform project implementation and will provide important context necessary for future evaluations to assess the activities relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact, connectedness and appropriateness. At baseline, focus will be to:

- Establish an indicator baseline data and information for use to regularly monitor activity outputs and performance indicators at outcome level;
- Form the foundation for the planned outcome monitoring, midterm and final evaluations to measure progress towards achieving the outcome

- Provide a situational analysis – based on a desk review of documentation and qualitative interviews. The situational analysis will document what the conditions for implementation are at the baseline and will include (but not be limited to) a description of: the policy and regulatory framework; the institutional set-up to implement the programme; and the financial and human resources at the outset. Any key shortcomings or challenges will be identified.

57. The outcome monitoring focus will be to measure performance of the outcome and progress in achieving the agreed on outcome targets providing rigorous analysis and evidence of achievement so far and reasons for or lack of achievement. The outcome monitoring process will provide concrete and actionable recommendations for programme improvement.

58. For Mid-term and final evaluation, international evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Impact will be applied.⁵⁵ Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEEW) shall be mainstreamed throughout.

59. **Evaluation Questions:** Allied to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation will address the following key questions (In table below), which will be further developed/revised by the evaluation team during the inception phase of mid term and final evaluation. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of this programme, to inform adjustments during the implementation period, future strategic and operational decisions.

60. The evaluation should analyse how GEEW (Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) objectives and GEEW mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the object has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives of GEEW, the GEEW dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.

Table 4: Criteria and preliminary evaluation questions for Mid-term and final evaluation

Focus Area	Key Questions
Relevance	<p>To what extent are the outcome approach and activities relevant to the Government’s policies and other key stakeholders’ activities?</p> <p>To what extent are the activities aligned with WFP, partner UN agency and donor policies and priorities?</p> <p>Is the package of interventions coherent and relevant?</p> <p>Is the investment in the right, relevant areas?</p> <p>To what extent are the activities coherent with key policies/programming of other partners operating in the context?</p>
Effectiveness	<p>To what extent are the objectives of the outcome likely to be achieved?</p> <p>What are the major factors influencing progress in achievement or non-achievement of the outcome?</p> <p>To what extent do the activities deliver results to various groups of beneficiaries</p>
Efficiency	<p>Are the activities implemented in a timely way?</p> <p>Are the activities cost-efficient? Are the activities implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives? Were the outcome strategies efficient in terms of financial and human resource inputs as compared to</p>

⁵⁵ For more detail see: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm> and <http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/evaluation/eha>

	<p>outputs?</p> <p>What needs to be incorporated in the monitoring system to efficiently meet the needs and requirements of the outcome?</p> <p>What are the management strengths, including technical and financial, of this outcome^{24?56}</p> <p>Is this programme adequately funded? Are the cash disbursements and in-kind food distribution done timely manner and at an adequate level? What are the effects of ration cuts, lack of rains etc. If any?</p>
Impact	<p>What were the short- and medium term effects of this programmes activities in beneficiaries' lives? What are reasons for observed effects?</p> <p>What were the gender-specific impacts, especially regarding women's empowerment?</p> <p>What are the main drivers of positive impacts?</p> <p>Are there any negative effects occurring for beneficiaries? If yes, what are the causes?</p> <p>What are the medium term results of transition, graduation and or handover?</p>
Sustainability	<p>To what extent is the government taking ownership of the programme? (e.g. demonstrated commitment and contribution to the programme);</p> <p>What is the demonstrated capacity at central, county and community levels to support the outcome?</p> <p>How are local communities involved in and contributing to the implementation of the outcome?</p> <p>Has the policy framework supporting the outcome activities been strengthened within the project period?</p> <p>What are the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the program?</p>
Appropriateness	<p>Is the intervention approach chosen the best way to meet the food security/nutrition needs of beneficiaries and the capacity gaps of key institutions?</p> <p>Are the adopted transfer modalities, choice of type of assets and choice of complementary activities the best way of meeting beneficiary needs?</p> <p>Are protection needs met?</p>

⁵⁶ of country office and partners

	To what extent is the intervention based on a sound gender analysis? To what extent is the design and implementation of the intervention gender-sensitive?
Connectedness	To what extent has the outcome been situated within an analysis of longer-term and interconnected problems of the context? To what extent have the activities successfully coordinated and collaborated with key stakeholders including the Government of Kenya, NGOs, other international Organisations and the private sector? To what extent have the activities collaborated with partners and leveraged complementary resources?

In addition to the above, the evaluation team will be required to assess the following:

- What are the lessons learned from the implementation of this programme to date?
- What are the key recommendations for mid-course correction to improve the outcomes relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, appropriateness and connectedness?

61. The above criteria will be reviewed and agreed on during the inception of both the mid-term and the final evaluation.

4.3 Data Availability

62. The following are the sources of information available to the evaluation team. The sources provide both quantitative and qualitative information and should be expanded by the evaluation team during the inception phase.

- Kenya country strategic plan (2018–2023)
- 2017 standard project reports (SPRs)
- PRRO 200736 project document
- Draft Implementation plan for outcome 2 of Kenya CSP
- WFP 2018 Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) and FSOM Reports
- Strategic Evaluation of WFP’s support for enhanced resilience (2018, Ongoing evaluation)
- Assessment of the geographical and community-based targeting of WFP’s Cash and Food for Assets programme in Kenya, June 2016
- An Evaluation of WFP’s Asset Creation Programme in Kenya’s Arid and Semi-arid Areas 2009 to 2015, June 2016
- PRRO household food security resilience & graduation study (kitui, kilifi, kwale and taita taveta counties), June 2014
- Sector Plan For Drought Risk Management And Ending Drought Emergencies Second Medium Term Plan, 2013 – 2017
- A Review of the World Food Programme’s (WFP’s) Capacity Strengthening Activities Under the Project ‘Enhancing Complementarity and Strengthening Capacity for Sustainable Resilience Building in Kenya’s Arid and Semi-Arid Lands’ January 2015 –June 2017
- Collaboration for strengthening resilience, Case study Kenya, 2015
- National food security Policy 2011
- Un Development Assistance framework 2018-2022
- 2030 agenda on sustainable development goals

- WFP strategic plan 2017-2021
- WFP food systems strategy
- Food systems case study Kenya, April 2018
- Beneficiary services reports
- Process monitoring reports
- Government, Donors and partners reports (see annex with relevant reading leads for consideration)

63. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team should: a). Assess data availability and reliability as part of the inception phase expanding on the information provided in section 4.3. This assessment will inform the data collection b). Systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.

4.4 Methodology

64. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. The team will develop a detailed methodology including, sample design, sample size calculations, and method of analysis. The sample size will be statistically representative. The methodology should allow assessment of effects of some of the programme decisions e.g. types of assets, type of intervention package etc. Hence consideration of a panel sample to be followed up during outcome monitoring may be considered or other sound methodologies.

65. The processes should also take a programme theory approach⁵⁷ based on the results framework. This will ensure that the baselines for all the indicators contained in the results framework and other additional activity specific indicators are obtained and progress measured during outcome monitoring, at mid-term and at the end of the end of CSP.

66. Use of mixed methods is a requirement. Triangulation of information from different methods and sources to enhance the reliability of findings is very highly encouraged. In particular, processes should combine qualitative and quantitative approaches to collect data and information.

67. The methodology should in addition:

- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above, that is, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact, connectedness, coverage and coherence.
- Demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) The selection of field visit sites will also need to demonstrate impartiality.
- Using mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means.
- Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints;
- Ensure through the use of mixed methods that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholders groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used;
- The methodology and action of the evaluation team will be guided by the international humanitarian principles.

68. The methodology should be GEEW-sensitive, indicating what data collection methods are employed to seek information on GEEW issues and to ensure the inclusion of women and marginalised groups. The methodology should ensure that data collected is disaggregated by sex and age; an explanation should be provided if this is not possible. Triangulation of data should ensure that diverse perspectives and voices of both males and females are heard and taken into account.

⁵⁷ A programme theory explains how an intervention (a project, a programme, a policy, a strategy) is understood to contribute to a chain of results that produce the intended or actual impacts. It is represented by a log frame, results framework or theory of change. The approach looks into how the intervention is contributing to the chain of results presented in the results framework.

69. Looking for explicit consideration of gender in the data after fieldwork is too late; the evaluation team must have a clear and detailed plan for collecting data from women and men in gender-sensitive ways before fieldwork begins.

70. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect gender analysis, and the report should provide lessons/ challenges/ recommendations for conducting gender responsive evaluation in the future.

71. The following mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed for mid-term and final evaluation. The country office will establish: a) an internal Evaluation Committee (EC) to manage and make decisions on the evaluation which will review and approve the Terms of Reference, budget, evaluation team, and inception and evaluation reports, to help maintain distance from influence by programme implementers, while also supporting management of the evaluation; b) a Reference Group (RG) including external stakeholders will be set up to steer the evaluation process and further support the relevance, utility and independence of the evaluation.

4.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Assessment

72. WFP's Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) defines the quality standards expected from evaluations and sets out processes with in-built steps for Quality Assurance, Templates for evaluation products and Checklists for their review. DEQAS is closely aligned to the WFP's evaluation quality assurance system (EQAS) and is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice.

73. DEQAS will be systematically applied to the mid-term and final evaluation and where applicable for the baseline and outcome monitoring. The WFP Evaluation Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation processes are as per the DEQAS Process Guide and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization. Rigorous quality control will be applied to outcome monitoring too.

74. WFP has developed a set of Quality Assurance Checklists for its decentralized evaluations. This includes Checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant Checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs. Feedback on quality of the products will also be sort for outcome monitoring.

75. To enhance the quality and credibility of evaluations, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by WFP's Office of Evaluation in Headquarter provides review of the draft inception and evaluation report (in addition to the same provided on draft TOR), and provide:

- systematic feedback from an evaluation perspective, on the quality of the draft inception and evaluation report;
- Recommendations on how to improve the quality of the final inception/evaluation report.

76. The evaluation manager will review the feedback and recommendations from QS and share with the team leader, who is expected to use them to finalise the inception/ evaluation report. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the UNEG norms and standards, a rationale should be provided for any recommendations that the team does not take into account when finalising the report.

77. This quality assurance process as outline above does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team, but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

78. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information.

79. All final evaluation reports will be subjected to a post hoc quality assessment by an independent entity through a process that is managed by OEV. The overall rating category of the reports will be made public alongside the evaluation reports.

5. Phases and Deliverables

80. The evaluations will proceed through the following phases. The final timelines (key dates) will be finalized and agreed on during inception.

Dates	Phases and Deliverables
July-October 2018	Planning and Preparation Phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of country office evaluation manager • Develop draft Terms of Reference • Procurement of independent evaluation firm
November/December 2018	Inception Phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of key project documents (evaluation team) • Confirm and finalise evaluation questions, evaluation design and methodology (including sampling strategy), and draft an inception report for agreement (evaluation team). • Seek Evaluation committees comments on inception report (WFP) • Arrange field visits (evaluation team, WFP)
January 2019	Data Collection Phase (baseline): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field visits (evaluation team, WFP) • Conduct baseline survey (evaluation team) • Conduct key stakeholder focus groups and key informant interviews (evaluation team) • Enter, clean, and analyse data (evaluation team)
January -February 2019	Reporting Phase (baseline): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft finalize baseline report (evaluation team) • Seek Evaluation committees comments on the draft baseline report (WFP) • Present baseline findings (evaluation team)
October -December 2019/2020/2021/2022	Inception Phase (Outcome Monitoring): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and adjust outcome monitoring questions, design and methodology (including sampling strategy), and draft an inception report for agreement (evaluation team). • Seek Evaluation committees comments on inception report (WFP) • Arrange field visits (evaluation team, WFP)
January 2020/2021/2022/2023	Data collection phase (Outcome monitoring): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field visits (evaluation team) • Conduct outcome survey (evaluation team) • Conduct key stakeholder focus groups and key informant interviews (evaluation team) • Enter, clean, and analyze data (evaluation team)

February-March 2020/2021/2022/2023	Reporting phase (outcome monitoring): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft finalize outcome monitoring report (evaluation team) • Seek Evaluation committees comments on the draft outcome report (WFP) • Present outcome monitoring findings (evaluation team)
April- May 2020	Inception Phase (Mid-term): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and adjust evaluation questions, evaluation design and methodology (including sampling strategy), and draft an inception report for agreement (evaluation team). • Seek Evaluation Reference group's comments on inception report (WFP) • Arrange field visits (evaluation team, WFP)
June 2020	Data collection phase (Mid-term): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field visits (evaluation team) • Conduct Mid-term survey (evaluation team) • Conduct key stakeholder focus groups and key informant interviews (evaluation team) • Enter, clean, and analyse data (evaluation team)
July-august 2020	Reporting Phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft finalize Mid-term report (evaluation team) • Seek Evaluation Reference group's comments on the draft Midterm report (WFP) • Present Midterm findings (evaluation team)
September 2020	Follow-up and Dissemination Phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct workshop to share evaluation findings with key stakeholders (Evaluation team, WFP, Government) • Prepare management response (WFP) • Feed into the next phase of implementation (WFP)
October - November 2022	Inception Phase (end line): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and adjust evaluation questions, evaluation design and methodology (including sampling strategy), and draft an inception report for agreement (evaluation team). • Seek Evaluation Reference group's comments on inception report (WFP) • Arrange field visits (evaluation team, WFP)
December 2022	Data collection phase (end line): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct field visits (evaluation team)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct end line survey (evaluation team) • Conduct key stakeholder focus groups and key informant interviews (evaluation team) • Enter, clean, and analyse data (evaluation team)
January - February 2023	<p>Reporting Phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft finalize end line report (evaluation team) • Seek Evaluation Reference group's comments on the draft end line report (WFP) • Present end line findings (evaluation team)
March 2023	<p>Follow-up and Dissemination Phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct workshop to share evaluation findings with key stakeholders (Evaluation team, WFP, Government) • Prepare management response (WFP) • Feed into the next CSP (WFP)

The expected deliverables from each of the processes i.e baseline, each outcome monitoring round, mid-term evaluation and final evaluation are the following:

a) Inception report for each of the processes written following WFP recommended template. The report should include but not limited to:

- Detailed evaluation design, sampling methodology, and sample size calculations.
- Quality Assurance Plan
- Detailed work plan, including, timeline and activities
- Bibliography of documents/secondary data sources utilised;
- Final data collection tools, data bases, analysis plan

b) Power-point on methodology, overall survey plan, timeline and activities

c) Final report for each of the processes, including a first draft, and a final report using WFP recommended template. Annexes to the final report include but not limited to a copy of the final ToR, bibliography, list of samples, detailed sampling methodology, Maps, A list of all meetings and participants, final survey instruments etc.

d) Clean data set

e) Transcripts from key informant interviews, focus group discussions, etc.

f) Table of all indicators with values and targets for baseline and follow up values for outcome monitoring and the evaluations.

g) List of all sites

h) Power-point presentation of main findings and conclusions for de-briefing and dissemination purposes

6. Organisation of the Evaluation & Ethics

6.1 Evaluation Conduct

81. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation i.e all the processes, under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with WFP evaluation manager. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.

82. The evaluation team will not have been involved in the design or implementation of the subject of evaluation or have any other conflicts of interest. Further, they will act impartially and respect the code of

conduct of the evaluation profession. It is encouraged that the evaluation team will be composed of a mix of nationals and international backgrounds and gender balanced.

6.2 Team composition and competencies

83. The Team Leader should be a senior researcher with at least 15 years of experience in evaluations and research and demonstrated expertise in managing multidisciplinary and mixed quantitative and qualitative method studies, complemented with good understanding of food systems programming and additional significant experience in other development and management positions.

84. The Team leader will also have expertise in designing methodology, data collection tools and demonstrated experience in leading statistically sound and evidence generating studies. She/he will also have leadership and communication skills, including a track record of excellent writing and presentation skills. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation missions and representing the evaluation team; iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, exit debriefing presentation and evaluation reports.

85. The team must include strong demonstrated knowledge of qualitative and quantitative data and statistical analysis. It should include both women and men and at least one team member should have previous WFP experience.

86. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who together include an appropriate balance of expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:

- Food systems including asset creation, livelihoods and rural development
- Natural resources management, climate change
- Economic analysis
- Statistics
- Gender
- Food security
- Nutrition
- Capacity strengthening
- Supply Chain
- Market access for small holder farmers

87. All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience and familiarity with Kenya or the Horn of Africa. The team members will bring together a complementary combination of the technical expertise required and have a track record of written work on similar assignments.

88. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

89. The evaluation firm is strongly encouraged to seek partnership with a local academic institution or research firm for data collection.

6.3 Security Considerations

90. Security clearance where required is to be obtained from WFP Kenya country office.

• As an 'independent supplier' of evaluation services to WFP, the evaluation company is responsible for ensuring the security of all persons contracted, including adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. The consultants contracted by the evaluation company do not fall under the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel.

91. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager is requested to ensure that:

- The WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground.
- The team members observe applicable UN security rules and regulations – e.g. curfews etc.

- Security situation for the target areas will be sort from the WFP security office to inform accessibility of the areas as at the time.

6.4 Ethics

92. WFP's decentralised evaluations must conform to WFP and UNEG ethical standards and norms. The contractors undertaking the evaluations are responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation cycle (preparation and design, data collection, data analysis, reporting and dissemination). This should include, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results in no harm to participants or their communities.

93. Contractors are responsible for managing any potential ethical risks and issues and must put in place in consultation with the Evaluation Manager, processes and systems to identify, report and resolve any ethical issues that might arise during the implementation of the evaluation. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought where required.

7. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

94. The Kenya country office:

a- The WFP Kenya country office **Management (Director or Deputy Director)** will take responsibility to:

- Assign an Evaluation Manager for the evaluation
- Compose the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group (see below).
- Approve the final TOR, inception and evaluation reports.
- Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an Evaluation Committee and of a Reference Group
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation team
- Organise and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders
- Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a Management Response to the evaluation recommendations

b- The **Evaluation Manager**: The evaluation manager will be the head of M&E unit or M&E programme officer. M&E unit is independent from programme, is not involved at all in programme implementation and reports to the senior DCD under the office of the CD.

- Manages the evaluation process through all phases including drafting this TOR
- Ensures quality assurance mechanisms are operational
- Consolidates and shares comments on draft TOR, inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team
- Ensures expected use of quality assurance mechanisms (checklists, quality support)
- Ensures that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitates the team's contacts with local stakeholders; sets up meetings, field visits; provides logistic support during the fieldwork; and arranges for interpretation, if required.
- Organises security briefings for the evaluation team and provides any materials as required

c- An internal **Evaluation Committee** will be formed as part of ensuring the independence and impartiality of the evaluation. The evaluation committee will approve the products from all the processes.

d- An **Evaluation Reference Group** will be formed, as appropriate, with representation from various partners for midterm and final evaluation. The ERG members will review and comment on the draft and final evaluation products (mid-term and endline) and act as key informants in order to further safeguard against bias and influence.

95. **The Regional Bureau**: the RB will take responsibility to:

- Advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate.

- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required.
- Provide comments on the draft TOR, Inception and Evaluation reports
- Support the Management Response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.
- While the Regional Evaluation Officer will perform most of the above responsibilities, other RB relevant technical staff may participate in the evaluation reference group and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.
- The Regional M&E unit will be responsible for advising the evaluation manager especially on the baselines and outcome monitoring.

96. **Relevant WFP Headquarters** divisions will take responsibility to:

- Discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and subject of evaluation.
- Comment on the evaluation TOR, inception and evaluation reports, as required.

97. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV)**. OEV, through the Regional Evaluation Officer, will advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process when required. It is responsible for providing access to the outsourced quality support service reviewing draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports from an evaluation perspective. It also ensures a help desk function upon request.

8. Communication and budget

8.1 Communication

98. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders. These will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders during the inception period.

99. The dissemination plan will be agreed on with the internal committee and will include a GEEW responsive dissemination strategy, indicating how findings including GEEW will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested or those affected by GEEW issues will be engaged. It will include but not limited to a policy brief summarizing the key findings and recommendations and a workshop to disseminate the findings to key stakeholders for all processes. This will be clearly spelled out in the contract. The deliverables will not be required to be translated.

100. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. As such, the midterm and final activity evaluation will be made public. The baseline and outcome monitoring will not.

8.2 Budget

101. **Budget:** For the purpose of this evaluation, WFP will procure a consulting company through Long-term Agreements (sometimes called 'service level agreement').

102. The total budget for the the evaluation (all inclusive) is approximately USD 2.3 Million – released in tranches against the high quality and timely delivery of specific key deliverables. The proposals will be assessed according to technical and financial criteria. Firms are encouraged to submit realistic, but competitive financial proposals. The budget is inclusive of all travel, subsistence and other expenses; including any workshops or communication products that need to be delivered.

103. Please send any queries to:

a) Beatrice Mwangela, Head of M&E, Kenya Country Office, beatrice.mwangela@wfp.org, +254 (0)20 7622253.

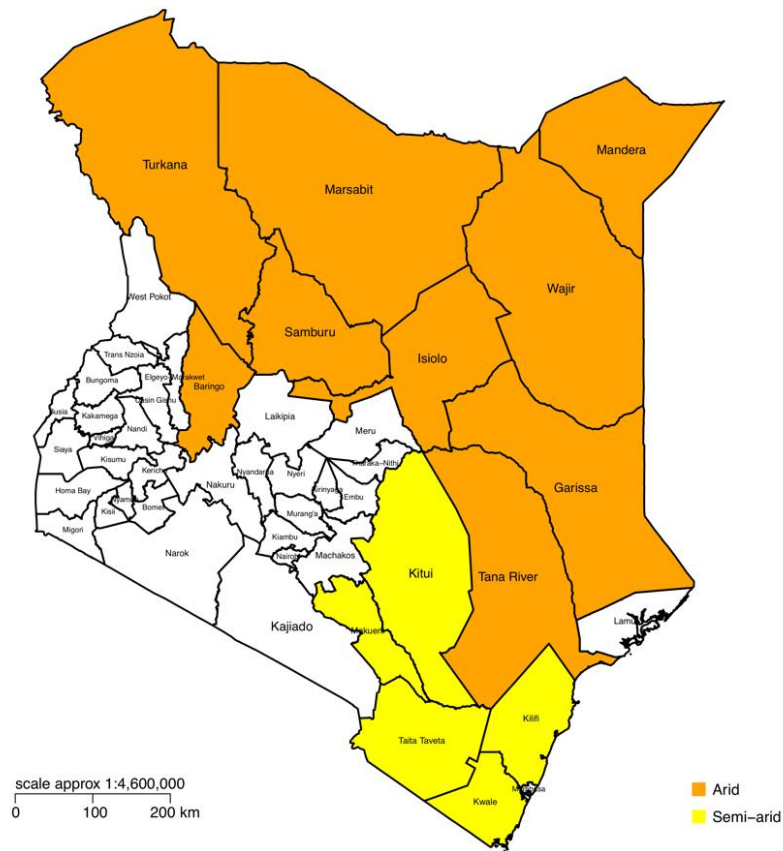
b) Copying Roberto Borlini, Regional Evaluation Officer, roberto.borlini@wfp.org, +254 (0)20 7622897.

The following annexes to the TOR are not included here:

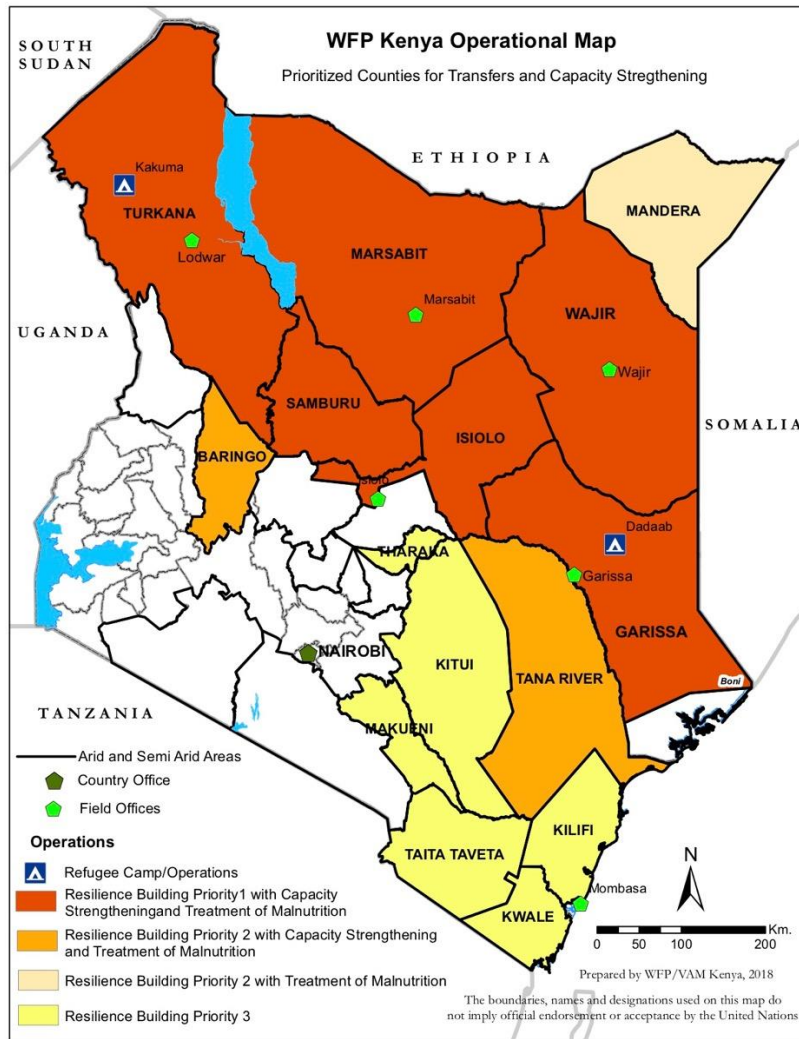
- Annex 1: Map on County Prioritization for Activity 3
- Annex 2: Map on Operational areas
- Annex 3: CSP with Logical framework
- Annex 4: CSP details
- Annex 5: Theory of Change
- Annex 6: Outcome 2 Zero Draft implementation plan
- Annex 7: Relevant reading leads for consideration

Annex 2.SO2 geographic scope

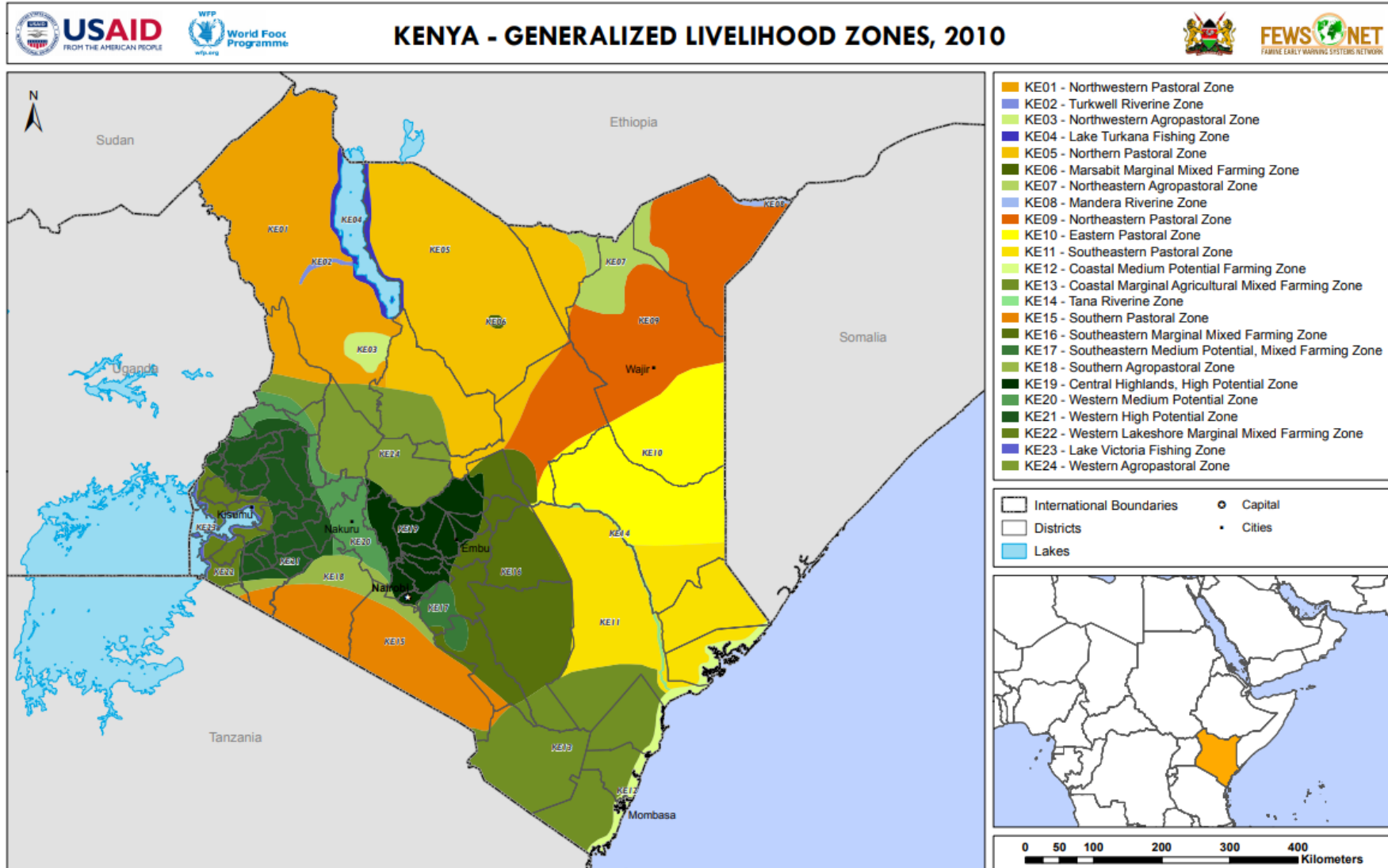
Map 1 Project area by semi-arid/arid counties



Map 2 WFP operational map



Map 3 Kenya Livelihood Zones Map



Map 4 Household survey livelihood zones

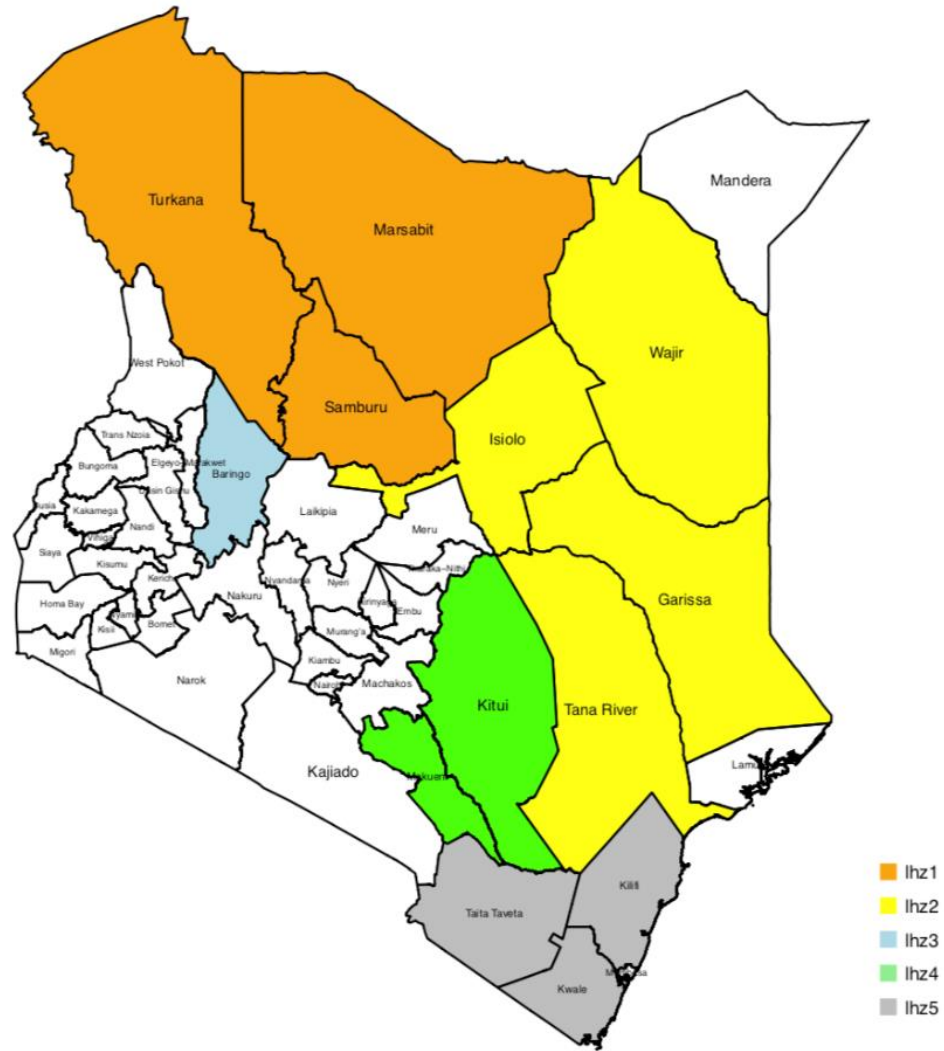


Table 9 Household survey livelihood zones

Livelihood Zone 5 clusters	County	Livelihood 10 clusters (FSOM 2016)
Livelihood Zone 1	Marsabit Turkana Samburu	North-Western Pastoral Zone, Northern Pastoral Zone
Livelihood Zone 2	Isiolo Garissa Tana River Wajir Mandera	North-Eastern Pastoral Zone, Eastern Pastoral Zone, Grassland Pastoral Zone
Livelihood Zone 3	Baringo	Western Agro-Pastoral Zone
Livelihood Zone 4	Makueni Kitui	South-Eastern Marginal Mixed Farming Zone
Livelihood Zone 5	Taita Taveta	Coastal Marginal Agricultural Mixed Farming Zone

Annex 3.SO2 operations, 2019 – 2020

County	2019									2020									
	Asset creation (in kind)	Asset creation (cash)	Youth	R4 ⁵⁸	SAMS ⁵⁹	PHL ⁶⁰	FSQ ⁶¹	Value addition	Retail	Asset creation (in kind)	Asset creation (cash)	Youth	R4	VSLA ⁶²	SAMS	PHL	FSQ	Value addition	Retail
Isiolo		x			x	x	x			x				x	x	x	x		x
Baringo		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Samburu		x			x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkana	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x
Marsabit	x				x	x	x	x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x	
Mandera	x						x			x				x	x	x	x		
Wajir	x				x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	
Garissa	x				x	x	x		x	x				x	x	x	x		x
Tana River	x				x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	
Makueni			x		x		x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Kitui				x									x	x		x	x		
Taita Taveta																			

Source: Country Office data.

⁵⁸ Insurance for assets programme.

⁵⁹ Smallholder Agriculture Market Support.

⁶⁰ Post-harvest losses.

⁶¹ Food safety and quality.

⁶² Village Savings and Loans Associations.

Annex 4. Livelihood zones

Livelihood zone 1

216. Livelihood zone 1 covers Marsabit, Turkana and Samburu counties. It is a combination of the North-Western Pastoral Zone and Northern Pastoral Zone which cover the driest part of the country with a very hot climate.

217. Rainfall is bimodal, erratic and unreliable. The rain falls in brief, violent storms resulting in floods. The surface runoff and potential evaporation rates are high. The inhabitants of this zone are generally from the Turkana ethnic group, though other ethnic groups represented include the Borana, Samburu, Burji, Gabra and Rendile/Ariaal. The majority of the residents (80-95 percent) are nomads, 2 to 10 percent are fully settled, while the rest are internally displaced persons or are occasional nomads.

218. The households mainly engage in livestock husbandry, trade, hunting and gathering for food and cash income.

219. Most of the food commodities consumed by the households are sourced from markets. The most common food purchased is maize. Other food purchased includes rice, wheat, fish, beans, various pulses, sugar, vegetables, cooking oil and sorghum. However, some food items such as meat, milk and other dairy products are obtained primarily through household efforts.

220. Wild foods including fruits and berries, honey, roots and tubers are extremely important seasonally to all wealth groups.

221. Livestock production is the highest contributor to household income.

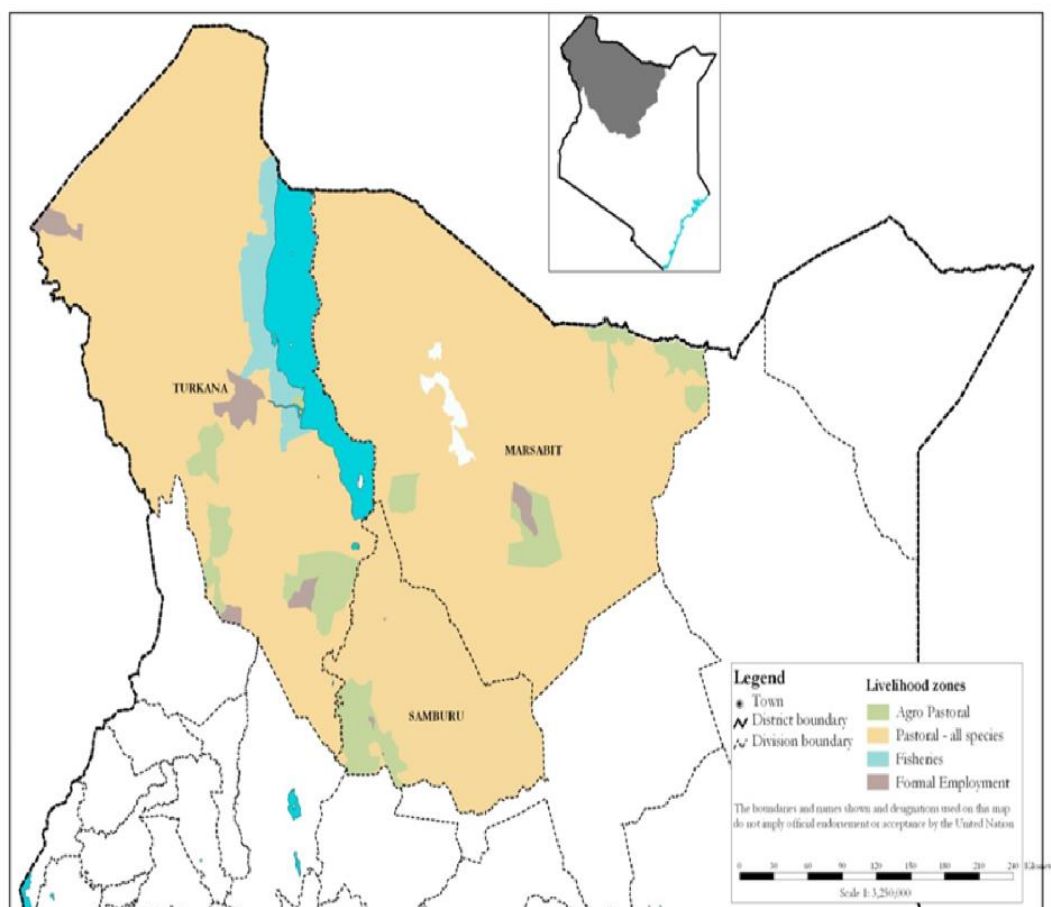
222. Income is generated from the sale of livestock products like meat, milk, hides and skins. Other income-generating activities include the sale of bush products (charcoal, poles, etc.) and firewood collection, hunting and gathering and casual wage labour.

223. Insecurity, poor road infrastructure and low levels of education are some of the underlying factors causing high food insecurity in the zone. Markets are poorly integrated and characterized by high inefficiency.

224. North-Western pastoral zone is marked by very high aid dependency and most households cannot cope without aid, even during a non-crisis year. Poorer households cannot depend on pastoralism for their livelihoods. Coping mechanisms, such as increasing charcoal sales, are not sufficient to compensate, since the market is so limited. Markets function inefficiently. Maize prices are twice the national average, and goat prices are low. Transport costs do not account for the discrepancy. There is high insecurity and incidences of conflict with neighbouring communities occur frequently: herds are stolen, and people are killed. Essential dry season grazing lands in the north are inaccessible. There are no alternative livelihoods.

225. Northern Pastoral zone has a better food availability as supplies are often flow in from Ethiopia through Moyale and Marsabit (April – July).

Map 5 Samburu, Marsabit and Turkana livelihood map



(Source VAM -WFP Kenya Office)

Livelihood zone 2

226. This livelihood zone covers Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Wajir and Mandera counties and includes parts of North-Eastern Pastoral Zone, Eastern Pastoral Zone and Grassland Pastoral Zone.

227. This extensive pastoral zone stretches across much of northern and eastern Kenya. To the north the zone borders Ethiopia. The zone also shares a long border to the east with Somalia. It is arid and hot. Rainfall is scanty and erratic with an annual average of 250mm inland and up to 75mm on the coast. There are two rainy seasons: the long rains from April–May and the short rains from October–November when the most reliable rains are received. The majority of the pastoralists living in this zone are either semi-nomadic (20-40 percent) or fully nomadic (30-50 percent). The rest are either fully settled, out-migrant labourers, in-migrant labourers, occasional nomads or internally displaced persons. The residents of the zone are a mixture of Garreh-Ajuran, Murulle, Degodia, Borana, Samburu, Orma, Wardei and Somali ethnic groups.

228. Livestock production is the most significant source of income in the whole zone, contributing 40-80 percent of total household income.

229. In North-eastern Pastoral Zone the contribution of camels to household food is crucial as they provide milk throughout most of the year.

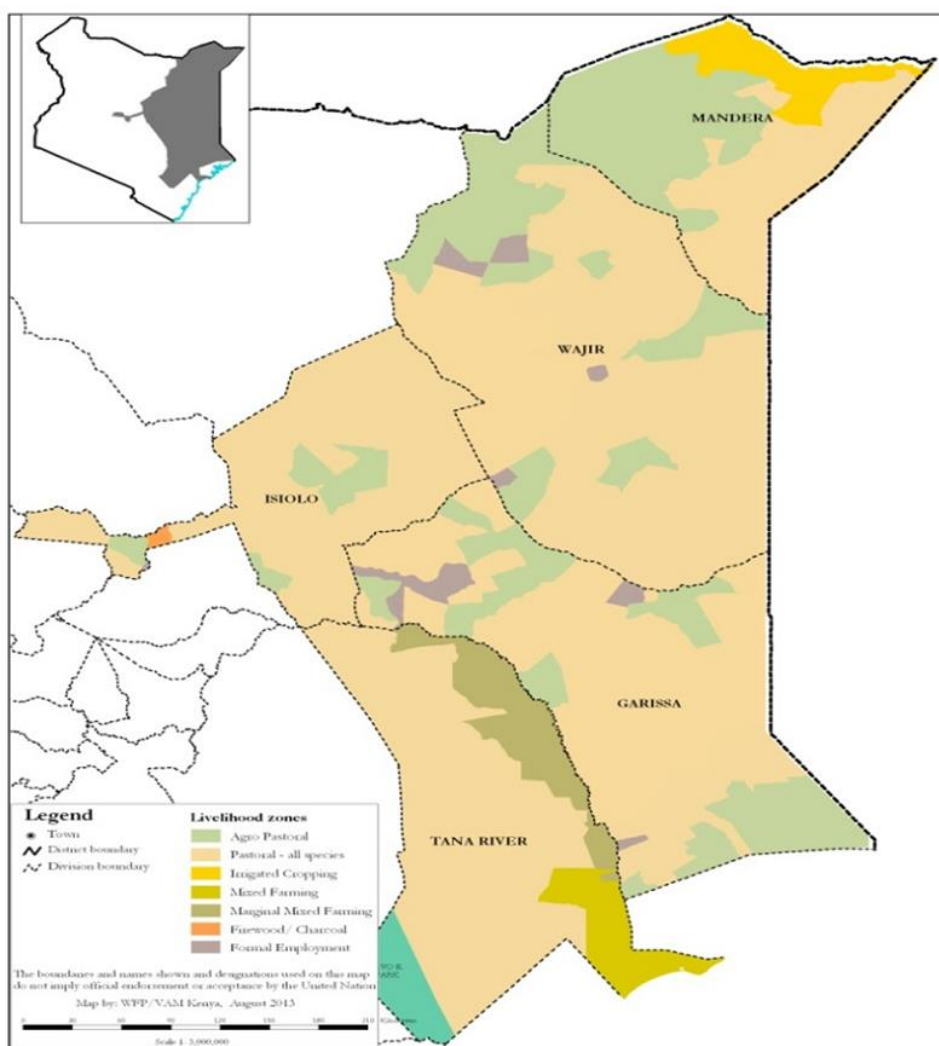
230. In Eastern Pastoral Zone and Grassland Pastoral Zone, for poorer households' incomes are supplemented from a variety of sources including casual employment self-employment, firewood collection and/or charcoal production, sale of bush products, petty trade and gifts. Casual labour includes water pan digging, herding and construction.

231. Agronomic conditions do not favour crop production; therefore 80-100 percent of cereals, pulses and vegetables are purchased from the market. Sorghum is the only major crop grown and is cultivated during both rainy seasons. Though households may produce a limited amount of sorghum, it contributes only a small percentage of cash to household income. Wild foods such as fruits, roots and tubers are another source of food and are gathered from the bush and forests. Pastoralists living in the bush sell most of their milk to small-scale traders living in settlements and these traders in turn transport it to the larger towns.

232. Small businesses and petty trading contribute approximately up to 25 percent of household income. However, potential gains from business and trading activities are limited by lack of adequate capital and weak financial services; lack of access to markets especially during rainy season; and lack of expertise.

233. The underlying causes of food insecurity include constraints to livestock production, such as endemic livestock pests and diseases; high cost or restricted supplies of veterinary drugs; poor or low-yielding animal genetic stock; insecurity or risk of raids; and poor market access. Also, the potential for diversification to alternative activities such as crop production or business is hampered by lack of reliable water; low technical skills and knowledge; and poor access to markets for inputs and outputs. Nevertheless, significant cross border trade with Somalia and local production within irrigation schemes are important to ensuring food availability in most parts of the zone through trade.

Map 1 Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa and Tana River livelihood map



(Source VAM -WFP Kenya Office)

Livelihood zone 3

234. Livelihood zone 3 broadly covers Baringo county and the Western Agropastoral Zone.

235. It is semi-arid with two rainy seasons, with an annual mean rainfall of 400mm. Within the zone there are a few mountainous areas that have higher rainfall averaging 750-1,250mm, though the drier parts average 250-500 mm.

236. The inhabitants of the zone are varied and include Turkana, Samburu, Maasai, Pokot, Rendille, and Borana, among others. The majority of the residents are semi-nomadic though about 20 percent are fully nomadic. There are small groups of fully settled, migrant labourers and internally displaced persons.

237. The main economic activity is livestock husbandry.

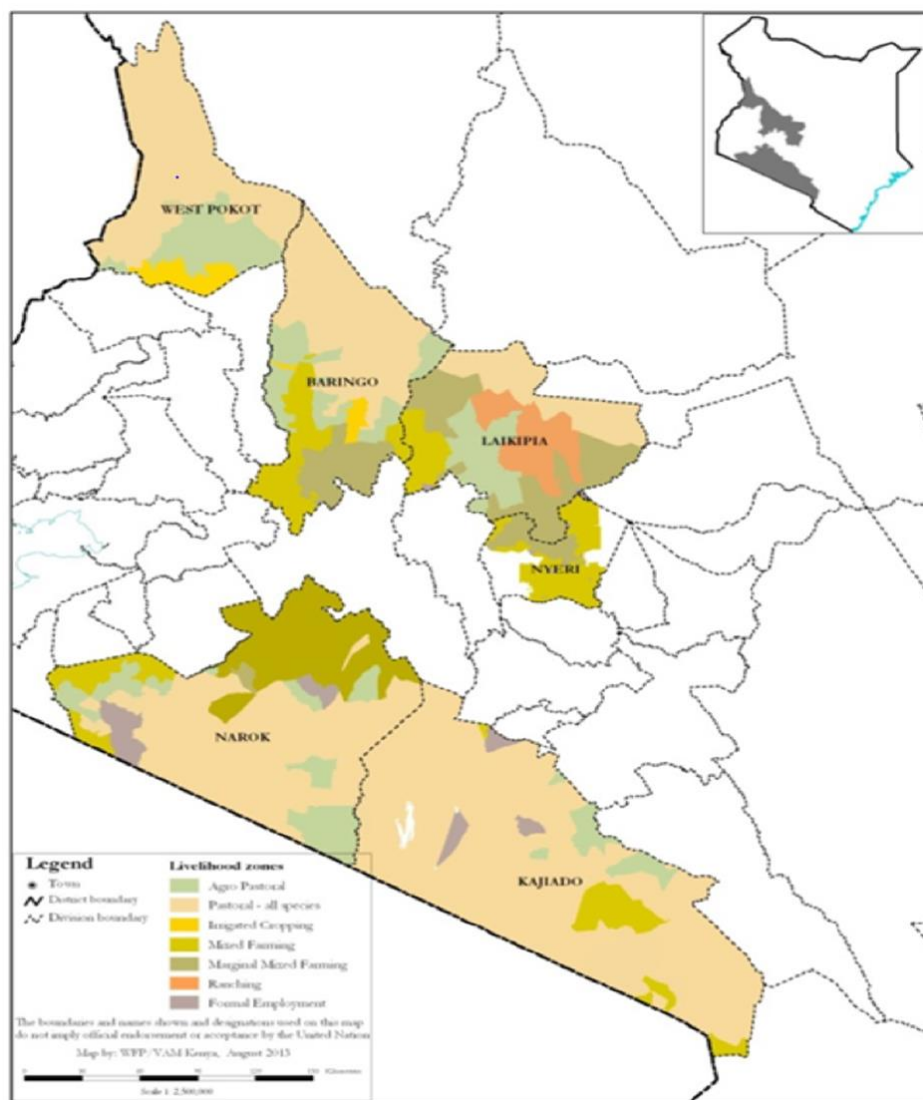
238. Over 80 percent of food commodities are purchased from the market. Beans, maize, other pulses, and wheat are bought from traders. The bulk of meat and milk and dairy products are obtained through household production. Poorer

households will purchase the cheapest cereal to make up the bulk of their diet. They will only get a small amount of their food needs from their livestock as herd sizes tend to be smaller. All households rely on wild foods during the hunger period, with poorer households getting up to 25 percent of their food needs from wild foods during the dry season months.

239. Livestock production is the main source of cash income in the zone, contributing up to 85 percent of total household income. Crop production contributes up to 20 percent of household income. The rest is earned through the collection and sale of bush products, the sale of firewood and charcoal, casual labour, eco-tourism and petty trade. Poorer households also rely on gifts from better-off households.

240. There is widespread poverty in this zone. Literacy levels are low. Other constraints faced by these pastoral households include shortage of pasture, browse and water, endemic livestock pests and diseases and insecurity (raiding of livestock). Drought and dry season hardship affect food availability and access in this zone. Small enterprises are constrained by poor access to capital, shortage of expertise and poor access to markets.

Map 2 Livelihood map including Baringo



(Source VAM -WFP Kenya Office)

Livelihood zone 4

241. Livelihood zone 4 matches South-Eastern Marginal Mixed Farming Zone and covers Makueni and Kitui counties. This semi-arid livelihood zone known for erratic rainfall patterns receives an average 500mm of rainfall during the more reliable short rain season (October-December) and 800mm during the long rain season (March-May). The inhabitants of this zone are ma Meru, Kamba and Tharaka. The majority (75-90 percent) are fully settled, though out-migrant labourers make up a small proportion of the inhabitants in this zone.

242. Food is accessed from own production and purchase. Most households produce more than half the maize consumed as well as some sorghum, beans and vegetables. Wild foods are also consumed, particularly during periods of stress.

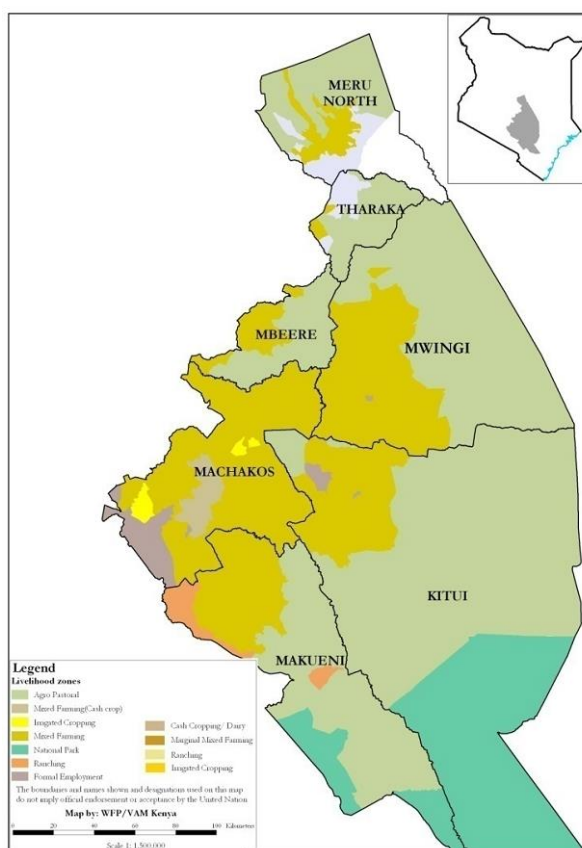
Livestock production (milk and meat) contribute somewhat to annual food needs. Market purchases make up the remainder and include the purchase of wheat, barley, bread, rice, beans and cooking oil.

243. The main sources of cash are crop sales, livestock sales and honey. Remittances are another important source of household income. Crops are cultivated under rainfed conditions mainly during the short rainy season. Maize is the highest contributor to food and cash income. Green grams, cowpeas, beans, sorghum and millet are also sold.

244. This zone is characterized by market gluts, especially during good seasons when virtually all households sell their harvest. Lack of proper storage capacity and alternative income sources compels even poor households with meagre cereal harvests to sell during these periods, often at low prices, only to repurchase at more than double the price within 3-4 months.

245. The food security situation in the zone is constrained by factors that have limited the development of economic activities. For crop production these include shortage of reliable water supply, high input costs, poor soil fertility and poor access to markets. Poor genetic stock or low-yielding livestock and the high cost of veterinary drugs hinder the expansion of the livestock sector. Factors hindering the development of small enterprises in the zone include poor access to capital and other financial services, high tax burdens and shortage of small business expertise.

Map 3 Livelihood map including Kitui and Makueni



(Source VAM -WFP Kenya Office)

Livelihood zone 5

246. Livelihood zone 5 matches the Coastal Marginal Agricultural Mixed Farming Zone which broadly covers Taita Taveta, Kilifi, and Kwale counties. The Coastal Marginal Agricultural Mixed Farming Zone encompasses much of south-eastern Kenya.

247. The zone is generally dry (averaging 200mm-900mm per year) with an uneven distribution of rainfall. There are two rainy seasons: the long rains from April-July and the more reliable short rains from October-December. The coastline has monsoon type climate, with hot and humid conditions all year round except July which is the coolest month. During the short rainy season (October-December) average rainfall ranges from 850mm-1,200mm; during the long rains (March-June) rainfall reaches up to 1,400mm.

248. The communities are made up of a number of ethnic groups including Bajuni, Somali, Taita, Pokomo, Malakote, Mijikenda, Kikuyu, Orma, Digo, Kamba, Arab and Duruma people. Most of the inhabitants (over 85-90 percent) are fully settled.

249. The communities depend on livestock, crop production and sale of firewood for income. Small businesses, remittances, casual labour, charcoal production, fishing, mixed farming, mangrove harvesting and labour from tourism are the main sources of income.

250. Crops are cultivated under both rain-fed and irrigated conditions, with cashews generating the most cash followed by cassava, mangos and coconuts. Households also grow maize and cassava which contribute to household food needs.

251. On the coastline, fishing (ocean or inland) is the main source of cash contributing up to 85 percent of the total household income. Other income-generating activities include mangrove harvesting, food crop production, petty trade, livestock production, cash crop production and casual labour. Crops are mainly cultivated under rainfed and rudimentary irrigated conditions during both rainy seasons. Cash crops include coconuts, sesame, cashews and mangos. Maize, millet and cassava are produced for sale as well as own consumption.

252. Food is mainly purchased from the markets; however, some items are produced by households. Market purchases include fish, rice, some sorghum, beans and wheat. Household production can contribute to food needs and includes maize, sorghum, roots/tubers, vegetables, meat, milk and dairy products. Some fish, vegetables and fruits are sourced from fishing and gathering.

253. Human-wildlife conflict is a menace to crop production in areas near national parks. Other constraints to crop and livestock production include poor access to markets and credit, low producer prices, prevalence of crop and livestock pests and disease, and high input costs. Stability of food security is highly dependent on production up-country and cross-border imports. Consequently, any disruption of the distribution channels has a great impact on households' access to food.

254. Tourism and related activities also contribute to incomes within the zone; however, there are major constraints posed by this sector to livelihoods. These including the fact that there are limited job opportunities, average wages are low, and there is a shortage of local expertise due to poor academic standards. High incidences of HIV/AIDS and prevalence of drug abuse are also associated with the tourist industry.

Annex 5. Timeline for the MTE

Responsible Stakeholder	Activities	Key dates (2021)
Inception phase		
Mokoro	Inception phase interviews and data collection	From mid-April
Mokoro	Submission of first draft MTE Inception Report	Monday 14 June
WFP Kenya	Consolidated responses from DEQAS and WFP HQ, CO and RB shared by WFPK with Evaluation Team	Monday 28 June
Mokoro	Submission of final MTE Inception Report	Friday 2 July
WFP Kenya	Final approval of MTE Inception Report received	Wednesday 7 July
Data collection and Analysis		
Mokoro – qualitative team	Documentation and data review and analysis for the key themes and topics covered by the evaluation	July
Mokoro – qualitative team	National interviews, RB and HQ interviews to align with CSP MTR	7 – 16 July
Mokoro	Joint workshop with Mokoro CSP MTR team to share emerging findings to feed into CSP MTR presentation of emerging findings on Thursday 22 July	Monday 19 July
Mokoro with WFP Kenya	Preparation for household survey and qualitative data collection	July/August
Mokoro – quantitative team	Pre-test of county survey; enumerator training; adjustment of data collection tool following pre-test feedback	30 August – 03 September
Mokoro – quantitative team	Household survey – data collection	04 – 10 September
Mokoro – qualitative team	Administration of county e-survey	Monday 20 September – Friday 8 October
Mokoro – qualitative team	Remote Qualitative fieldwork at national, county and beneficiary level (interviews)	Monday 13 September – Friday 15 October
Mokoro	Analysis of findings	October - November
Mokoro	Submission of first draft MTE report	Tuesday 30 November
WFP Kenya	Consolidated responses from DEQAS and WFP HQ, CO and RB shared by WFPK with Evaluation Team	Tuesday 14 December
Mokoro	Submission of Final MTE report	Tuesday 21 December
Dissemination and follow up		
Mokoro	Presentation of Mid-term Evaluation and Outcome Monitoring results by Evaluation Team	w/c 10 January

Annex 6. Methodology: telephone survey

Enumerators and supervisors

255. Due to the challenges posed by COVID-19 that hindered the possibility of face to face interviews, Mokoro identified enumerators and supervisors to carry-out a phone-based survey, where possible recruiting the team members used for the baseline and 2020 outcome survey data collection. A total of 38 enumerators and 6 supervisors (4 males and 2 females) participated in this exercise. Before the contracting, each of the supervisors and enumerators were contacted and briefed of the COVID-19 preventative measure put in place. It was ensured that all enumerators were committed to adhere to these measures.

COVID-19 preparations

256. Mokoro, in consultation with the Machakos County Ministry of Public Health and Maanzoni Lodges, the hotel that hosted the call centre, put in place standard operating procedures to guide and ensure adherence to COVID-19 guidelines while executing this exercise. Some of the key precautionary measures undertaken by Mokoro included testing of the survey participants for COVID-19 before entering the call centre for the entire survey period, as well as testing for COVID-19 before leaving the call centre. All tests were negative. Mokoro ensured that all the COVID-19 preventative measures agreed upon by the Ministry of Health, the call centre host, and Mokoro itself, were strictly adhered to.

The call centre

257. The survey was conducted from a call centre hosted at Maanzoni Lodges. The call centre was composed of a pilot line (outbound phone number) hosted on a Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX) that allowed all the enumerators' calls to go out from the same phone number. The call centre also allowed for incoming calls (inbound), which were routed to two particular supervisors who were tasked with the responsibility of managing the inbound calls. The PABX and the call centre were able to produce a report of the call timing to the sampled phone numbers for quality assurance. The PABX also provided an allowance for the supervisors to listen in to the conversations of the enumerators and respondents for quality assurance. All the survey team were hosted and accommodated at the call centre for the entire exercise period to minimize the risk of contracting COVID-19.

Training and pretesting

258. A five days training was carried out between August 30th and 3rd of September 2021 for the survey team mainly intended to equip the team with necessary knowledge, skills and competencies to carry out the survey. Taking into consideration the MoH (Ministry of Health) and Mokoro's COVID-19 prevention guidelines, this training was delivered through a hybrid training model including face to face 'bubble groups' training and online zoom sessions. The training sessions mainly covered key topics including background and progress of WFP's SO2, remote data collection techniques, SO2 MTE survey tool (both in hard and ODK copy), as well as other remote interview skills. A one-day pre-test was organized and facilitated on 2nd September 2021 as part of the survey team training to enhance the hands-on-skills of the survey team on the exercise, test the suitability of the data collection tool as well as the stability of the call center to facilitate the remote data collection.

Data quality

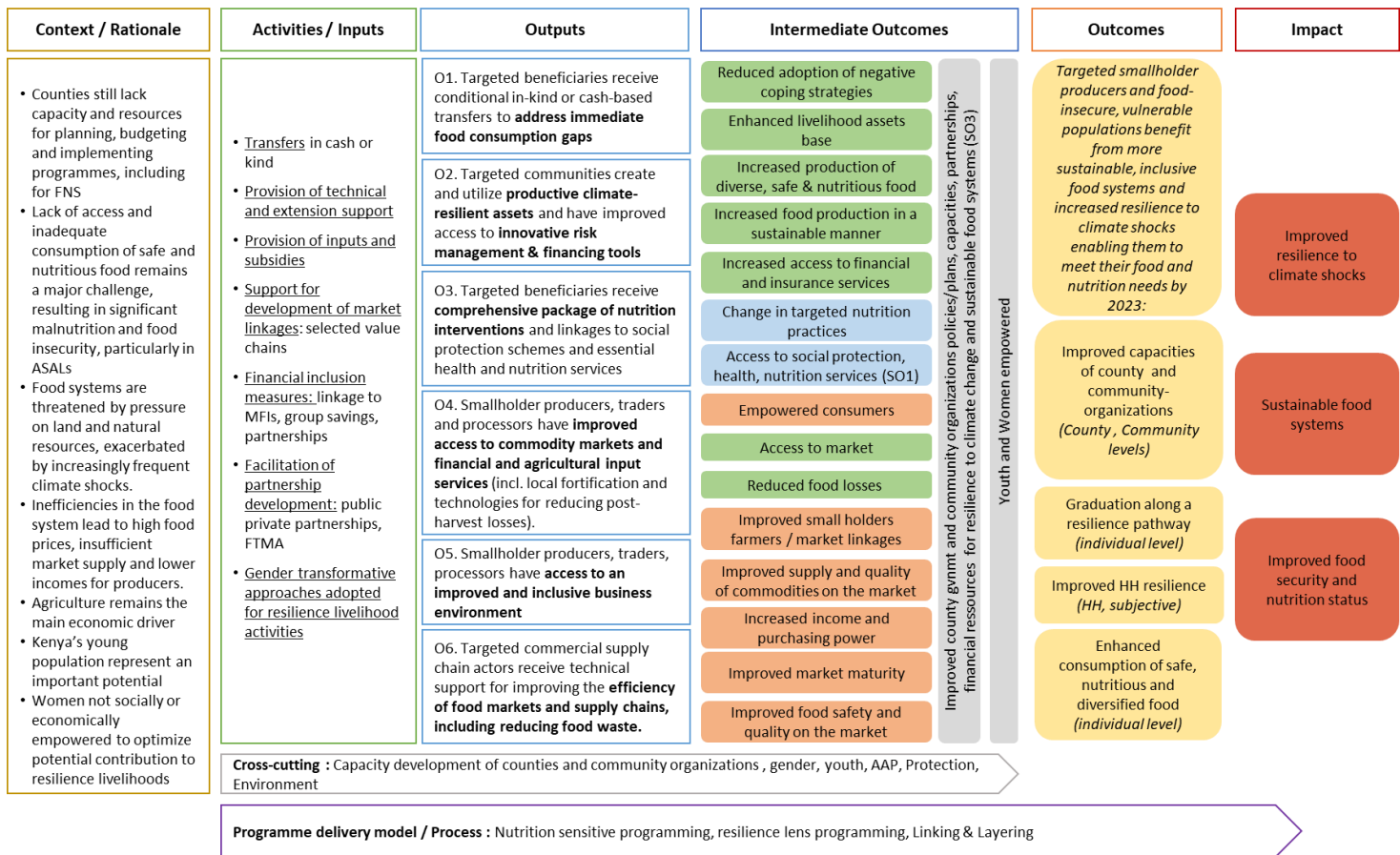
259. The following quality assurance steps were taken to ensure data quality:

- The survey team were taken through intense 5 days training including 1 day of pretest to ensure that they have the right skills and competency to carry out the work.
- There real time monitoring and 'dry run' of the data as it was sent to the server with every evening feedback to the survey teams to ensure that the data is of quality.
- The ODK included skip logics and constraints to further enhance the quality of data.
- There was routine check in at least once a day between the enumerator and the supervisor to ensure that quality assurance steps are routinely reviewed.
- Experience enumerators and supervisors with past experience in MVAM were recruited to carry out the exercise.
- The survey coordinators made routine listening in to the interviews through the call center to ensure that the questions were asked in the correct way

Annex 7.Theory of change

260. The Outcome 2 ToC was drafted at Baseline and is shown below.

WFP strategy in Kenya: to accelerate its shift from the direct provision of transfers and services to the strengthening of national systems and capacities to deliver food and nutrition security



Intermediate Outcomes Key

- Agriculture and livelihoods based
- Linkages to nutrition and social protection services
- Market based

Assumptions

261. Underlying the ToC are a number of important assumptions which are listed below. Interrogating these assumptions was done in the annual outcome monitoring report 2020, and will be critical at the mid-term and final evaluation stage in order to understand what determines whether WFP is successful or not in different contexts. Systematically examining the assumptions and establishing to what degree they hold will allow the evaluation to assess why and how the observed results were achieved.

262. The main assumptions⁶³ are:

1. The system of county government is consolidated and sufficiently stable, so that it can fulfil the major planning and implementation responsibilities that SO2 design implies. In other words, political and fiscal decentralisation are increasingly meaningful realities, and counties have the absorption capacity to engage in WFP processes and activities amidst the wider range of partner support provided to the counties
2. The capacity of county governments to drive and deliver the development of sustainable food systems and improved resilience to climate shocks can be built and sustained. County governments thus take meaningful ownership of SO2 activities and objectives.
3. WFP successfully sequences and geographically layers capacity development activities under SO2 with those planned under SO3: work under the two SOs is effectively coordinated.
4. Adequate complementary interventions and services are available to ensure that beneficiaries have access to the right social and productive services necessary to build resilience.
5. WFP does not develop duplicative or competing systems and procedures with either other development actors or the county government
6. County governments are able to channel adequate resources to SO2-related activities.
7. WFP and county governments develop clear, transparent, efficient mechanisms for the transfer of resources for implementation of SO2 activities.
8. WFP's revised targeting strategy and tighter timeframes for SO2 prove socially legitimate and operationally feasible.
9. Technologies for developing climate-resilient assets prove practicable, adaptable and acceptable to the diverse range of resource users who should adopt them.
10. Rural people and communities are convinced and committed with regard to the development of climate-resilient assets.
11. A significant proportion of the target group thus succeed in graduating from 'category 1' to 'category 2'; conversely, the proportion of the target group who must be referred out of the programme is small.
12. SO2 activities successfully shift the balance of the population away from those requiring social safety net to capacity for autonomous, sustainable livelihoods.
13. Young Kenyans find activities linked to SO2 to be worth engaging in – and succeed when they do engage in them. In other words, the SO2 strategy can be made demographically viable.
14. Donor funding for SO2 is flexible enough for WFP to proceed on the basis of design logic rather than the local or activity-specific tagging of funds. In other words, an increasing proportion of donor funding is provided at outcome level.
15. The WFP CO is appropriately structured, organised and capacitated to manage and facilitate SO2 activities effectively.
16. Activity 4 results can be achieved at sufficient scale, adequately integrated with Activity 3 work, to make significant integrated progress towards sustainable food systems.

⁶³ It is important to note that most of these assumptions need to be tested at county level. It is very likely that some counties will be more/less successful than others, and the evaluation stands to learn a lot from identifying and explaining the differences between the counties.

17. Stakeholders in existing market structures and systems are amenable to the development of more inclusive markets. Established interests do not prevent the evolution of markets that benefit a wider segment of society.
18. County governments, with WFP advice, prove capable of the expansion and refinement of market systems and structures as envisaged in the CSP.
19. County governments are able to facilitate the adoption at scale of the innovations envisaged, including those targeted post-harvest losses and assuring adequate food quality.
20. County governments, with WFP advice, are capable of effectively promoting consumer empowerment including consumer rights awareness.
21. Major climate shocks do not impede the progress planned for the CSP implementation period.
22. Major security or political shocks do not impede the progress planned for the CSP implementation period.

Table 10 Assessment of assumptions at baseline, October 2020 and November 2021.

Assumption	Degree to which the assumptions held at baseline	Assessment of assumptions, October 2020	Assessment of assumptions, November 2021
1. The system of county government is consolidated and sufficiently stable, so that it can fulfil the major planning and implementation responsibilities that SO2 design implies. In other words, political and fiscal decentralisation are increasingly meaningful realities, and counties have the absorption capacity to engage in WFP processes and activities amidst the wider range of partner support provided to the counties.	County plans have been drafted and there is evidence of good ownership. However, the plans have weaknesses in that they are insufficiently strategic and lack prioritization. <i>County plans also currently do not sufficiently focus on the entire value chain.</i> It is not enough to increase the production of food staples; challenges in storage, transportation to urban areas, and packaging and branding all have to be addressed. These issues, combined with delays mentioned above, pose a risk to achieving the programme objectives.	More progress is needed with regard to this key assumption. A further year has been spent on the conversion of CSFSPs into CSFSSs (in parallel with ongoing implementation). Some CGs are certainly engaged and committed with regard to sustainable food systems and WFP is well regarded for its proactive stance with regard to devolution. But, despite improvement in CG capacity, concerns remain about CGs' public finance management capacity, and the basic mechanisms for timely disbursements from national Treasury to CGs are not yet functioning smoothly.	No major change. The degree of engagement and action by CGs in sustainable food systems programming ranges from strong to modest. The progress of political and fiscal decentralisation remains incomplete, and continues to be complicated by political considerations that are currently intensified by preparations for the 2022 elections. Some counties report stronger coherence in their food systems programming with various partners, using the CSFSS as a platform.
2. The capacity of county governments to drive and deliver the development of sustainable food systems and improved resilience to climate shocks can be built and sustained. County governments thus take meaningful ownership of SO2 activities and objectives.	County governments have been meaningfully involved in the planning processes, and express ownership of the plans. However, county capacity is limited while CGs carry full responsibility for execution of the CSFSPs. There is not yet a clearly defined institutional arrangement whereby relevant county departments and other development partners have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities in CSFSPs. At CG level, it is also not fully clear how other departments will be engaged, and what their specific roles within SFSPs should be (e.g. gender, trade, nutrition). At national level, WFP is yet to develop the strong partnerships with government agencies with mandates in ASAL development, food and nutrition security,	CGs are gradually taking more ownership, strengthening co-ordination structures and integrating the efforts of the relevant departments - although the conversion of CSFSPs to CSFSSs has absorbed them in a further year of planning work. CGs' fiscal and staff capacity to fulfil their responsibilities with regard to the development of sustainable food systems, while somewhat improved, still falls short of what is needed. In some counties and communities this reportedly breaks the essential link between receipt of transfers from WFP and the strengthening of resilience through asset creation.	No major change. Fiscal stability has not yet been achieved. Major uncertainty persists as to the ability of CGs to sustain the operating costs of the initiatives launched or advanced under SO2. CG extension capacity in agriculture and home economics (for nutrition) remains limited. Mechanisms and procedures for disbursements from the national Treasury to CGs remain unstable. The assumption that CGs are the primary channel for food systems interventions is becoming more questionable.

Assumption	Degree to which the assumptions held at baseline	Assessment of assumptions, October 2020	Assessment of assumptions, November 2021
	gender and youth development that are needed for co-ordination of CSP activities.		
3. WFP successfully sequences and geographically layers capacity development activities under SO2 with those planned under SO3: work under the two SOs is effectively co-ordinated.	To be assessed at mid-point when the programme is operational.	To be assessed by the 2021 mid-term evaluation.	Sequencing and layering are challenged by two factors. First, transition from receipt of direct transfers has not yet begun. Sequencing and layering have not yet shifted from theory to practice, although a road map for this has now been drafted. Secondly, internal coherence between A3 and A4, and between the various interventions under these two Activities, is incomplete.
4. Adequate complementary interventions and services are available to ensure that beneficiaries have access to the right social and productive services necessary to build resilience.	Current levels of access to social protection services are very low, as highlighted by the survey results. Access to complementary agricultural services (credit etc.) is also low.	No significant change was observed in 2020.	No significant change was observed in 2021, although there are signs of a slight increase in service provision by community structures and the private sector, partly stimulated by WFP promotion of VSLAs and engagement in the R4 and FTMA programmes.
5. WFP does not develop duplicative or competing systems and procedures with other development actors or with the county government.	Special purpose accounts have been created to circumvent the challenges in terms of channelling funding to county level, given the delays in transfer of government funds to county level. County monitoring arrangements for SFSPs are incomplete.	No duplication or competition around activities, systems or procedures was reported in 2020.	Through national- and county-level structures, there has been some improvement in the external coherence of the SO2 programme. No significant duplication or competition was observed.
6. County governments are able to channel adequate resources to SO2-related activities.	WFP and CGs have committed to jointly finance the implementation of the CSFSPs. The contributions of the two institutions have been clearly stated in the Plans of Operation, Annual Work Plans and the CSFSPs/CSFSSs themselves. The challenge has been the continued delay in transferring resources to the CGs by the national government, which then delays activity implementation.	The situation is broadly unchanged. WFP has worked with CGs to create some work-arounds to prevent the total cessation of work at community level during the months when CGs have no funding from the national Treasury.	There has been no significant improvement. CGs' ability to sustain the recurrent costs of sustainable food systems programming and services remains in doubt.
7. WFP and county governments develop clear, transparent, efficient mechanisms for the transfer of resources for implementation of SO2 activities.	Special purpose accounts already opened and operated by WFP in some counties provide a good financing mechanism to support activity implementation at county level while ensuring accountability of funds.	See assumption 6 above.	There has been no significant improvement.
8. WFP's revised targeting strategy and tighter timeframes for SO2 prove socially legitimate and operationally feasible.	To be assessed at mid-point when the programme is fully operational.	This will be an important issue for the MTE as community- and county-level outcome monitoring informants raised questions about	Because transition has been delayed, this assumption cannot yet be fully tested. Some beneficiary informants report readiness for

Assumption	Degree to which the assumptions held at baseline	Assessment of assumptions, October 2020	Assessment of assumptions, November 2021
		the identification of Activity 3 beneficiaries. Coverage of national safety nets is improving but remains incomplete.	transition from direct transfers; but this evidence remains anecdotal. The social legitimacy and operational feasibility of the transition road map recently drafted will have to be monitored carefully in 2022-2023.
<p>9. Technologies for developing climate-resilient assets prove practicable, adaptable and acceptable to the diverse range of resource users who should adopt them.</p>	<p>The survey highlighted that a relatively high proportion of farmers across all livelihood zones use climate-smart practices. However, the situation analysis is more reserved in this respect and points out various shortcomings, most particularly as regards the returns to adopting these various practices.</p> <p>The baseline results highlight that female-headed households are more vulnerable and that it is possible that women may lose decision-making power with increasing levels of commercialisation. There is also limited evidence of gender-sensitive approaches to climate-resilient agriculture (CSA), including climate-smart land and livestock management practices. This is critical given that perceptions of climate risks and adaptation strategies differ between men and women.</p> <p>At the moment, it seems gender sensitisation is being left to the agricultural extension worker, but s/he is unlikely to have the training, educational background or motivation for providing such training.</p>	<p>Evidence that this assumption is true remains weak. Some infrastructure for more climate-resilient production needs maintenance or renovation that have not yet been undertaken. Furthermore, some climate-resilient assets require effective group governance, and this major challenge has not been completely overcome.</p>	<p>The situation is largely unchanged. WFP places greatest faith in the larger irrigation and water management assets that have been constructed to benefit some (a small minority of all) communities. The sustainability of those assets will require effective group governance, as previously noted. The sustainability of smaller-scale water management assets like farm ponds is less assured. Productive assets like beehives and poultry houses are proving popular in the early stages of adoption, but their sustainability cannot yet be assessed.</p>
<p>10. Rural people and communities are convinced and committed with regard to the development of climate-resilient assets.</p>	<p>For effective implementation, community Organisation and governance structures will be critical. However, at baseline, it is clear that most of these structures have been recently established and/or are very inexperienced,</p>	<p>With further work constrained in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been relatively little progress in strengthening community governance and farmer organisation – although many individual land users are aware of and committed to climate-</p>	<p>According to beneficiary informants, there is widespread understanding and acceptance of the need to develop climate-resilient assets.</p>

Assumption	Degree to which the assumptions held at baseline	Assessment of assumptions, October 2020	Assessment of assumptions, November 2021
	<p>which will create a challenge for the implementation of the programme.</p> <p>Low levels of farmer Organisation are highlighted by the baseline study.</p>	resilient modes of production, and are already practising some of them.	
11. A significant proportion of the target group can succeed in graduating from 'category 1' to 'category 2'; conversely, the proportion of the target group who must be referred out of the programme is small.	To be assessed at mid-point when the programme is fully operational.	Although WFP has made progress with a draft transition protocol, this outcome monitoring exercise suggests that no significant amount of transition from direct support is imminent in the nine counties where such support is provided.	A road map for transition has now been drafted, with implementation in the first three counties due to begin in April 2022. The validity of this assumption therefore remains to be tested. Data on the proportion of the target group who must be referred out of the programme are not available.
12. SO2 activities successfully shift the balance of the population away from those requiring social safety net to capacity for autonomous, sustainable livelihoods.	Agricultural production is based on atomised, unorganized small farmers with small amounts of land and very little capital. They have little or no bargaining power with low levels of collective Organisation.	Some progress has been made in building technical and institutional approaches and methods, but the absolute numbers of beneficiaries who have achieved tangible progress towards autonomous, sustainable livelihoods remain small.	There has been modest progress towards the capacity for autonomous, sustainable livelihoods in some counties, but it has been constrained by the COVID-19 pandemic and by the current severe drought. Nevertheless, WFP intends to proceed with transition from direct transfers from April 2022.
13. Young Kenyans find activities linked to SO2 to be worth engaging in – and succeed when they do engage in them. In other words, the SO2 strategy can be made demographically viable.	To be assessed at mid-point when the programme is fully operational.	This assumption remains fragile, although WFP has expanded and intensified its programming efforts around youth in agribusiness during the review period. This is an important area for assessment during the MTE.	The assumption is still fragile. WFP's engagement with youth, and youth adoption of WFP-sponsored initiatives, have expanded, and there has been successful early engagement of youth as agripreneurs; but youth often find these initiatives of marginal financial interest, and sometimes drop out. The viability of youth-focused strategies under SO2 is not yet assured. Much will depend on the expanded youth programming planned (with Mastercard Foundation funding) for the remainder of the CSP period.
14. Donor funding for SO2 is flexible enough for WFP to proceed on the basis of design logic rather than the local or activity-specific tagging of funds. In other words, an increasing proportion of donor funding is provided at outcome level.	To be assessed at mid-point when the programme is fully operational.	There has been no significant change in this regard. Although some new donors have made contributions to SO2 and overall the implementation plan (though not the needs-based plan) is adequately resourced, Activity 4 remains under-funded and donor earmarking remains a challenge to implementing the intended range of activities.	WFP has suffered considerable uncertainty and some decreases in funding since 2020, along with a substantial increase in resourcing for non-transfer components of A3 and A4. Overall, the changes give WFP some greater latitude in advancing SO2 programming on the basis of design logic, although reduction in direct transfers under A3 during 2022-2023 appears to be driven as much by funding reductions as by the logic of transition.

Assumption	Degree to which the assumptions held at baseline	Assessment of assumptions, October 2020	Assessment of assumptions, November 2021
15. The WFP country office is appropriately structured, organized and capacitated to manage and facilitate SO2 activities effectively.	In light of an envisaged reduction of funding for the CSP, WFP now has limited staff resources in the counties. The planning and preparation for the CSFSP activities in the counties has been labour-intensive and time-demanding on WFP staff, with delays in getting CSFSP activities under way. In addition, with limited WFP staff availability and technical expertise (particularly for Activity 4 implementation) at the county level, together with a reduced role for implementing partners in the implementation of CSFSPs, there may be implications for the CGs' capacity to deliver CSFSP activities – and hence for the achievement of SO2.	Various staff redeployments were undertaken to improve the disposition of human resources for implementation of Activities 3 and 4. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused significant disruption during the review period. Further integration and consolidation of SO2 structure and roles may be undertaken. Assessment of this issue will be an important task for the MTE.	Fragmentation and under-resourcing continue to challenge the validity of this assumption. While Field Offices lack the capacity to service all operations adequately, it is not feasible to make major upgrades to FO capacity. Reconfiguration and smarter working arrangements to optimise the access of FOs to CO capacity are under consideration, stimulated by the access constraints and improved communications systems that the COVID-19 pandemic has imposed and necessitated.
16. Activity 4 results can be achieved at sufficient scale, adequately integrated with Activity 3 work, to make significant integrated progress towards sustainable food systems.	To be assessed at mid-point when the programme is fully operational.	This will be a significant issue for the MTE. Activity 4 work was intensified and expanded during the review period, but remains at a relatively small scale.	To date this assumption has remained invalid because of the small scale of resourcing, and consequently of operations, under Activity 4. The new Mastercard Foundation funding will make a major difference in this regard, so that there is stronger potential for adequate coherence and layering between A3 and A4.
17. Stakeholders in existing market structures and systems are amenable to the development of more inclusive markets. Established interests do not prevent the evolution of markets that benefit a wider segment of society.	Many county government staff retain the perception that the state should have a leading role in the promotion of commercial activity, and a reluctance to recognize the potential roles of private sector operators and 'middlemen'.	No new evidence on this assumption.	Although market functioning was somewhat disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, there is no evidence of established interests opposing WFP-sponsored efforts to make food market systems more inclusive.
18. County governments, with WFP advice, prove capable of the expansion and refinement of market systems and structures as envisaged in the CSP.	Not that much evidence of this at present but most county officers met were receptive to new ideas and approaches and WFP may be able to find a number of productive entry points.	No new evidence on this assumption.	CGs' capacity to support the expansion and refinement of market systems and structures remains limited, although they are generally positive about the concept and willing to engage with it.
19. County governments are able to facilitate the adoption at scale of the innovations envisaged, including those targeted at post-harvest losses and assuring adequate food quality.	As per above (number 18).	The continuing challenges of resourcing and capacity that face CGs mean that this assumption appears unlikely to be met.	Despite enthusiastic assumption of FSQ interventions by some CGs, the overall prospect of CGs adopting and sustaining these innovations at scale remains limited.
20. County governments, with WFP advice, are capable of effectively promoting consumer empowerment including consumer rights awareness.	As per above (number 18), although, at the same time, the CG needs to be clear about the priority of this in the wider county food	Some CGs are enthusiastic about strengthening this aspect of their food systems work, but overall progress is still at an early stage.	There is no evidence that this assumption is being met.

Assumption	Degree to which the assumptions held at baseline	Assessment of assumptions, October 2020	Assessment of assumptions, November 2021
	policy and budget. Specific food safeties are presumably at the top of the priority list.		
21. Major climate shocks do not impede the progress planned for the CSP implementation period.	The current drought situation affecting a number of ASAL counties is likely to delay implementation of asset creation activities which are the founding blocks for layering agricultural production activities. This means an additional delay for SO2 take-off.	The review period enjoyed good rains, so this assumption was valid. The serious locust invasions were a major but localized issue.	The current severe drought is significantly impeding progress under SO2, while highlighting the importance of such initiatives. The value of climate-resilient infrastructure and value chains is being underscored.
22. Major security or political shocks do not impede the progress planned for the CSP implementation period.	None of sufficient significance at baseline. To be monitored throughout.	This assumption remained valid. But the theory of change did not include an assumption about major public health shocks.	As noted in 2020, the theory of change did not refer to major public health shocks. The current increasingly intense pre-election political climate is not a shock, but does constitute a stress that constrains progress in some areas of SO2 effort.

Annex 8. Evaluation Matrix

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
Relevance						
1.	To what extent is the SO2 programme relevant to the needs of targeted smallholder producers and food-insecure, vulnerable populations?					
1.1.	How relevant is the SO2 programme to the food and nutrition needs of target populations (SHF and food-insecure, vulnerable populations)?	Extent to which SO2 programme design (possibly as amended) responds to food and nutrition security challenges identified by GOK national food security plans, CIDPs and County Sustainable Food Systems Programme Strategies (CSFSPs)	Situation analysis at baseline, and checked at mid-line and endline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of national and county policy and programme documents Key Informant Interviews (KII) with beneficiaries, community leaders, and local informants 	<p>Qualitative analysis of degree of focus of SO2 on identified food security challenges of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Triangulation of data from WFP documentation and informants with analysis and opinions from non-WFP sources</p>	3 (strong)
1.2.	How relevant is the SO2 programme in offering longer-term support to victims of short-term climate shocks and to the overall resilience of target populations' livelihoods?	Extent to which SO2 programme design (possibly as amended) responds flexibly to offer victims of short-term climate shocks a link to longer-term support and to resilience challenges as identified by GOK national climate adaptation plans, CIDPs and CSFSPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of secondary data at baseline, and checked at mid-line and end-line. Beneficiary perspectives (SERS) 	Collection of national and county policy and programme documents, WFP design and implementation reports, along with county government reporting on short-term climate shocks	Qualitative analysis of degree of focus of SO2 on identified resilience challenges of beneficiaries, and on the linking of short-term climate shocks to longer-term resilience opportunities	3 (strong)
2.	How relevant is the SO2 programme in the economic, social and demographic food systems context of the target counties?					
2.1.	How relevant is the SO2 programme to the economic threats and opportunities faced in target counties?	Extent to which SO2 programme design (possibly as amended) and implementation respond to short- and long-term economic threats and opportunities in particular as concerns food systems in target counties,	Situation analysis of secondary data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of WFP design and implementation reports, along with county government reporting on economic and market trends Key informant interviews (KIIs) with economic planners in CGs 	Qualitative analysis of extent to which SO2 design and implementation optimise support to populations of target counties in responding to economic threats and opportunities	3 (strong)
2.2.	How relevant is the SO2 programme to the needs in terms of community	Extent to which SO2 programme design (possibly as amended) and implementation respond realistically	Situation analysis of secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP design & implementation reports, other analytical 	Qualitative analysis of extent to which SO2 design and implementation	2 (fair)

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
	resource and development management ⁶⁴ faced in target counties?	and supportively to challenges of community resource and development management	data and situation analysis field visits	documentation on community governance in Kenya. • KIIs with community leadership during field visits	optimise support to community resource and development management structures	Detailed and objective analysis of the strength and effectiveness of community governance structures is not possible
2.3.	How relevant is the SO2 programme to the challenges of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEEW) in target counties?	Extent to which SO2 programme design (possibly as amended) and implementation are sensitive and proactive with regard to the specific needs and challenges of women and men and girls and boys, as well as persons with disability (GEEW).	Situation analysis of secondary data and situation analysis field visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of WFP design and implementation reports, along with other analytical documentation on GEEW in Kenya. • KIIs with gender specialists and community leadership during field visits 	Qualitative analysis of extent to which SO2 programme is sensitive and proactive with regard to GEEW. Triangulation of data from documentation and informants with analysis and opinions from field visits	3 (strong)
2.4.	How relevant is the SO2 programme to the challenges of achieving demographically sustainable food systems and economies in rural and urban areas of the target counties?	Extent to which SO2 programme design (possibly as amended) and implementation are sensitive and proactive with regard to the challenges and opportunities of engaging youth and building the next generation of climate-resilient livelihoods	Situation analysis of secondary data and situation analysis field visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of WFP design and implementation reports, and other analytical documentation on livelihood opportunities for Kenya. • KIIs with youth leaders and relevant specialists during field visits 	Qualitative analysis of extent to which SO2 programme is sensitive and proactive with regard to intergenerational relevance and sustainability of livelihood resilience programming, and is aligned with international good practice in this area	3 (strong)
Coherence, coordination and complementarity						
3.	How coherent is the SO2 programme with relevant GOK policies and programmes?					
3.1.	How well aligned is the SO2 programme with relevant GOK policies?	Number of (a) clear contradictions (b) significantly differing priorities between SO2 programme design (potentially as amended) and relevant GOK policies	Situation analysis of secondary data	Collection of WFP design documentation and GOK policy statements	Qualitative analysis of alignment between SO2 programme design and GOK policy	3 (strong)

⁶⁴ This refers to the combined challenges facing communities in terms of managing development and managing natural resources.

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
3.2.	How well aligned is the SO2 programme with relevant national and county government plans and programmes?	Number of (a) clearly well aligned areas (b) clear contradictions (c) significantly differing priorities between SO2 programme design (potentially as amended) and relevant CIDPs and CSFSSs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation analysis of secondary data • KI in county governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of WFP design documentation and county government plans • KIIs with county government staff during field visits 	Qualitative analysis of alignment between SO2 programme design and county government plans. Triangulation of documentation with views expressed by CG staff	3 (strong)
3.3.	Has SO2 programme design or implementation stimulated funding for related activities by national or county governments?	Number and volume of funding allocations by county governments identified as stimulated by or operationally linked to SO2 programme activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CG budget data. • KI in county governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of county government programme and budget data for relevant sectors. • KIIs with county government staff 	Qualitative analysis of degree of additional and operationally linked funding by county governments. Triangulation of documentation with view expressed during situation analysis	2 (fair) Attributing county funding unambiguously to SO2 interventions will be challenging
4.	How coherent is the SO2 programme with relevant interventions of the United Nations in Kenya?					
4.1.	How well aligned is SO2 programme design with the priorities identified in UNDAF and the wider UN system?	Extent to which SO2 and UNDAF and wider UN documentation, and programme staff in the relevant agencies, show and perceive alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of secondary data • KI in relevant UN agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of documentation on UNDAF (and forthcoming UN Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework (UNSDCF)) and relevant agencies' programmes and strategies • KIIs with WFP and other agencies' programme staff 	Qualitative analysis of alignment and triangulation of views/evidence from different sources	3 (strong)
4.2.	To what extent did the SO2 programme remain coherent over time in implementation with that of other interventions under the UNDAF and the wider UN system?	Number of instances of (a) joint activities (b) clearly operationally aligned activities (c) duplicate or contradictory activities that can be identified in work of SO2 and of other relevant United Nations agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of secondary data • KI in relevant UN agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of documentation on implementation of SO2 and other relevant activities under UNDAF • KIIs with WFP and other agencies' programme staff 	Qualitative analysis of coherence and triangulation of views/evidence from different sources	3 (strong)
5.	How coherent is the SO2 programme with relevant interventions of other external partners (DPs and others)?					
5.1.	How well aligned is SO2 programme design with the design of other relevant externally-funded interventions in	Extent to which SO2 programme documentation reflects attempts at alignment in terms of design with the priorities of other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of secondary data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of documentation on implementation of SO2 and other relevant DP 	Qualitative analysis of alignment	3 (strong)

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
	target counties and with the activities of the private sector?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI interviews in relevant DP agencies and private sector 	activities and partner sector strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIIs with WFP and other agencies' programme staff, private sector managers and CG staff 		
5.2.	How well co-ordinated is SO2 programme implementation with the implementation of other relevant externally funded interventions in target counties?	Number of instances of (a) joint activities (b) clearly operationally aligned activities (c) duplicate or contradictory activities that can be identified in work of SO2 and of other relevant DP agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of secondary data • KI in relevant DP agencies and with private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of documentation on implementation of SO2 and other DP activities • KIIs with WFP and other agencies' programme staff, private sector managers and CG staff 	Qualitative analysis of coherence	3 (strong)
6.	How internally coherent is the SO2 programme?					
6.1.	How internally coherent are the different components of the SO2 programme?	Degree of thematic, geographic and operational integration between the SO2 components	Situation analysis	Review of implementation reports KIIs	Qualitative analysis of planned, reported and perceived internal coherence	3 (strong)
6.2.	How coherent is SO2 programme design and implementation with the design and implementation of the rest of the Kenya CSP?	Degree of thematic, geographic and operational integration between SO2 Activities and other CSP Activities	Situation analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of CSP implementation reports • KIIs • Interaction and sharing of lessons and data with CSP MTR 	Qualitative analysis of planned, reported and perceived internal coherence	3 (strong)
6.3.	How coherent is the SO2 programme with relevant WFP corporate policies?	Degree of reflection of relevant WFP priorities from policy and strategy documents in the planning of SO2 priorities and how these evolved over time	Situation analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of WFP policy documents and commitments • KIIs 	Qualitative analysis of coherence	3 (strong)
Effectiveness						
7.	Overall, to what extent has SO2 been achieved?					
7.1.	Has consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food been enhanced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption score • Minimum dietary diversity – women • Food consumption score – nutrition 	Primary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH survey (FCS module) • HH survey (MDD module) • HH survey (FCS module) 	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline, between counties, by livelihood group, and by gender ⁶⁵	3 (strong) Reconciles results from Activities 3 and 4

⁶⁵ To the extent data is available the analysis will also report on age specific results.

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
					Triangulate with UNDAF Outcome 3.1: 'prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale'	Assesses food security and nutrition at HH and individual levels
7.2.	To what extent have communities progressed along the transition pathway?	Proportion of targeted smallholder farmers who transitioned to market-orientated commercial farming as a result of the SO2 programme	WFP and county government monitoring data	Collation of WFP and county government monitoring data	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline, between counties, by livelihood group and by gender	3 (strong) Indicator also used in the KCEP-CRAL
7.3.	To what extent do target households consider their resilience to have increased?	Proportion of households that self-report as being fully resilient (SERS score of 1).	Primary data collection	HH survey (subjective resilience module using 9 domains of resilience assessed through self-report of respondent)	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline, between counties, by livelihood group and by gender This self-reported indicator should be triangulated with UNDAF data on Outcome 2.8: reduced exposure to risks and increased resilience to disasters and emergencies	3 (strong) Subjective resilience measures tools of recognized value to get perspectives from beneficiaries. ⁶⁶
7.4.	To what extent has the enabling environment for resilience improved in target counties and households?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment improved in terms of (1) policies, programming, planning); (2) partnerships and coordination; (3) human capacity; (4) financial capacity; (5) use of data for decision making (including lesson learning) Proportion of target communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks (CSR) Improved capacity of country governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of primary and secondary data Primary data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of relevant documentation on policies, programming, planning, and finances Group discussions and KIIs Community survey 	Analysis of trends against baseline, between counties and between environmental zones	2 (fair) Indicators and analysis will be based on standardised methodology, but a degree of subjectivity will remain

⁶⁶ FSIN, 2014; Jones, 2016 & SERS Score already tested in Kenya (LSE, 2018)

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved capacity of food producers and retailers to ensure quality Evidence that producers and retailers are working with the national government to enforce regulations 				
8.	To what extent have resilient livelihoods of targeted population been achieved?					
8.1.	How much of an increase has been achieved in sustainable food production practices?	Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting adoption of sustainable agriculture/ climate-resilient livelihood practices	Primary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH survey (smallholder farmer module) Community survey 	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county, livelihood category and gender)	3 (strong) One dimension of the CSR indicator. Indicator also used in KCEP-CRAL. ⁶⁷
8.2.	How much of an increase has been achieved in the production of diverse and nutritious foods?	Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious and climate resilient crops	• Primary data collection	HH survey (smallholder farmer module) Direct observation	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county, livelihood and gender)	2 (fair) Self-reported data
8.3.	To what extent have targeted nutrition practices been enhanced?	Change in targeted nutrition practices such as Exclusive breast feeding, Minimum acceptable diet, etc	Primary data collection	HH Survey (KAP module) Direct observation	HH survey (smallholder farmer module)	3 (strong)
8.4.	To what extent have post-harvest losses been reduced?	Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Primary data collection	Primary data collection Group discussion and KII	HH survey	3 (strong)
8.5.	To what extent has target smallholder farmers' access to financial and insurance services, and other services been increased?	Target smallholder farmers' reported access to and use of specified financial and insurance services, and other services	Primary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH survey (smallholder farmer module) Community survey R4 implementation data 	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county, livelihood and gender)	3 (strong)

⁶⁷ Could be complemented with AIMS satellite imagery

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
8.6.	To what extent have livelihoods been diversified?	Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base (ABI)	Secondary data	Secondary data from CPBB	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county, livelihood and gender)	2 (fair) Will use standardised methodology, but a degree of subjectivity will remain ⁶⁸
8.7.	To what extent have target households' income and purchasing power increased?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased HH income and related sources of income Economic capacity to meet essential needs Food Expenditure Share 	Primary data collection	• HH Survey (income and livelihoods module)	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county, livelihood and gender)	3 (strong)
8.8.	To what extent have target households reduced the adoption of negative coping strategies?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) 	Primary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH Survey (reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) module) HH Survey (LCSI module) 	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county, livelihood and gender)	3 (strong)
8.9.	To what extent have livelihood trends supported by the SO2 programme enhanced GEEW?	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	Primary data collection	Household survey	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county, livelihood and gender)	2 (fair) While rigorous and systematic, the WEAI is inevitably based on multiple perceptions
8.10.	To what extent has SO2 programme promoted nutrition-sensitive programming and implementation by county governments?	Compliance with WFP guidance on nutrition-sensitive programming	Situation analysis	Group discussions and KIIs; analysis of planning and implementation documentation	Qualitative analysis of trends against baseline, between counties, by environmental zone, by SO2 Activity and by beneficiary category	3 (strong)
8.11.	To what extent has SO2 programme implementation stimulated a resilience focus in the policy and programming of target county governments?	Resilience focus, strategy and content in CIDPs and CSFSSs	Situation analysis	Document review; group discussions and KIIs	Structured check for resilience in county plans/strategies. Triangulate UNDAF Outcome 3.3: 'proportion of counties that have integrated and implemented climate	2 (fair)

⁶⁸ ABI requires a community consultation as part of the baseline to identify specific expected benefits for the community.

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
					change adaptation and mitigation plans'	
9.	To what extent are markets offering better access and benefits to target producers and county populations?					
9.1.	To what extent has smallholders' access to markets been enhanced?	Number of targeted households reporting improved access to market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary data collection • Secondary data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH survey and community survey • VAM market assessment 	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county, livelihood and gender). Triangulate with UNDAF Outcome 3.2: 'proportion of income generated by micro, small and medium enterprises by type'	3 (strong)
9.2.	To what extent have the supply and quality of commodities in food markets in target counties been enhanced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability and prices of targeted nutritious and climate resilient commodities in local markets • Percentage increase in production of high quality and nutrient-dense foods 	Primary and secondary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community survey • WFP monitoring data • Community survey of targeted producers 	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county livelihood and gender)	3 (strong)
9.3.	To what extent has food safety been enhanced in target counties?	Proportion of negative assessments in food safety monitoring reports produced by county governments	Secondary data	Collection of county government food safety assessment reports	Review of county government food safety assessment reports	2 (fair) Assumes county governments carry out regular food safety monitoring and produce accurate assessments
9.4.	To what extent have consumers been empowered in the food markets of target counties?	Level of consumer demand for selected nutritious and climate-resilient foods in sample food markets of target counties	Primary data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH survey • WFP monitoring data 	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline by counties and by food type	2 (fair)
9.5.	To what extent has GEEW been enhanced by SO2 support for agricultural market development?	Percentage of women who report being food producers and able to sell to commercial markets	Primary data	HH survey	Statistical analysis against baseline of trends by county and by environmental zone	2 (fair) self-report
Efficiency						

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
10.	To what extent were SO2 outputs achieved as planned and scheduled, and to what extent did they achieve their planned contribution to SO2?					
10.1.	To what extent did achievement of SO2 Outputs 1 through 6 ⁶⁹ stimulate or constrain achievement of SO2?	Were activities designed to achieve SO2 Outputs 1 through 6 implemented as planned, budgeted and scheduled, and did they make the planned contribution to the achievement of SO2?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data • KI assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of SO2 programme implementation reports and data • KIIs with WFP and county government staff 	Qualitative analysis of performance of activities under SO2 Output 1 through 6 against plan, budget and schedule, and of extent to which performance stimulated or constrained achievement. Triangulate with assessment of WFP and county government staff engaged in these activities for each of the outputs 1 through 6	3 (good)
10.2.	How efficiently was SO2 programme implementation monitored and used in decision making and revised priority setting and planning?	Extent to which SO2 programme monitoring was timely, comprehensive, accurate and supportive of optimal implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data • Key informant (KI) assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of SO2 monitoring reports • KIIs with WFP and county government staff 	Quantitative analysis of timeliness and coverage of monitoring procedures and reports. Qualitative analysis of efficiency of monitoring in supporting optimal implementation	3 (good)
10.3.	How much did levels of resourcing affect SO2 programme implementation and overall achievement of SO2?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of budgeted SO2 resources received • Proportion of planned SO2 outputs and outcomes achieved 	Secondary data Assessment of WFP management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of SO2 resourcing and progress reports • KIIs 	Quantitative analysis of proportions of resourcing and output delivery achieved. Qualitative analysis of relationship between levels of funding and levels of output and outcome achievement	2 (fair) This will inevitably be a partially subjective assessment
10.4.	To what extent was the programme performance assisted or affected by internal and external management arrangements at different levels and how	Degree to which there is evidence of processes for decision making and communication that enhance performance, and reactivity to identified challenges in implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data • Assessment of WFP management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of SO2 progress reports • KIIs 	Qualitative analysis of reports	2 (fair) This will inevitably be a partially subjective assessment

⁶⁹ To be analysed for each output separately so as to ensure detailed analysis.

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
	did these evolve over time?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KI at operational level 			
10.5.	To what extent was efficient implementation of the SO2 programme affected by external factors such as security or climatic events?	Extent to which there is clear evidence of external factors affecting timely achievement of outputs and outcomes to planned levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data • Assessment of WFP management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of SO2 progress reports, including reporting on COVID-19 response • KIIs 	Qualitative analysis of significance of external factors in determining achievement of SO2 outputs and outcomes	<p>2 (fair)</p> <p>This will inevitably be a partially subjective assessment</p>
11.	How strategically efficient has SO2 programme implementation been?					
11.1.	Did SO2 implementation prove the concepts of layering, graduation, hand-over and tiers to be practicable? Was the intervention efficient compared to alternatives and did it provide the right mix of assistance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which planned numbers of beneficiaries 'graduated' • Extent to which Activity 3 and 4 operations were efficiently 'layered' • Extent to which there was an efficient division of work with government and partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data • Assessment of WFP and county government managers • Assessment of beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of SO2 progress reports • KIIs • FGDs with beneficiaries during field work 	Qualitative analysis of operational efficiency of these strategic concepts and triangulation of views/evidence from different sources	<p>2 (fair)</p> <p>This will inevitably be a partially subjective assessment</p>
11.2.	Have SO2 partnerships been strategically efficient? To what extent and how efficiently has WFP worked with partners and layered and combined its resources with other actors in support of counties?	<p>Degree to which common procedures with partners in the area to target and assess, etc. were put in place.</p> <p>Degree to which partnerships have supported implementation of the programme priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data • Assessment of WFP and county government managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of SO2 progress reports • KIIs 	Qualitative analysis of efficiency of the partnerships in supporting achievement of objectives and triangulation of views/evidence from different sources	<p>2 (fair)</p> <p>This will also inevitably be a partially subjective assessment</p>
11.3.	Has WFP had a comparative advantage in the overall landscape?	Degree to which activities were planned and implemented with county/and other local institutions to build resilience in a way that maximized the additive value of WFP's work rather than duplication. Evidence that WFP provided innovative inputs that other partners could not provide and which were	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data • KII interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of SO2 progress reports • Review of partner documentation • Review of CSP reporting • KIIs 	Qualitative analysis of the strategic position and comparative advantage of WFP in supporting achievement of objectives and triangulation of views/evidence from different sources	<p>2 (fair)</p> <p>This will also inevitably be a partially subjective assessment</p>

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
		complementary to the work of others.				
Impact						
12.	What impact has the SO2 programme had on livelihoods?					
12.1.	Are the livelihoods of target households more food secure as a result of SO2 programme implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption score • Minimum dietary diversity – women • Food consumption score – nutrition 	Primary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH survey (FCS module) • HH survey (MDD module) • HH survey (FCS module) 	<p>Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county livelihood and gender)</p> <p>Triangulate with indicator for UNDAF Outcome 3.1: ‘prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale’</p>	1 (weak) Summary statement on food security will be assembled at the final SO2 evaluation. Meaningful impact evaluation can only be done some years after intervention & requires a separate methodology
12.2.	Are the livelihoods of target households more resilient to climate shocks as a result of SO2 programme implementation?	See indicators on achievement of resilient livelihoods above	See indicators on achievement of resilient livelihoods above	See indicators on achievement of resilient agrarian livelihoods above	See indicators on achievement of resilient agrarian livelihoods above	1 (weak) See above on the preliminary nature of impact assessment at project termination
13.	What impact has the SO2 programme had on gender equality and the empowerment of women?					
	Has GEEW in target counties been enhanced as a result of SO2 programme implementation?	Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index	Primary data collection	Household survey	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline, between counties, by environmental zone and by livelihood group	1 (weak) See above on the preliminary nature of impact assessment at project termination
14.	What impact has the SO2 programme had on food systems?					
14.1.	Are food systems more inclusive as a result of SO2 programme implementation?	Number of targeted households reporting improved access to market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary data collection • Secondary data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH survey and community survey • VAM market assessment 	<p>Statistical analysis of trends against baseline (by county, livelihood and gender)</p> <p>Triangulate with UNDAF Outcome 3.2: ‘proportion of income generated by micro,</p>	1 (weak) See above on the preliminary nature of impact assessment at project termination

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
					small and medium enterprises by type'	
15.	What impact has the SO2 programme had on communities?					
15.1.	Are communities more resilient to climate shocks as a result of SO2 programme implementation?	Apart from issues of governance and management capacity (see below), community resilience is an aggregate of household livelihood resilience. See indicators on achievement of resilient livelihoods above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary data collection Secondary data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH survey Community survey 	Statistical analysis of trends against baseline	1 (weak) See above on the preliminary nature of impact assessment at project termination
15.2.	Do community institutions have greater capacity to promote sustainable land management and adaptation to climate shocks as a result of SO2 programme implementation?	Proportion of target communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks (CSR)	Primary data collection	Community survey	Analysis of status against baseline, between counties and between environmental zones	1 (weak) See above on the preliminary nature of impact assessment at project termination
15.3.	Are community nutrition and health status/outcomes improved as a result of SO2 programme implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of stunting, wasting, underweight, overweight, obesity. Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency Prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary data Primary data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review (DHS and nutrition surveys) FGD 	Analysis of trends in nutritional and health status overtime during implementation, between counties and between environmental zones	1 (weak) DHS and nutrition surveys will be assessed. Meaningful impact evaluation can only be done some years after intervention & requires a separate methodology
16.	What unintended impacts has the SO2 programme had, if any?					
16.1.	Did SO2 programme implementation have any positive unintended effects? What were the causes of these effects?	Evidence of any unplanned positive effects of SO2 programme implementation	Primary and secondary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household and community surveys Document review KIIs 	Analysis of significant positive changes in food systems, livelihoods and climate resilience not stated as planned objectives of SO2	2 (fair) There will be an element of subjectivity in identifying unintended effects

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
						that are considered significant
16.2.	Did SO2 programme implementation have any negative unintended effects? What were the causes of these effects?	Evidence of any unplanned negative effects of SO2 programme implementation	Primary and secondary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household and community surveys Document review KIIs 	Analysis of significant negative changes in food systems, livelihoods and climate resilience not stated as planned objectives of SO2	2 (fair) There will be an element of subjectivity in identifying unintended effects that are considered significant
Sustainability						
17.	What proportion of target households no longer require the kind of support that the SO2 programme has provided?					
17.1.	What proportion of target households have formally 'graduated' from the programme?	Percentage of target households recorded as having formally 'graduated' from the programme	Secondary data collection	Review of SO2 monitoring records on transition	Calculation of % of target households recorded as having gone through transition from the programme and comparison with % planned in SO2 design	3 (good)
17.2.	What proportion of target households have independently left the programme because they can develop their livelihoods autonomously?	Percentage of target households recorded as having independently left the programme because they can develop their livelihoods autonomously	Secondary data collection	Review of SO2 monitoring records	Calculation of % of target households recorded as having independently left the programme because they can develop their livelihoods autonomously and comparison with % planned in SO2 design	3 (good)
17.3.	What proportion of target households have been referred out of the programme because they cannot benefit from it?	Percentage of target households recorded as having been referred out of the programme because they cannot benefit from it	Secondary data collection	Review of SO2 monitoring records	Calculation of % of target households recorded as having been referred out of the programme because they cannot benefit from it and comparison with % planned in SO2 design	3 (good)
17.4.	Have female-headed households 'graduated', independently left or been referred out of the programme in the same	Comparison of percentage of male- and female-headed households in each of these categories and in target population overall	Secondary data collection	Review of SO2 monitoring records	Calculation of whether % of female-headed households in each of the three categories matches	3 (good)

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
	proportions as male-headed households?				proportion in target population overall	
18.	Do national and county governments have the resources to continue SO2 programme and related activities without external funding?					
18.1.	Does national government have the resources to continue supporting SO2 programme and related activities without external funding?	Comparison of combined national government, SO2 and potential DP funding for activities related to SO2 in last year of SO2 programme implementation compared with that budgeted for such activities in the year[s] following end of SO2 programme	Secondary data collection	Review of GOK, DP and WFP budgets and plans	Calculation of positive or negative funding trend for year[s] following end of SO2 programme implementation	1 (weak) Determining what GOK & DP funding to include in the analysis will be subjective and imprecise. Requires judgement on whether same levels of funding remain necessary and how they will evolve
18.2.	Do county governments have the resources to continue implementing SO2 programme and related activities without external funding?	Comparison of combined county government, SO2 and potential DP funding for activities related to SO2 in last year of SO2 programme implementation compared with that budgeted for such activities in the year[s] following end of SO2 programme	Secondary data collection	Review of county government, DP and WFP budgets and plans	Calculation of positive or negative funding trend for year[s] following end of SO2 programme implementation	1 (weak) Same limitation as above.
19.1.	To what extent has WFP support helped the counties to deliver essential and appropriate services to their constituents?	Evidence of strengthened government planning and budgeting systems which integrate actions that target building resilience and strengthening markets	Secondary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of county government planning documents KII 	Analysis of county government planning and budgeting documents over time. Triangulation with views from KII	2 (fair) The assessment is unlikely to be fully objective
19.2.	Do county governments have the appropriate staff positions and numbers to continue SO2 programme activities without further external advice and support?	Numbers of relevant staff positions, and numbers of relevant staff in post, in target county governments	Secondary data collection	Review of county government human resource records	Comparison of county governments' staffing situation with an agreed human resources description to be developed in final year of SO2 programme implementation	2 (fair) The existence of positions, and numbers of staff, are incomplete indicators of capacity.

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
19.3.	Are county government staff appropriately skilled and empowered to continue SO2 programme activities without further external advice and support?	Relevant skill sets across relevant county government staff in post during final year of SO2 programme implementation Evidence that county governments have become more proactive in planning and implementing activities that build resilience and strengthen markets Extent to which county governance and leadership structures in target counties express awareness, commitment and understanding and commitment ongoing promotion of livelihood resilience	Primary and secondary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff skills assessment on basis of interviews and human resource records (including staff's formal qualifications) KIIs with county government management, WFP and DPs about practical capacity and ownership of target county government staff 	Analysis of staff skills through specially designed assessment to be developed in final year of SO2 programme implementation	2 (fair) Staff skills assessment can never be fully objective, and only determines the skills of those in post at the time
20.	Do communities have the commitment and capacity to sustain and further build the livelihood resilience of their members?					
20.1.	Do community governance and leadership structures have the commitment and capacity to continue promoting the livelihood resilience of their members?	Extent to which community governance and leadership structures in target counties express awareness, understanding and commitment to ongoing promotion of livelihood resilience	Primary data collection	Focus group discussions (FGDs) and KIIs with community leadership during final year of SO2 programme implementation	Qualitative analysis of awareness, understanding and commitment expressed during FGDs and KIIs Triangulation of findings with views of WFP and county government staff about community commitment	2 (fair) There is no guarantee that expressions of commitment will lead to sustained action
20.2.	Have young community members engaged with SO2 programme activities as a way to build a sustainable future for themselves?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of registered participants in SO2 programme activities aged under 30 Extent to which young community members express commitment to building land-based, climate-resilient livelihoods 	Primary and secondary data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of SO2 programme records FGDs with young community members during final year of SO2 programme implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparison of proportion of SO2 programme participants aged under 30 with overall demographic profile Qualitative analysis of views expressed by young community members 	2 (fair) There will be an element of subjectivity in the views expressed and the analysis of their views
21.	Is the policy framework for support to livelihood resilience and sustainable, inclusive food systems comprehensive and appropriate?					
21.1.	Are there any gaps in GOK policy for long-term support to livelihood resilience and	Extent to which GOK policy in final year of SO2 programme implementation comprehensively covers all modes of intervention	Secondary data collection	Review of GOK policy documentation	Qualitative analysis of policy content compared with baseline, with international experience	3 (good) Although qualitative, this analysis can be

EQ	Sub-questions	Indicator	Main data sources	Data collection methods	Data analysis methods/ triangulation	Strength of evidence
	sustainable, inclusive food systems?	and support required to continue necessary promotion of livelihood resilience and sustainable, inclusive food systems Extent to which WFP has engaged to shape and influence food system policies. Extent to which experiences and lessons learnt from implementation have been used to improve county systems			and recommendations, and with the models emerging from SO2 programme experience	clearly evidence-based
21.2.	Is GOK policy and operational response to short-term climate shocks appropriately connected with response to longer-term stresses arising from climate change?	Extent to which GOK policy and response mechanisms for short-term climate shocks in final year of SO2 programme implementation appropriately connected with response to longer-term stresses arising from climate change	Secondary data collection	Review of GOK policy documentation and disaster response systems and procedures	Qualitative analysis of connectedness, taking into account international experience and recommendations	3 (good) Although qualitative, this analysis can be clearly evidence-based

Annex 9. Indicators table

263. The table below provides a full set of SO2 indicators, which was developed during the inception phase of the baseline survey, and reviewed in 2020 and 2021 to ensure that the indicators were in line with the Corporate Results Framework (updated in April 2019 and October 2020), and also following further development of SO2 by WFP Kenya, including development of the nutrition-sensitive component of SO2. The details on changes made to the indicators since baseline are given in the final column. Two columns have also been inserted to give the status of each indicator at baseline, 2020 and 2021, noting the indicators that were not collected due to COVID-19 restrictions.

264. It should be noted that some of the monitoring data on SO2 are sourced from WFP and are not collected by the SO2 M&E team and WFP has not been able to provide the data for all these indicators.

Table 11 SO2 outcome monitoring indicators, including status of collection in 2021

Monitoring focus / desired changes	Indicators / Element of measure	CRF	Data collection method	Collected at baseline?	Collected in 2020?	Collected in 2021?	Detail on changes made to indicator since baseline
Enhanced consumption of safe, nutritious and diversified food	Food Consumption Score	Yes	Primary data - HH Survey (FCS module)	Yes	Collected through remote household survey	Collected through remote household survey	n/a
	Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Yes	Primary data - HH Survey (MDD module)	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	n/a
	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition	Yes	Primary data - HH Survey (FCS module)	Yes	Collected through remote household survey	Collected through remote household survey	n/a
Progression along the graduation pathway	Proportion of targeted smallholder farmers who transitioned to market-oriented commercial farming as a result of the O2 Programme	No	Primary data – KIIs and secondary data – county and WFP records of transition	No	Collected through remote qualitative interviews	Collected through remote qualitative interviews	Reworded from 'graduation' to 'transition'
Improved subjective resilience	Proportion of households who self-report being fully resilient (SERS score of 1).	No	Primary data - HH Survey (Subjective resilience module using 9 domains of resiliency assessed through self-report of the respondent).	Yes	Collected through remote household survey	Collected through remote household survey	n/a
Enabling environment for resilience in targeted counties and communities	Improved enabling environment for resilience at county level looking at dimensions of (1) policies, programming, planning (2) partnerships and co-ordination (3) human capacities; (4) financial capacities; (5) Use of	No	Primary (qualitative data collection, KIIs) and secondary data	Yes	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	n/a

Monitoring focus / desired changes	Indicators / Element of measure	CRF	Data collection method	Collected at baseline?	Collected in 2020?	Collected in 2021?	Detail on changes made to indicator since baseline
	data for decision making						
	Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks (CSR)	Yes	Primary data – FGDs in 30 communities	Partially – the SERS score was use as a proxy for this and full CRF methodology was not followed	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	n/a
Key sub-dimensions of SO2 (intermediate outcomes)							
Increased food production in a sustainable manner	Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting adoption of sustainable agriculture/ climate-resilient livelihood practices	No	Primary data – HH Survey (smallholder farmers module) and KIIs	Yes.	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	n/a
Increased production of diverse and nutritious food on farm	Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of <i>climate resilient crops</i>	No	Primary data – HH survey	Yes, but the following wording was used for the indicator: 'Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious and climate resilient crops'	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	The baseline indicator has been broken into two separate indicators to distinguish between climate resilience crops and nutritious crops, in order to comply with the CRF guidelines.
	Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Yes	Primary data – HH survey	Yes, but the following wording was used for the indicator: 'Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious and climate resilient crops'.	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	The baseline indicator has been broken into two separate indicators to distinguish between climate resilience crops and nutritious crops, in order to comply with the CRF guidelines.
	Number of farmers practising climate	No	No longer collected	No	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	Based on experiences from baseline data

Monitoring focus / desired changes	Indicators / Element of measure	CRF	Data collection method	Collected at baseline?	Collected in 2020?	Collected in 2021?	Detail on changes made to indicator since baseline
	smart agriculture (CSA)						collection, the indicator 'Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting adoption of sustainable agriculture/ climate-resilient livelihood practices' is sufficient and more appropriate to a sample survey. Therefore no longer collected.
Increased access to financial and insurance services	Target smallholder farmers' reported access to and use of specified financial and insurance services, and other services	No	Primary data – HH Survey (smallholder farmers module)	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	n/a
Livelihoods	Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base (ABI)	Yes	Secondary data from CBPP and primary data – HH survey.	No - This was not collected at baseline, although 'benefits' the programme is expected to yield for the communities were identified through focus group discussions in 4 counties and document review	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	As communities under activity 3 have not changed since baseline, it is now possible to collect this indicator as stable community sampling and to focus on the same is possible. Therefore this indicator will be fully included from 2021.
	Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Yes		No.	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	This is a new indicator added to the proposed indicator table. It will follow the CRF methodology
Access to market	Number of targeted households reporting an improved access to market	No	Secondary data – WFP VAM Market assessment	Yes	Data collected by WFP not available in 2020	Reported through data collected by WFP	n/a
Increased income and purchasing power (look at aspects of income versus consumption)	Increased HH income and related sources of income	No	Primary data - HH Survey (income and livelihoods module)	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	Data collected at farmer organisation level, not household level
	Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Yes	Primary data - HH Survey (income and livelihoods module)	Yes, but not as per CRF guidelines	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	The team have reviewed the methodology used at baseline to ensure that this followed the guidelines in the CRF. Questions have

Monitoring focus / desired changes	Indicators / Element of measure	CRF	Data collection method	Collected at baseline?	Collected in 2020?	Collected in 2021?	Detail on changes made to indicator since baseline
							been added to reflect the CRF.
	Food Expenditure Share	Yes	Primary data - HH Survey (income and livelihoods module)	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	n/a
	Percentage of households reporting increased expenditure on one or more of the five targeted nutritious foods	No	Primary data - HH Survey	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	This is a new indicator, based on updated nutrition component of Outcome 2. The six nutritious foods to be measured are OFSP, fish, poultry, indigenous green leaf vegetables and iron rich beans)
Reduce the adoption of negative coping strategies	Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Yes	Primary data - HH Survey (rCSI module)	Yes	Collected through remote household survey	Collected through remote household survey	n/a
	Livelihood-based coping strategies	Yes	Primary data - HH Survey (ICSI module)	Yes but not reported as % of households using crisis and emergency coping strategy	Collected through remote household survey	Collected through remote household survey	The team will make sure to ask % of households using crisis and emergency coping strategy, as per the CRF.
Reduced food losses	Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Yes	Primary data - HH Survey (smallholder farmers module)	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	n/a
Improved small holders farmers / market linkages	Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems	Yes	Secondary data – Partners monthly reports	No but WFP activity 4 team provided at later date	Reported through data collected by WFP	Reported through data collected by WFP	n/a
	Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Yes	Secondary data – Partners monthly reports	No but WFP activity 4 team provided at later date	Reported through data collected by WFP	Reported through data collected by WFP	n/a
	Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	yes	Secondary data – WFP WINGS database	No – This indicator was not in the initial indicator table at baseline.	Reported through data collected by WFP	Reported through data collected by WFP	This indicator has been added and will be reported on through secondary data.
	Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts (statement revised)	Yes	Secondary data – WFP WINGS database	No – This indicator was not in the initial indicator table at baseline.	Data collected by WFP not available in 2020	Reported through data collected by WFP	This indicator has been added and will be reported on through secondary data.

Monitoring focus / desired changes	Indicators / Element of measure	CRF	Data collection method	Collected at baseline?	Collected in 2020?	Collected in 2021?	Detail on changes made to indicator since baseline
Improved market access	Percentage of households perceiving an increase in household agricultural income in the past year.	No	Primary (HH Survey) and Secondary data Situation analysis	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	The baseline indicator was worded as 'Number of households with percentage real increase in agricultural income'. This indicator has now been reworded due to lessons learned during baseline. The team found that it was difficult for respondents to recall accurately their agricultural income. This is now a perception question.
	Percentage of smallholder farmers engaging in improved use of inputs, agricultural practices, or post-harvest handling	No	Primary (HH Survey)	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	The baseline indicator was worded as follows 'Number of direct beneficiaries ⁷⁰ engaging in improved use of inputs, agricultural practices, or post-harvest handling'. This indicator has been reworded to illustrate that only the percentage can be collected by the sample survey and the ambiguity of the term 'direct beneficiaries' has been removed.
	Percentage of smallholder farmers selling into output markets	No	Primary (HH Survey)	No	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	The baseline indicator was worded as follows 'Number of direct beneficiaries selling into output markets'. This indicator has been reworded to illustrate that only the percentage can be collected by the sample survey and the ambiguity of the term 'direct beneficiaries' has been removed.
	Improved local economic situation	No	Secondary data and Situation Analysis	Yes	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	n/a

⁷⁰ Direct beneficiaries being farmers who are buying from or selling to supported providers/businesses.

Monitoring focus / desired changes	Indicators / Element of measure	CRF	Data collection method	Collected at baseline?	Collected in 2020?	Collected in 2021?	Detail on changes made to indicator since baseline
Improved supply and quality of commodities on the market	Availability & prices of targeted nutritious and climate resilient commodities in local markets	No	Secondary data	Not sufficiently	Data collected by WFP not available in 2020	Data collected by WFP not available in 2021	Information for this indicator will be collected by the Activity 4 team
	Percentage increase in production of high quality and nutrition-dense foods	Yes	Primary and Secondary data – Situation Analysis	Not sufficiently	Not collected in 2020	Data collected by WFP not available in 2021	Information for this indicator will be collected by the Activity 4 team – new process monitoring tool being developed.
Improved food safety and quality on the market	Proportion of negative assessments in food safety monitoring reports produced by county governments.	No	Secondary data	Partially - reports were not available for most counties.	Data collected by WFP only partially available in 2020	Reported through data collected by WFP	n/a
Empowered consumers in terms of demand for specific commodities	Increased household demand for targeted nutritious and climate-resilient commodities	No	Primary data – HH survey	Partially.	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	Further questions have been added to the survey to capture this indicator.
Enabling environment / Capacity development aspects related to O2 (at county level and for selected platforms/community groups)	County level policies and frameworks, Inter-county frameworks	No	Primary and Secondary data – including information on new county level policies related to sustainable food systems and resources mobilised at county level for sustainable food systems	Yes	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	n/a
	Partnerships, Co-ordination	No	Primary and Secondary data – KIIs/document review/FGDs/online survey	Yes	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	n/a
	Staffing & technical capacity to deliver (county govt, targeted platforms/ Organisations)	No	Primary and Secondary data – KIIs/document review/FGDs/online survey	Yes	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	n/a
	Framework for receiving money	No	Primary and Secondary data – KIIs/document review/FGDs/online survey	Yes	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	n/a

Monitoring focus / desired changes	Indicators / Element of measure	CRF	Data collection method	Collected at baseline?	Collected in 2020?	Collected in 2021?	Detail on changes made to indicator since baseline
	Use of data for decision making	No	Primary and Secondary data – KIIs/document review/FGDs/online survey	Yes	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	Collected through remote qualitative interviews and online survey	n/a
Youth empowerment	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) as applied to youth respondents (male and female)	No	Primary data - HH Survey	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2020	n/a
Women's social economic empowerment	WEAI	No	Primary data - HH Survey	Yes	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2020	n/a
Nutrition (other aspects)	Change in targeted nutrition practices (targeted nutrition practices to be specified)	No	n/a	Not collected as activity being defined	Following discussion with nutrition team no further nutrition indicator to be added	Following discussion with nutrition team no further nutrition indicator to be added	Nothing further to be collected. The key practice targeted is the enhanced adoption of nutrition-sensitive value chains (orange sweet potato, poultry, fish, iron rich beans etc.). These will be monitored through questions on household expenditure and food production.
	Tracking of beneficiaries referred to complementary social protection, health and nutrition services	No	Secondary data – Partners monthly report	Yes	Data collected by WFP not available in 2020	Data collected by WFP not available in 2021. A process monitoring tool is being introduced.	This indicator will not be collected by the survey and will only be reported on if country governments can provide information on beneficiary referral. This would not be a useful indicator to collect through a sample survey.
Other dimensions of SO2 strategy (process oriented)							
Nutrition-sensitive programming	Cf. WFP guidance on nutrition-sensitive programming	No	n/a	Not collected as activity being defined	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	Nothing to be collected as nutrition component covered elsewhere in indicators. We have added indicators on change in expenditure on targeted nutritious foods.
Resilience lens programming	Multi-sectoral approach Complementarity with other resilience initiatives Leading role of the county government	No	Primary and Secondary data – KIIs/document review/FGDs/online survey	To some extent.	Collected through remote qualitative interviews	Collected through remote qualitative interviews	n/a

Monitoring focus / desired changes	Indicators / Element of measure	CRF	Data collection method	Collected at baseline?	Collected in 2020?	Collected in 2021?	Detail on changes made to indicator since baseline
	Understand packages of interventions which work for resilience						
Layering & linking, Integration	Level of integration Act 3/Act 4 Effective layering of activities # of linkages with partners	No	Primary and Secondary data – KIIs/document review/FGDs/online survey	No	Collected through remote qualitative interviews	Collected through remote qualitative interviews	n/a
Other: Programme coverage for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment	Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme	yes	n/a	No – this is an additional indicator requested by WFP Kenya since baseline	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	Agreement with WFP that this will not be collected unless MAM treatment is added as a component for Outcome 2.
	Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions	yes	n/a	No – this is an additional indicator requested by WFP Kenya since baseline	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	Agreement with WFP that this will not be collected unless MAM treatment is added as a component for Outcome 2.
Cross cutting indicators	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme	yes	Primary data - HH Survey	No	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	New indicator added in 2020
	Proportion of activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements	yes	Secondary data from WFP – e-mails, activity implementation plans, monitoring reports, programme documents etc	No	Data collected by WFP not available in 2020	Reported through data collected by WFP	New indicator added in 2020
	Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges	yes	Primary data - HH Survey	No	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	New indicator added in 2020
	Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified	yes	Primary data - HH Survey	No	Not collected in 2020	Not collected in 2021	New indicator added in 2020
	Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes	yes	Primary data - HH Survey	No	Collected through remote household survey	Collected through remote household survey	New indicator added in 2020
	Proportion of households where women, men, or both	yes	Primary data - HH Survey	No	Collected through remote household survey	Collected through remote household survey	New indicator added in 2020

Monitoring focus / desired changes	Indicators / Element of measure	CRF	Data collection method	Collected at baseline?	Collected in 2020?	Collected in 2021?	Detail on changes made to indicator since baseline
	women and men make decisions on the use of food / cash / vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality						
	Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women	yes	Secondary data – WFP data	No	Data collected by WFP	Reported through data collected by WFP	New indicator added in 2020
	Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity.	yes	Secondary data – WFP data	No	Data collected by WFP not available in 2020	Reported through data collected by WFP	New indicator added in 2020
	Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	yes	Secondary data – WFP data	No	Data collected by WFP	Reported through data collected by WFP	Methodology revised and indicator reworded following October 2020 CRF revision. Now includes social risks.

Annex 10. Limitations and mitigation

Table 12 Limitations and mitigation

Limitation	Mitigation
General	
Due to restrictions on movement in Kenya, only remote data collection could take place. The use of a telephone survey as the priority primary method of data collection meant that the number of outcome indicators collected had to be reduced as had been the case in 2020 in order to fit the survey into a feasible short duration. To ensure comparability with 2020 outcome monitoring the same six indicators were retained for the 2021 survey with data collected by telephone. To populate the outcome monitoring results in Annex 15 some other data were collected through WFP's own routine monitoring data, where possible, or through the qualitative interviews and secondary documentation review. As a result, and as was the case in 2020, there are therefore some indicators for which no data have been collected in 2020 and in 2021, as highlighted in Annex 9.	Remote data collection was the overall mitigation for the effects of the pandemic on the MTE. It proved feasible for both quantitative and qualitative data, but coverage was unavoidably reduced due to the nature of the data collection instruments the limitations imposed by the medium (telephone interview) in terms of time that respondents can be kept engaged. In particular this affected the household survey outcome indicators which had to be reduced. The evaluation team sought to collect some of the information that could not be collected with the household survey through alternative means (phone interviews), however this aspect could not be fully mitigated.
Quantitative data collection	
The full SO2 field survey (used for the 2019 baseline) sampled villages (primary sampling units (PSUs)) from Activity 3 intervention wards and non-intervention wards. A consequence of the remote data collection approach that had to be adopted in 2020 and 2021 was that the sample was drawn from Activity 3 intervention wards only, as these are the areas for which WFP had lists of names and partial lists of telephone numbers. As there have been no Activity 3 operations in Livelihood Zones (LHZs) 4 and 5, the survey was restricted to LHZs 1, 2 and 3. Dependence on databases of Activity 3 beneficiaries who receive direct transfers means that the sample survey could not include those whom WFP supports in other ways, notably through its work under Activity 4.	No direct mitigation was possible, although efforts were made to gather as much information as possible about the overall progress of Activities 3 and 4 through qualitative data collection, which meant that information could be provided on some related qualitative indicators.
Applying the two-staged sampling approach, the full SO2 field survey at baseline sampled households (secondary sampling units or SSUs) within sampled villages (primary sampling units, PSUs). To give a full outcome-level indication of livelihood conditions and related variables in SO2 intervention areas, it may thus have included some households that are not direct beneficiaries (e.g. those considered unable to benefit from Activity 3). Remote data collection had a narrower focus on Activity 3 beneficiaries only, and only those within this group who had telephones. (It was occasionally possible to call additional beneficiaries to the phones of those whom it was possible to reach by phone.)	No direct mitigation was possible, although, as noted, the 2020 and 2021 approach precluded the sampling of households that might not be beneficiaries at all.
The limitations outlined above mean that any SO2 outcome data acquired remotely in 2021 can only be included in the trend analysis with 2020 but not with the baseline. Comparability would be constrained by the very different sample design and coverage.	No mitigation is possible.
The sampling frame from which the phone numbers were selected was received from WFP. Some of the phone numbers were either incomplete, incorrect or not registered to the particular respondents in the database.	Some of the sampled respondents who could not be reached for this reason were replaced by random means. However, as already mentioned, coverage was above target (0.1%),
Since the interviews were online and there was no face-to-face interaction between the respondents and the enumerators, the insights from one-on-one interaction about the quality of data and other aspects of the information of interest, such as being able to read when a respondent is unable to understand a question, was lost.	No direct mitigation possible. Nevertheless, collecting a limited amount of outcome monitoring information in this way should still be valuable for the CO. Combined with some qualitative analysis, it gives the CO a partial picture of key outcome variables – which may be significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic – and could supply some useful information for inclusion in the 2020 Annual Country Report.
Some of the sampled respondents were consistently not reachable on their phones as result of poor network coverage or the phone numbers not being available. Though the enumerator team made every effort to carry out as much mobilisation as possible through local contacts and requests, as well as by bulk	No direct mitigation possible for the likelihood that the poorest beneficiaries – with and without phones – could not be reached by the remote methods that had to be adopted in 2020.

Limitation	Mitigation
messaging, there were some respondents who could not be reached at all.	
While efforts were made to mobilize the respondents for this survey through different channels, some of the respondents were not reached during the mobilisation efforts and were suspicious of the calls.	Every effort was made, and due time was given, to convince people that the calls were genuine. In most cases, they eventually agreed to participate in the survey.
The survey call centre was designed to allow for both incoming and outgoing calls to and from the survey respondents. There was observed interruption of outbound calls by inbound follow-up calls from the respondents that interrupted interviews between the enumerators and the respondents.	With careful management it was possible to ensure that any outbound calls that were interrupted could be resumed later without a loss of data quantity or quality.
Though Mokoro put in place all the necessary strategies to ensure that the enumerators are picked from and are able to speak the local languages, not all the local dialects in these locations were covered and, in some instances, the enumerators faced challenges in communicating with the sampled respondents.	By devoting a little extra time to the discussions with respondents speaking unusual dialects, adequate communication was eventually achieved and data quality did not suffer.
Since this survey was conducted remotely, there was only a limited period (maximum of 25 minutes) that the respondents could comfortably talk on the phone. Therefore the ability to further probe respondents on questions was limited.	Data collection was restricted to what was strictly required for the selected indicators.
There were challenges planning interviews due to the availability of respondents to speak on the phone. Additionally, compared to face to face interviews, there were a higher number of interviews interrupted from the respondent side, which affected the flow of the interviews.	The survey team were patient and allocated enough time to ensure that interviews were completed, even if this required several calls to one respondent.
Qualitative data collection	
Limitations on the scope of the evaluation meant that qualitative data collection focused on six counties (Baringo, Isiolo, Makueni, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir), although all counties were covered through the online survey and interviews with WFP CO and field office staff. This means that the report can provide more specific examples from these six counties, compared to the remaining ASAL counties and therefore these counties are represented in more depth in this report.	Document review, online survey findings and interviews with WFP CO have been used to provide evidence from all ASAL counties, where possible.
It was challenging reaching respondents at the county level for interview, in particular representatives from county governments who are not directly involved, either as a focal point or as a co-ordinator, in the County Sustainable Food Systems Programme. County staff from departments such as Nutrition, Public Health and Trade were generally less informed about the programme and were less willing to speak with the team. Overall, the team sampled 68 county respondents and were able to speak to 48 (71 percent).	Persistent efforts were made to reach as many county-level respondents as possible. Ultimately, adequate coverage and depth of information were achieved overall. This was aided by the relatively high response rate achieved by the online survey.
Six counties were selected as the two counties where a more in-depth study would take place. However, for Makueni only one respondent was reached from the County Government, compared to eight respondents from Turkana County Government and eight respondents from Tana river County Government. There were only four respondents that were suggested for interview in Makueni by WFP. The county were not able to suggest further respondents to follow-up with.	Complete mitigation for the low number of informants in this county was not possible. However, as noted above, overall adequate coverage of county-level issues was achieved through the addition of the online survey.
Due to the remote nature of the 2021 data collection, it was challenging to reach beneficiaries for in-depth interviews. Often phone numbers were no longer valid or calls were not answered. In total 58 beneficiaries were reached out of 80 targeted (72 percent)	The ET sought additional contact details for beneficiaries from WFP and were able to draw from an additional list when beneficiaries were not available. Therefore, adequate coverage and depth of information was achieved overall. The ET found that beneficiaries were very confident in answering questions over the telephone during the one-to-one interviews.

Annex 11. Data collection tools: online survey

1) Please select the county that you work in.*

If you have responsibilities for more than one county, please select all that apply (e.g. if you are a WFP field officer, covering more than one county)

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

Baringo

Garissa

Isiolo

Kilifi

Kitui

Kwale

Makueni

Mandera

Marsabit

Samburu

Tana River

Taita Taveta

Turkana

Wajir

Other - Write In (Required): _____ *

2) What type of employer do you work for?*

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

County government

Parastatal

NGO

WFP

Other development partner

Other - Write In: _____

3) Please detail in what capacity you have worked for or with WFP Kenya's Sustainable Food Systems Programme (Strategic Outcome 2)? *

Situation analysis - The economic situation

4) Overall, has the economic situation in your county improved or deteriorated since September 2020?*

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

- Improved
- Deteriorated
- Stayed the same
- Don't know

Please explain your answer given in question 4.

Situation analysis: Policies and programmes

5) Since September 2020, have there been any significant changes in national or county policy affecting support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in your county?*

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If yes, please specify the changes to national policy

6) Since September 2020, have there been any significant changes in programmes supporting sustainable livelihoods and food systems in your county?*

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

If yes, please specify the changes in programmes

7) Since September 2020, have there been any significant changes in the financial resources available for support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in your county?*

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

- Yes: more resources
- Yes: less resources
- No: level of resourcing remains the same
- Don't know

Please explain your answer

8) Compared with September 2020, does your county government have more human resources for support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems?

*

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

- Yes, more human resources
- The same level of human resources
- No, fewer human resources
- Don't know

Please explain your response

9) Compared with September 2020, do your county government staff have better technical capacity to provide support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems?

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.*

- Yes, better technical capacity
- Technical capacity is the same
- No, technical capacity is less
- Don't know

Please explain your response

10) Compared with September 2020, are efforts to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems in your county better coordinated?*

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

- Yes, better coordinated
- Coordination has not changed
- No, coordination has deteriorated
- Don't know

Please explain your response

11) Compared with September 2020, is the county government working in stronger partnerships to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems?*

Please tick all that apply, and give details in the box below

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

- Yes, with national government
- Yes, with WFP
- Yes, with other development partners
- Yes, with NGOs
- Yes, with community-based organisations
- Yes, with the private sector
- Yes, with other types of partner - Write In: _____
- No, partnerships have not changed
- No, partnerships have become weaker
- Don't know

Please explain your response

12) Since September 2020, have the monitoring and reporting of food security in your county changed?*

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

- Yes, monitoring and reporting have improved
- Yes, monitoring and reporting have deteriorated
- No, monitoring and reporting have not changed
- Don't know

Please explain your response

13) Has collaboration between WFP and your county government changed since September 2020?*

Please tick all that apply, and give details in the box below.

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

- Yes, stronger collaboration
- Yes, weaker collaboration
- Yes, changes in our joint approach
- No, collaboration has not changed
- Don't know

Please explain your response

Progress towards achievement of sustainable food systems

14) Based on your experience with WFP Kenya's Sustainable Food Systems Programme (Strategic Outcome 2) since 2018, please consider the following statements and select whether you agree or disagree with them*

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
--	-----------------------	--------------	-----------------	--------------------------	-------------------

WFP Kenya have provided important support to the design and implementation of new and innovative activities in support of sustainable livelihoods and food systems in the county	()	()	()	()	()
WFP Kenya have provided valuable support to the development of county policies or strategies in support of sustainable livelihoods and food systems	()	()	()	()	()
WFP Kenya have supported the improvement of the County Government's monitoring systems for sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities	()	()	()	()	()
WFP Kenya have built the technical capacity of county government staff to provide support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems	()	()	()	()	()
WFP Kenya have supported stronger partnerships to be built in this county to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems	()	()	()	()	()
WFP Kenya have supported better coordination of sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities in your county	()	()	()	()	()
WFP Kenya have supported the County Government to ensure involvement of youth in sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities in your county	()	()	()	()	()
WFP Kenya have supported the County Government to ensure involvement of people living with disability in sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities in your county	()	()	()	()	()
WFP Kenya has supported the County Government to ensure involvement of women in sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities in your county	()	()	()	()	()

Are there any other areas, not already listed in question 14, where you think that WFP has provided an important contribution to sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities in your county?

(untitled)

15) Have you had any training from WFP in support of sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities in your county? *

- yes
- no support given
- no support required/not applicable

If yes, what has been the single most useful type of training you have received from WFP since 2018 in support of sustainable livelihoods and food systems?

*

16) What is the single biggest obstacle to WFP Kenya's Sustainable Food Systems programme (Strategic Outcome 2) in achieving its overall objectives in your county?*

- External shocks (drought, flood, pests, disease, financial crisis)
- Technical skills amongst County Government staff to implement the programme
- Availability of County Government staff to implement the programme
- Policy environment in support of sustainable livelihoods and food systems at county level
- Availability of funding
- Communication and collaboration between WFP and County Government
- Communication and collaboration between County Government and National Government
- Other - Write In (Required): _____*

17) Do you have any suggestions on how WFP can strengthen its contribution to sustainable livelihoods and food systems in your county?*

If you do not have any suggestions, please write 'no'

In order to proceed with the survey, this question must be answered.

Thank you!

Thank you for completing the survey. If you have any other comments or recommendations about progress towards food security and sustainable food systems in your county, and about WFP's role, please enter them below.

Annex 12. Data collection tools: household survey

<i>Module 1: Administrative data</i>	
<i>Date of data collection</i>	<i>Day: Month: Year:</i>
<i>Group Number</i>	
<i>Enumerators Code</i>	
<i>Module 2: Identifying data</i>	
<p><i>I am/We are from Mokoro, an international development consultancy. We are conducting an assessment of World Food Programme's work in Kenya and would like to interview you and other members of your household for this purpose. We will be asking you about you, about some members of your household and your entire household's condition and status, access to services and your experiences.</i></p> <p><i>The interview will take about 30 minutes of your time.</i></p> <p><i>The information that you will provide will help the World Food Programme and your County government in developing appropriate programmes and in improving the services that are already being delivered.</i></p> <p><i>Consent should be obtained from the head of household.</i></p>	
<i>Are you willing to participate in this interview?</i>	<input type="radio"/> <i>Yes</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>No</i>
<i>County</i>	<input type="radio"/> <i>Baringo</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Garissa</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Isiolo</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Kilifi</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Kitui</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Kwale</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Makueni</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Marsabit</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Samburu</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Taita Taveta</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Tana River</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Turkana</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Wajir</i>
<i>Ward (village)</i>	

<i>What is the actual name of the village</i>	
Module 3: About the household Head	
<i>Sex of household member (respondent)</i>	<input type="radio"/> <i>Male</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Female</i>
<i>Sex of household member (Household head)</i>	<input type="radio"/> <i>Male</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Female</i>
<i>Relationship of the respondent to head of household</i>	<input type="radio"/> <i>Head</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Wife or husband of household head</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Mother/father</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Sister/brother</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Son/daughter</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Grandchild</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>In-law</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Niece/nephew</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Aunt/uncle</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Cousin</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Adopted, fostered or stepchild</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Other relative</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>No response</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Don't know</i>
<i>Marital status of the household head</i>	<input type="radio"/> <i>Married, one spouse</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Married, more than one spouse</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Single</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Widowed</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Separated</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Divorced</i>
<i>Age of the household head in years</i>	
<i>Highest level of education completed</i>	<input type="radio"/> <i>No education</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Pre-primary</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Primary</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Secondary</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Undergraduate</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Post-graduate</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Technical/vocational</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>No response</i>

	<input type="radio"/> Don't know <input type="radio"/> Other
Specify if other	
How many members does your household have?	

Module 4: Subjective Self-evaluated Resilience Score

Read the following instructions to the head of HH.

I am going to read out to you some statements. Please tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree with them.

Read out each statement and ask: "Would you say that you strongly agree, agree, disagree, strongly disagree or neither agree nor disagree?"

Your household can bounce back from any challenge that life throws at it.	<input type="radio"/> Strongly agree <input type="radio"/> Agree <input type="radio"/> Neither agree nor disagree <input type="radio"/> Disagree <input type="radio"/> Strongly disagree <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer <input type="radio"/> Don't know
During times of hardship, your household can change its primary income or source of livelihood if needed.	<input type="radio"/> Strongly agree <input type="radio"/> Agree <input type="radio"/> Neither agree nor disagree <input type="radio"/> Disagree <input type="radio"/> Strongly disagree <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer <input type="radio"/> Don't know
If threats to your household became more frequent and intense, you would still find a way to get by	<input type="radio"/> Strongly agree <input type="radio"/> Agree <input type="radio"/> Neither agree nor disagree <input type="radio"/> Disagree <input type="radio"/> Strongly disagree <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer <input type="radio"/> Don't know

<p><i>During times of hardship, your household can access the financial support you need.</i></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Refused to answer</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Don't know</i> </p>
<p><i>Your household can rely on the support of family and friends when you need help.</i></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Refused to answer</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Don't know</i> </p>
<p><i>Your household can rely on the support of politicians and government when you need help.</i></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Refused to answer</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Don't know</i> </p>
<p><i>Your household has learned important lessons from past hardships that will help you to better prepare for future threats.</i></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Refused to answer</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Don't know</i> </p>
<p><i>Your household is fully prepared for any future threats and challenges that life throws at you.</i></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Refused to answer</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Don't know</i> </p>
<p><i>Your household receives useful information warning you about future risks in advance.</i></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Disagree</i> </p>

	<input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Refused to answer</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Don't know</i>
<i>Your household is better able to deal with hardship compared with others in your community.</i>	<input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Agree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Strongly disagree</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Refused to answer</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Don't know</i>

Module 5: Food Consumption Score

I would like to ask you about all the foods (both meals and snacks) that you and all of the household members ate in the last seven days. Could you please tell me how many days in the past seven days did your household eat the following foods?

<i>Maize or other foods made from Maize</i>	<i>Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.</i>
<i>Porridge, bread, rice, sorghum, millet, pasta/noodles or other foods made from grains (other than Maize)</i>	<i>Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.</i>
<i>White potatoes and other foods made from white-fleshed roots or tubers.</i>	<i>Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.</i>
<i>Vitamin A-rich roots and tubers (pumpkin, carrots, squash, turnip).</i>	<i>Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.</i>
<i>Mature beans or peas (fresh or dried seed), lentils or bean/pea products</i>	<i>Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.</i>
<i>Any tree nut, groundnut/peanut or certain seeds, or nut/seed "butters" or pastes</i>	<i>Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.</i>
<i>Milk, cheese, yoghurt or other milk products</i>	<i>Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.</i>
<i>Organ meat such as liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods, including from wild game</i>	<i>Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.</i>
<i>Meat and poultry such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, wild game meat, chicken, duck or other birds</i>	<i>Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.</i>

Fresh or dried fish or seafood	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Eggs	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Dark green leafy vegetables including wild/foraged leaves	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Vitamin A-rich vegetables like green leaves like potato leaves, kasava leaves, Amaranth leaves (mchicha), Black nightshade leaves (mnavu)...	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Vitamin A-rich fruits	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Other vegetables	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Other fruits	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Any oils, fats, butter, or foods made with any of these	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes or biscuits	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Condiments for flavour, such as chillis, spices, herbs, or powders	Enter 0 if this food item was not eaten by the household in the past 7 days.
Primary source of food item	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Repeat the question for the 18 groups</i></p> <input type="radio"/> Purchased <input type="radio"/> Own production <input type="radio"/> Trade/barter <input type="radio"/> Borrowed <input type="radio"/> Received as a gift <input type="radio"/> Food aid <input type="radio"/> Other
Secondary source of food item	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Repeat the question for the 18 groups</i></p> <input type="radio"/> No secondary source <input type="radio"/> Purchased

	<input type="radio"/> <i>Own production</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Trade/barter</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Borrowed</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Received as a gift</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Food aid</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Other</i>
<i>Did your household consume any condiments for flavour, such as chillis, spices, herbs, or powders in the past 24 hours?</i>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Repeat the question for the 18 groups</i></p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Yes</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>No</i>
<i>Module 6: Consumption-based Coping Strategies Index</i>	
<i>In the past 7 days, if there have been times when your household did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:</i>	
<i>Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not experience times of not enough food or money to buy food or if household did not resort to this action.</i>
<i>Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not experience times of not enough food or money to buy food or if household did not resort to this action.</i>
<i>Limit portion size at mealtimes?</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not experience times of not enough food or money to buy food or if household did not resort to this action.</i>
<i>Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not experience times of not enough food or money to buy food or if household did not resort to this action.</i>
<i>Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not experience times of not enough food or money to buy food or if household did not resort to this action.</i>
<i>Module 7: Livelihood-based Coping Strategies Index</i>	
<i>During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage in any following behaviours due to a lack of food or a lack of money to buy food?</i>	
<i>Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewelry etc.)</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>

<i>Sold more animals than usual</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Sent household members to eat elsewhere</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Purchased food on credit or borrowed food</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheel barrow)</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Sold house or land</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Withdrew children from school</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Sold last female animals</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Begged</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Entire household migrated</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Spent savings</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Borrow money</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Move children to less expensive school</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Reduced expenses on health (including medicine) and education</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Harvested immature crops (e.g. green maize)</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Consumed seed stocks that were to be saved for the next season</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>
<i>Decreased expenditures on fertilizers, pesticides, fodder, animal feed, veterinary care etc.</i>	<i>Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.</i>

Engaged in illegal income activities (theft)	Enter 0 if household did not engage in the behaviour in the past 30 days.
Module 7: Access to WFP Programmes	
Have you or any member of your household been unable to access WFP assistance one or more times in the past 2 months?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
If yes, indicate all that apply	<input type="radio"/> Safety <input type="radio"/> Extortion/Request for money/favours/food in exchange of assistance <input type="radio"/> Physical obstacles - flooding, infrastructures, distances <input type="radio"/> Individual physical conditions (disability, chronic illness, pregnancy) <input type="radio"/> Social/cultural obstacles <input type="radio"/> Other (briefly specify _____)
Please let me know the age and sex of all the people that were directly affected	Age member 1[] Sex member 1[] Age member 2[] Sex member 2[] Age member 3[] Sex member 3[] Age member 4[] Sex member 4[] Age member 5[] Sex member 5[] Age member 6[] Sex member 6[] Age member 7[] Sex member 7[] Age member 8[] Sex member 8[] Age member 9[] Sex member 9[] Age member 10[] Sex member 10[]
Have WFP and/or its partners already taken measures to make to resolve the problem?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

<p>What could be done to ensure access to WFP assistance?</p>	<p>(briefly describe)</p>
<p>Do you think WFP and/or partner staff have treated you and members of your household respectfully?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>If no, please indicate the problem(s):</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Ill treatment by WFP/CP personnel <input type="radio"/> Ill treatment by shop owners/assistants <input type="radio"/> Ill treatment by bank assistants <input type="radio"/> Other (briefly specify _____)</p>
<p>Please let me know the age and sex of all the people that were directly affected</p>	<p>Age member 1[] Sex member 1[] Age member 2[] Sex member 2[] Age member 3[] Sex member 3[] Age member 4[] Sex member 4[] Age member 5[] Sex member 5[] Age member 6[] Sex member 6[] Age member 7[] Sex member 7[] Age member 8[] Sex member 8[] Age member 9[] Sex member 9[] Age member 10[] Sex member 10[]</p>
<p>Module 8: Household Decision Making (Gender Equality)</p>	
<p>I would now like to ask you about household decision making on the support (food/cash/voucher) provided by WFP project that you currently directly or indirectly participate in [GENDER]</p>	
<p>Who decides what to do with the cash/voucher given by WFP, such as when, where and what to buy?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Man <input type="radio"/> Woman <input type="radio"/> Both</p>
<p>Was the decision about when, where and what to buy with the cash/voucher</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>

<p><i>the best choice for the entire household?</i></p>	
<p><i>Who decides what to do with the food given by WFP, such as whether to sell, trade, lend or share a portion of it?</i></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Man</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Woman</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Both</i> </p>
<p><i>Was the decision about how to use the food the best choice for the entire household?</i></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Yes</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>No</i> </p>
<p><i>Who generally makes decisions over the other household resources or important household issues?</i></p>	<p> <input type="radio"/> <i>Man</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Woman</i> <input type="radio"/> <i>Both</i> </p>

Annex 13. Data collection tools: Qualitative fieldwork

Introductions

1. Introduction of team member(s) present
2. Overview of the evaluation: We are a team from Mokoro Ltd (a UK-based firm) and have been contracted by WFP to conduct the Mid-term Evaluation of Strategic Outcome 2 in its Country Strategic Plan. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to support the development of sustainable food systems in the arid and semi-arid counties of Kenya. This mid-term evaluation follows a baseline that was undertaken in July 2019 and Annual Outcome Monitoring that was completed in 2020.
3. Confidentiality – although we request names and gender of those present, notes of the discussion will be confidential and no informant will be quoted by name
4. Consent – may we confirm that those present agree to participate in the discussion?
5. For County-level stakeholders they will have received an e-survey from Mokoro to complete. We'd be grateful if they could also complete this survey so that we have a good number of responses from across all counties.

National-level interviews

WFP Staff at Country Office

a. Introductory questions

1. Describe your role at WFP, how long you've been with WFP Kenya, and which activities you are involved in under SO2?
2. How has COVID-19 continued to affect implementation of the programme since we last spoke to the team in September 2020?

a. Relevance

3. How has SO2 initiative supported /contributed to relevant national policies or strategies? In which areas? Via which types of activities? Can you provide specific examples of good contributions?
4. How does the project address the development needs of intended beneficiaries and specifically women, youth etc.?
5. With the experience gained so far with this CSP, does the food systems approach still seem the best way forward for WFP and the national and county governments?
6. Were there obvious or critical gaps that the SO2 did not address? What were they?
7. Is the SO2 programme adequately adapted to changes in national and local conditions? Please provide examples.

b. Effectiveness

8. What changes have been achieved so far through SO2 work, at institutional, technical and livelihood levels?
9. In addition to SO2 initiatives, what other factors may have affected the results?
10. What were the unintended results (both negative and positive) of SO2 initiatives?
11. Is SO2 work achieving the intended benefits in terms of more resilient livelihoods? If not, why not? What lessons should we learn from implementation so far?
12. To what extent have men and women benefited differently from SO2 work to date?

13. Have SO2 operations been sufficiently proactive and effective with regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women? Please give examples of what has been done/could be done differently. Have SO2 operations been sufficiently proactive and effective with regard to including people living with disability? Please give examples of what has been done/could be done differently
14. What progress has SO2 made so far in engaging with youth? What challenges have been encountered in this regard? How can they be overcome?
15. Which elements of Activities 3 and 4 have achieved the most and the least promising results so far, and why?
16. Do you think the transition of beneficiaries will be achieved as planned by the end of the CSP? Please explain your answer.
17. Are the layering and integration of activities under SO2 proving to be effective and efficient?
18. Under SO2, is WFP making adequate progress in strengthening the capacity of county Governments and of beneficiaries at community level?

c. Efficiency

19. Are the resources allocated by WFP and CGs sufficient to achieve the objectives of the project?
20. Are SO2 resources adequately focused and co-ordinated, or are SO2 activities too scattered, insufficiently connected?
21. How well co-ordinated are WFP SO2 inputs with those of national and county governments and of other externally funded programmes?
22. Are there any weaknesses in SO2 monitoring?
23. Have CO and field office staffing, skill sets, structure and management arrangements been optimal for efficient implementation, or are improvements needed?
24. How efficiently has WFP addressed the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic in SO2 implementation?

d. Management of risks /assumptions and Sustainability of SO2

25. Were the risks that might affect achievement of SO2 accurately recognised in CSP design?
26. Apart from the challenges of the pandemic, have risks been effectively managed during SO2 work to date? If so, how? If not, what were the shortcomings?
27. Are WFP and the county governments making convincing progress towards the technical and institutional sustainability of CG services?
28. Are WFP, CGs and communities making convincing progress towards climate-resilient livelihoods, sustainable food systems and zero hunger?
29. What adjustments would you recommend to the structure and implementation of SO2 work in order to enhance the prospects of sustainable results?
30. If there is a significant reduction in funding for Activity 3 during the remainder of this CSP, how can WFP still aim for sustainable results?

Government Staff at National Level (Ministry of Agriculture, Health, ASAL, NDMA)

Relevance:

1. How has SO2 initiative supported /contributed to relevant national policies or strategies? In which areas? Via which types of activities? Can you provide specific examples of good contributions?
2. Is WFP's work under SO2 appropriately aligned with national policies and strategies?
3. Is the SO2 programme adequately adapted to changes in local conditions? Provide examples.
4. Is the SO2 programme realistic and appropriately focused, given the challenges of achieving sustainable food systems in the ASALs?

Effectiveness

5. What in your view have been the most critical outputs of the SO2 work so far? What changes can be observed in the counties as a result of these outputs and programme results? Which are the most promising results?
6. In addition to SO2 initiatives, what other factors may have influenced/contributed to the results?
7. What were the unintended results (both negative and positive) of SO2 initiatives?
8. Was/is WFP's SO2 work linked to government activities or activities of other agencies? How well were they coordinated?
9. Were there significant unexpected results or achievements that you know of? What were they?
10. What progress was made on the elaborate capacity development plan? Were the identified training needs addressed? Were some left out?
11. Has the SO2 been effective in developing capacities of the staff as well as project beneficiaries in the various programmes?
12. Do you see the County Sustainable Food Systems Strategies as an appropriate platform for effective action in agriculture and nutrition?
13. Were there obvious or critical gaps that the SO2 did not address? What were they?

e. Efficiency

14. Are SO2 resources concentrated on the most important initiatives or are they scattered/spread thinly across initiatives?
15. Are there ways in which the resourcing of WFP's work with County Governments should be improved?
16. What are the lessons learned from the implementation of SO2 to date?

f. Gender

17. Were women and men distinguished in terms of participation and benefits within specific SO2 operations?
18. What effects were realized in terms of gender equality and women empowerment, if any (provide examples)?

County-level interviews

Discussion guide: WFP field staff

a. Relevance:

1. How does the project address the development needs of intended beneficiaries and specifically women, youth, people living with disabilities etc.
2. Were there obvious or critical gaps that the SO2 did not address? What were they?
3. What categories of beneficiaries are not still reached or difficult to reach in the county? What are the reasons?
4. Is the SO2 programme adequately adapted to changes in local conditions? Provide examples
5. What recommendations do you have for improving SO2 programming in the county?

b. Effectiveness

6. What activities have been undertaken under the SO2 programme that you are familiar with?
7. What short-term outputs have been produced?
8. How has the SO2 initiative supported /contributed to relevant county policies or strategies? In which areas? Via which types of activities? Can you provide specific examples of good contributions?
9. How useful was the process of preparing the County Sustainable Food Systems Strategies? (how long did the process take, who was involved from County Government, what support did the county receive from WFP, has the strategy been finalised)
10. How are the County Sustainable Food Systems Strategies used, and what difference do they make to livelihood resilience in the county? Have the strategies helped to increase resources for livelihoods and resilience activities in the county (and how)?
11. What progress has been made, and what progress is likely, with the transition of beneficiaries?
12. What progress/changes have you observed among beneficiaries (please distinguish between men and women, youth, and persons with disabilities if relevant) as a result of the implementation of nutrition activities in terms of
 - a. Knowledge about nutritious foods?
 - b. Nutritious crop/vegetable production and market access/sell?
 - c. Household income?
 - d. Expenditure on targeted nutritious foods?
 - e. Food consumption (diet diversity) in the household?
 - f. Livelihood resilience?
 - g. Others (specify)?
13. In addition to SO2 initiatives, what other factors may have influenced/attributed to the results?
14. What were the unintended results (both negative and positive) of SO2 initiatives?
15. To what extent have the beneficiaries been reached by the project?
16. To what extent did men and women benefit differently?
17. Was SO2 programming linked to government activities or activities of other agencies? How well were they coordinated?
18. What progress was made on the elaborate capacity development plan? Were the identified training needs addressed? Were some left out?
19. Has the SO2 been effective in developing capacities of the staff as well as project beneficiaries in the various programmes?
20. What effects were realized in terms of gender equality and women empowerment, if any (provide examples)?

c. Efficiency

21. What needs to be done to ensure efficiency in the implementation of the SO2 activities by WFP and by county government? What mechanisms did WFP/CG put in place to monitor implementation? Are these effective? Have WFP provided any support to the CG in developing a monitoring framework for the CSFSS? Please tell us about the quarterly consultations that take place with the county government. Who attends these meetings? Do they happen every quarter? What information is reported by the County Government/WFP?
22. Are resources concentrated in these most important initiatives or are they scattered/spread thinly across initiatives?
23. How effective are the layering and integration of SO2 activities in practice? What could be done to make this more effective?
24. What are the main challenges experienced in collaborating with the county government for planning and implementing the supported nutrition (and other) interventions?
25. How efficient is beneficiary management in the county/ies that you cover? What improvements are required, if any?
26. What support do you need to better coordinate/manage the programmes?

d. Management of risks /assumptions and Sustainability of SO2

27. How does WFP propose to exit from SO2 initiatives at the end of CSP?
28. What are the lessons learned from the implementation of SO2 to date?
29. What key recommendations for mid-course correction would you make to improve relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and connectedness?

Discussion guide: county government staff

County context/situation

1. At present, what are the main challenges to the development of sustainable livelihoods and food systems in this county?
2. At present, what are the main opportunities for the development of sustainable livelihoods and food systems in this county?

County priorities

3. What are the county priorities in terms of resilience and food systems activities?
4. How has SO2 initiative supported /contributed to relevant county policies or strategies? In which areas? Via which types of activities? Can you provide specific examples of good contributions?
5. How does the project address the development needs of intended beneficiaries and specifically women, people living with disabilities and youth?
6. Are the resources allocated by County Governments (ASALs) sufficient to achieve the objectives of the CSFSS?
7. Were there obvious or critical gaps that the SO2 programme did not address? What were they?
8. Is the SO2 programme adequately adapted to changes in local conditions? Provide examples.

CSFSS implementation

9. How useful was the process of preparing the County Sustainable Food Systems Strategies? (how long did the process take, who was involved from County Government, what support did the county receive from WFP, has the strategy been finalised)
10. What factors have supported or impeded implementation of the CSFSS
11. What activities have been undertaken under the SO2 programme that you are familiar with?
12. What short-term outputs have been produced?

13. What changes can be observed in the counties as a result of these outputs and programme results?
14. In addition to SO2 initiatives, what other factors may have influenced/contributed to the results?
15. What were the unintended results (both negative and positive) of SO2 initiatives?
16. To what extent have the beneficiaries been reached by the project?
17. What progress has been made in the county in developing food market systems and linkages to small farmers? What are the main obstacles and opportunities in this regard?
18. To what extent did men and women benefit differently?
19. Were WFP interventions linked to government activities or activities of other agencies? How well were they coordinated?
20. Were there significant unexpected results or achievements that you know of? What were they?
21. How has COVID-19 affected implementation of the programme?
22. Does the county have sufficient human resources to implement the County Sustainable Food Systems Strategy?
23. Does the county have any beneficiaries who are able to transition away from food/cash support to other forms of support (market access/retail etc)?
24. What effects were realized in terms of gender equality, if any (provide examples)?
25. Were women and men distinguished in terms of participation and benefits within specific projects?

WFP as a partner

26. Have there been any significant developments in the county government's relationship with WFP since September 2020, for example concerning the MOU, updating/finalisation of the CSFSS, training activities, design, implementation or coverage of activities?
27. What capacity-strengthening support has been requested from WFP since 2019? What support has been provided? How has this benefited the county?
28. What progress was made on the elaborate capacity development plan? Were the identified training needs addressed? Were some left out?
29. Has the SO2 programme been effective in developing capacities the project beneficiaries in the various initiatives
30. How else is WFP supporting the county to implement its Sustainable Food Systems Strategy?
31. What areas could WFP be supporting more to support the Sustainable Food Systems Strategy in the county?
32. Can you describe the process of annual work planning every year with WFP? How does the process work? Are there any challenges? How well do you think you meet the targets under the Annual Work Plan?
33. How is CSFSS implementation monitored and reported? Does WFP support this in any way? Does more need to be done in this regard? If so, what?
34. Are the concepts of layering and integration of activities working out successfully?
35. Were there clear gender strategies provided and/or technical advice on gender mainstreaming issues?

Funding

36. Who is funding the County Sustainable Food Systems Strategy in the county? How much is the county Government contributing and how does this compare to other sectors?
37. What is the framework for the transfer of resources by WFP to the counties?
38. Have the County succeeded in bringing in new partners to support the County Sustainable Food Systems Strategy and if so, who/how. If not, what have been the challenges in doing so?
39. Based on your experience this far in implementation of SO2, which areas of the programme seem to have promising results?

40. Are resources concentrated in these most important initiatives or are they scattered/spread thinly across initiatives?

Complementary activities

41. Are there any complementary projects in the county? How are WFP activities coordinated with them?

Specific questions for Ministry of Health (nutrition)

Please cover broad questions above under county government staff interviews, as well as specific sectoral questions. Please also consider that some Ministry of Health staff may also have experience/knowledge of the SO2 activities, beyond nutrition-sensitive programming. For example, on food safety and quality.

1. What type of support did you receive from WFP and associated partners for planning and implementing nutrition interventions? Name these interventions.
2. To what extent is this support consistent with county MoH priorities and in addressing the needs of targeted beneficiaries?
3. How relevant and effective is the County Sustainable Food Systems Strategy in promoting good nutrition?
4. What arrangements have been initiated to ensure that duplication of efforts is avoided among different partners supporting nutrition interventions in the county?
5. What are the challenges experienced by the MoH for implementing the supported nutrition activities?
6. How has COVID-19 affected implementation of the WFP/CG programme?
7. How do you ensure sufficient involvement of women, youths and men in different nutrition interventions implemented in the county? How do you ensure all potential targeted vulnerable are reached?
8. What changes have you observed since the initiation of the programme on
 - a. The capacity building of the MoH (Human resources, funding, equipment, etc.)?
 - b. The beneficiaries?
 - c. Others (specify)
9. How relevant is the concept of nutrition-sensitive programming in this county, and what progress has been made with its introduction and promotion?
10. What recommendations do you have for improving nutrition programming in the county?

Specific questions for Ministry of Trade

1. What are the main successes of the private sector in food and agriculture in this county?
2. What are the main challenges for the private sector in food and agriculture in this county?
3. Does the CSFSS provide appropriate guidance for County Government support to the private sector in food and agriculture in this county?
4. Is the Ministry able to provide appropriate support to the private sector in food and agriculture in this county?
5. Is WFP supporting you in any way in the provision of this support? If so, please give details.
6. If WFP is supporting the Ministry and the private sector in food and agriculture in this county, what benefits have you seen from this support?
7. Is WFP support appropriately co-ordinated with any other support that your Ministry may be receiving?
8. Are there food value chains in this county that are being well supported? Could be better supported? Are not being supported at all?
9. How active are women in food and agriculture businesses in this county? Could they, should they, be more active? Are there any special challenges that women face in this regard? What are the County Government and WFP doing to promote women's successful engagement in the food and agriculture business sector?

10. How active are youth in food and agriculture businesses in this county? Could they, should they, be more active? Are there any special challenges that youth face in this regard? What are the County Government and WFP doing to promote the successful engagement of youth in the food and agriculture business sector?
11. Are there any ways in which WFP support should be changed or improved?

Specific questions for Ministry of Agriculture

1. What support does WFP provide to the Ministry of Agriculture in this county? What activities do you work on together?
2. Does the CSFSS provide appropriate guidance for the work of your Ministry? Does it set out a feasible strategy for the food and agriculture sector in the county?
3. Is WFP providing the right kind of support to the food and agriculture sector in your county? Or would you suggest different priorities?
4. Is the concept of food systems accepted and understood in this county? Is it an appropriate platform for advancing the food and agriculture sector?
5. Do you think the asset creation work that WFP has supported in this county since 2019 has achieved sustainable results?
6. Are there households in this county who are ready for the transition out of food assistance? If so, roughly what proportion of households in the county are ready now? Is it reasonable to expect that no households would need food assistance in five years from now?
7. How much of a funding constraint do you face in providing agriculture services in this county?
8. Are Farmer Service Centres already operating in this county, If so, what successes have been achieved, what challenges does the concept face?
9. In general, do you consider the FSC concept appropriate for the provision of some – or all – agricultural extension?
10. How serious is the staffing challenge for agricultural extension in this county?
11. Is the concept of nutrition-sensitive agriculture understood and accepted in this county?
12. Has the concept of nutrition-sensitive agriculture already been applied in this county? What progress or challenges have there been in this regard?
13. Is WFP support for the food and agriculture sector in this county appropriately integrated with the support that you may be receiving from other organisations?
14. Do you have any recommendations for changes to WFP support for the food and agriculture sector in this county and for its collaboration with your Ministry?

Discussion guide: food safety and quality health officers (County Government)

1. What is the nature of your work in food quality and food safety in this county?
2. What are the main successes that you are achieving in your work?
3. What are the main challenges that you face in your work?
4. Does the CSFSS provide appropriate guidance for food safety and food quality work in your county?
5. Do you refer to the CSFSS in carrying out and reporting on your work?
6. Has WFP provided any support to your work in this county? If so, please give details.
7. Is WFP providing the right kind of support to your work? Or are other types of support a higher priority?
8. Has WFP engagement achieved any benefits for your work in food safety and food quality?
9. Have there been any weaknesses in WFP support that need to be rectified?
10. Do you have any other recommendations for WFP support to county governments in food safety and food quality?

Discussion guide: UN partners

1. Are you aware of the work that WFP does in its SO2 programme for sustainable food systems?
2. Is WFP's SO2 programming adequately co-ordinated with the work of your organisation? Are any improvements needed in this regard?
3. Are WFP's SO2 programming efforts adequately communicated across the UN system in Kenya, and more broadly?
4. Does WFP's SO2 work currently or potentially duplicate, or clash with, any programmes or strategies of your organisation?
5. Do you think WFP has made the right strategic choices in its focus on the food systems concept? Is this concept clearly understood and adopted across the UN system in Kenya?
6. Do you think WFP has made the right strategic choices in its efforts to work with county governments? Should it do anything differently or better in this regard?
7. Do you think WFP has made the right strategic choices in its efforts to work with youth? Should it do anything differently or better in this regard?
8. Do you think WFP has made the right strategic choices in its efforts to work with the private sector? Should it do anything differently or better in this regard?
9. Does WFP's SO2 experience so far offer any useful lessons to your organisation and/or the United Nations in Kenya more broadly?
10. Do you think the forthcoming UNSDCF will strengthen the co-ordination and performance of WFP's work with the work of other UN agencies in Kenyan food systems?
11. Do you have any other recommendations for WFP's work to promote sustainable food systems in Kenya?

Discussion guide: other development organisations

1. Are you aware of the work that WFP does in its SO2 programme for sustainable food systems?
2. Is WFP's SO2 programming adequately co-ordinated with the work of your organisation? Does it need to be? Are any improvements needed in this regard?
3. Are WFP's SO2 programming efforts adequately communicated across the development sector in Kenya, and more broadly?
4. Does WFP's SO2 work currently or potentially duplicate, or clash with, any programmes or strategies of your organisation?
5. Do you think WFP has made the right strategic choices in its focus on the food systems concept? Is this concept clearly understood and adopted across the development sector in Kenya?
6. Do you think WFP has made the right strategic choices in its efforts to work with county governments? Should it do anything differently or better in this regard?
7. Are there opportunities for collaboration or joint implementation with other organisations in the food systems sector that WFP should exploit (more)? If so, please give details.
8. Do you think WFP has made the right strategic choices in its efforts to work with youth? Should it do anything differently or better in this regard?
9. Do you think WFP has made the right strategic choices in its efforts to work with the private sector? Should it do anything differently or better in this regard?
10. Does WFP's SO2 experience so far offer any useful lessons to your organisation and/or the development sector in Kenya more broadly?
11. Do you have any other recommendations for WFP's work to promote sustainable food systems in Kenya?

Beneficiary-level interviews

Discussion guide: beneficiaries (general)

Introduction

1. Introduction of team member(s) present

2. Purpose of evaluation
3. Consent – may we confirm that those present agree to participate in the discussion?
4. Confidentiality – although we request names and gender of those present, notes of the discussion will be confidential and no informant will be quoted by name

Background

5. Government or WFP activities taking place in the community? (asset creation, nutrition, food/cash transfers, value chain support etc)
6. Community Action Planning Process
7. How were village members chosen to participate?
8. Were men, women, disabled, youth, elderly etc. included?
9. What did it involve / How was it carried out?

General questions

10. How timely and relevant has WFP's support been?
11. What has changed as a result of WFP's support?
12. Has the assistance provided by WFP been tailored to the needs and interests of different beneficiaries (men, women, boys and girls, youth, persons living with disability, the elderly)? What should change?
13. To what extent are beneficiaries satisfied with the results? Which activities have made the biggest difference to the lives of beneficiaries?
14. Have the activities contributed to gender equality outcomes/results? In what ways, if any, have the relations between men and women changed? Have women become more engaged in community decision making?
15. What areas/activities have been less successful or need to be improved?
16. To what extent have beneficiaries been involved and engaged in the design, implementation of the activities? Have women and men been involved equally?
17. Have beneficiaries been protected from Gender Based Violence (GBV), harassment, treated with dignity and integrity?
18. Can beneficiaries safely/readily make complaints and provide feedback? What mechanisms are in place to voice complaints? Have beneficiaries used these mechanisms and did anything change as a result?
19. Have there been any problems, challenges and unintended impacts? How have these been identified and addressed?

Economic activities and market access

20. What are the major economic activities and which groups are mainly involved?
21. Who is involved in agricultural labour, when, which activity?
22. What are the wage labour opportunities for men in this community?
23. What are the wage labour opportunities for women in this community?
24. Do both men and women of the community regularly visit markets? If not, why?
25. Who buys and who sells which types of products?
26. Can women and men access credit?
27. If yes, do they pay the same interest rates?
28. Do women and men have access to extension/veterinarian services?

Resilience

29. Describe the main threats/shocks that the communities have faced in the last two years?
30. Who is most vulnerable to these threats/shocks?
31. How do communities typically deal with these shocks?

32. How are the community being helped to face these shocks?
33. How sufficient do you feel your responses to these threats are?
34. How are WFP activities strengthening the capacities of at-risk groups to become resilient? Are some of the needs being met by other organisations (e.g. the government, other projects)?
35. What additional support do you think you would need to be able to deal with shocks?
36. How are the county government and the WFP helping at-risk groups and communities to face these shocks?
37. Are these efforts aligned with local policies?
38. Are there other resilience interventions in the area?
39. Are there coordination processes in place and are the different interventions coherent and convergent?
40. Do you feel that, overall, livelihood resilience is improving in this community? Which group(s), if any, are not experiencing such improvement?
41. Are some or all members of this community ready to move on without further cash/in-kind transfers from WFP? If not, when will they be ready?

Discussion guide: VLSA members/chairperson

Group Information

1. Group Name
2. Date when group was formed
3. No. of registered Members
4. No. of registered women
5. No. of registered youth (M/F)
6. Date when saving commenced
7. No of members who have dropped out of the group and main reasons
8. Group status (supervised/self-managed)
9. No. of Members attending group meetings
10. Have the group members received any training on saving and lending, group dynamics, conflict management
11. Interviewees' role in the group

Saving Information

12. Value of savings so far
13. No of loans issued so far
14. Value of outstanding loans
15. Bank balance

Key questions

16. Why was this VSLA established?
17. What are loans to members being invested in? Consumption? Production? Processing, storage, sale of produce?
18. Are VSLA funds being invested in any community infrastructure?
19. Does the existence and operation of VSLAs help to build more climate-resilient livelihoods, either at household level or at community level?
20. What have been the main achievements of this VSLA?
21. What are the main challenges facing this VSLA?
22. Where does this VSLA get training, advice, technical support?

23. Would you recommend any changes in the role of WFP with regard to VSLAs?
24. What would you like to see this VSLA doing in ten years from now?
25. If you had to advise another community on establishing a VSLA, what would be your most important advice?

Other WFP support

26. Is this VLSA linked to any WFP interventions, such as R4 insurance?
27. What role, if any, do you see WFP and the County Government playing in support to your VSLA?
28. What role, if any, do you see WFP and the County Government playing in support to your community?

Discussion guide: beneficiaries (asset creation)

Introduction

1. Introduction of team member(s) present
2. Purpose of evaluation
3. Consent – may we confirm that those present agree to participate in the discussion?
4. Confidentiality – although we request names and gender of those present, notes of the discussion will be confidential and no informant will be quoted by name

Assets

5. How long has asset creation (AC) work been going on in this community?
6. Types of AC work undertaken in/by this community. Is this changing?
7. Do the youth engage in asset creation activities – why/why not?
8. Do you have recommendations on how to improve the performance and benefits of the AC programme?
9. What have been the benefits of the AC programme to the community?
10. How resilient are the livelihoods of community members now?
11. Is this community ready to move on from asset creation support? If it is not time for transition, how much longer is needed?

Discussion guide: beneficiaries (nutrition)

1. Can you tell us about the nutrition interventions being implemented in this community (production of OFSP/iron rich beans; kitchen garden; nutrition counselling; cooking demonstrations)?
2. How long have you been benefiting from the activity (ies)? How did you get involved?
3. How are women involved in the activities? What are the benefits for the household?
4. How are youths engaged in the activities? What are the benefits?
5. What is the participation of men? What are the benefits?
6. What other categories of people you think are still not yet reached? What are the reasons?
7. What improvements/changes have you observed as a result of being admitted to the programme in terms of
 - Knowledge about nutritious foods?
 - Nutritious crop/vegetable production and market access/sell?
 - Household income?
 - Expenditure on targeted nutritious foods?
 - Food consumption (diet diversity) in the household?
 - Others (specify)?
8. What challenges have you been experiencing so far? What can be improved?

Discussion guide: beneficiaries (R4)

1. Have you participated in the R4 programme, if yes in which ways?

2. What have you been able to achieve through your participation in the R4 programme?
3. Have the crop insurance activities influenced your farm productivity or income? If yes, please explain.
4. Has the R4 programme impacted your life in any way (both positively and negatively)? If yes, please explain.
5. What sort of challenges are you experiencing in the R4 programme?
6. Do you feel that farmers in your area now understand and accept the concept of insurance, including the possibility of paying premiums without necessarily getting any payment back?
7. How could the R4 activities be improved for better impact?
8. Any other recommendations?

Discussion guide: beneficiaries (youth)

1. Have you participated in activities supported by WFP? If yes, in which ways?
2. What were you doing before you started your involvement in these activities?
3. What have you been able to achieve your involvement in these activities?
4. Has the programme impacted your life in any way (both positively and negatively)? If yes, please explain.
5. What sort of challenges are you experiencing in the programme targeting the youth?
6. Do the youth in your community see any future for themselves in the food and agriculture sector? If not, what could be done to attract them to this sector?
7. How could the activities supported by WFP be improved for better impact for younger Kenyans?
8. Any other recommendations?

Discussion guide: Farmer Service Centres (FSC)

Questions for FSC providers

Questions for FSC users

Questions for all

1. Have you engaged with the FSC established in your area? If yes, in which ways?
2. Do people in your community understand what the FSC is for? Do they accept it as potentially useful to them?
3. Is it clear what services the FSC provides and what services the County Government provides?
4. What have you been able to achieve since you started using the FSC?
5. Were you providing with adequate, appropriate training to provide FSC services?
6. What have you been able to achieve since you started providing FSC services?
7. Has the FSC been of value to your agricultural production activities?
8. Has the FSC impacted your life in any way (both positively and negatively)? If yes, please explain?
9. What sort of challenges are you experiencing in engaging with the FSC?
10. What sort of challenges are you experiencing in providing FSC services?
11. How could the FSC be improved for better impact on agriculture in your area?
12. Any other recommendations?

Discussion guide: Activity 4 beneficiaries (milling and fortification, post-harvest loss, retail engagement etc.)

1. What activities are WFP and the County Government supporting you in?

2. How is the support provided? By whom, how often, in what form?
3. How many people in your community are being assisted in this way?
4. What benefits, if any, are you achieving as a result of these activities? Please explain the strengths and weaknesses of the results you are experiencing (if any).
5. What are the best things about the way these activities are implemented?
6. What are the main weaknesses, if any, in the way these activities are implemented?
7. Do you think these activities should continue? If so, for how long?
8. Do you have recommendations on how WFP and the County Government should improve their support to the food and agriculture sector in your area?

Discussion guide: private sector stakeholders

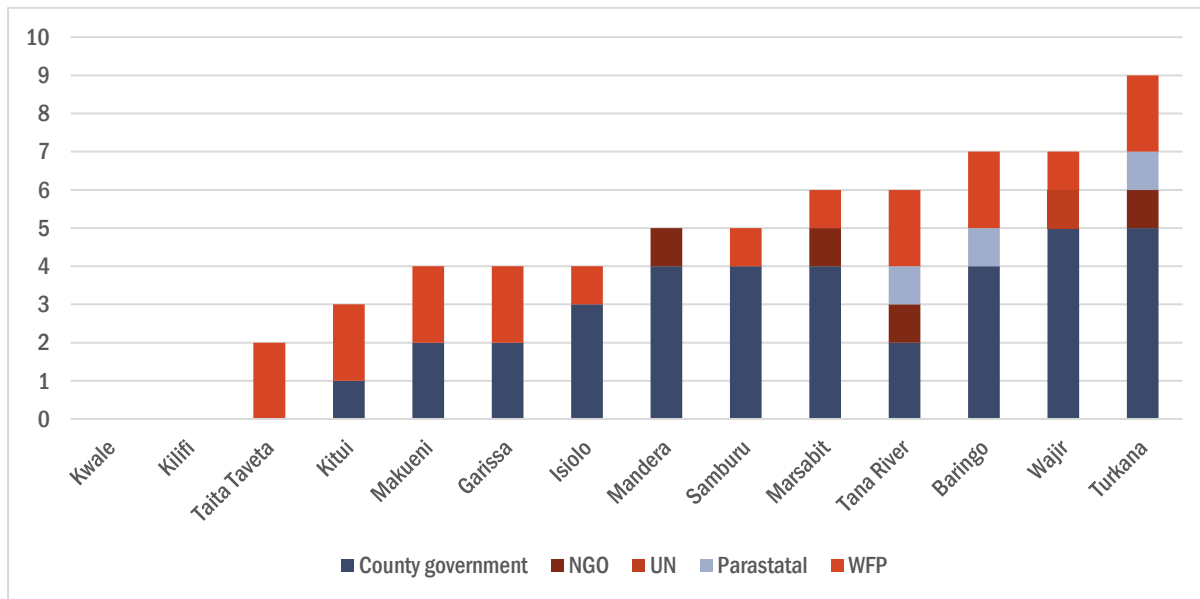
1. How, if at all, do WFP and the County Government support the private sector in food and agriculture in this county?
2. Are you, and the private food and agriculture sector in general in this county, experiencing any benefits from support that WFP and/or the County Government provide?
3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the support that WFP and/or the County Government provide to the private food and agriculture sector in this county?
4. What are the main challenges that the private sector faces in food and agriculture in this county?
5. Are there any differences in the ways that women and men can do business in the food and agriculture sector?
6. Are youth engaging in food and agriculture businesses? What obstacles do they face, if any? Should WFP and/or the County Government do more to support young entrepreneurs in the food and agriculture sector?
7. Does the private sector in food and agriculture need more/different support from WFP and/or the County Government? If so, what kind of support?
8. Does the County Government understand how to support business? Are there ways they should alter their understanding and/or their approach?

Annex 14. Online survey findings

Summary of survey respondents

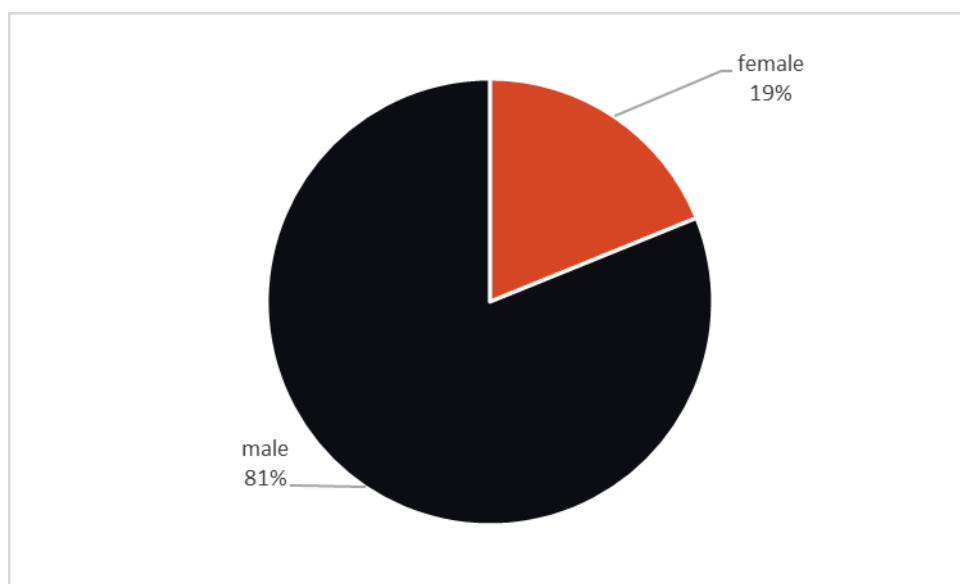
265. The survey was distributed to a total of 112 respondents from arid and semi-arid counties, including WFP field office staff, county government staff involved in the County Sustainable Food Systems Programmes, national government staff at county level (i.e. NDMA), WFP’s co-operating partners, and UN partners. A total of 53 people responded to the survey (a decrease of 2 respondents from 2020), of whom 36 were from county governments. Figure 7 illustrates the breakdown of respondents by county, showing a higher response for the arid counties, particularly Wajir and Baringo, which had seven respondents from county government each. It is important to note that six WFP field staff have been counted more than once in the figure below as they have responsibilities for more than one county.

Figure 7 Breakdown of online survey respondents, by county, by organisation



266. Of the 53 respondents, 81 percent were male, and 19 percent were female. This is in line with the county level contact list provided by WFP where 20 percent of the targeted stakeholders were female.

Figure 8 Sex of online survey respondents



Overall, has the economic situation in your county improved or deteriorated since September 2020?

267. Sixty-two percent of respondents felt that the economic situation in their counties had improved or stayed the same, with 34 percent stating that it had deteriorated. Those that stated the situation had deteriorated were found across all counties, with the highest proportion in Garissa (75% or 3 out of 4 respondents).

268. Table 13 below summarizes the reasons given for the response, with the most common reason being drought and COVID-19, but respondents also pointed to locusts, rising fuel prices and insecurity. Of those that saw an improved economic situation, 25 percent (7 out of 27) respondents saw diversified livelihoods in the county as a factor and another 25 percent saw improved capacity and technology for crop farmers as a reason for improving the economic situation. Other factors included external support from Government (including through social protection), WFP and other development partners, improved availability of water for crop farming (irrigation and other technologies), improved household resilience to drought and coping mechanisms, and improved capacities of other market actors (e.g. retailers). Unlike results from the 2020 online survey, no one pointed to favourable climatic conditions.

Figure 9 Respondent views on changes to the economic situation in ASAL counties since September

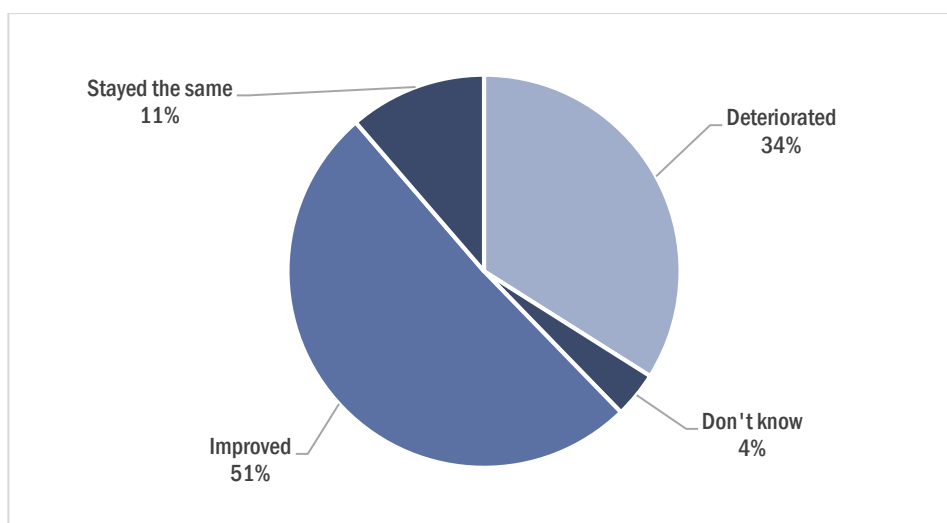


Figure 10 Respondent views on changes to the economic situation in ASAL counties since September 2020, by county

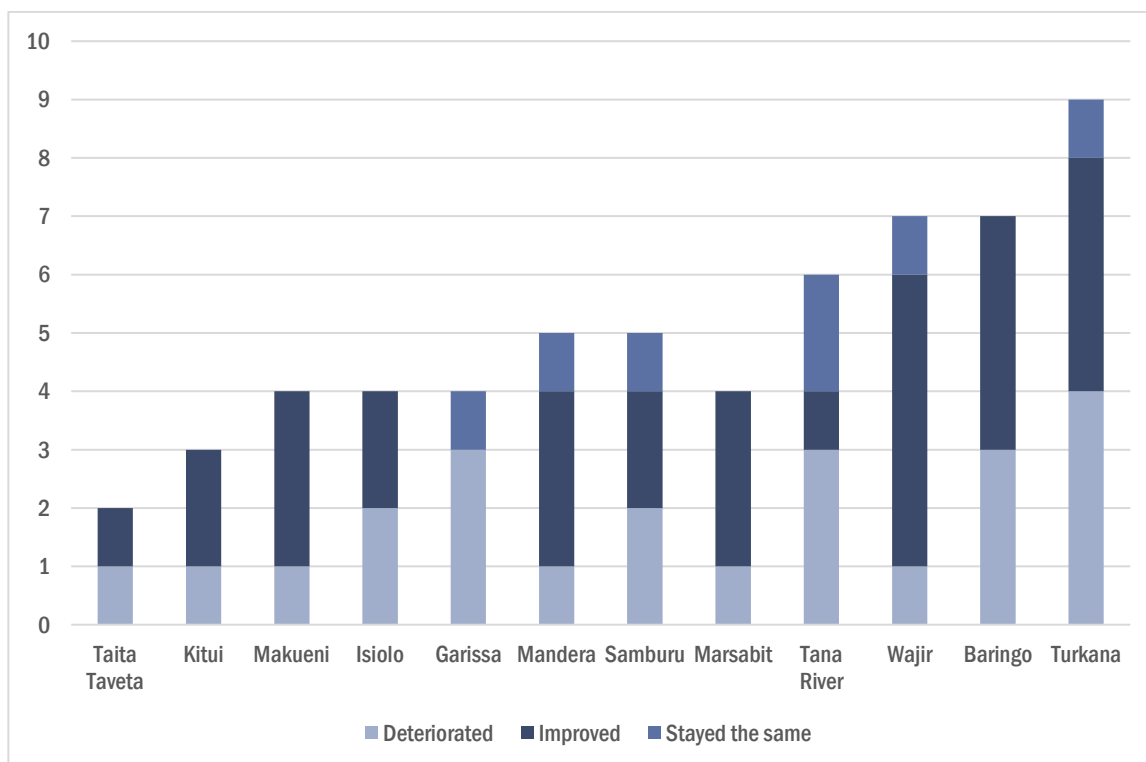


Table 13 Reasons given for changes in economic situation in ASAL counties

	Deterioration	Improvement
Drought	13	
COVID-19	11	
Locusts	4	
Rising fuel prices	3	
Insecurity	1	
Livelihood diversification		7
Improved farm technologies and capacities		7
Household food security improved		4
Improved resilience to drought and coping mechanisms		3
More people reached through social protection support		3
Improved water availability for crop farming		2
General economic progress		1
WFP investment has been more sustainable		1
Improved capacities of other market actors (e.g. retailers)		1
More support provided by development partners		1
Increased county government budget from the national government		1

Since September 2020, have there been any significant changes in policy affecting support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in your county?

269. Fifty-three percent of respondents (28 respondents) to the online survey felt that there had been changes in policy affecting support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in the ASALs. This is comparable from survey data from 2020 where 47 percent of respondents had seen changes in policy. At the county level, various policies and plans were seen as important developments, and WFP was recognized to have been instrumental in the development of these. These are listed in Table 14 below. No changes in National policies were noted in the survey, although various national policies were being adopted at county level.

Figure 11 Respondent views on whether there have been changes in policy affecting support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties

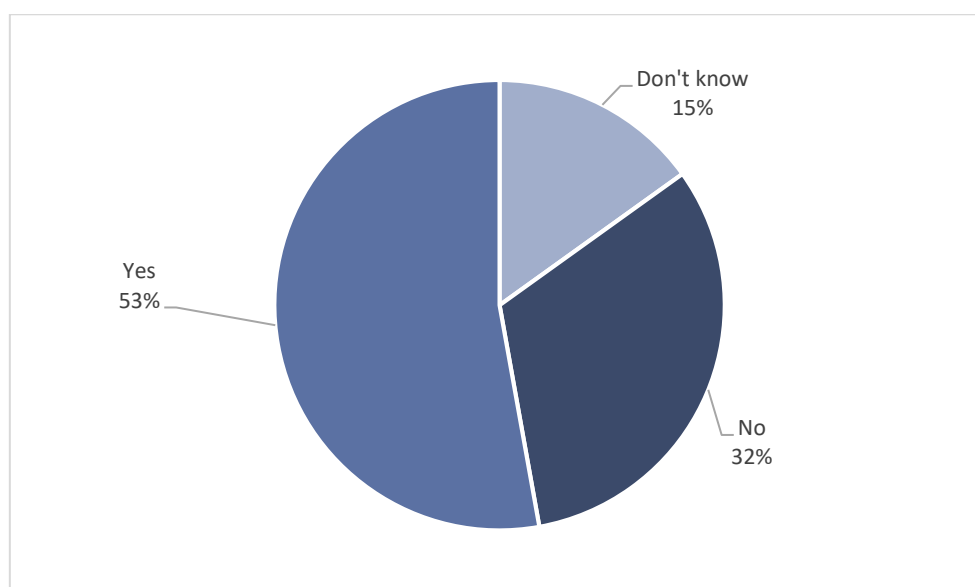


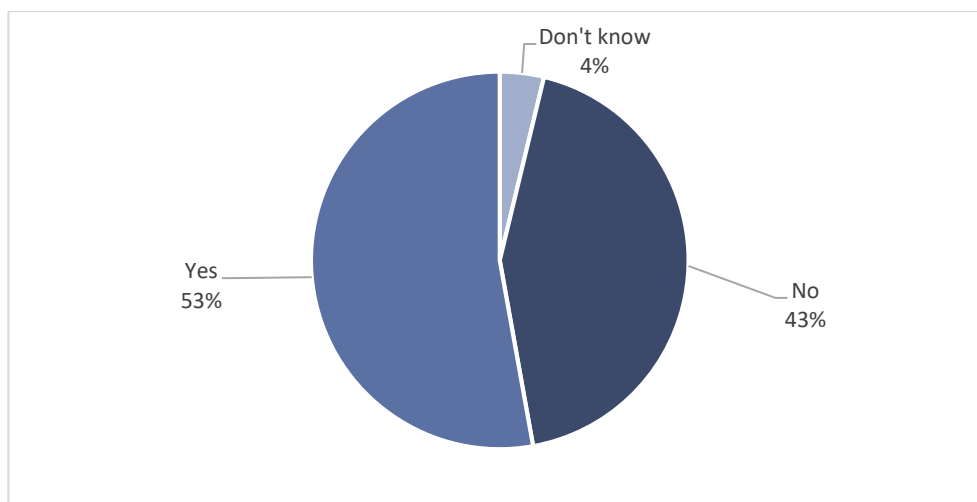
Table 14 Details of county policies affecting support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties

Baringo
Enactment at county level of the National Youth Council Act (2009)
County level Disaster Risk Management Policy development
County Level Social Protection policy development
County Persons with Disability Bill
Youth, Women and People with Disabilities Fund Bill
Smallholder farmers procurement strategy
Garissa
Adopting the National Irrigation Policy
Adopting the National Agri-nutrition strategy

Isiolo
County Nutrition Integrated Action Plan
Customising National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
Kitui
COVID-19 policy affected programme implementation
Makueni
COVID-19 policy affected programme implementation
Social Protection Policy
Marsabit
Development of Food and Nutrition Security Policy
Country Nutrition Action Plan 2019-2023
Food Safety and Quality Strategy
Formulation of Trade and Investment Policy
COVID-19 policy affected programme implementation
Samburu
Development of Livestock Policy
Draft Crop Policy
Tana River
Adopting the National Irrigation Policy
Adopting the National Agri-nutrition strategy
Disaster Risk Management Policy
Environment and Energy Bill
Turkana
Livestock disease control policy and bill
Sustainable Food Systems Strategy given more priority
COVID-19 policy affected programme implementation
ECDE bill underway
Social Protection bill underway
DRM bill underway
Wajir
Sustainable Food Systems Strategy used to create conducive environment for all stakeholders

Since September 2020, have there been any significant changes in programmes supporting sustainable livelihoods and food systems in your county?

Figure 12 Respondent views on whether there have been changes in programmes supporting sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties

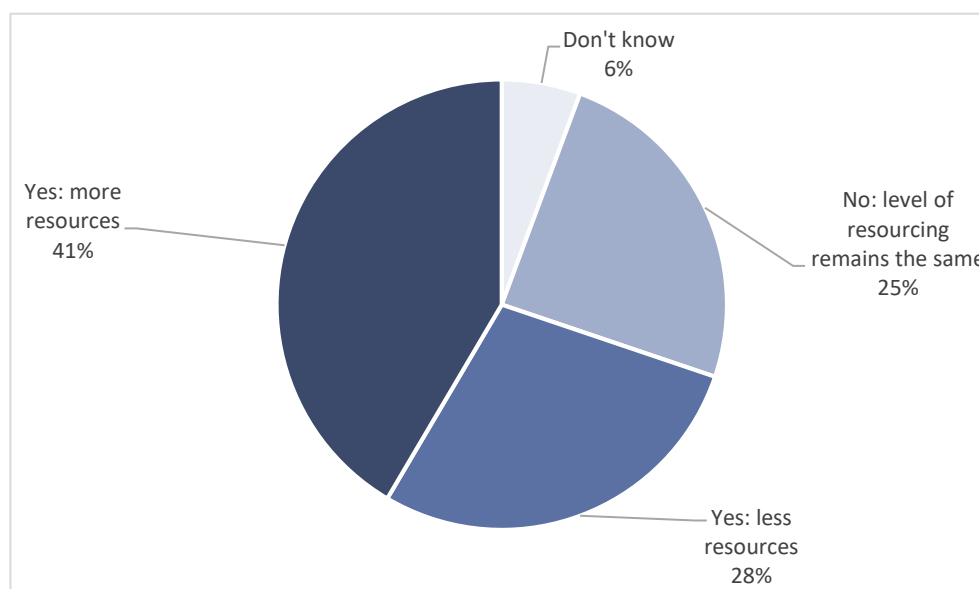


270. As shown in Figure 12 above, 53 percent of respondents (26 respondents) had seen changes in programmes supporting sustainable livelihoods and food systems in their county. This is a decline from 2020 data which showed that 76 percent of respondents had seen changes in programmes supporting sustainable livelihoods and food system in their counties. In 2021, seven respondents have highlighted that other partners to the county who support the overall sustainable food systems strategy (including respondents from Baringo, Garissa, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir) have introduced new and existing programmes. Multiple respondents also pointed to an increased focus on specific activities in the counties, in support of sustainable livelihoods and food systems. These included support to specific value chains (nutrition-sensitive value chains and bee value chains), support to VSLAs, and the promotion of irrigation activities. In addition, respondents noted the enhanced human and financial resources for programmes related to sustainable food systems across counties. For example, in Mandera it was noted that the county has established a Department of Irrigation, Water Harvesting and Storage that supports sustainable food systems programmes. Three respondents reported a negative change, as COVID-

19 had hindered the ability to introduce or enhance programmes that support sustainable food systems and livelihoods. Other changes to programmes, include an increased focus on layering and upscaling existing programmes, rather than introducing new programmes, increased coordination within county governments for resilience livelihood activities, which has led to more multisectoral programming to address sustainable food systems, and the national approval of the early childhood meals programme budget, which has created a market for smallholder farmers.

Since September 2020, have there been any significant changes in the resources available for support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in your county?

Figure 13 Respondent views on whether there have been changes in the resources available for support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties



271. Forty-one percent of respondents thought that there had been more resources available for support to sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties since September 2020. Twenty-five percent thought the resourcing levels were unchanged, and 28 percent thought they had declined. There were only three counties where resources for sustainable livelihoods and food systems were perceived to have increased (Isiolo, Samburu and Wajir) by over 50 percent of respondents. This is a decline from the situation shown in the 2020 survey data where just 16 percent saw that resources had declined and 58 percent had seen more resources.

272. Out of the respondents who felt that financial resources had declined, there were four respondents that pointed to decreasing WFP budgets. A further four respondents said resources had been channelled to emergencies, particularly COVID-19. Reasons for more financial resources being seen for sustainable livelihoods and food systems include the increase in resources from county government, as well as an increase in prioritisation from the county for sustainable food systems. Respondents also said that resources from other development partners had increased and that there had been an increase in layering of activities related to sustainable food systems with other partners in the county.

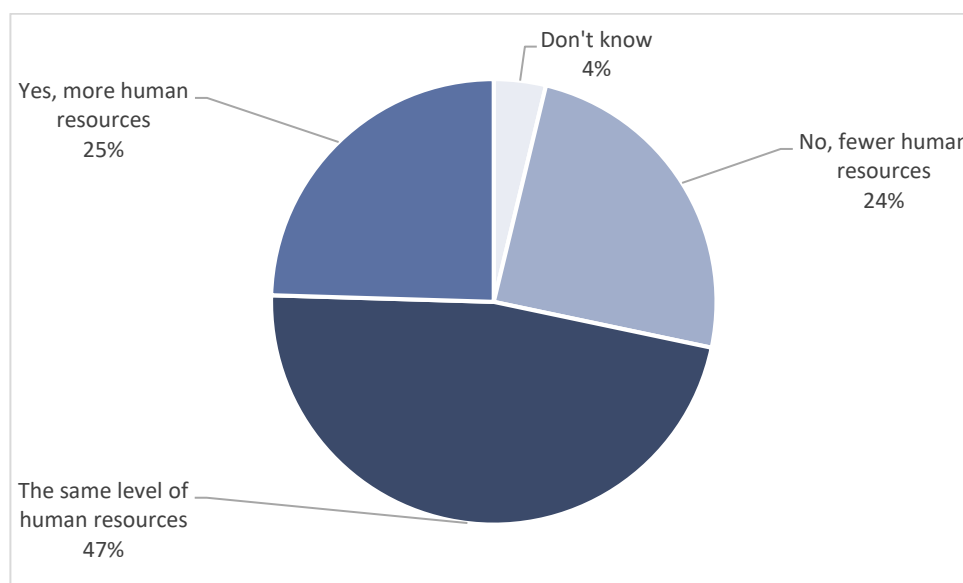
Table 15 Reasons for perceiving changes in the resources available for support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties

	Less resources	More resources
Reduced WFP budget	5	
Resources channelled to emergencies (e.g. COVID-19 and drought)	4	
Delay in national government funding allocated to counties	2	
County not prioritising SFSP above other issues (e.g. health, WASH)	1	
County resources spread too thinly across county	1	
Challenges in county capacity to bring in support from other partners	1	
Increased resources from County Government		8
Increase in resources from other partners (e.g. World Bank)		5
County Government now supporting specific SFS activities e.g. Orange-fleshed Potato value chain		4
Increased layering with other partners in the county		3
Increase in resources from WFP		1

Compared with September 2020 does your county government have more human resources for support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems?

273. Forty-seven percent of respondents felt that the level of human resources in counties since September 2020 had stayed the same, with 25 percent perceiving that human resources had increased and 24 percent perceiving they had decreased. This is comparable to 2020 survey data. The primary reason for the perception that human resources had declined was the retirement of county staff, and the gap left as a result of retirement. However, some counties noted that there had been a push in recruiting new county staff, particularly in the agriculture departments. For example: in Baringo it was noted that internships had been offered to train staff to provide extension services to farmers; in Isiolo multiple respondents noted that 18 staff had been recruited this year into the agriculture directorate; in Marsabit an increase in technical staff in the counties to support at the sub-county and ward levels has been seen; in Samburu and Tana River agriculture and livestock sector staff have been employed by the county governments; and in Wajir the county has redeployed staff and focused staff time more on the Sustainable Food Systems activities.

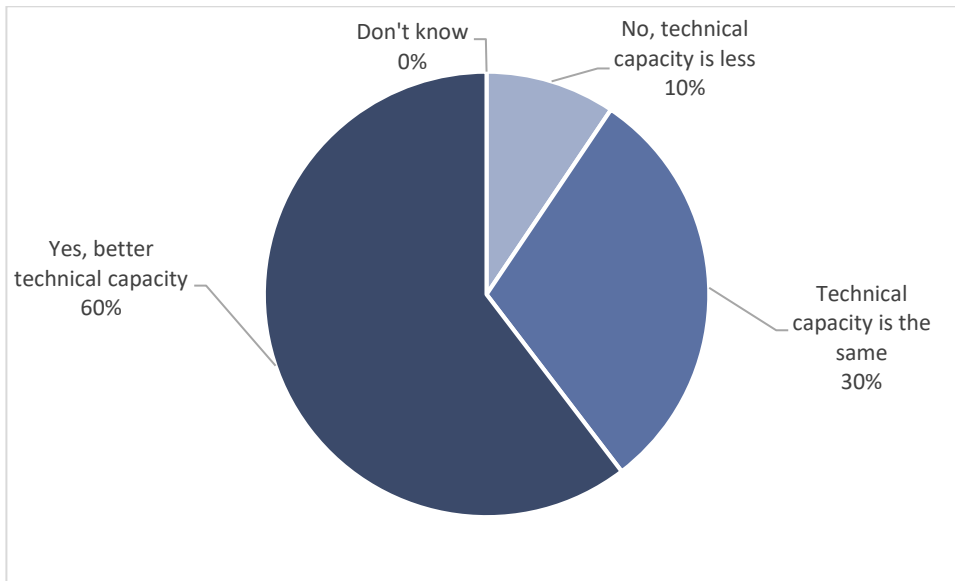
Figure 14 Respondent views on whether there have been changes in the human resources available to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems in ASAL counties



Compared with September 2020, do your county government staff have better technical capacity to provide support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems?

274. Sixty percent of respondents felt that county government staff have better technical capacity to provide support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems, and a further 30 percent thought it had stayed the same. This view was shared across different stakeholders from county government and WFP, who formed the majority of respondents to the survey. All partners that saw improved technical capacity put that down to the technical support provided by both WFP and other development partners. In 2020, a higher number of respondents (75 percent) saw better capacity to support sustainable food systems.

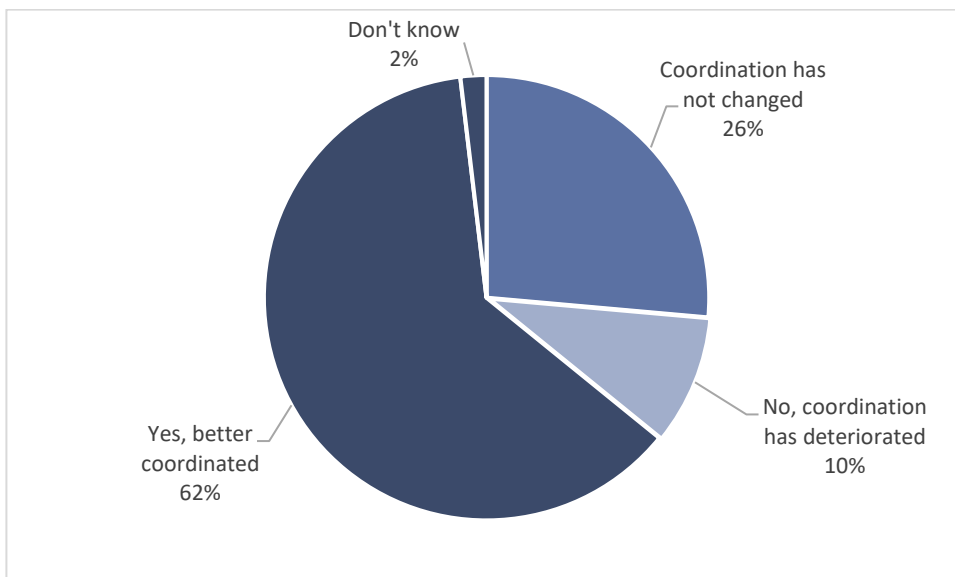
Figure 15 Respondent views on whether county government staff have better technical capacity to provide support for sustainable livelihoods and food systems



Compared with September 2020, are efforts to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems in your county better co-ordinated?

275. Sixty-two percent of respondents felt that sustainable livelihoods and food systems had been better coordinated in their country and 29 percent saw no change in coordination. This is comparable to the 2020 survey. There were five respondents who felt that co-ordination had deteriorated. These included county government staff from Mandera and Marsabit, and two government staff from Turkana, as well as one representative from NDMA. These respondents largely felt that COVID-19 had affected the ability to coordinate activities, with online meetings not providing an optimal way to communicate and work together. The representatives from Turkana felt that the county government was not always properly consulted by WFP in sustainable food systems activities. The main reasons given for improvements in coordination largely related to the structures for co-ordination that had been established in counties. Of the two respondents who saw a deterioration in co-ordination.

Figure 16 Respondent views on whether efforts to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems are better coordinated



Compared with September 2020, is the county government working in stronger partnerships to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems?

276. Seventy-five percent (40) of respondents to the survey felt that the county government had a stronger partnership with WFP. In no counties did all respondents feel that the county government had a stronger partnership with WFP. As

shown in the figure below, there were also significant proportions of respondents who felt that strong partnerships had been developed by the county with national government, other development partners, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector. There were just four respondents who felt that partnerships had not changed and one who felt partnerships had become weaker. The one respondent who felt that partnerships had become weaker was a county government employee from Turkana. The respondent commented COVID-19 had led to weaker partnerships.

Figure 17 Respondent views on whether the county government is working in stronger partnerships to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems

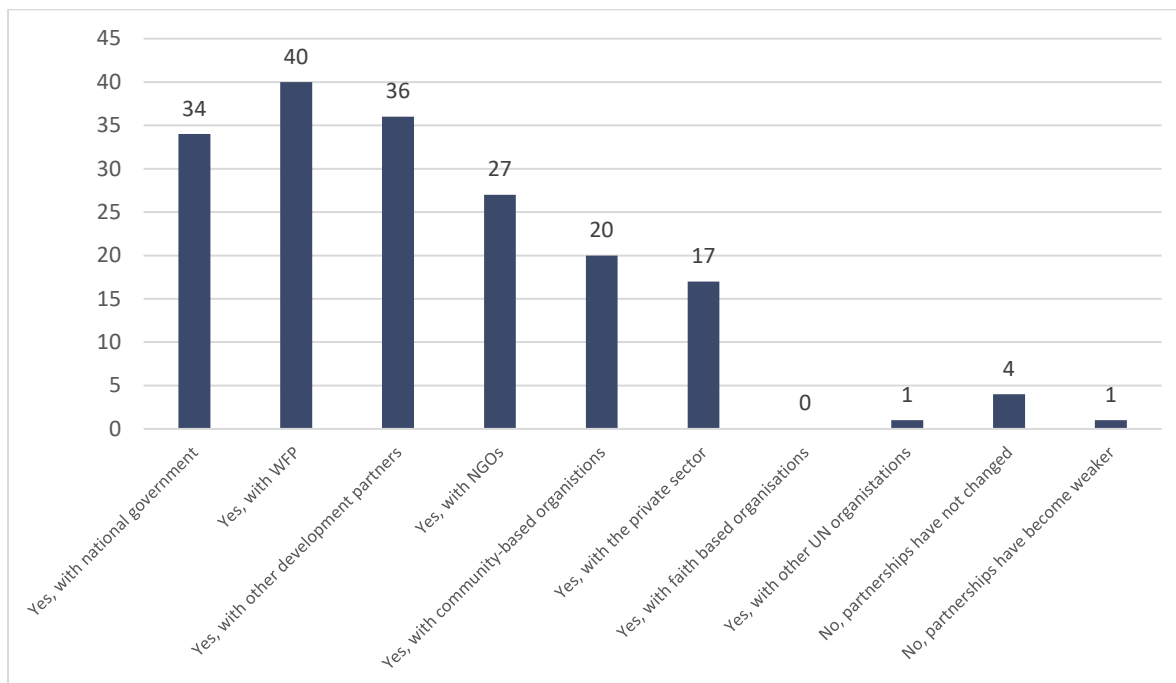


Table 16 Number of respondents who thought that the county government is working on a strong partnership with WFP to support sustainable livelihoods and food systems

Yes, with WFP	No. of respondents	% of total respondents per county
Baringo	5	71%
Garissa	3	75%
Isiolo	2	50%
Kitui	0	0%
Makueni	1	25%
Mandera	4	80%
Marsabit	5	83%
Samburu	4	80%
Taita Taveta	0	0%
Tana River	4	67%
Turkana	8	89%
Wajir	5	71%

Since September 2020, have the monitoring and reporting of food security in your county changed?

277. Since September 2020, 45 percent of respondents to the online survey felt that monitoring and reporting had improved and just 13 percent felt it had deteriorated. This is comparable to 2020 survey data. Those that felt it had deteriorated were largely county government staff (6 respondents), as well as including one NDMA staff member. The main reason for this was COVID-19 restrictions, but two county government respondents also said that where co-operating partners were involved in activities, information sharing challenges were seen. Improvements in M&E were largely attributed to better coordination and communication within the counties. M&E expertise was also seen to have improved, as well as the introduction of electronic integrated monitoring and evaluation platforms in some counties. Support to M&E by WFP was not given as a reason for improvement.

Figure 18 Respondent views on whether the monitoring and reporting of food security in ASAL counties have changed

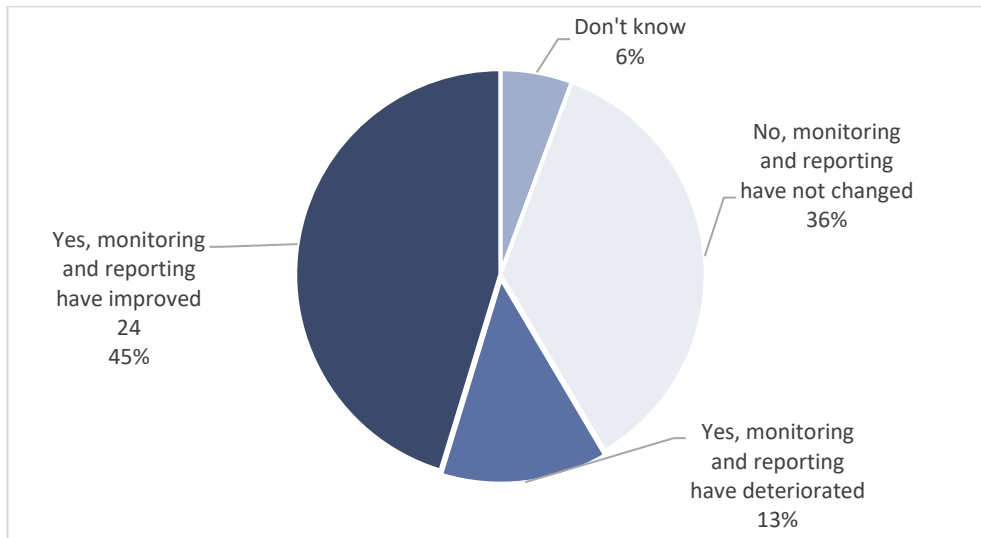
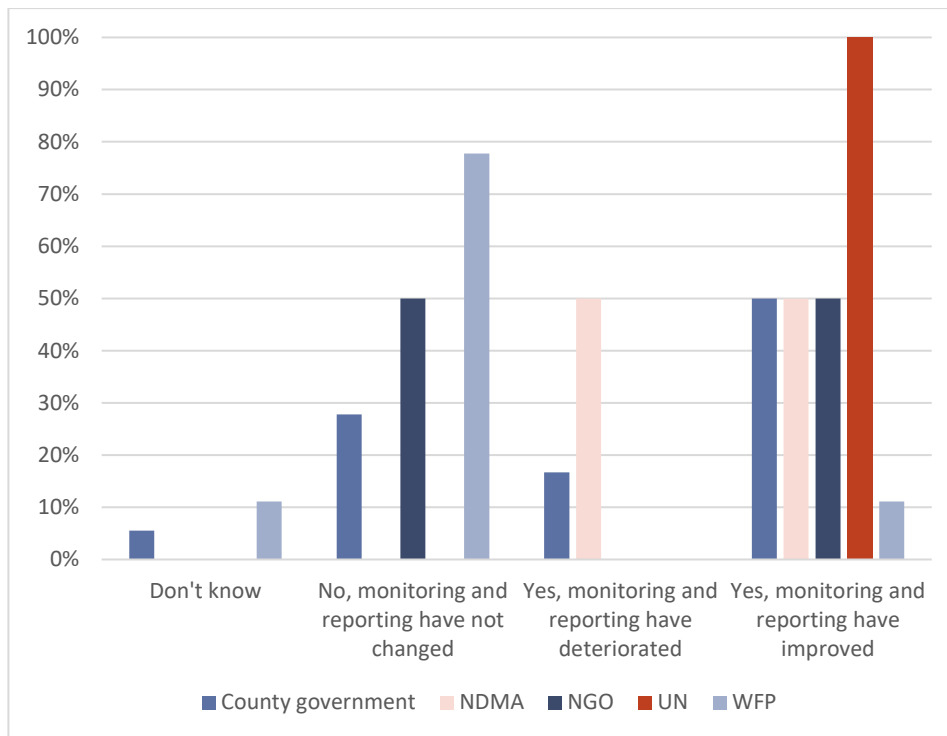


Figure 19 Respondent views on whether the monitoring and reporting of food security in ASAL counties have changed, by organisation of respondent



Has collaboration between WFP and your county government changed since September 2020?

278. Sixty percent of respondents felt that the collaboration between WFP and county governments was stronger and just 7 percent (four respondents) felt it was weaker. The four that felt collaboration was weaker were from county governments (3) and NDMA (1). This is an increase from 2020, where only one respondent felt that the collaboration was weaker. However, generally there is no major change in the respondents' perception of collaboration since the survey in 2020.

Figure 20 Respondent views on whether collaboration between WFP and ASAL county governments has changed since September 2020

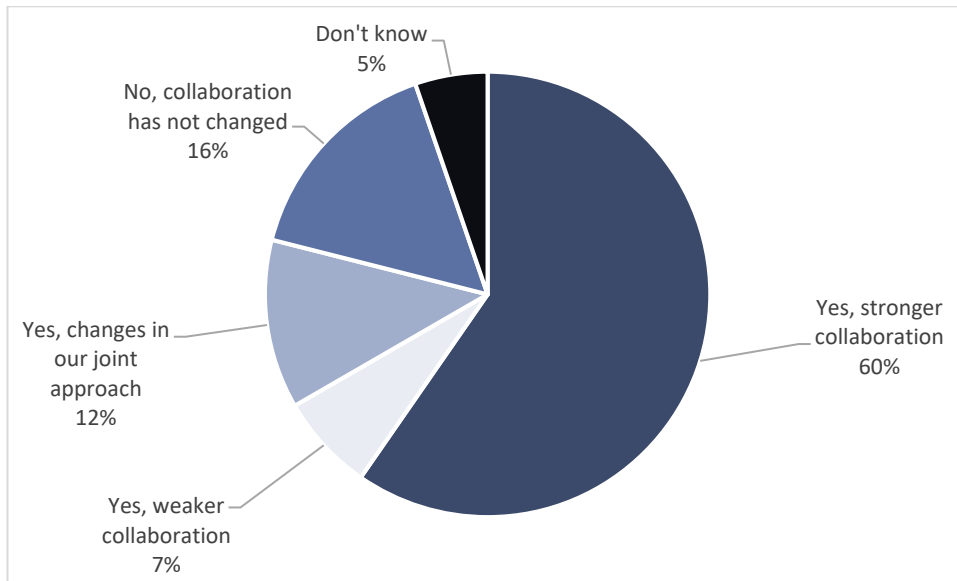
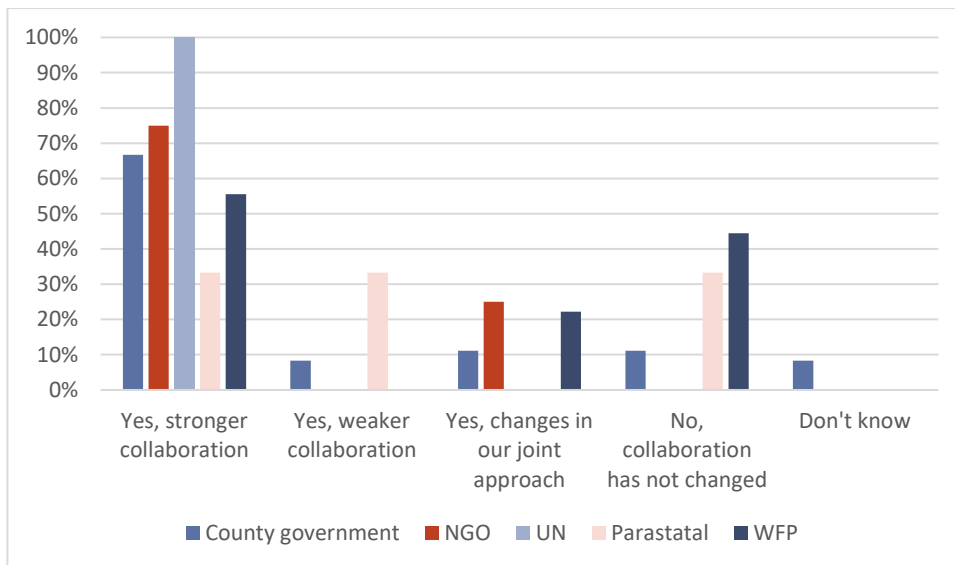


Figure 21 Respondent views on whether collaboration between WFP and ASAL county governments has changed since September 2020, by respondent organisation

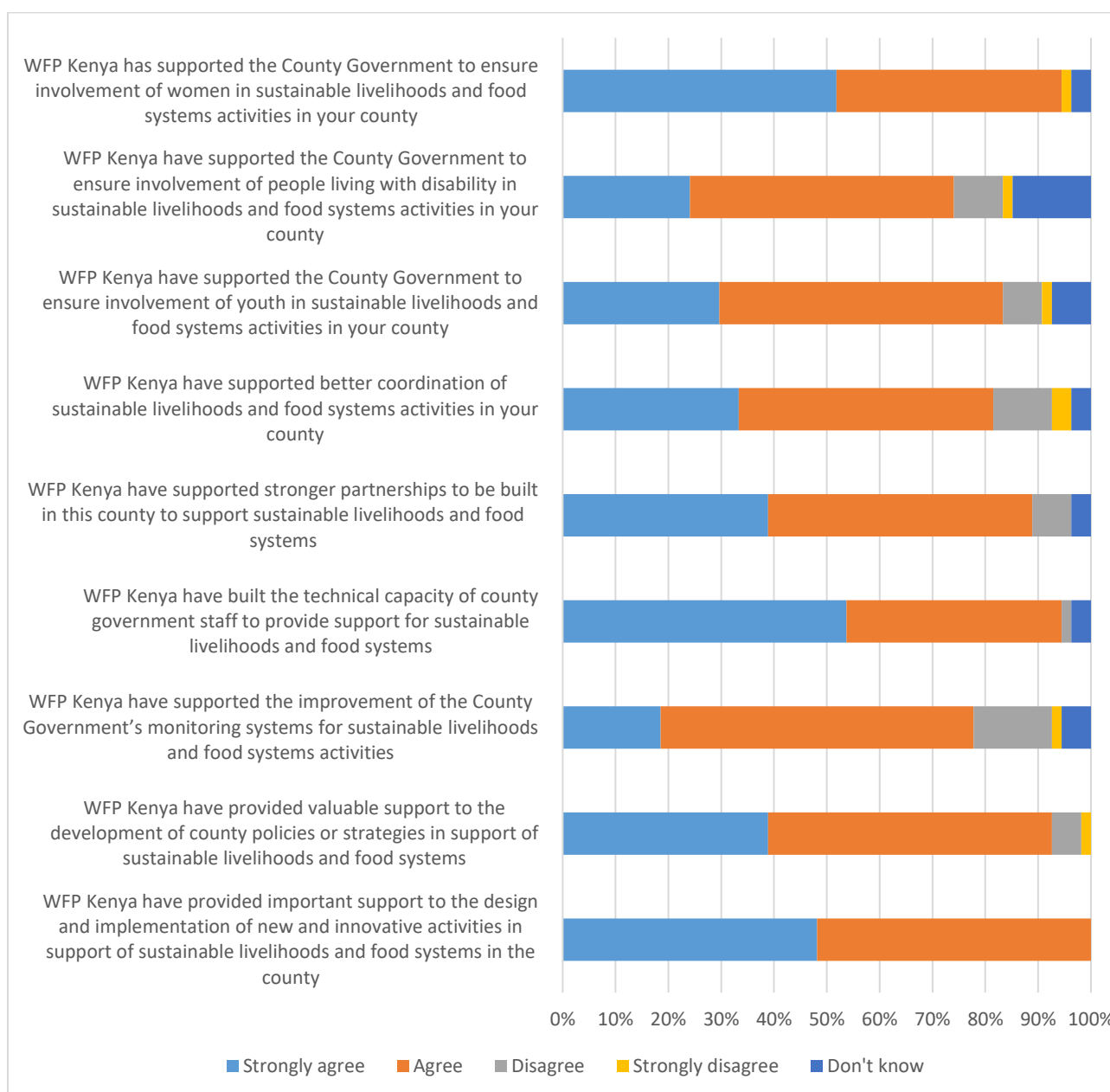


Progress towards achievement of sustainable food systems

Based on your experience with WFP Kenya’s Sustainable Food Systems Programme (Strategic Outcome 2) since 2018, please consider the following statements and select whether you agree or disagree with them.

279. The figure below shows that for all statements, over 70 percent either agreed or strongly agreed that WFP Kenya have supported the County Government in certain actions in support of sustainable food systems in the counties. 100 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that WFP have provided important support to the design and implementation of new and innovative activities in support of sustainable livelihoods and food systems. The two statements that were given least support through the survey were: 1. WFP Kenya have supported the improvement of the County Government’s monitoring systems for sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities, which just 78 percent agreed or strongly agreed with; and 2. WFP Kenya have supported the County Government to ensure involvement of people living with disability in sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities in your county, which just 74 percent agreed or disagreed with. Additional areas where respondents felt WFP have provided valuable support included in the formulation of policies and strategies in the county governments and in providing support to youth.

Figure 22 Figure all respondents



Have you had any training from WFP in support of sustainable livelihoods and food systems activities in your county? If yes, what has been the single most useful type of training you have received from WFP since 2018 in support of sustainable livelihoods and food systems?

280. Ninety-two percent of county government respondents to the survey had received training. The following table provides the most important training provided by WFP to each county (* illustrates where the training was highlighted by more than one respondent in the county).

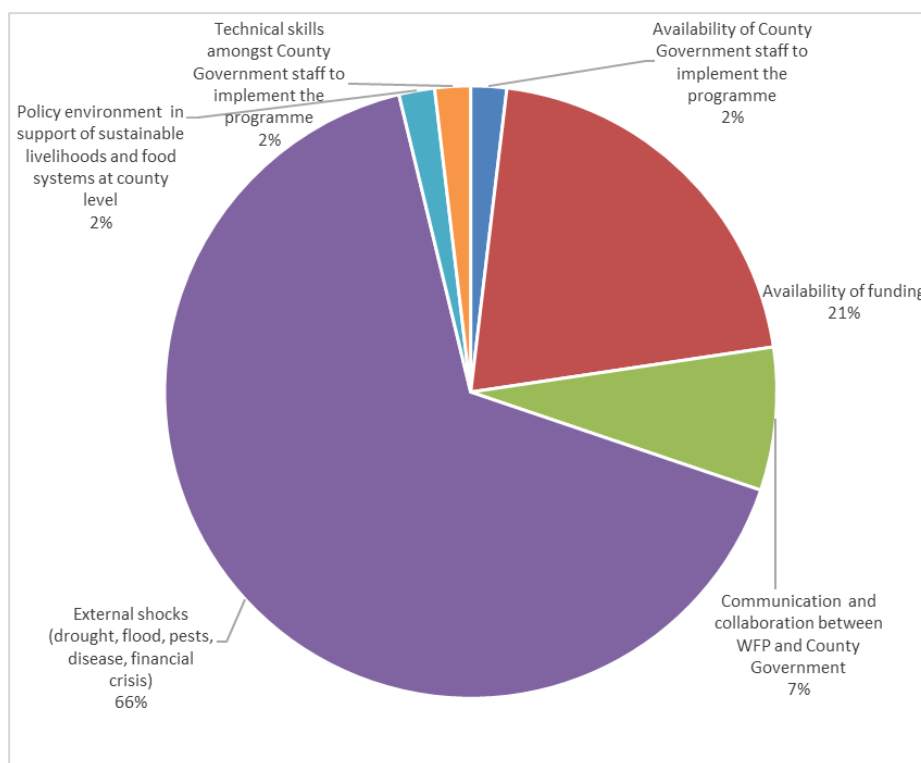
Table 17 The most important training provided by WFP to County Governments

Baringo
Food for assets
Model of pastoral farmer field schools*
Garissa
Crop production technologies for ASALs
Farmers field schools approach
Harvest and post-harvest technologies

Agri-nutrition
Isiolo
Fisheries
Nutrition-sensitive programming
Kitui
Food safety training
Makueni
GALS (Gender Action and Learning) Tools*
Food safety and Quality trainings
Mandera
Community Resilience Building
Survey and designs of irrigation schemes*
Marsabit
Water harvesting and conservation technologies
Trade policy
Production, processing and packaging of honey
Design and implementation of flood based farming
Samburu
Food quality and safety training
Orange-fleshed sweet potato training *
Tana River
Survey and designs of irrigation schemes
Nutrition
Turkana
Bee keeping*
Pasture production
Data management
Wajir
Post-harvest handling and management*
Sorghum production
Sweet potato production

What is the single biggest obstacle to WFP Kenya's Sustainable Food Systems programme (Strategic Outcome 2) in achieving its overall objectives in your county?

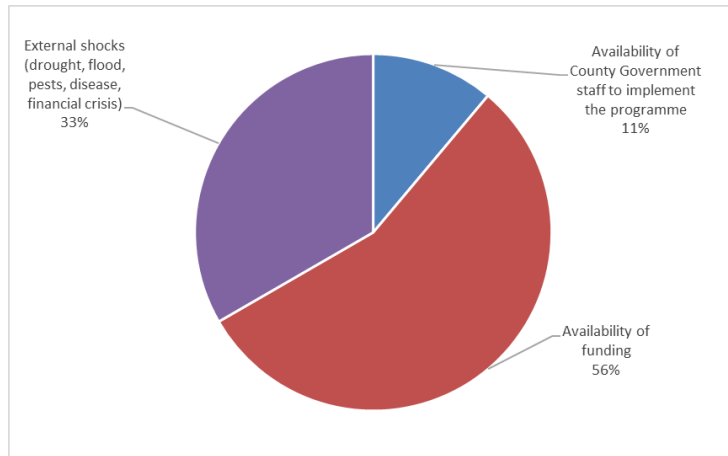
Figure 23 The single biggest obstacle to WFP Kenya's Sustainable Food Systems programme (Strategic Outcome 2) in achieving its overall objectives (all stakeholders)



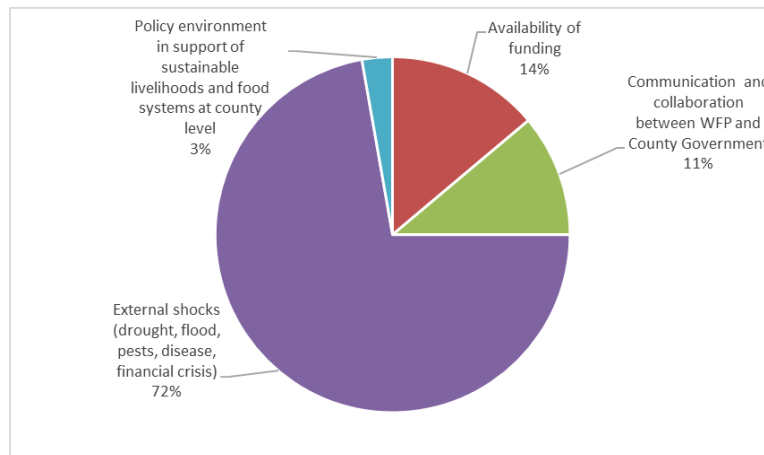
281. The single biggest obstacle to achieving SO2 was seen to be external shocks by 66 percent of stakeholders. Availability of funding was seen as the biggest obstacle by 21 percent of stakeholders. However, WFP staff saw this as the biggest obstacle. 56 percent of WFP respondents saw this as an obstacle to achieving SO2.

Figure 24 The single biggest obstacle to WFP Kenya’s Sustainable Food Systems programme (Strategic Outcome 2) in achieving its overall objectives (WFP and County Government stakeholders)

WFP



County staff



282. The following areas were presented as areas where the programme could improve. Those with a star were given by more than one respondent:

- Increase investment on high impact projects*
- Avoid bureaucratic procedures in WFP procurement*
- Increase visibility of activities
- Increase coverage of programme (more beneficiaries and wider geographic scope)*
- Scale-up successful activities (e.g. water harvesting)*
- Ensure a WFP presence/project manager in all counties*
- Change food distribution to cash transfer in all counties
- Increase support to extension services*
- Increased devolved responsibilities and decision making abilities of field offices
- Enhance funding for Sustainable Food Systems activities*
- Increase community involvement in the programmes*
- WFP to support County Governments in developing new partnerships

- Include a wider group of stakeholders and partners in the programme (not just County Government staff and WFP)
- Have a special account for the SFSP with the county government whose funds cannot be diverted to other emergencies by the county government*
- Improve monitoring, evidence and lesson learning*
- *Enhance private sector models (e.g. farmer service centres)
- Increase investment in water harvesting technologies*

Annex 15. Outcome monitoring results

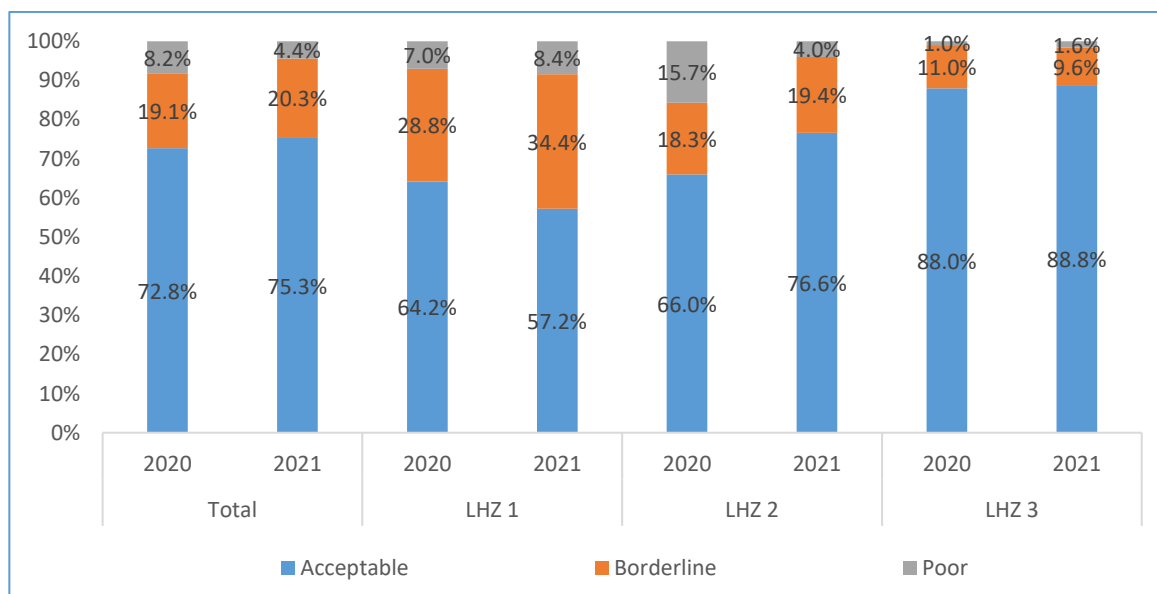
283. An overview of indicators collected under SO2 Outcome Monitoring is provided in Annex 9. This annex provides additional detail on the quantitative indicators that were collected in 2021 by Mokoro and WFP. Many indicators were not collected due to the reduced remote household survey and other indicators were reliant on data from WFP, which was not provided. This annex only provides an overview of the indicators that have been collected in 2021 and does not provide narrative on qualitative indicators (e.g. enabling environment) as these are sufficiently covered in the main report.

Indicator: Food Consumption Score

284. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is an indicator developed by WFP (WFP, 2008) to measure food security. It is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups. Once the FCS is calculated, the following thresholds are used: a) from 0 to 21 is classified as “poor”; from 21.5 to 35 is considered “borderline”; and greater than 35 is judged as “acceptable”. The FCS is a WFP core indicator. WFP’s focus is to intervene in households/villages that are poor/borderline.

285. Overall, the proportion of households with a poor food consumption score in the 2020 survey was 8.2% [6.8% - 9.6%]⁷¹, but a significant drop to 4.4% [3.4% - 5.5%] was seen in the 2021 survey. The change was significantly highest in households located in livelihood zone 2⁷², from 15.7% [12.5% - 18.9%] to 4.0% [2.3% - 5.7%], compared to households located in the other two livelihood zones surveyed. The proportion of households in livelihood zone 3 with a poor or borderline FCS is consistently the lowest, compared with other livelihood zones, and comparable both in the 2020 and 2021 survey. Overall, there was no significant reduction in the proportion of households with poor/borderline food consumption score. The proportion was comparable both in the 2020 (27.3% [25.0% - 29.6%]) and 2021 (24.7% [22.5% - 26.9%]) surveys. However, we observe differential results when the analysis is stratified by livelihood zones. The food security situation was worse in livelihood zone 1 where the proportion was higher in 2021 (42.8% [38.4% - 47.2%]) compared to 2020 (35.8% [31.6% - 40.0%]) survey. To the contrary, the situation was significantly improved in livelihood zone 2 where the proportion was significantly lower in 2021 (23.4% [19.7% - 27.1%]) compared to 2020 (34.0% [29.8% - 38.2%]) survey. The food security situation in livelihood zone 3 remained constant in both 2020 and 2021 surveys.

Figure 25 Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone and study group



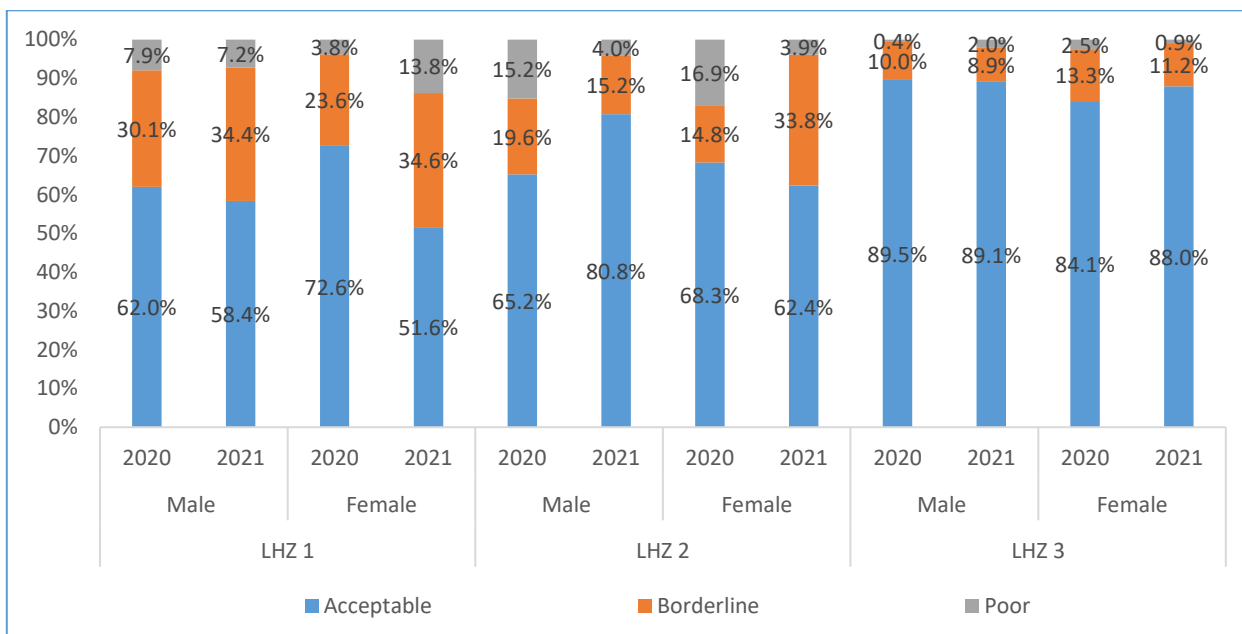
Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys

286. Disaggregating the analysis by gender of the household head, there was significant variability in the proportion of FCS categories by gender across the livelihood zones in both 2020 and 2021 surveys. The analysis of combined categories of poor/borderline revealed comparable pattern in livelihood zone 3 for male and female headed households both in 2020 and 2021 surveys. The pattern was different in favour of male headed households in livelihood zone 2. There was no significant change in the proportion of households with poor/borderline FCS in male headed households in livelihood zone 1, conversely, the proportion was higher in female headed households.

⁷¹ The two values in brackets show the lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence interval of the estimate.

⁷² Livelihood Zone 2 covers Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River, Wajir, Mandera counties and corresponds to parts of North-Eastern Pastoral Zone, Eastern Pastoral Zone and Grassland Pastoral Zone. (see Annex 3).

Figure 26 Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by sex of household head, stratified by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys

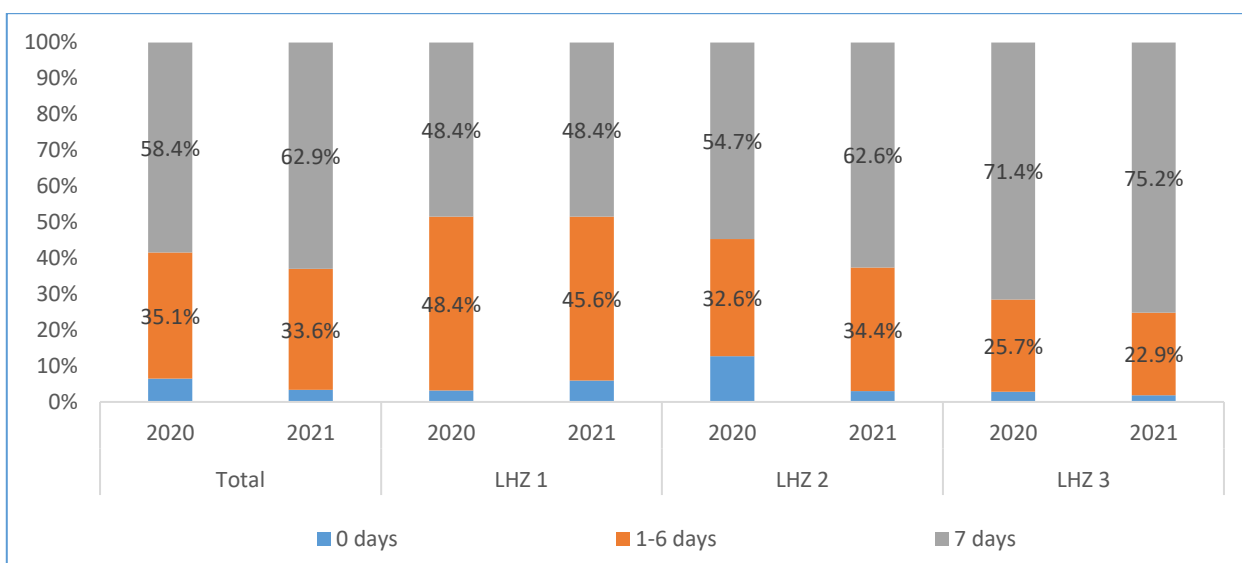
Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition

287. This indicator is derived from the Food Consumption Score and is focused on weekly consumption frequency of three nutrient-rich groups (protein, iron and vitamin A) which are essential for nutritional health and well-being.

288. **Consumption of protein-rich food.** For this and subsequent indicators, following the CRF approach, '0 days' means that the food type is never consumed; '1-6 days' means that it is sometimes consumed; and '7 days' means that it is consumed daily.

289. The proportion of households reporting regular/frequent consumption of protein-rich foods is generally high across all the livelihood zones, both in 2020 and 2021 surveys. Overall, there was a marginal improvement in daily consumption of protein-rich foods in the 2021 survey (62.9% [60.4% - 65.4%]) compared to the 2020 survey (58.4% [55.9% - 60.9%]). The highest proportion of daily protein consumption was in livelihood zone 3, both in 2020 and 2021 surveys (Figure 27). Marginal improvement was observed in livelihood zones 2 and 3, with comparable pattern observed (in 2020 and 2021 surveys) in livelihood zone 1.

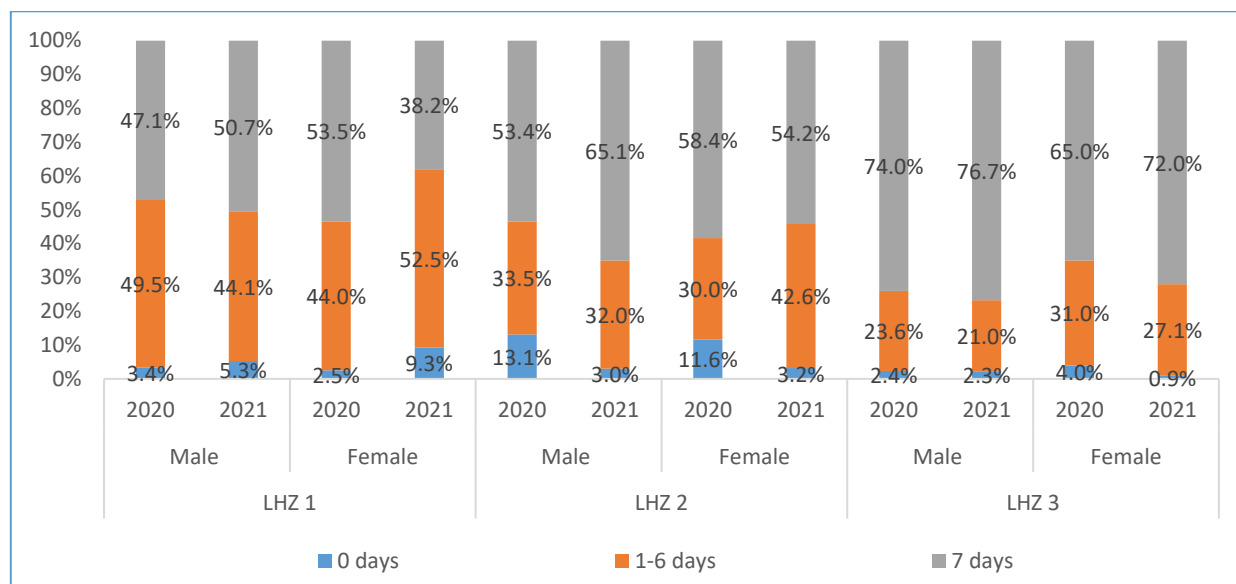
Figure 27 Proportion of Food Consumption Score - protein-rich food categories by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 outcome monitoring and 2021 midterm evaluation survey.

290. The distribution of households by consumption of protein-rich food varied across time of survey and gender of household head. Disaggregating by gender and livelihood zones, there was a marked improvement in regular/frequent consumption of protein-rich food, both in male and female headed households in livelihood zones 2 and 3 (Figure 28). In livelihood zone 1, there was a significant reduction in daily consumption of protein-rich food in female headed households compared to male headed households.

Figure 28 Proportion of Food Consumption Score - protein-rich food categories by sex of household head, stratified by livelihood zone



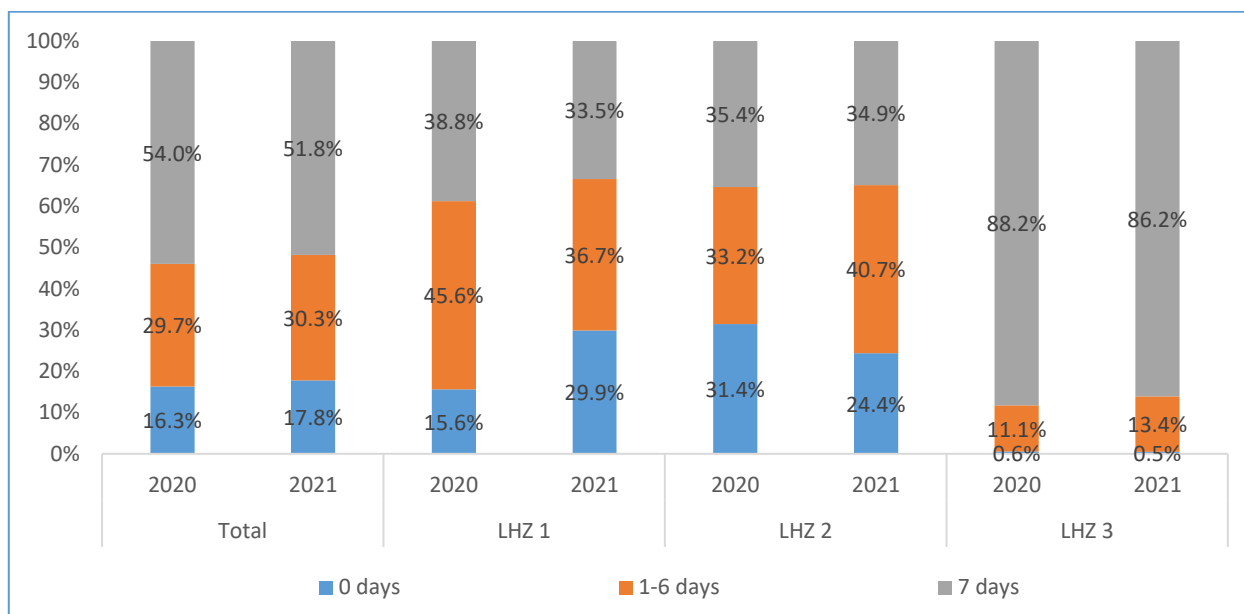
Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

291. Globally, milk is the primary source of Vitamin A followed by Vitamin A-rich vegetables like dark green leaves and Vitamin A-rich fruits. Orange roots and tubers are an additional source of Vitamin A.

292. **Consumption of Vitamin A-rich food.** Daily consumption of vitamin A-rich food was marginally high in 2020 (54.0% [51.5% - 56.5%]) compared to 2021 (51.8% [49.3% - 54.4%]) surveys. Daily consumption of vitamin A-rich foods was comparable in livelihood zones 1 and 2 but significantly higher in livelihood zone 3, consistent in 2020 and 2021 surveys. During the 2020 survey, the proportion ranged from 35.4% [31.2%-39.6%] in livelihood zone 2 to 88.2% [85.5%-90.9%] in livelihood zone 3. During the 2021 survey, the proportion ranged from 33.5% [29.3%-37.7%] in livelihood zone 1 to 86.2% [83.3%-89.1%] in livelihood zone 3 (Figure 29). In livelihood zone 1, the vitamin A-rich food insecurity situation increased significantly from 15.6% [12.4%-18.8%] in 2020 survey to 29.9% [25.8.3%-34.0%] in the 2021 survey.

293. From the 2020 and 2021 survey, livelihood zone 3 has the highest score and it has a slightly different consumption pattern with dark green leaves (consumed 4 days per week) and milk (consumed 3 days per week) as first sources of Vitamin A, followed by eggs (consumed almost 1 day per week). This could be explained by a higher production of eggs in the area, better market access and/or better acceptability of eggs in the area. This suggests that there is potential for strengthening the egg production sector in this area.

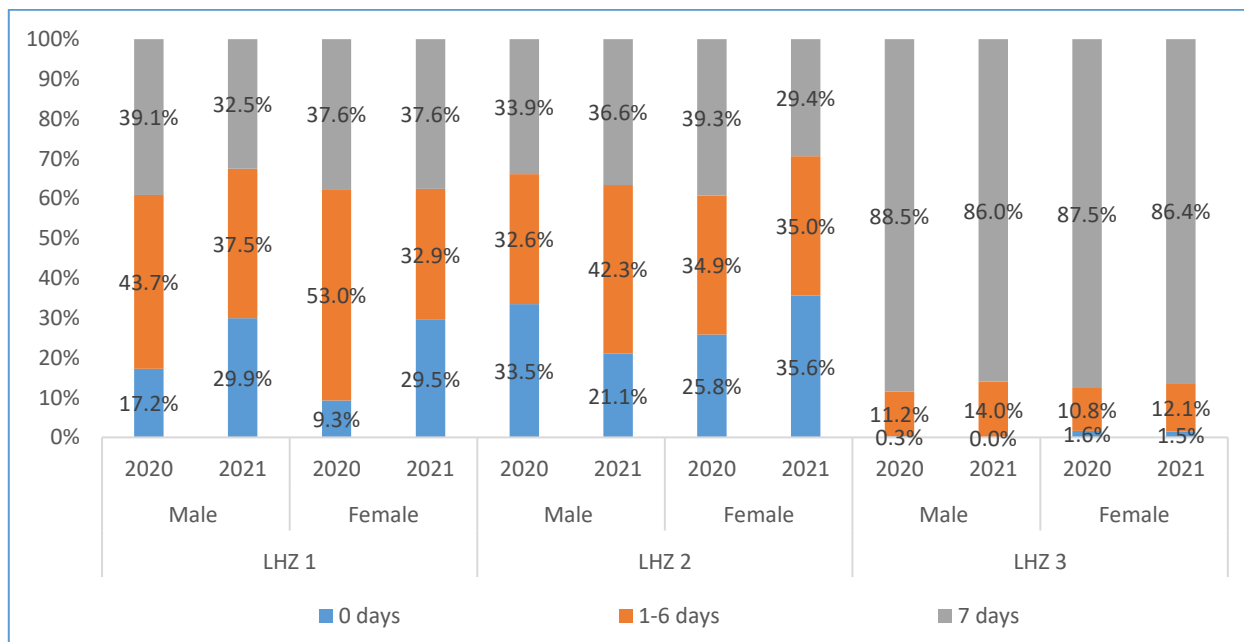
Figure 29 Proportion of Food Consumption Score – Vitamin A-rich food categories by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

294. The distribution of households by consumption of Vitamin A-rich food was statistically comparable between male and female headed households across the livelihood zones (Figure 30). Nonetheless, there was a marked increase in Vitamin A-rich food insecurity in livelihood zone 1, consistent in male and female headed households. The situation was the same in livelihood zone 2, in female headed households but opposite in male headed households. In livelihood zone 3, there was comparable consumption pattern in male and female headed households both in 2020 and 2021 surveys.

Figure 30 Proportion of Food Consumption Score – Vitamin A-rich food categories by sex of household head, stratified by livelihood zone

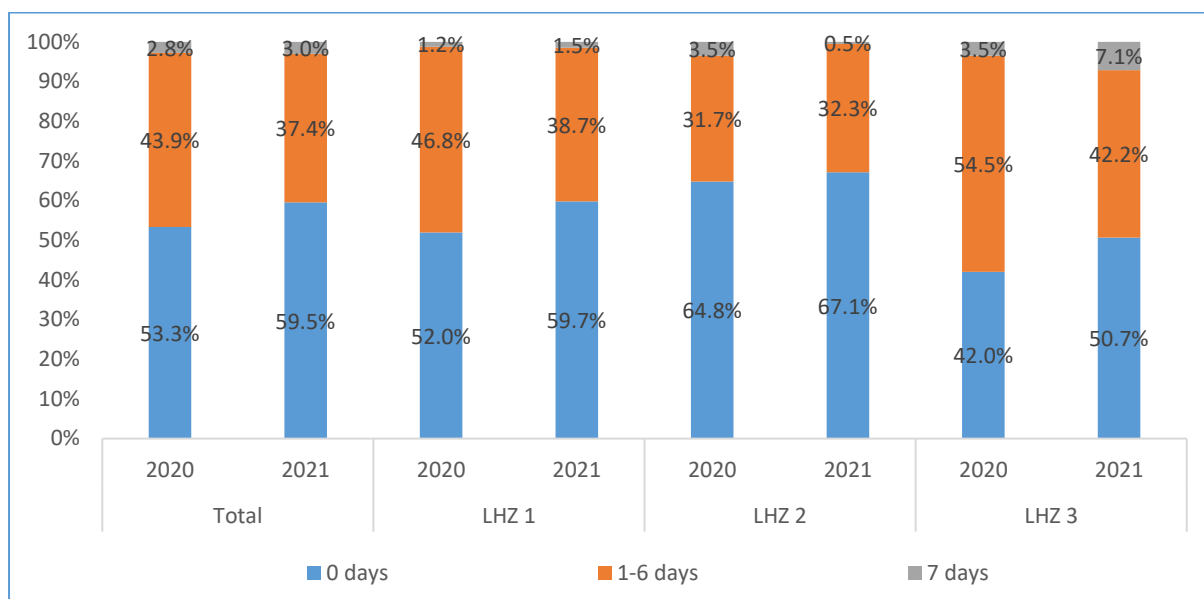


Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

295. **Consumption of iron-rich food** (organ meat such as liver, kidney, meat and fish). Overall, the proportion of households not consuming iron-rich foods during the 2021 survey was 59.5% [57.0% - 62.0%], significantly higher than reported proportion during the 2020 survey (53.3% [50.8% - 55.8%]), (Figure 31). There was variability across livelihood zones in the magnitude of change in proportion of households consuming iron-rich foods daily in the past seven days. The proportion was extremely low across all livelihood zones in both 2020 and 2021 surveys, with the lowest in livelihood zone 1 and 2. This could indicate a high risk of iron deficiency anaemia across the whole ASALs. In livelihood zone 1, the consumption of iron-rich foods at least once in the last 7 days revealed marginal reduction from 48.0% [43.6% - 52.4%])

during the 2020 survey to 40.2% [35.8% - 44.6%] during 2021 survey. However, in livelihood zone 3, there was a significant reduction in consumption of iron-rich foods at least once in the last 7 days from 58.0% [53.8% - 62.2%] during the 2020 survey to 49.3% [45.1% - 53.5%] during 2021 survey. No significant change observed in livelihood zone 2.

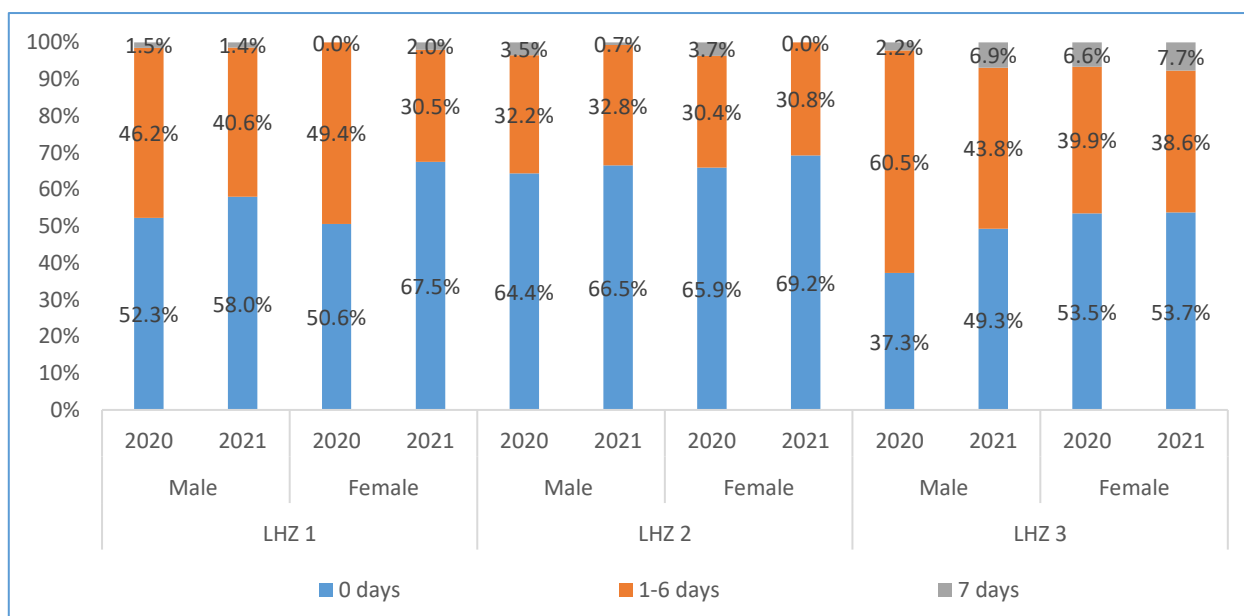
Figure 31 Proportion of Food Consumption Score – iron-rich foods categories by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

296. Overall, the proportion of daily consumption of iron-rich foods was very low across gender and livelihood zones both in 2020 and 2021 surveys. The situation is relatively better in livelihood zone 3. A consistent marginal increase in non-consumption of iron-rich food was observed across all livelihood zones, comparable between male- and female-headed households (Figure 32).

Figure 32 Proportion of Food Consumption Score – iron-rich foods categories by sex of household head, stratified by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

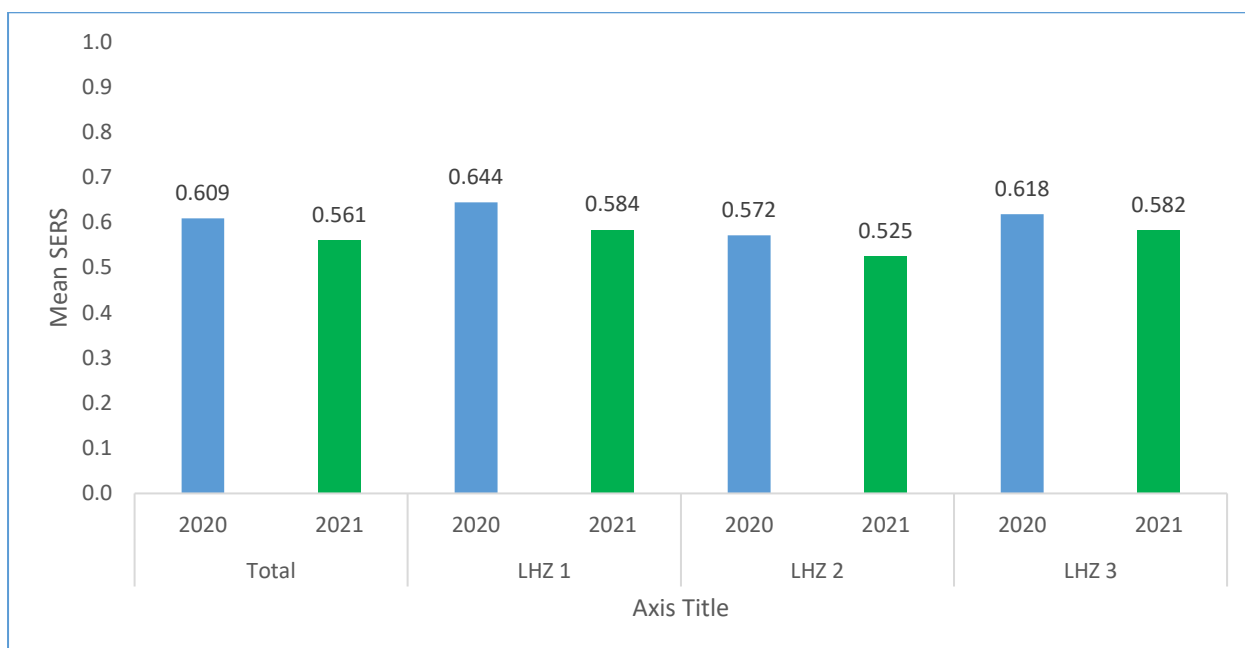
Indicator: Proportion of targeted smallholder farmers who transitioned to market-oriented commercial farming as a result of the O2 Programme

Indicator: Proportion of targeted households who self-report being fully resilient (SERS score of 1).

297. The Self-Evaluated Resilience Score (SERS) is a method for measuring resilience to climate extremes and disasters at the household level. The 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys used a self-reported SERS measure devised by Jones et al, 2016. It is based on a series of questions to individuals who provide a cognitive and affective self-evaluation of their household’s capabilities and capacities in responding to risk, and shows how resilient individuals feel their households manage to be, in coping with a shortfall in food for consumption. Importantly, SERS measures a household’s overall resilience (its ability to deal with a range of overlapping risks) rather than one specific hazard. It thus recognises the multifaceted nature of resilience – people rarely respond to a single threat, but rather to multiple overlapping threats that co-evolve over time (Jones and von Elgelhardt, 2020). It also helps prevent framing/priming bias - drawing attention to a specific hazard may bias people’s recollections and perceived impacts of the threat (OECD, 2013). SERS are converted numerically and the average across all questions is computed. This assumes cardinal comparability, an aspect that is relatively widespread in related fields such as subjective well-being (OECD, 2013), with some evidence to suggest the practice is robust (Kristoffersen, 2017). It results in a simple numeric score ranging from 0 to 1. When the score is high, the community/individual feels more resilient.

298. Overall, the mean SERS in the 2020 survey was 0.609 [0.600 - 0.610], followed by a significant decrease to 0.561 [0.550 - 0.570] during the 2021 survey. In both 2020 and 2021 surveys, the mean SERS was above 0.5 across all surveyed livelihood zones. There was a significant decrease in mean SERS from 0.644 [0.644 - 0.645] in the 2020 survey to 0.584[0.570 - 0.590] during the 2021 survey in livelihood zones 1; from 0.572 [0.571 - 0.573] in the 2020 survey to 0.525[0.520 - 0.530] during the 2021 survey in livelihood zones 2; and from 0.618 [0.617 - 0.619] in the 2020 survey to 0.582[0.570 - 0.590] during the 2021 survey in livelihood zones 3. (Figure 33).

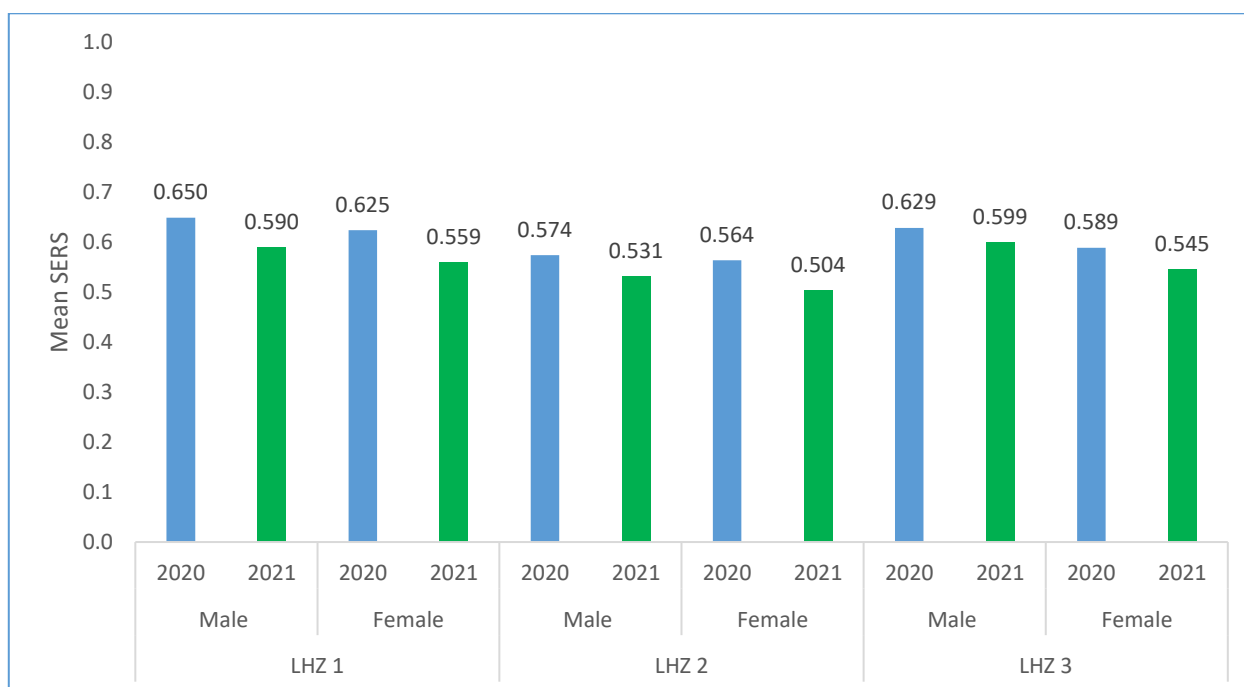
Figure 33 Mean Self-Evaluated Resilience Score for household heads by livelihood zone and study group



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

299. Stratified analysis of mean SERS by gender of the household head revealed a significant decreasing trend between the 2020 and 2021 survey. The trend was consistent in males and females across all livelihood zones (Figure 34).

Figure 34 Mean Self-Evaluated Resiliency Score for households by sex of the household head stratified by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

Indicator: Number of targeted households reporting an improved access to market

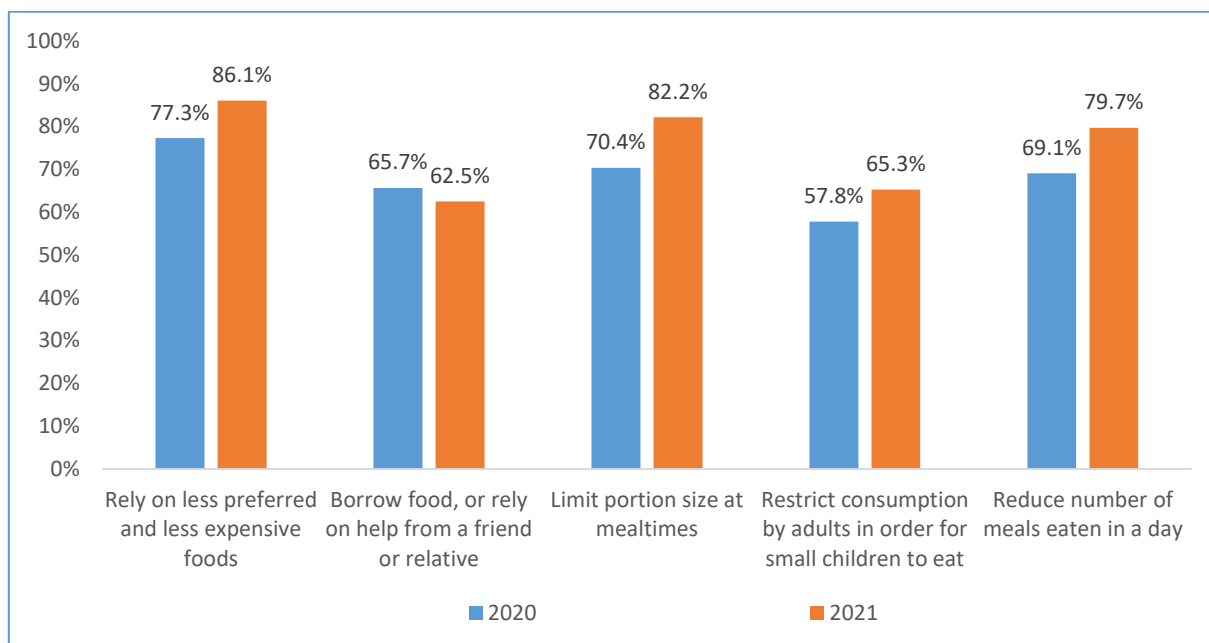
300. 22,909 farmer organisations reported improved access to market in 2021. Data from previous years was not available for this indicator. Data collected at the household level was also not available.

Indicator: Coping Strategy Index – Consumption

301. The reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is an indicator of household food security based on a series of questions about how households manage to cope with a shortfall in food for consumption. It results in a simple numeric score. In its simplest form, monitoring changes in the CSI score indicates whether household food security status is declining or improving. This indicator is a WFP core indicator. The higher the score, the more food insecure the household/strata. Using relative frequency score and severity weight from the Kenya Kilifi pilot (Visser et al, 2019b; 7), the CSI score can vary from 0 to 56.

302. Figure 35 presents specific dimensions of the rCSI. Overall, each dimension was applied in more than 50% of the households both in 2020 and 2021 surveys. The most commonly applied strategies in the 2020 and 2021 surveys was 'relying on less preferred and less expensive foods' (77.3% and 86.1% respectively) and the least was 'restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat' (57.8%) in the 2020 survey and 'borrowing food, or relying on help from a friend or relative' (62.5%) in the 2021 survey.

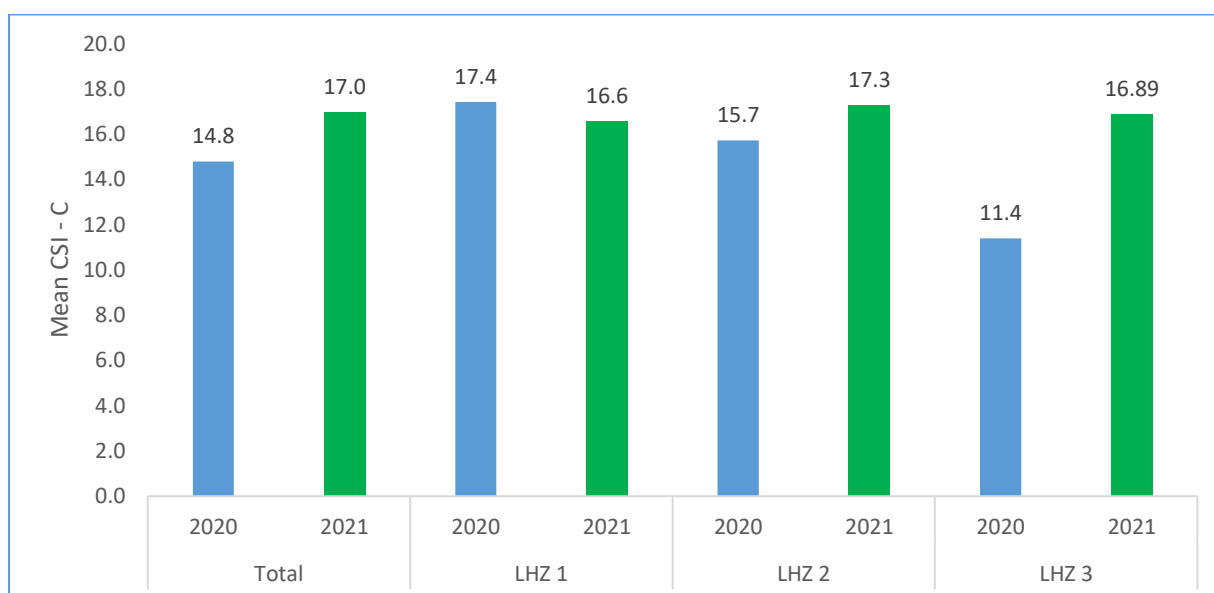
Figure 35 Mean Coping Strategy Index - Consumption (CSI-C)



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

303. In the 2020 survey, the level of coping was variable across the three livelihood zones, contrary to the 2021 survey where the level of coping was comparable across the three livelihood zones. Overall mean CSI-C in the 2021 survey (17.0 [16.5 – 17.5]) was significantly high compared to the 2020 survey (14.8 [14.3 - 15.3]). In livelihood zone 1, there was marginal significant change in mean consumption-based coping strategy index from 17.4 [16.5-18.3] in the 2020 survey to 16.6 [15.9-17.3] in the 2021 survey. However, there was a significant increase in mean consumption-based coping strategy index in livelihood zones 2, from 15.7 [15.6-15.7] in the 2020 survey to 17.3 [16.4-18.2] in the 2021 survey. The change was highest in livelihood zone 3 from 11.4 [11.3-11.5] in the 2020 survey to 16.9 [16.0-17.9] in the 2021 survey (Figure 36).

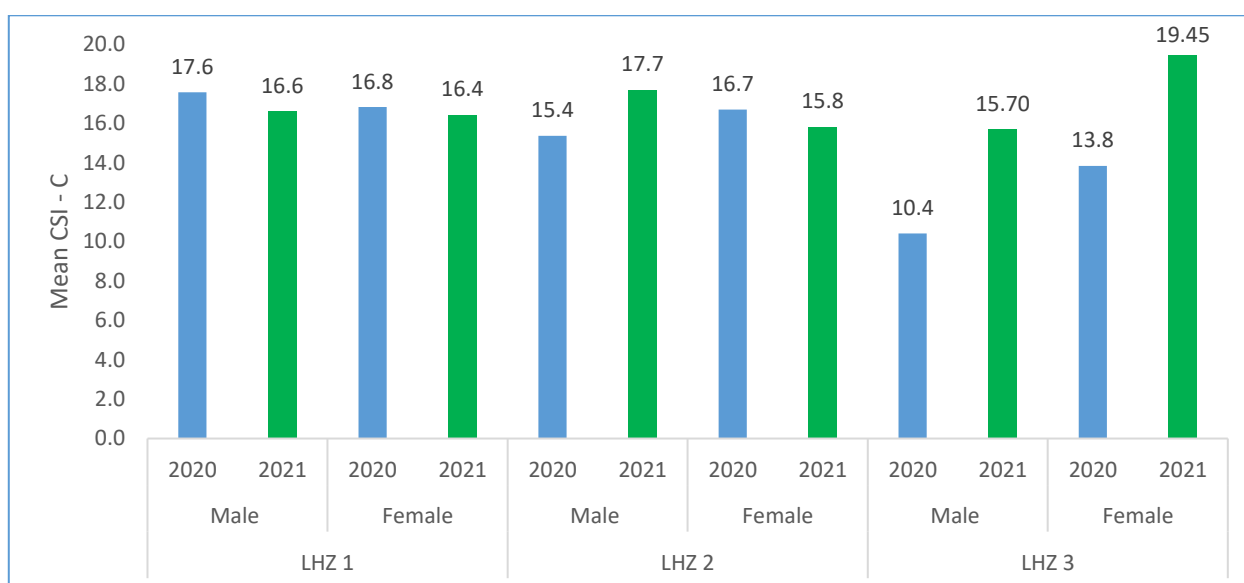
Figure 36 Mean Coping Strategy Index – Consumption (CSI-C) by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

304. Change in mean consumption-based coping strategy index from 2020 to 2021 survey by gender of the household head varied across livelihood zones. In livelihood zone 1, the change in mean consumption-based coping strategy index was not statistically significant both in male and female headed households. However, in livelihood zone 2 the change was significant but inversely correlated with gender of the household head, where there was a significant increase in male headed household with a decrease in female headed households. In livelihood zone 3, there was a positive change in mean consumption-based coping strategy index, statistically significant both in male and female headed households. (Figure 37).

Figure 37 Mean Coping Strategy Index – Consumption (CSI-C) by sex of the household head stratified by livelihood zone



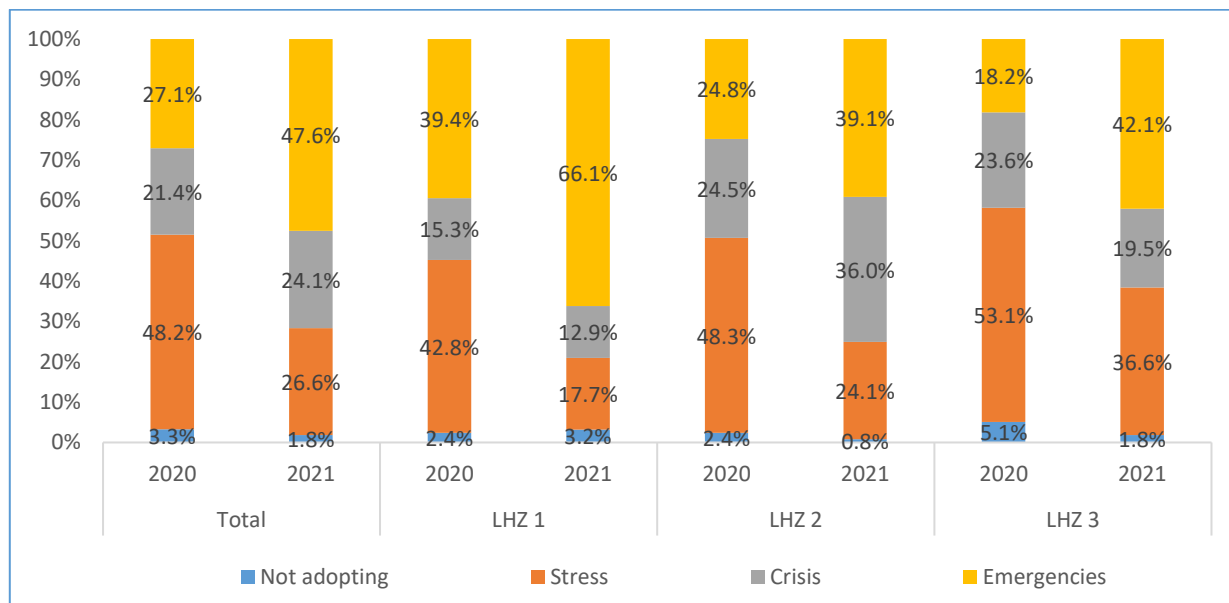
Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

Indicator: Coping Strategy Index – Livelihoods

305. The Coping Strategy Index – Livelihoods (CSI-L) is an indicator of household food security. It is very close to the CSI-C. However, the CSI-L focuses more on longer-term livelihood strategies which are used to cope with stress and which can have irreversible effects on the household (e.g. asset depletion, selling productive animals or land, migration). This indicator is a WFP core indicator. It is based on a series of questions about how households manage to cope with a shortfall in food for consumption and it results in a simple numeric score. Higher scores indicate more food-insecure households. Using WFP recommendations for severity weight, CSI-L can vary from 0 to 33.

306. Figure 38 shows the proportion of households within each coping strategy group (none/not adopting, stress, crisis or emergency) by livelihood zone. In the 2021 survey, close to three quarters of the study population (71.7% [69.4% - 74.0%]) experienced a crisis or emergency situation, a significant increase compared to the 2020 survey (48.5% [46.0% - 51.0%]). There was a marked variability across livelihood zones in the proportion of households adopting specific livelihood coping strategies. In the 2020 survey, the proportion of households responding to emergency situations was moderately high and significantly different across livelihood zones, with the lowest in livelihood zone 3 (18.2% [15.0%-21.6%]) and the highest in livelihood zone 1 (39.4% [35.1%-43.7%]). In the 2021 survey, the proportion of households responding to emergency situations was high and significantly different across livelihood zones, with the lowest in livelihood zone 2 (39.1% [34.8%-43.4%]) and the highest in livelihood 1 (66.1% [61.9%-70.3%]). There was a significant increase in the proportion of households responding to crisis and emergency situations from 2020 to 2021 surveys across all livelihood zones. The lowest increase was observed in livelihood zone 3, whereas there was comparable high increase in livelihood zones 1 and 2.

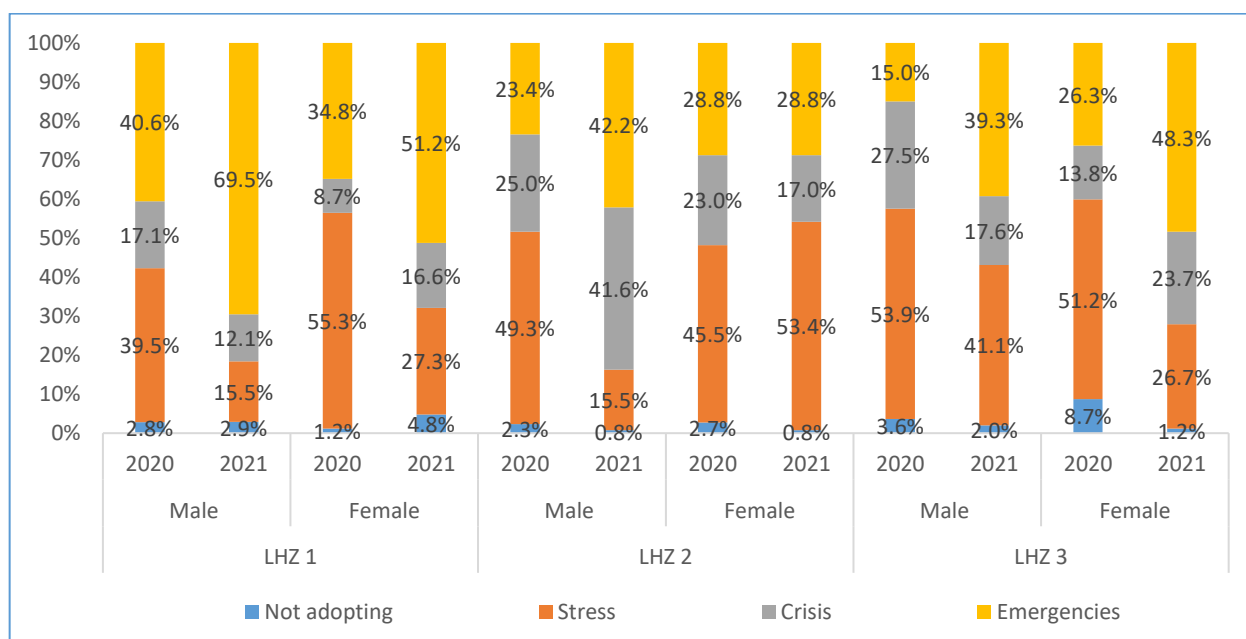
Figure 38 Proportion of Coping Strategy Index – Livelihood (CSI-L) by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

307. Overall, there was a consistent significant increase in the crisis and emergency situation in male headed households between 2020 and 2021 survey across all livelihood zones. The trend was similar in female headed households located in livelihood zones 1 and 3, but with no significant change in livelihood zone 2 (Figure 39).

Figure 39 Proportion of Coping Strategy Index – Livelihood (CSI-L) by sex of the household head stratified by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

Indicator: Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

308. In the period October 2020 – September 2021, 47,814 MT or USD 12,924,483 of food has been sold through WFP-supported aggregation system. This is a marked increase from 2020 outcome monitoring data (409 Mt or USD 143,703), as well as baseline data (18,584 Mt or USD 7,234,049).

Indicator: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

309. The percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems is 18% for the period October 2020 – September 2021. This is a decrease from the 34% reported during the 2020 outcome monitoring, as well as the 23% reported in the 2019 baseline.

Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems

310. In 2021, 15 percent of WFP food was procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems. This is a decrease from 2020 (34 percent) and from baseline (23 percent).

Indicator: Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts (statement revised)

311. In 2021, the default rate was 0%, compared to the 2020 the default rate which was 36%, with defaults arising on five contracts.

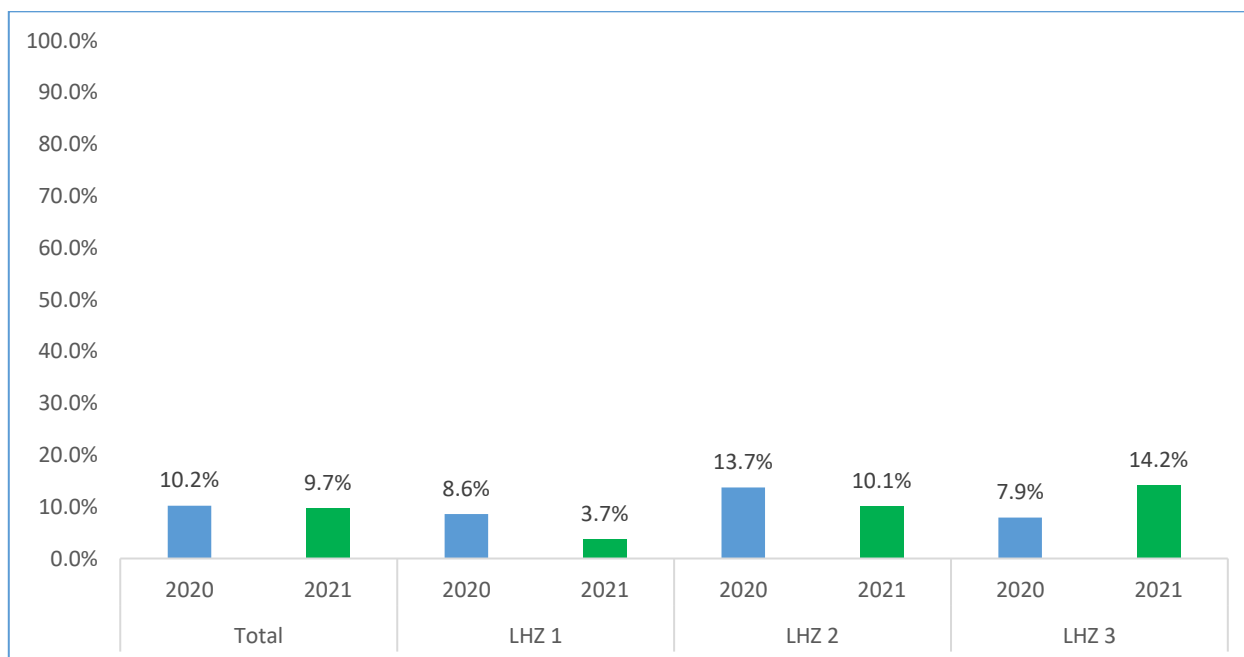
Indicator: Proportion of negative assessments in food safety monitoring reports produced by county governments. (9)

312. In the 2021 monitoring period, 9 percent of food safety reports produced by county governments were negative. This is the first time that SO2 have been able to report on this data.

Indicator: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes

313. The proportion of households reporting at least one member unable to access WFP assistance one or more times in the past two months was relatively low across all the livelihood zones surveyed in the 2020 survey (10.2% [8.7% - 11.7%]) comparable to the 2021 survey (9.7% [8.2% - 11.2%]) (Figure 40). Relative to the 2020 survey, there was a drop in the proportion of households reporting at least one member unable to access WFP assistance one or more times in the past two months in the 2021 survey in livelihood zones 1 and 2, contrary to livelihood zones 3. Relative to the 2020 survey, the highlighted reasons that continued to affect the households in 2021 survey include physical obstacles such as flooding, infrastructure, distance (16.4% in 2020; 19.0% in 2021) and social/cultural issues (12.9% in 2020; 16.1% in 2021). Some of the reasons that have not change include, safety (2.6% in 2020; 2.7% in 2021); and individual physical conditions such as disability, chronic illness, pregnancy (2.2% in 2020; 2.8% in 2021). One reason where there was reduced incidents was extortion/request for money/favours/food in exchange for assistance (12.9% in 2020; 6.6% in 2021).

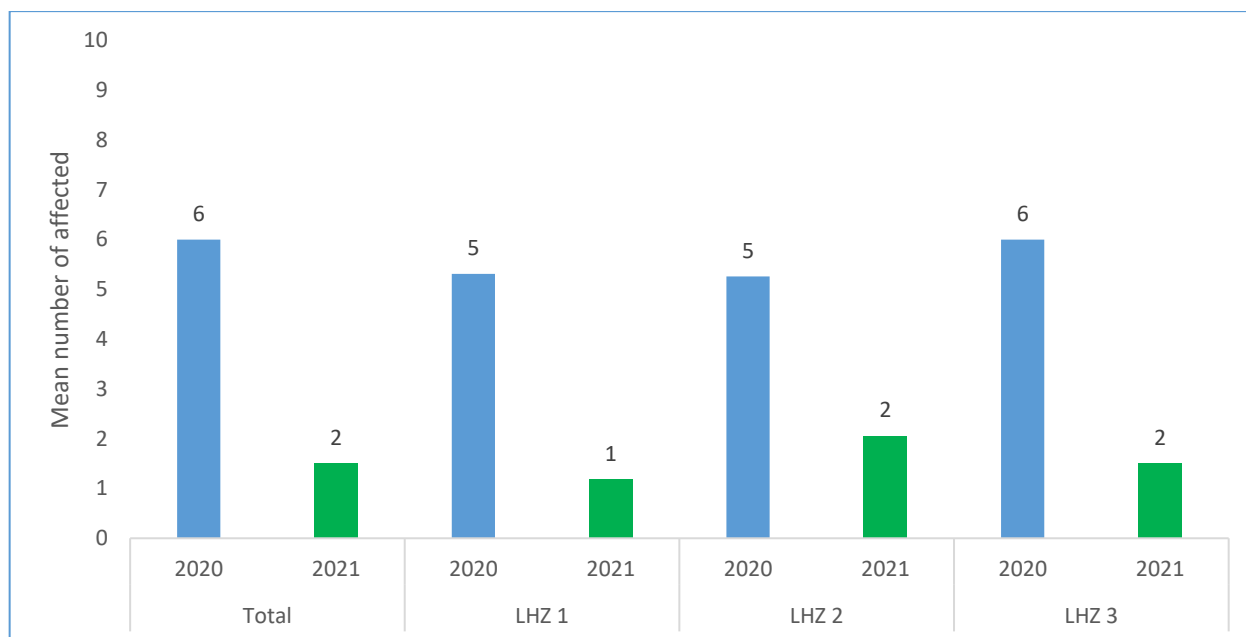
Figure 40 Proportion of households directly affected by the inability to access the WFP assistance by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

314. In the 2021 survey, the overall mean number of members directly affected by the inability to access WFP assistance was 2.0 [1.9 – 2.1] a significant drop from the 2020 survey (6.0 [5.8 - 6.2]). The decrease was comparable across the livelihood zones (Figure 41).

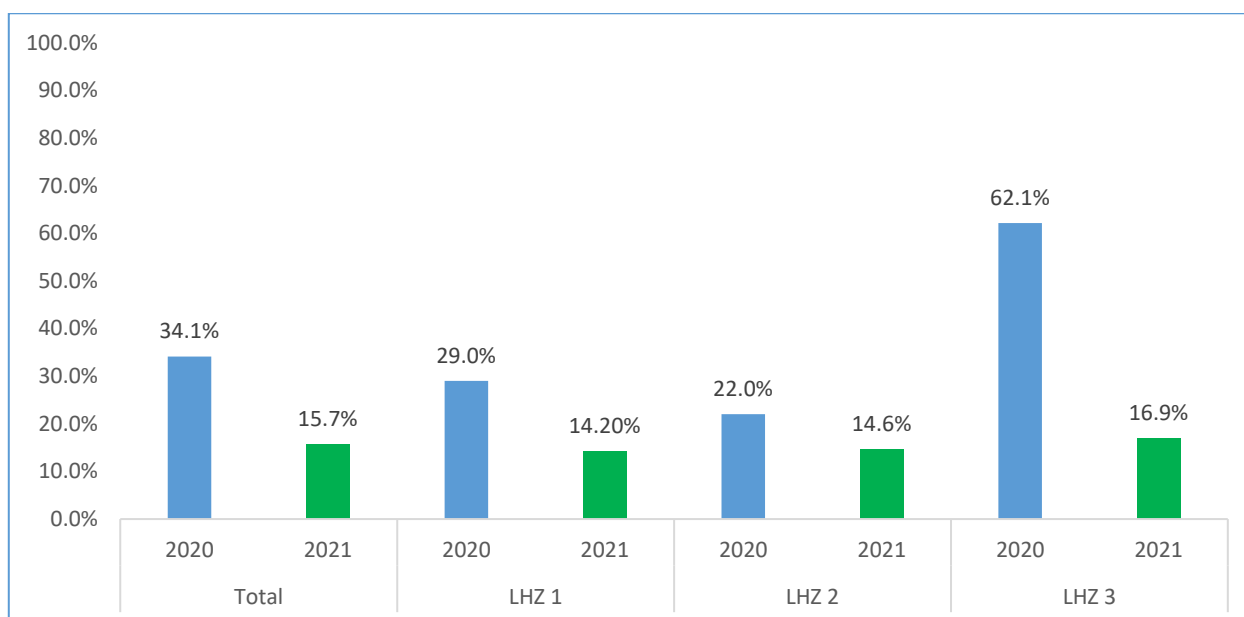
Figure 41 Mean number of household members directly affected by the inability to access the WFP assistance by livelihood zone



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

315. In the 2021 survey, the overall proportion of households reporting that WFP and/or its partners had already taken measures to resolve the problem of inability to access assistance was 15.7% [13.9% - 17.6%], a significant drop from the 2020 survey (34.1% [31.7% - 36.5%]). There was a marked variability in the change of proportion of households reporting that WFP and/or its partners had already taken measures to resolve the problem of inability to access assistance across different livelihood zones, with the highest drop observed in livelihood zone 3 (Figure 42).

Figure 42 Proportion of households reporting that WFP and/or partners had already taken measures to resolve the problem of inability to access assistance by livelihood zone

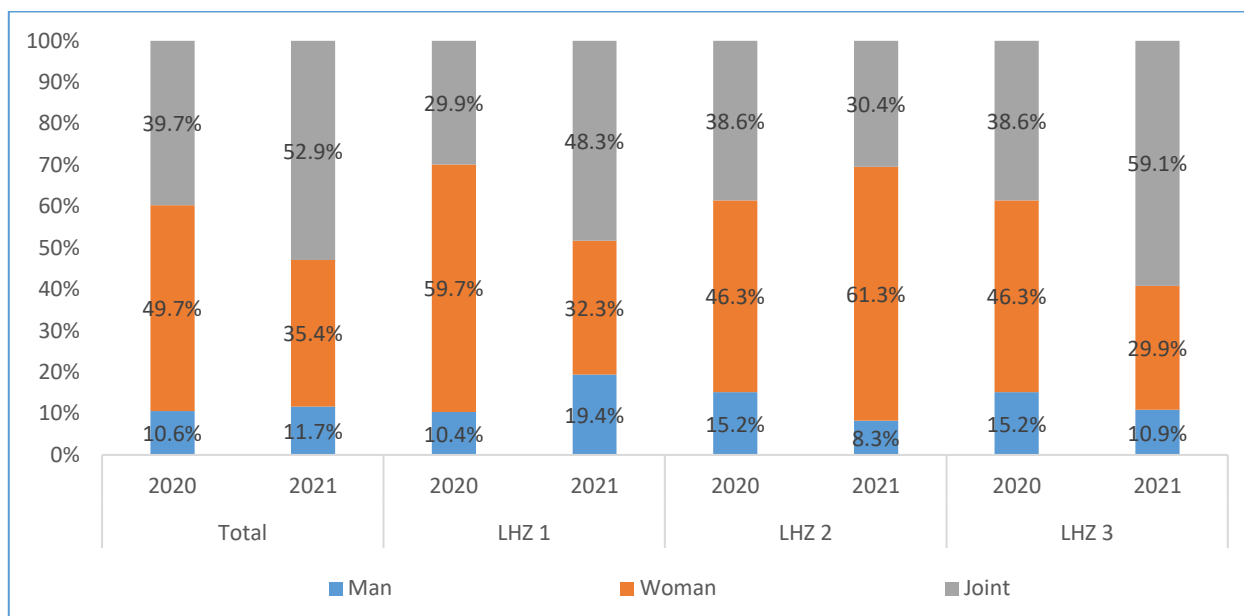


Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

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

316. The gender distribution of household decision-making on what to do with the WFP food support was variable across livelihood zones. In 2021 survey, there was a significant increase in the proportion indicating joint decision-making (52.9% [50.4% - 55.4%]) compared to the 2020 survey (39.7% [37.2% - 42.2%]). There was a significant increase in livelihood zones 1 and 3, but marginal significant decrease in livelihood zone 2 (Figure 43).

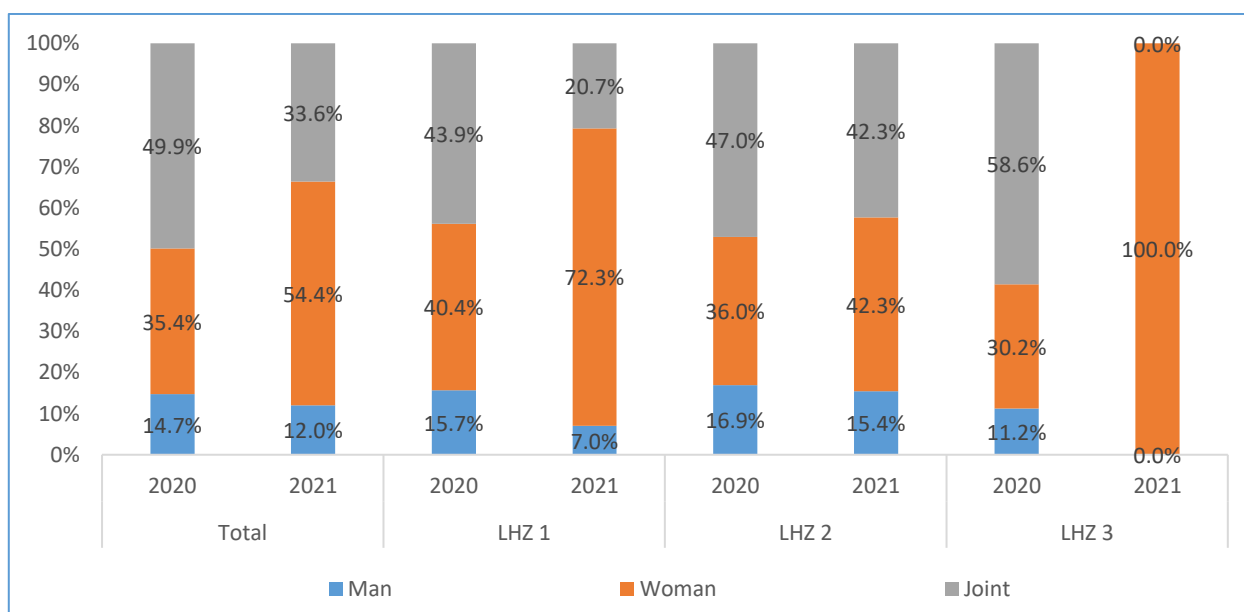
Figure 43 Gender distribution of household decision making on use of food



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

317. The gender distribution of household decision-making on what to do with the WFP cash/voucher support was variable across livelihood zones. In 2021 survey, there was a significant decrease in the proportion indicating joint decision-making (33.6% [31.2% - 36.0%]) compared to the 2020 survey (49.9% [47.4% - 52.4%]). There was a significant decrease in livelihood zones 1 and 3, but marginal significant decrease in livelihood zone 2 (Figure 44).

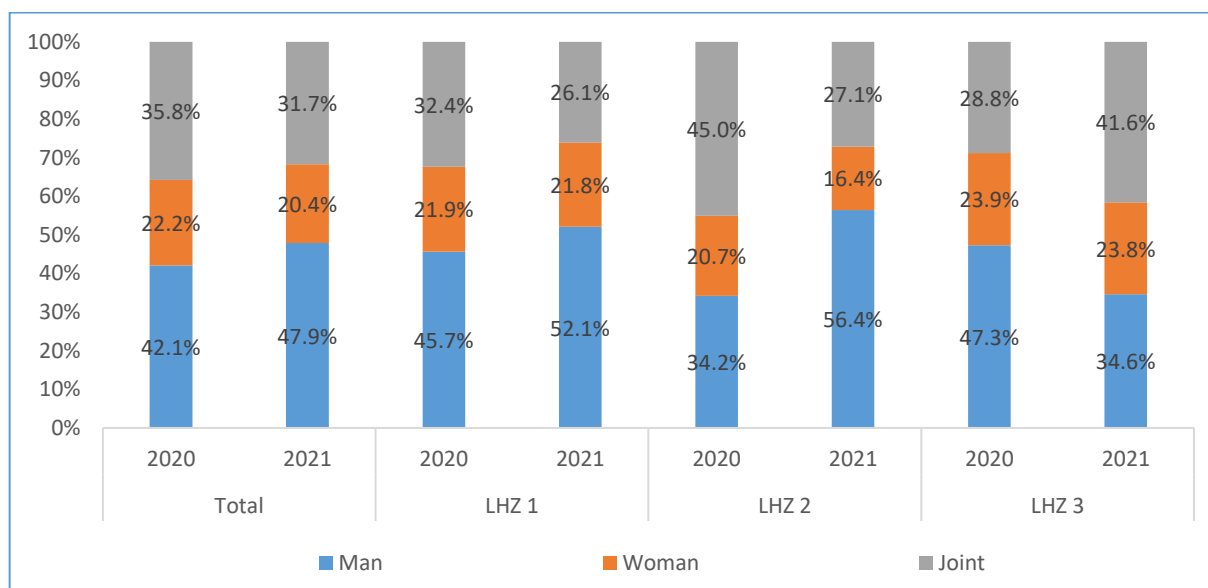
Figure 44 Gender distribution of household decision making on use of cash/vouchers



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

318. The proportion of households making joint husband-wife decisions on other resources or important issues was generally statistically comparable in both 2020 (35.8%) and 2021 (31.7%) surveys. The pattern was comparable in livelihood zones 1, significantly decrease in livelihood zones 2 but significantly increase in livelihood zone 3 (Figure 45).

Figure 45 Gender distribution of household decision-making on other resources and important issues



Source: 2020 and 2021 outcome monitoring surveys.

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

319. In 2020, 38 percent of women under SO2 were fully participating decision making entities (committees, boards, teams, etc.) for food assistance, exceeding the target of over 35.5% set for the year. In 2021, the same figure of 38 percentage of women have participated in committees so there is still some way to go before the target of 50 percent participation of women is met.

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity.

320. The following table provides a breakdown of participants in WFP activities by sex.

Table 18 Type of transfer received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity, 2021.

Type of activity	Male	Female
In-kind	149,794	154,868
Cash Based Transfer	64,142	64,142
R4	31,000	37,000

Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

321. 100 percent of those activities that required an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (medium and high-risk engineering activities) and 31 percent (22 out of 72) high-impact projects were screened. This meets the same level of screening seen in 2019 and 2020.

Annex 16. Household survey: outcome indicators, table of results

Table 19 Estimated indicators (with 95% confidence interval) in the 2020 and 2021 surveys

No.	Indicators	Category	Total																	
			Total						Male						Female					
			2020			2021			2020			2021			2020			2021		
			Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL
1	Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone	Acceptable	72.8%	70.6%	75.1%	75.3%	73.1%	77.5%	71.9%	69.3%	74.5%	76.7%	74.2%	79.2%	75.3%	70.9%	79.7%	71.3%	66.7%	75.9%
		Borderline	19.1%	17.1%	21.1%	20.3%	18.3%	22.4%	20.0%	17.7%	22.3%	19.0%	16.7%	21.3%	16.4%	12.6%	20.2%	24.1%	19.7%	28.5%
		Poor	8.2%	6.8%	9.6%	4.4%	3.4%	5.5%	8.1%	6.5%	9.7%	4.3%	3.1%	5.5%	8.3%	5.5%	11.1%	4.6%	2.5%	6.8%
2	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Protein rich food	0 days	6.5%	5.3%	7.8%	3.4%	2.5%	4.3%	6.5%	5.1%	7.9%	3.4%	2.3%	4.5%	6.6%	4.1%	9.1%	3.4%	1.5%	5.3%
		1-6 days	35.1%	32.7%	37.5%	33.6%	31.2%	36.0%	35.6%	32.8%	38.4%	32.2%	29.5%	34.9%	33.8%	29.0%	38.6%	37.9%	32.9%	42.9%
		7 days	58.4%	55.9%	60.9%	62.9%	60.4%	65.4%	57.9%	55.0%	60.8%	64.3%	61.5%	67.1%	59.6%	54.6%	64.6%	58.6%	53.6%	63.7%
3	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Vitamin A rich food	0 days	16.3%	14.4%	18.2%	17.8%	15.9%	19.8%	17.6%	15.4%	19.8%	17.3%	15.1%	19.5%	12.8%	9.4%	16.2%	19.5%	15.4%	23.6%
		1-6 days	29.7%	27.4%	32.0%	30.3%	28.0%	32.6%	29.4%	26.8%	32.0%	32.2%	29.5%	34.9%	30.4%	25.7%	35.1%	24.6%	20.2%	29.0%
		7 days	54.0%	51.5%	56.5%	51.8%	49.3%	54.4%	53.0%	50.1%	55.9%	50.5%	47.6%	53.4%	56.8%	51.7%	61.9%	55.9%	50.8%	61.0%
4	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Iron rich food	0 days	53.3%	50.8%	55.8%	59.5%	57.0%	62.0%	51.8%	48.9%	54.7%	58.7%	55.8%	61.6%	57.5%	52.5%	62.6%	62.1%	57.1%	67.1%
		1-6 days	43.9%	41.4%	46.4%	37.4%	34.9%	39.9%	45.8%	42.9%	48.7%	38.5%	35.7%	41.3%	38.6%	33.6%	43.6%	34.1%	29.2%	39.0%
		7 days	2.8%	2.0%	3.6%	3.0%	2.1%	3.9%	2.4%	1.5%	3.3%	2.8%	1.8%	3.8%	3.9%	1.9%	5.9%	3.8%	1.8%	5.8%
5	Mean Self-Evaluated Resiliency Score for households	0.609	0.600	0.610	0.561	0.550	0.570	0.616	0.610	0.620	0.569	0.560	0.580	0.588	0.580	0.600	0.533	0.520	0.550	
6	Mean Coping Strategy Index – Consumption (CSI-C)	14.8	14.3	15.3	17.0	16.5	17.5	14.5	13.9	15.1	16.8	16.2	17.4	15.7	14.6	16.8	17.5	16.4	18.6	
7	Proportion of Coping Strategy Index – Livelihood (CSI-L)	Not adopting	3.3%	2.4%	4.2%	1.8%	1.1%	2.5%	2.9%	1.9%	3.9%	1.8%	1.0%	2.6%	4.6%	2.5%	6.7%	1.8%	0.4%	3.2%
		Stress	48.2%	45.7%	50.7%	26.6%	24.4%	28.9%	47.6%	44.7%	50.5%	23.3%	20.8%	25.8%	50.0%	44.9%	55.1%	36.4%	31.5%	41.3%
		Crisis	21.4%	19.3%	23.5%	24.1%	21.9%	26.3%	23.2%	20.8%	25.6%	25.5%	23.0%	28.0%	16.1%	12.4%	19.9%	19.8%	15.7%	23.9%
		Emergencies	27.1%	24.9%	29.4%	47.6%	45.1%	50.2%	26.3%	23.8%	28.9%	49.4%	46.5%	52.3%	29.4%	24.8%	34.1%	41.9%	36.8%	47.0%
8	Proportion of households directly affected by the inability to access the WFP	10.2%	8.7%	11.7%	9.7%	8.2%	11.2%													
9	Mean number of household members directly affected by the inability to access the WFP assistance	6.0	5.8	6.2	2.0	1.9	2.1													
10	Proportion of households reporting that WFP and/or partners already taken measures to resolve the problem of inability to access assistance	34.1%	31.7%	36.5%	15.7%	13.9%	17.6%													
11	Proportion of households by decision	Man	10.6%	9.0%	12.2%	11.7%	10.1%	13.3%												
		Woman	49.7%	47.2%	52.2%	35.4%	33.0%	37.8%												

No.	Indicators	Category	Total																	
			Total						Male						Female					
			2020			2021			2020			2021			2020			2021		
			Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL
	on what to do with the WFP support on food	Joint	39.7%	37.2%	42.2%	52.9%	50.4%	55.4%												
12	Proportion of households by decision on what to do with the WFP support on cash/voucher	Man	14.7%	12.9%	16.5%	12.0%	10.3%	13.7%												
		Woman	35.4%	33.0%	37.8%	54.4%	51.9%	56.9%												
		Joint	49.9%	47.4%	52.4%	33.6%	31.2%	36.0%												
13	Proportion of households' decision on other household resources or important household issues	Man	42.1%	39.6%	44.6%	47.9%	45.4%	50.5%												
		Woman	22.2%	20.1%	24.3%	20.4%	18.4%	22.5%												
		Joint	35.8%	33.4%	38.2%	31.7%	29.3%	34.1%												

Table 20 LHZ1: Estimated indicators (with 95% confidence interval) in the 2020 and 2021 surveys

No.	Indicators	Category	LHZ 1																	
			Total						Male						Female					
			2020			2021			2020			2021			2020			2021		
			Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL
1	Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone	Acceptable	64.2%	60.0%	63.4%	57.2%	52.8%	61.6%	62.0%	56.4%	67.6%	58.4%	53.4%	63.4%	72.6%	66.7%	78.5%	51.6%	42.4%	60.9%
		Borderline	28.8%	24.8%	32.8%	34.4%	30.2%	38.7%	30.1%	24.8%	35.4%	34.4%	29.6%	39.2%	23.6%	18.0%	29.2%	34.6%	25.8%	43.4%
		Poor	7.0%	4.8%	9.2%	8.4%	5.9%	10.9%	7.9%	4.8%	11.0%	7.2%	4.6%	9.8%	3.8%	1.3%	6.3%	13.8%	7.4%	20.2%
2	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Protein rich food	0 days	3.2%	1.7%	4.7%	6.0%	3.9%	8.1%	3.4%	1.3%	5.5%	5.3%	3.0%	7.6%	2.5%	0.4%	4.6%	9.3%	3.9%	14.7%
		1-6 days	48.4%	44.0%	52.8%	45.6%	41.2%	50.1%	49.5%	43.7%	55.3%	44.1%	39.1%	49.1%	44.0%	37.4%	50.6%	52.5%	43.3%	61.8%
		7 days	48.4%	44.0%	52.8%	48.4%	43.9%	52.9%	47.1%	41.3%	52.9%	50.7%	45.7%	55.8%	53.5%	46.9%	60.1%	38.2%	29.2%	47.2%
3	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Vitamin A rich food	0 days	15.6%	12.4%	18.8%	29.9%	25.8%	34.0%	17.2%	12.7%	21.5%	29.9%	25.3%	34.5%	9.3%	5.4%	13.2%	29.5%	21.1%	37.9%
		1-6 days	45.6%	41.3%	50.0%	36.7%	32.4%	41.0%	43.7%	38.0%	49.4%	37.5%	32.6%	42.4%	53.0%	46.4%	59.6%	32.9%	24.2%	41.6%
		7 days	38.8%	34.5%	43.1%	33.5%	29.3%	37.7%	39.1%	33.5%	44.8%	32.5%	27.8%	37.2%	37.6%	31.2%	44.0%	37.6%	28.6%	46.6%
4	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Iron rich food	0 days	52.0%	47.6%	56.4%	59.7%	55.3%	64.1%	52.3%	46.5%	58.1%	58.0%	53.0%	63.0%	50.6%	44.0%	57.2%	67.5%	58.8%	76.2%
		1-6 days	46.8%	42.4%	51.2%	38.7%	34.4%	43.1%	46.2%	40.4%	52.0%	40.6%	35.6%	45.6%	49.4%	42.8%	56.0%	30.5%	22.0%	39.0%
		7 days	1.2%	0.3%	2.2%	1.5%	0.4%	2.6%	1.5%	0.1%	2.9%	1.4%	0.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	4.6%
5	Mean Self-Evaluated Resiliency Score for households	0.644	0.644	0.645	0.584	0.570	0.590	0.650	0.649	0.650	0.590	0.580	0.600	0.625	0.623	0.626	0.559	0.530	0.590	
6	Mean Coping Strategy Index – Consumption (CSI-C)	17.4	17.3	17.5	16.6	15.9	17.3	17.6	17.5	17.7	16.6	15.8	17.4	16.8	16.7	17.0	16.4	14.9	17.9	
7	Proportion of Coping Strategy Index – Livelihood (CSI-L)	Not adopting	2.4%	1.1%	3.7%	3.2%	1.6%	4.8%	2.8%	0.9%	4.7%	2.9%	1.2%	4.6%	1.2%	0.0%	2.7%	4.8%	0.8%	8.8%
		Stress	42.8%	38.5%	47.1%	17.7%	14.3%	21.1%	39.5%	33.8%	45.2%	15.5%	11.8%	19.2%	55.3%	48.7%	61.9%	27.3%	19.1%	35.6%
		Crisis	15.3%	12.2%	18.5%	12.9%	9.9%	15.9%	17.1%	12.7%	21.5%	12.1%	8.8%	15.4%	8.7%	5.0%	12.4%	16.6%	9.7%	23.5%
		Emergencies	39.4%	35.1%	43.7%	66.1%	61.9%	70.3%	40.6%	34.9%	46.3%	69.5%	64.9%	74.2%	34.8%	28.5%	41.1%	51.2%	42.0%	60.5%
8	Proportion of households directly affected by the inability to access the WFP	8.6%	6.2%	11.1%	3.7%	2.0%	5.4%													

No.	Indicators	Category	LHZ 1																	
			Total						Male						Female					
			2020			2021			2020			2021			2020			2021		
			Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL
9	Mean number of household members directly affected by the inability to access the WFP assistance		5.3	5.2	5.4	1.2	1.1	1.3												
10	Proportion of households reporting that WFP and/or partners already taken measures to resolve the problem of inability to access assistance		29.0%	25.0%	33.0%	14.2%	11.1%	17.3%												
11	Proportion of households by decision on what to do with the WFP support on food	Man	10.4%	7.7%	13.1%	19.4%	15.9%	22.9%												
		Woman	59.7%	55.4%	64.0%	32.3%	28.1%	36.5%												
		Joint	29.9%	25.9%	33.9%	48.3%	43.8%	52.8%												
12	Proportion of households by decision on what to do with the WFP support on cash/voucher	Man	15.7%	12.5%	18.9%	7.0%	4.7%	9.3%												
		Woman	40.4%	36.1%	44.7%	72.3%	68.3%	76.3%												
		Joint	43.9%	39.6%	48.2%	20.7%	17.1%	24.3%												
13	Proportion of households' decision on other household resources or important household issues	Man	45.7%	41.4%	50.1%	52.1%	47.6%	56.6%												
		Woman	21.9%	18.3%	25.5%	21.8%	18.1%	25.5%												
		Joint	32.4%	28.3%	36.5%	26.1%	22.2%	30.0%												

Table 21 LGZ2: Estimated indicators (with 95% confidence interval) in the 2020 and 2021 surveys

No.	Indicators	Category	LHZ 2																	
			Total						Male						Female					
			2020			2021			2020			2021			2020			2021		
			Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL
1	Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone	Acceptable	66.0%	61.8%	70.2%	76.6%	72.9%	80.3%	65.2%	59.5%	70.9%	80.8%	76.9%	84.7%	68.3%	62.2%	74.4%	62.4%	53.3%	71.5%
		Borderline	18.3%	14.9%	21.7%	19.4%	15.9%	22.9%	19.6%	14.9%	24.3%	15.2%	11.7%	18.7%	14.8%	10.2%	19.5%	33.8%	24.9%	42.7%
		Poor	15.7%	12.5%	18.9%	4.0%	2.3%	5.7%	15.2%	10.9%	19.5%	4.0%	2.1%	5.9%	16.9%	12.0%	21.8%	3.9%	0.3%	7.5%
2	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Protein rich food	0 days	12.7%	9.8%	15.6%	3.0%	1.5%	4.5%	13.1%	9.1%	17.1%	3.0%	1.3%	4.7%	11.6%	7.4%	15.8%	3.2%	0.0%	6.5%
		1-6 days	32.6%	28.5%	36.7%	34.4%	30.3%	38.6%	33.5%	27.9%	39.1%	32.0%	27.4%	36.6%	30.0%	24.0%	36.0%	42.6%	33.3%	51.9%
		7 days	54.7%	50.3%	59.1%	62.6%	58.4%	66.8%	53.4%	47.5%	59.3%	65.1%	60.4%	69.8%	58.4%	52.0%	64.9%	54.2%	44.8%	63.6%
3	Proportion of frequency of food consumption	0 days	31.4%	27.3%	35.5%	24.4%	20.7%	28.2%	33.5%	27.9%	39.1%	21.1%	17.1%	25.1%	25.8%	20.1%	31.5%	35.6%	26.6%	44.6%
		1-6 days	33.2%	29.1%	37.4%	40.7%	36.4%	45.0%	32.6%	27.0%	38.2%	42.3%	37.5%	47.2%	34.9%	28.7%	41.1%	35.0%	26.0%	44.0%
		7 days	35.4%	31.2%	39.6%	34.9%	30.7%	39.1%	33.9%	28.3%	39.5%	36.6%	31.9%	41.3%	39.3%	32.9%	45.7%	29.4%	20.8%	38.0%

No.	Indicators - Vitamin A rich food	Category	LHZ 2																	
			Total						Male						Female					
			2020			2021			2020			2021			2020			2021		
			Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL
4	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Iron rich food	0 days	64.8%	60.6%	69.0%	67.1%	63.0%	71.2%	64.4%	58.7%	70.1%	66.5%	61.9%	71.1%	65.9%	59.7%	72.1%	69.2%	60.5%	77.9%
		1-6 days	31.7%	27.6%	35.8%	32.3%	28.2%	36.4%	32.2%	26.7%	37.8%	32.8%	28.2%	37.4%	30.4%	24.4%	36.4%	30.8%	22.1%	39.5%
		7 days	3.5%	1.9%	5.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	3.5%	1.3%	5.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%	3.7%	1.2%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Mean Self-Evaluated Resiliency Score for households	0.572	0.571	0.573	0.525	0.520	0.530	0.574	0.573	0.575	0.531	0.520	0.540	0.564	0.562	0.566	0.504	0.490	0.520	
6	Mean Coping Strategy Index – Consumption (CSI-C)	15.7	15.6	15.8	17.3	16.4	18.2	15.4	15.3	15.5	17.7	16.6	18.8	16.7	16.6	16.8	15.8	13.9	17.7	
7	Proportion of Coping Strategy Index – Livelihood (CSI-L)	Not adopting	2.4%	1.1%	3.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	2.3%	0.5%	4.1%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	2.7%	0.6%	4.8%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%
		Stress	48.3%	43.9%	52.7%	24.1%	20.4%	27.8%	49.3%	43.4%	55.2%	15.5%	12.0%	19.1%	45.5%	39.0%	52.0%	53.4%	44.0%	62.8%
		Crisis	24.5%	20.7%	28.3%	36.0%	31.8%	40.2%	25.0%	19.9%	30.2%	41.6%	36.8%	46.4%	23.0%	17.5%	28.5%	17.0%	9.9%	24.1%
		Emergencies	24.8%	21.0%	28.6%	39.1%	34.8%	43.4%	23.4%	18.4%	28.4%	42.2%	37.4%	47.1%	28.8%	22.9%	34.7%	28.8%	20.3%	37.3%
8	Proportion of households directly affected by the inability to access the WFP	13.7%	10.7%	16.7%	10.1%	7.5%	12.7%													
9	Mean number of household members directly affected by the inability to access the WFP assistance	5.3	5.2	5.4	2.1	1.9	2.3													
10	Proportion of households reporting that WFP and/or partners already taken measures to resolve the problem of inability to access assistance	22.0%	18.4%	25.7%	14.6%	11.5%	17.7%													
11	Proportion of households by decision on what to do with the WFP support on food	Man	15.2%	12.0%	18.4%	8.3%	5.9%	10.7%												
		Woman	46.3%	41.9%	50.7%	61.3%	57.0%	65.6%												
		Joint	38.6%	34.3%	42.9%	30.4%	26.4%	34.4%												
12	Proportion of households by decision on what to do with the WFP support on cash/voucher	Man	16.9%	13.6%	20.2%	15.4%	12.3%	18.6%												
		Woman	36.0%	31.8%	40.2%	42.3%	38.0%	46.6%												
		Joint	47.0%	42.6%	51.4%	42.3%	38.0%	46.6%												

No.	Indicators	Category	LHZ 2																		
			Total						Male						Female						
			2020			2021			2020			2021			2020			2021			
			Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	
13	Proportion of households' decision on other household resources or important household issues	Man	34.2%	30.0%	38.4%	56.4%	52.1%	60.7%													
		Woman	20.7%	17.1%	24.3%	16.4%	13.2%	19.6%													
		Joint	45.0%	40.6%	49.4%	27.1%	23.2%	31.0%													

Table 22 LGZ3: Estimated indicators (with 95% confidence interval) in the 2020 and 2021 surveys

No.	Indicators	Category	LHZ 3																	
			Total						Male						Female					
			2020			2021			2020			2021			2020			2021		
			Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL
1	Proportion of Food Consumption Score categories by livelihood zone	Acceptable	88.0%	85.3%	90.7%	88.8%	86.1%	91.5%	89.5%	85.7%	93.3%	89.1%	86.1%	92.2%	84.1%	79.9%	88.3%	88.0%	82.8%	93.2%
		Borderline	11.0%	8.4%	13.6%	9.6%	7.1%	12.1%	10.0%	6.3%	13.7%	8.9%	6.1%	11.7%	13.3%	9.4%	17.2%	11.2%	6.2%	16.2%
		Poor	1.0%	0.2%	1.8%	1.6%	0.5%	2.7%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	0.6%	3.4%	2.5%	0.7%	4.3%	0.9%	0.0%	2.4%
2	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Protein rich food	0 days	2.8%	1.4%	4.2%	1.9%	0.7%	3.1%	2.4%	0.5%	4.3%	2.3%	0.8%	3.8%	4.0%	1.7%	6.3%	0.9%	0.0%	2.4%
		1-6 days	25.7%	22.0%	29.4%	22.9%	19.3%	26.5%	23.6%	18.4%	28.8%	21.0%	17.0%	25.0%	31.0%	25.6%	36.4%	27.1%	20.0%	34.2%
		7 days	71.4%	67.6%	75.2%	75.2%	71.5%	78.9%	74.0%	68.6%	79.4%	76.7%	72.6%	80.8%	65.0%	59.5%	70.5%	72.0%	64.9%	79.2%
3	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Vitamin A rich food	0 days	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.2%	3.1%	1.5%	0.0%	3.4%
		1-6 days	11.1%	8.5%	13.8%	13.4%	10.5%	16.3%	11.2%	7.3%	15.1%	14.0%	10.6%	17.4%	10.8%	7.2%	14.4%	12.1%	6.9%	17.3%
		7 days	88.2%	85.5%	90.9%	86.2%	83.3%	89.1%	88.5%	84.6%	92.4%	86.0%	82.6%	89.4%	87.5%	83.7%	91.3%	86.4%	80.9%	91.9%
4	Proportion of frequency of food consumption - Iron rich food	0 days	42.0%	37.8%	46.2%	50.7%	46.5%	54.9%	37.3%	31.3%	43.3%	49.3%	44.4%	54.2%	53.5%	47.7%	59.3%	53.7%	45.8%	61.6%
		1-6 days	54.5%	50.3%	58.7%	42.2%	38.0%	46.4%	60.5%	54.5%	66.5%	43.8%	39.0%	48.7%	39.9%	34.2%	45.6%	38.6%	30.9%	46.4%
		7 days	3.5%	2.0%	5.1%	7.1%	4.9%	9.3%	2.2%	0.4%	4.0%	6.9%	4.4%	9.4%	6.6%	3.7%	9.5%	7.7%	3.5%	11.9%
5	Mean Self-Evaluated Resiliency Score for households	0.618	0.617	0.619	0.582	0.570	0.590	0.629	0.628	0.630	0.599	0.530	0.560	0.589	0.588	0.591	0.545	0.520	0.570	
6	Mean Coping Strategy Index – Consumption (CSI-C)	11.4	11.3	11.5	16.9	16.0	17.9	10.4	10.3	10.5	15.7	14.7	16.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	19.4	17.6	21.2	
7	Proportion of Coping Strategy Index – Livelihood (CSI-L)	Not adopting	5.1%	3.2%	7.0%	1.8%	0.7%	2.9%	3.6%	1.3%	5.9%	2.0%	0.6%	3.4%	8.7%	5.4%	12.0%	1.2%	0.0%	2.9%
		Stress	53.1%	48.9%	57.3%	36.6%	32.5%	40.7%	53.9%	47.8%	60.1%	41.1%	36.3%	45.9%	51.2%	45.4%	57.0%	26.7%	19.7%	33.7%
		Crisis	23.6%	20.0%	27.2%	19.5%	16.1%	22.9%	27.5%	22.0%	33.0%	17.6%	13.9%	21.3%	13.8%	9.8%	17.8%	23.7%	16.9%	30.5%
		Emergencies	18.2%	14.9%	21.5%	42.1%	37.9%	46.3%	15.0%	10.6%	19.4%	39.3%	34.5%	44.1%	26.3%	21.2%	31.4%	48.3%	40.3%	56.3%
8	Proportion of households directly affected by the inability to access the WFP	7.9%	5.6%	10.2%	14.2%	11.2%	17.2%													

No.	Indicators	Category	LHZ 3																	
			Total						Male						Female					
			2020			2021			2020			2021			2020			2021		
			Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL	Est.	LCL	UCL
9	Mean number of household members directly affected by the inability to access the WFP assistance		6.1	6.0	6.2	1.0	1.0	1.0												
10	Proportion of households reporting that WFP and/or partners already taken measures to resolve the problem of inability to access assistance		62.1%	58.0%	66.2%	16.9%	13.7%	20.1%												
11	Proportion of households by decision on what to do with the WFP support on food	Man	15.2%	12.2%	18.2%	10.9%	8.3%	13.5%												
		Woman	46.3%	42.1%	50.5%	29.9%	26.0%	33.8%												
		Joint	38.6%	34.5%	42.7%	59.1%	54.9%	63.3%												
12	Proportion of households by decision on what to do with the WFP support on cash/voucher	Man	11.2%	8.5%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%												
		Woman	30.2%	26.3%	34.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%												
		Joint	58.6%	54.4%	62.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%												
13	Proportion of households' decision on other household resources or important household issues	Man	47.3%	43.1%	51.5%	34.6%	30.6%	38.6%												
		Woman	23.9%	20.3%	27.5%	23.8%	20.2%	27.4%												
		Joint	28.8%	25.0%	32.6%	41.6%	37.4%	45.8%												

Annex 17. Enabling environment for gender

Overview of gender priorities under the WFP Kenya CSP

322. The WFP Kenya CSP refers to a gender-transformative approach to food security and nutrition programmes, which commits WFP to a set of actions that advance gender equality through leadership, accountability requirements, programme design, partnerships and working conditions. Support to do this is being provided by a technical support team in the Country Office.

323. WFP Kenya has not had an up-to-date strategic document to guide the country office's approach to gender during CSP. The Kenya Gender Action Plan (GAP) of WFP (WFP, 2017aWFP, 2019c) sets out the activities to operationalize the corporate WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020). It provides a roadmap to support the Country Office's effort to implement the gender equality and women empowerment policy commitments of WFP. However, the GAP was developed before the CSP and gender focal points in the Country Office are in the process of reviewing the GAP, which will be aligned to the corporate gender policy that is under development. The objectives of the GAP, which, although predating the CSP, continue to guide CSP implementation, are to:

- Improve depth and quality of gender analysis and reporting related to areas of WFP intervention, to better adapt food assistance to the needs and capacities of women, men, girls and boys
- Strengthen engagement with affected populations and support government capacities to incorporate a gender perspective and promote equal participation in food and nutrition security programmes
- Increase women's and girl's decision making for the benefit of food and nutrition security
- Mainstream gender considerations and protection considerations (in particular focusing on people living with disabilities) into existing modalities and innovations.

324. The gender team's strategic approach to gender (WFP, 2019e) outlines the support the team provides the Country Office in facilitating sex, age and disability disaggregation of all person-related data; developing the data collection tools; the embedding of gender analysis in all assessment, research, technical assistance, knowledge, information management and related work; the mainstreaming of gender across programme, policy and capacity-strengthening initiatives; and the engagement of women, men, girls and boys within and outside the organisation in a manner that is empowering, fosters equality of outcome and advances gender equality and women's empowerment.

Gender analysis and learning under SO2

325. Prioritisation of gender analyses and the disaggregation of data by sex by the Kenya CO and SO2 team is evident. A number of important studies, analyses and assessments have been conducted and planned to support the development of a gender-transformative approach in SO2 activities as summarised in the Table 23 below. The design of SO2 was also informed by an evaluation of WFP's asset creation programme, which showed that 70 percent of asset creation participants are women and their social and economic empowerment has significantly progressed but recommended that greater engagement of men and youth would improve gender equality (Mokoro, 2016). Activities in each county were also informed by an intensive capacity mapping exercise (WFP, 2019d) with the county government to identify key food security and nutrition issues to be addressed together with WFP⁷³, which included community gender analysis that resulted in concrete recommendations on strategic engagement areas with the county government.

326. There is also evidence that WFP are learning from analysis undertaken to inform SO2 programming. For example, under the R4 initiative currently 85 percent of farmers insured are women, because, under the previous asset creation programme 2009-2015, women were primary receivers of transfers.⁷⁴ As a result of the 2016 evaluation (Mokoro, 2016) of this programme recommending that there is greater engagement of men and youth, and a rapid assessment for gender under the R4 programme, WFP are looking to integrate a gender transformative methodology to work on changing power relations through gender dialogues in the groups. County staff are being trained in the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology, which is a community-led empowerment methodology based on underlying principles of social and gender justice, inclusion and mutual respect. Under the youth in agribusiness programme, a rapid assessment also allowed WFP to identify that gaps are preventing young women from engaging in the programme. This has led to WFP working with county governments to ensure young women are engaged.

327. However, respondents felt that more could be done to reflect on analysis and use this to inform programming across all aspects of SO2 and that WFP could be more strategic in how it uses evidence to ensure that there is joint reflection and planning with all stakeholders on the back of analyses. It was noted that a recent FtMA gender analysis provided evidence on understanding how women are involved in large-scale production and linkages to market, and how these activities can

⁷³ This activity falls under Strategic Outcome 3 of the CSP.

⁷⁴ Source: WFP informant.

be tailored to overcome some of the gendered challenges faced, which could provide important lessons for SO2 programming.

328. In addition, although lots of gender analysis is taking place it is not systematically applied to all counties and all areas of SO2 programming. This is largely due to limitations in budget. For example, funding has recently been access to carry out a gender analysis of the pasture and OFSP value chains but this is specifically only going to cover Marsabit County.

Table 23 Summary of gender analysis conducted or planned by WFP Kenya to inform SO2

Gender analysis	Summary
Gender analysis of Pasture and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato value chains, Marsabit (September –December 2021) (WFP, 2021d)	TOR for this analysis states that it will: Assess the impact/potential of the two WFP-supported local value chain interventions in Marsabit county in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and identify the lessons learnt, existing gaps and feasible recommendations that WFP and its partners can apply for more gender transformative and sustainable nutrition sensitive results; Review and identify context-specific information gaps on the existing gender analysis in food systems, rural development and food security reports; Collect the necessary additional data through a participatory gender analysis, to fill in the identified information gaps; Develop a comprehensive gender analysis report clearly highlighting the identified gender dynamics, gender disparities and opportunities in the selected local values chains.
County Community Gender Analysis Reports: Results of a 14 County Capacity Needs Mapping Exercise (WFP, 2019c)	A County Capacity Needs Mapping (CNM) exercise included a self-assessment of performance on gender mainstreaming. The results showed that on average gender mainstreaming has not been adequately addressed to date in County Governments and remains very much a work in progress. For each county detailed report identifies particular areas of need, but recommendations included the need to strengthen county gender policy and legislative frameworks and to enhance the capacity of county staff and community leaders to implement gender mainstreaming and adopt gender transformative approaches. The County CNM exercise also included a report summarising the results of community gender analysis exercise that was conducted from September – December 2018 in 10 ASAL counties. It aimed to provide a lens to explore and assess the differences between roles that women and men play, the varying levels of power they hold, their differing needs, challenges and opportunities and the impact of these differences on their lives and to provide general county recommendation that can help in decision making and implementation of programmes that promote gender equity in resilience, emergency preparedness and response and social protection in the counties.
Gender Assessment of the Youth Agribusiness Empowerment Project (October 2019) (WFP, 2019a)	An internal assessment to understand the constraints to youth women/girls in participation in the youth agribusiness empowerment project, which aims to motivate the youth in ASAL counties to participate in agriculture as a commercial venture. The assessment made important findings on limitations to participation of young women, including restrictions in enrolment imposed by spouses; challenges in attending activities due to distance/locations of project points; differing value chain preferences to those of men; limited access to land and other production resources and assets; and limited institutional support through county government policy and extension services to ensure gender mainstreaming.
Rapid gender and financial inclusion assessment of Kitui and Makeni counties (January 2021) (WFP, 2020m)	Assessment to understand how R4 programme (providing crop protection to vulnerable households through micro-insurance) in Kenya is promoting women's empowerment through economic inclusion and protection against risks, and also minimizing unintended negative effects on gender dynamics at household and community levels. Women represent 85 percent of programme participants in Kitui county and the exercise revealed that R4 is seen as a 'women's programme' and that men have little engagement in the main activities, despite asset ownership and decision making in the household being unequal. Therefore, the assessment showed that the programme was having a limited impact on women's empowerment.
Business case and models for cowpea value chain in Turkana County, Final Report (WFP, 2020n)	Gender analysis integrated into an analysis of Turkana County's cowpea production, marketing and consumption, including trends and challenges encountered. It further identifies business opportunities and recommends suitable and financially viable business models for input supply, mechanisation services, aggregation and value addition.
Gender Impact Assessment of FtMA, Kenya (February 2021) (Mercy Corps Agrifin, 2021)	Analysis looking to understand the impact of FtMA on livelihoods of women farmers and women Farmer Service Centre (FSC) leads, particularly looking at the impact of digital services on women smallholder farmers to identify factors affecting adoption and usage of the services. The study found important findings on the benefits and challenges faced by women in accessing both digital and non-digital FtMA products. Challenges faced included limits to women's attendance to trainings due to household responsibilities; time and mobility constraints limiting women's ability to take produce to aggregation; digital literacy barriers to more advanced digital platforms; and preference to men from digital loan providers due to the current credit scoring model. The study is able to provide recommendations for the programme to address some of these challenges.

Table adapted from analysis found in Mokoro, 2021

WFP institutional arrangements and capacity

329. Progress on gender under SO2 is affected by a lack of budget allocations by WFP for gender-specific activities. Although the Gender Action Plan specifies that 15 percent of Country Office budgets should be set aside for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment activities, WFP corporately have not yet supported the Country Office with a system to make this possible (WFP, 2017a). Therefore, the Country Office is not yet able to use specific budget lines for gender. This means

that it is not possible to assess if resources are sufficiently allocated to gender, and also that because specific budgets are not allocated to gender, the necessary range of activities needed for gender are not always prioritized and put in place. This is a finding that has also come out of the Gender Transformation programme review (WFP, 2019b) and the MTR of the Kenya CSP (Mokoro, 2021).

330. It was noted by interviewees that there is a need for WFP to dedicate specific effort to ensure resources for specific gender activities, including through advocacy to donors and ensuring gender-specific activities are put forward in funding proposals, but also by creating evidence on the needs and gaps in ensuring WFP's activities are gender transformative. All resource mobilisation proposals are now meant to have specific outputs on gender.

331. There are, however, examples of specific budget being allocated to make progress on gender. For example, in rolling out the GALs methodology under R4, and the recent allocation of budget to conduct a gender analysis of pasture and OSP value chains in Marsabit.

332. Despite important senior leadership on gender from within WFP Kenya, progress has also been affected by WFP's own technical capacities for gender-transformative programming. The Kenya CO has a gender and protection team of two officers who support the different units and field offices with training and technical support to ensure that gender is sufficiently mainstreamed. With only two dedicated officers in the CO, it was noted by the evaluation that the team is over-stretched to provide support comprehensively across all outcome areas and field offices. There is also an active Gender Results Network, which includes trained field office staff on gender. However, as gender is only 10 percent of the terms of references of these officers, it was reported by interviewees that it was not possible for them to dedicate the time required to gender, although important time is spent ensuring that WFP participate in gender coordination groups at county level and to work with county governments to understand gaps and needs.

Partnerships

333. The evaluation has found that through the partnership between WFP and County Governments there has been an important effort to ensure the involvement of women in most SO2 activities. However, in order to ensure that CSFSS implementation is gender-transformative, there is still progress to be made by WFP and County Governments.

334. Interviews with County Government staff as part of the MTE have shown that, with respect to gender mainstreaming, the focus from county governments is in ensuring that women are targeted and included in activities. However, there is limited understanding or attention given to gender transformative aspects of the activities amongst County Government staff and this links to insufficient capacity to conduct research, analysis and learning.

335. There has been an emphasis on GEEW in CSFSS preparation. However, adequate attention to gender in annual workplans has been weak (see Annex 20 below)

336. Building effective co-ordination structures that include county gender departments remains a significant challenge. Interviews at the county level found that the involvement of gender departments in the design and implementation of CSFSS activities has been weak. There is little evidence in any county of involvement of gender departments in coordination groups. There were a few cases where departments have been involved for small, one-off activities, but not consistently since the design of the CSFSS through to implementation. A particular opportunity highlighted in this respect was that counties have expertise on gender, within the gender departments, and that this resource to date has not been used optimally. However, it was noted that resources allocated to gender by County Governments is limited, hindering the role that gender departments can play. It was also recognised that at the sub-county and ward level, it becomes increasingly challenging for all departments to sit together. At this level it is often only the departments of agriculture, livestock and fisheries, that sit together, and therefore coordination and implementation with respect to gender becomes increasingly challenging.

337. In addition, WFP informants recognise that preparation of county policies on gender (for example in Tana River) has fallen behind, due to lack of resources. This is the most important gap that remains in CG policy to support sustainable food systems. However, it is important to recognise the significant role that WFP is playing in supporting efforts to strengthen the gender policy framework at County Government level, including support to the Isiolo Gender and Enterprise Policy and the Marsabit County Gender Policy.

338. Interviews also confirmed that through other partnerships, WFP has ensured that there is attention to women in activities. For example, through the partnership with CIAT, through iron-rich bean interventions there is a focus in ensuring that women, men and youth can benefit from activities, with specific attention through participatory approaches in understanding the needs of different groups.

Annex 18. Review of Food Safety and Quality under SO2

FSQ programming process

339. Both the national and county governments have limited capacity to implement FSQ requirements. Therefore, the programme seeks to enhance the capacity of food producers and retailers to ensure quality; and also working with the national and county governments to enforce regulations. At national level, WFP works with the public health department of the MoH whereas at county level the organisation works with WFP field teams and public health officers (PHO), enforcing FSQ responsibilities in terms of food surveillance and training markets level actors, farmers, shops, traders, food beverages, and all people handling food along the value chain. Initially focused on ASAL counties, FSQ activities supported by WFP were extended to other counties of the country after approving a request for such extension introduced by the MoH FSQ team. Working with the health and agriculture departments at national and county levels.

Achievements

National level

340. In collaboration with the MoH, and the Kenyan Bureau of Standards, WFP developed a guideline on FSQ activities. The guideline was endorsed as a national document, and it was disseminated across the counties.

341. WFP also partnered with the research institute of the University of Nairobi and came up with a curriculum for training and qualification of the PHO to be able to undertake rapid testing in the counties.

342. WFP supported the government to sensitise public health officers and other actors (including the consumers) on FSQ requirements across the value chain.

County level

343. WFP supported the development of the food safety strategic plan in the county of Marsabit and is replicating the experience in other ASAL counties.

344. Under the support of WFP, FSQ activities are being considered in the county annual workplans.

345. WFP field teams and county officers (PHO and Agricultural officers) have been trained on FSQ requirements and standards. Training was mainly provided virtually.

346. Small laboratories/minilabs have been established in the counties, with equipment and reagents for performing rapid testing.

347. A WhatsApp platform has been established where PHO exchange and discuss about issues on FSQ.

348. In terms of capacity strengthening, the approach across counties has been same.

349. County officers are collecting sample foods from markets, farms, schools, WFP warehouses for testing, especially for aflatoxin. They have the mandate to recall infested products from the market.

350. County leaders have been sensitised on FSQ standards and their application in schools, farms, markets.

351. Samples of foods were collected from schools, markets, farms and farmer service centres for technical analysis.

352. Sensitization on food safety is provided in the schools.

353. WFP is currently working on linking MoH field officers to the farmers to ensure food harvested and sold in the markets is of good quality.

'Previously, PHOs were not equipped to test food and didn't have info to test food...and now food safety and quality guidelines are being used. PHOs initially didn't know about aflatoxin (serious issue in Kenya) or did not have capacity to test for it. WFP provided testing labs in the counties, which has made it possible to do the test on sites, as previously samples had to go to Nairobi'. [Programme Officer, Nairobi].

'So far we have not had any problem in terms of food poisoning or spoilage because our officers are on the ground...if there were cases, we would have said that we have failed in our mandate'. [Programme Officer, Samburu County].

'We have realized a good progress. For example, around April we had a very big consignment for the schools in the county; when it was tested by our officers it was discovered that the moisture content was very high, 21% while the maximum permissible level is 13.5%...our officers advised the head

teacher supervising the consignment to dry it...one or two bags. He dried it and we did the retesting until it reached the permissible level of 13.5%...so this was a very big success to us'. [Programme Officer, Tana River County].

354. The level of appropriation varies between counties. Some are very receptive while other are slow in taking up the activities. This depends on the motivation of county officers and leaders, as well as resources available at the county.

355. There is tendency of WFP wanting to work mainly with counties that are very receptive. It is necessary to look at how those counties that have slower to implement can be pushed to move as well.

Challenges experienced

Limited funding and transportation mean at county level

356. Several counties are willing to run minilabs, but only if WFP can continue funding. Ability of counties to pull funds to ensure food quality and safety is challenging. Procurement of reagents and consumables is suffering from insufficient funding. The project may collapse when WFP will withdraw.

357. Forecast is more of curative than preventive in the country. There is a need to sensitize the policy makers at the country level to include food safety activities into their integrated plans.

358. Either the transport is not there or if it is there, fuel is usually an issue or the distances to travel to collect the samples in the schools, markets, farms, for testing.

'WFP is doing a very big job and we really appreciate their support because if they were no there - I'm not trying to accuse our county department - but if WFP was not there, maybe up to now we would have been still in the initial stages; so WFP has done a good job and is doing well; we would want them not to stop supporting us while we are still organizing ourselves as a department to ensure sustainability of these activities' [Programme Officer, Tana River county].

Staff

359. At national level, government personnel are not enough in terms of numbers: four officers at national level are not enough to cover the whole country. For WFP, there is only one food technologist at country office in Nairobi to cover all outcome areas (supply chain, nutrition, school feeding, capacity strengthening, etc.) and trying to support all counties at the same time.

360. At county level, there are not sufficient staff to cover all the geographic areas. Many of those trained have gone on retirement but were not replaced. And for those replaced, the new officers have not yet been trained, thus don't have the capacity of performing the tests.

Low internal efficiency

361. WFP activities are working in siloes. It is necessary to break the siloes and communicate more to improve efficiency. FSQ should be integrated into activities from start. e.g., post-harvest loss activities should have food safety component. It's sometimes an afterthought. *'There is no food and nutrition security without food safety'.*

'Every department should be tasked to reach its targets and could present to other departments its focus achievements. This will make us know we are driving the same outcome. There is monthly meeting done by country director, but the interaction/communication between sectors should be improved (month or quarterly). We need to include all sector and actors from the onset on an activity to get a good understanding on the interconnections of the different activities. [Programme Officer, Nairobi].

COVID-19

362. COVID-19 has caused the deviation of county resources. Priorities have been shifted to response to the pandemic. Many meetings have been cancelled because of restrictions on the number of people who should meet. Some regions were completely locked down and officers we were not able to travel. PHO officers received the trainings, but they now must cascade down the knowledge received.

'COVID-19 really affected programmes. We haven't been able to move around. A lot of work must be done in person for food safety. You want to demonstrate and show by doing.... It's hard to see photos by email compared to seeing in person. Counties governments like being there in person and being together. They don't like zoom meetings. Some locations are remote with poor internet connexion. When dealing with farmers, traders etc., it is difficult as they don't have access to internet. So, the switch to virtual meetings was very challenging. Country office have adjusted where they could, trying to bring people together to attend training sessions. [Programme Officer, Nairobi].

Political interference

363. Illustration: officers inspect some food and results show that it is not fit for human consumption. The product must be removed from the market. At times, it happens that this food belongs to one of the politicians, or an influential businessperson in the county. Because they may lose money because of the food withdrawal from the market, they would use their influence to maintain the product in the market for sell.

Availability of food safety standards

364. Access to food safety standards by officers, traders and consumers is not free of charge, as the Kenya bureau of standards is the custodian. To get the standard for each food item you must purchase the hard copy of the document. The county office has not yet made available the document. In most cases the officers depend on the guidance provided by national MoH officers.

Lack of monitoring system

365. Currently, there is limited data to show successes, where gaps are and what challenges counties are experiencing. No system is currently available for monitoring the effectiveness of activities implemented.

Security/insecurity

366. Difficult to travel in insecure areas to collect samples.

Conclusion

367. FSQ activities are very relevant to SO2 and are being implemented in more counties than planned. At the planning phase of the food system strategy, clear linkages/connectivity were not made between different SO2 activities and FSQ, which has affected efficiency. Although WFP has invested a lot of resources in FSQ across different counties, there is limited data to show the effectiveness of the experience. Main challenges are related to the ability of county governments to sustain the activities when WFP will withdraw.

Annex 19. Review of nutrition-sensitive programming under SO2

Nutrition-sensitive programming process

368. Nutrition-sensitive programming is very relevant within the SO2, considering the transition from the emergency operations of the programme in the country. It is now progressively integrated in the overall activities from planning to implementation. WFP initiated a process of engaging the communities and working with other organisations, in order to increase nutrition-sensitive seed access, crop production and value chains. The purpose being to increase community consumption and income, and ultimately their food security and nutrition security. In this regard, WFP signed MoU with two important organisations: (1) CIP for production of OFSP (OFSP) across the different county supported, and (2) CIAT for production of iron rich beans.

369. The process of initiating nutrition-sensitive activities in the counties followed WFP approach and guidelines, that is, first identifying communities' priorities regarding crops and animal production, considering the specificities of the county. Then the county government put these priorities in their annual work plans, and activities have been implemented according to where the beneficiaries are and to their needs. WFP supports the county staff and the extension workers so that they can move around and provide the technical support in the communities. CIP and CIAT provide planting materials, as well as supportive supervision to the county extension officers, advising county agronomists in their support to extension workers. CIAT has also developed a manual for training the trainers so that they can carry out in the community.

370. The targeting process involves all segments of the community including men, women, youth and the elderly, women with children suffering from malnutrition, and groups of breastfeeding mothers. Hardworking community members who have access to both water and land, demonstrated hard work and commitment to agricultural activities, agree to freely share some seeds with the other members of the community.

Achievements

National level

371. The national government collaborated during the preparation of the Agri-nutrition implementation strategy 2020-2025, a document that helped to support the counties in designing and implementing their nutrition-sensitive activities and integrating them in their annual work plans.

372. To illustrate the objective or effect that WFP is expecting to see in the community, WFP developed a Theory of Change (ToC) – started in 2020 and finalised in May 2021 - for nutrition-sensitive programming within the food system. This constitutes the dashboard for the implementation of different nutrition-sensitive activities across different counties. The later have integrated nutrition-sensitive activities into the County Integrated Development Plans, reflected through the production of crops, fisheries, livestock, improving the value chain of the food products and linking them with the markets. Most of the counties are picking up well the adoption of bio fortified crops.

373. In the national platforms, there is an important shift made by in the Ministry of Agriculture to support counties on agri-nutrition. Other partners are also more pro-active. For example, FAO has some initiatives to change the curriculum and build the capacity of some county officers. There is a significant progress in the understanding of aggregating nutrition-sensitive programming.

374. WFP is pushing to establish a long-term agreement with the Kenya School of Agriculture so that when there are new officers employed at the county level, they can be able to access the training that is standardized.

375. CIAT is looking where there is comparative advantage for growing beans. Where the communities do not grow beans but are interested to buy, they can buy it, or they can look for some means of irrigation that can help them to grow it (in high lands or remote areas).

376. In terms of monitoring, WFP has developed a tool to track nutrition-sensitive activity outputs (such as type of production, income, effects on the beneficiaries, etc.). Currently the tool is going through review.

County level

377. County Government staff in seven out of the nine counties have been trained on nutrition-sensitive programming. Technical training with the extension officers has been conducted as well.

378. Technical capacity cascaded down by professional extension officers and nutrition officers. This is done mainly through the community dialogue sessions and cooking demonstrations. Also rolling out the healthy baby toolkit to support the households in complimentary feeding.

379. Counties engaged in community conversations using local media, giving the information across the county, so that people are more aware of the concerted effort.

Community level

380. Lead farmers are trained and can transfer the information to other farmers, which facilitates adoption and scale up of the new crop production.

381. The capacity in growing and managing OFSP⁷⁵ and other crops has increased. Communities have planted the crops and continuing to spread the variety in many other parts of the counties.

382. A healthy baby toolkit messages around maternal and infant child feeding has been developed and used to improve the awareness of the population about nutritious foods, and thereby, stimulating the consumption of the foods produced. This toolkit consists of a bowl for age-appropriate feeding of children and a slotted spoon for thickness. 5,000 toolkits have been distributed as part of existing strategies for addressing maternal and child health. The team is looking for other diverse ways of engaging with communities so that there is important awareness that can influence the adoption.

383. In Isiolo County, the community submitted a proposal to the US Embassy and purchased a solar drier that is used to dry the OFSP, mill and package the processed OFSP. The proximity to milling equipment also saves time and money for the households. It moves farmers from depending on relief food to producing their own food for consumption and for sale; thus, promoting self-reliance and food adequacy.

384. In collaboration with World Vision, some nutrition content has been developed into the village savings and loans learning associations, so they are getting nutrition messaging, especially counselling on nutritious foods and their decisions on the income they get.

Gender and youth

385. The intervention targeted women, men and youths of both sexes in each county. WFP and county government teams used these opportunities of involving more women in the activities, particularly for the OSFP production. When designing training, a module on gender and gender dynamics in OSFP production has been introduced and being taught, despite cultural reticence. Currently, 46 percent of the decentralized vine multipliers (DVM) are women. CIAT also used participatory approach for evaluating bean needs of women separated from men, as well as from rich farmers versus marginalised ones.

386. Youths have been also actively involved through the value chain, especially in the agribusiness and marketing. Some projects have been designed in accord with their interest. These are usually existing youth groups trained and equipped for honey production, poultry production, beekeeping, and horticulture in Makueni, and beekeeping in Tana River. CIAT has also designed a tool for threshing beans in partnership with the private sector, which can be put on a motorbike and youths can drive the motorbike from farm to farm for threshing beans and earn some money. According to county officers interviewed, these projects provide them an opportunity of earning some income and keep them busy and engaged, as most of them are unemployed.

387. The matrix below illustrates the nutrition activities initiated in the counties⁷⁶. The initiatives went beyond the production of OFSP and iron beans for which MoU were signed at national level. Most of the nutrition-sensitive activities are implemented in the counties of Tana River (10 interventions), Isiolo (8 interventions) and Makueni (6 interventions). WFP is exploring the possibility of expanding the collaboration and including other crops.

Table 24 Nutrition activities initiated in the counties where detailed qualitative fieldwork took place

	Baringo	Isiolo	Makueni	Marsabit	Tana River	Wajir
OFSP ⁷⁷	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iron rich beans ⁷⁸		x		x	x	
Maize		x				
Sorghum						x
Vegetable, tomatoes and leafy vegetable	x		x			
Watermelon, papaws		x				x
Spinach, kales, cow peas					x	
Simsim						x

⁷⁵ Very specific product, climate smart (needs water but can survive drought better than many other crops). Has a short maturing cycle of 14 weeks allowing it to contribute to food availability; Also good as livestock food, although not yet exploited as such.

⁷⁶ Variable progress in the six counties because of different starting points.

⁷⁷ Have reached 3,000 households so far that are producing and consuming OFSP. Counties also differ in the kind of irrigation structures and other assets that they have which makes a difference.

⁷⁸ CIAT has dispatched some amount of seeds and the bean project is being implemented in Isiolo, Marsabit, and Tana River. Other counties have expressed their interest as well.

	Baringo	Isiolo	Makueni	Marsabit	Tana River	Wajir
Kitchen garden					X	
Beekeeping	X	X	X		X	
Poultry		X			X	
Goat					X	
Fishing					X	
Milling, fortification					X	
Honey			X			
Horticulture			X			
Nutrition counselling, cooking demo	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dairy goat and cattle		X				

Effects of nutrition-sensitive interventions

Community awareness and consumption

388. Communities are now aware of the nutritional value in the different crops, vegetables and animals produced.

389. Relative to the 2020 household survey, there was a significant improvement in the proportion of household achieving acceptable food consumption score during the 2021 survey in livelihood zone 2 (by 10.6%), but no significant improvements in zones 1 and 3 (Table 25). Based on specific nutritious foods, there was a significant improvement in daily consumption of Iron rich food in livelihood zone 3, but no improvements in zones 1 and 2. There was a marked improvement in the consumption of Protein rich foods in livelihood zone 2, but no improvements in zones 1 and 3.

390. Overall, the improvement in daily consumption of Vitamin A, protein and iron rich food across all livelihood zones is still mitigated. This can be explained by the fact that most of the populations living in these zones were newly exposed to these crops, which constitutes a curiosity and attraction as they were not produced before in the northern area of the country. Consumption has just started. Moreover, the production of these crops and other vegetables and animals is not performed at scale in the counties and within sub counties. The magnitude of the effects is still to be evaluated in the coming years.

‘Community members are happy with the new variety of sweet potato and many of them have expressed interest to join in this initiative. Many are now waiting for the seeds to plant. There is no more buying of bread for breakfast hence saves the family additional cost.’ [Baringo interviews]

Table 25 Food consumption score

Food consumption score – **acceptable**

LHZ 1	LHZ 2	LHZ 3
Baseline – 48.4%	Baseline – 72.5%	Baseline – 79.3%
OM1 – 64.2%	OM1 – 66.0%	OM1 – 88.0%
OM2&MTE – 57.2%	OM2&MTE – 76.6%	OM2&MTE – 88.8%

Food consumption score – Iron rich food – **always** consumed

LHZ 1	LHZ 2	LHZ 3
Baseline – 4.9%	Baseline – 2.3%	Baseline – 1.8%
OM1 – 1.2%	OM1 – 3.5%	OM1 – 3.5%
OM2&MTE – 1.5%	OM2&MTE – 0.5%	OM2&MTE – 7.5%

Food consumption score – Protein rich food – **always** consumed

LHZ 1	LHZ 2	LHZ 3
Baseline – 52.9%	Baseline – 77.8%	Baseline – 71.8%
OM1 – 48.4%	OM1 – 54.7%	OM1 – 71.4%
OM2&MTE – 48.4%	OM2&MTE – 62.6%	OM2&MTE – 75.2%

Food consumption score – Vitamin A rich food – **always** consumed

LHZ 1	LHZ 2	LHZ 3
-------	-------	-------

Baseline – 39.7%	Baseline – 61.4%	Baseline – 70.7%
OM1 – 38.8%	OM1 – 35.4%	OM1 – 88.2%
OM2&MTE – 33.5%	OM2&MTE – 34.9%	OM2&MTE – 86.2%

LHZ = Livelihood zone

Income generation

391. People were previously engaged in farming of maize and tomatoes, crops that are both labour intensive in their management and also require a lot of agricultural inputs hence high cost of production. OFSP has limited input requirement especially on pesticides; it is water efficient, thus lowering the cost of production. Farmers are anticipating good returns. Some of them declared selling tubers, vines and seeds, to earn money, used by some to pay school fees for their children.

392. Youth group involved in honey and poultry production are also gaining some income, also not yet satisfied about the amounts earned.

393. Poultry production

‘Due to the progress we have made so far, members are now asking for support in initiating other livelihood projects to supplement the income from the poultry project which is still low’ [Beneficiary of a youth group, Makueni,]

394. Honey production

‘Most of my colleagues in the group are satisfied even though the returns from the honey harvesting is low. Other youths left the group as they do not see sufficient benefit in the work of harvesting honey for apiary owners. [Beneficiary of a youth group, Makueni]

Child health and nutrition: stunting, wasting, underweight prevalence, vitamin A deficiency, iron deficiency anaemia

395. Many of the activities are at their initial phases, and the coverages are still low. In addition, SBCC takes long to happen. Hence the above indicators can be assessed only in the next 3 to 5 coming years.

Challenges experienced

Internal coherence between different components of the SO2

396. According to managers interviewed, despite developing the theory of change for nutrition-sensitive programming and a guidance for the field teams, more linkages still must be established between activity 3 and activity 4 to reach a harmonised understanding of what nutrition-sensitive means for SO2.

“We need to build some internal knowledge and understanding of what the entry points of nutrition from the transformation side of the value chain and the food systems is, as we understand the consumption side. Also make a narrative explaining how food safety is part of the nutrition-sensitive, how harvest management is directly linked to nutrition-sensitive, etc. May be develop a theory of change explaining these linkages”. [WFP Kenya Officer].

COVID-19 pandemic

397. Delays in the implementation of activities due to COVID-19 restriction, especially at the onset of the pandemic. For the first three to six months, there was no movement of managers to the field, and no field teams moving into the communities. Trainings were completed virtually, especially when introducing the orange-fleshed potato. The team mainly conducted virtual trainings.

398. Interaction in terms of capacity strengthening activities continued virtually, but there was a need to rethink the models and formats, and it was not possible to go in depth in some topics. WFP team had to change the scope and the expectations around capacity building activities. There was also a poor connectivity and difficulty to access a computer by the trainees, especially at the sub county levels. The pandemic has hindered the technical scope and quality of some capacity building activities conducted

Drought

399. According to national and county officers, as well as beneficiaries, the drought has seriously impacted the growth and production of crops in some counties, because of water scarcity. Water scarcity has also forced a lot of population to move to other areas in search of water and pasture (particularly in pastoralist areas). The drought has also caused the reduction of the number of bees, and generated conflicts between farmers and pastoralist who fight over the limited resources of water and pasture.

Funding nutrition-sensitive activities

400. County contribution is still very minimal. It is mainly limited on human resource and transport sometimes. Due to reduced funding, the WFP team may not be able to achieve full dissemination (cascade down) of the nutrition strategy in all counties. There is still work to be done in resource mobilisation, through active advocacy and inclusion in the annual plans across the counties.

401. For OSFP specifically, there has been a cost sharing approach between WFP and the CIP and county governments. No transfer of funds was done by WFP or the county governments. From the CIP side the funding has come from an FCDO grant which expires in March 2022. Scaling up the strategy needs to be developed, and it is not clear where the resources for this will come from, given financial challenges experienced by county governments.

Staff number and skills

402. **WFP staff:** still have quite several field offices where there are no nutritionists or people with some nutritional background. And when it is assumed that whoever is there will be able to support it may be challenging, especially when there is a myriad of activities to cover.

403. **County staff:** HR is not enough at the county level, and the staff turnover currently is a challenge. The home economic extensions workers that were used by the county to deliver nutrition and agriculture services have not been in place for a very long time, and the few staff within the Department of Agriculture are now retiring, with no new recruitments. The current proposed way forward is to find and engage local NGOs that will be mandated to provide the extension support to the communities.

Diseases in poultry

404. In Tana River and Makueni, the youth involved in poultry production declared not having enough money to buy feeds and vaccines for the poultry, as the number of birds is increasing. Many of them are dying because of various illness.

Destruction of crops by wild animals

405. Wild animals (e.g elephant and wild rats) are destroying the crops in the farms, which is undermining production.

Low-income generated from the production

406. The low income from the beekeeping project is demoralising the production group members are demoralised in Makueni. In Baringo, honey producers also complained about the fact that people often steal the honey and the beehives. In addition, the high price of inputs for pest control increases the production cost, which is lowering profit.

Low connectivity to local markets

407. As explained by farmers in Tana River, while sorghum productivity is high, there is no local market for sorghum; hence most of the production ends up in stores.

'Arid and semi-Arid counties are highly potential areas. If a right investment is done, along with water management, right crops, market value chain development, these counties can really develop well. You can grow crop faster in these counties than in others if all these potentials are exploited. The devolution system is a good potential as well, for growing many crops. There is good opportunity working in these areas and make a difference'. [Programme Officer, Nairobi]

Conclusions

408. Despite many challenges, there have been many achievements in nutrition-sensitive programming within SO2. Many interventions are not yet implemented at scale in the counties. The design and implementation have been continuously learning participatory process.

409. The interventions have been diversified in different counties, although the coverage within is yet to be improved.

410. Women, men and youths were considered adequately during the design and implementation of different activities.

411. Given that most of the activities started recently, it is not yet possible to make strong conclusions on the effects and impact on community nutrition indicators. This can be ascertained during the coming two or three years

Annex 20. County documentation review

412. The following annex provides an overview of a review of policies, strategies, plans and budgets from 12 ASAL counties undertaken by the Evaluation Team. The review enabled an in-depth look at the sustainable food systems activities that have already taken place in each county (including signing of MoUs and finalisation of Plans of Operation and Annual Work Plans), as well as an overview of progress and challenges in implementing planned activities. The review was based on the documents available to the Evaluation Team at the time of writing. This includes MoUs between WFP and County Governments, County Policies and Strategies (including the County Integrated Development Plans 2018-2022), County Government Sustainable Food Systems Strategies, Plans of Operation 2018/19-2020, Annual Workplans for each financial year, and Quarterly County Consultation (QCC) reports. Annual Work Plans and Quarterly County Consultation (QCC) Reports were unavailable. Table 26 below provides an example of the matrices used by the team to extract data from the documentation. These have been used by the Evaluation Team as evidence for the evaluation. Due to length not all matrices have been included in this annex but an overview of key findings is summarised below.

Key findings from county documentation review

413. WFP has advanced partnerships with CGs, having supported the joint development of a number of key planning documents, including Plans of Operations, Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and the County Sustainable Food System Strategies (CSFSS). Since the Baseline Evaluation (Visser et al, 2019b), these documents have gone through varying degrees of development across the counties. The CSFSSs for all counties were drafted at baseline and have since been through a review and editorial process ready for finalisation. Although none have been formally approved at county level and they are still marked as 'draft', all are currently in use by WFP and relevant County departments. As was reported in the Baseline report (Visser et al, 2019b), all MoUs were signed in 2019, with the exception of Baringo, Kitui, and Taita Taveta counties. As of 2021, MoUs don't exist in Kitui and Taita Taveta. Given the low number of activities in these counties it was decided that MoUs were not necessary. However, letters of agreement do exist between WFP and these County Governments. Though objectives and outcome areas vary slightly across the ASAL CGs, overall, the CSFSSs have been aligned with the agricultural objectives of the 2018-2022 CIDPs through common or closely related outcome areas.

414. The tracking and reporting of county-level performance against AWP targets and the five-year CSFSSs has been possible due to the introduction of Quarterly County Consultations (QCCs). The QCCs highlight the progress and observed changes of activities for each thematic area, as well as the challenges, plans for the next quarter, and any lessons learnt. However, these consultations do not always occur, or are delayed, therefore, data is not available for all reporting periods or for all counties. To date there have only been two QCCs in each county. Nonetheless, the QCCs have enabled the identification of various common issues confronting counties across the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 financial years. It should be noted that the QCCs provide a qualitative overview of performance, but lack an assessment of planned versus actual financial contributions, or planned versus actual outputs. WFP are currently developing a monitoring tool in order to capture and track this data in the future.

Changes in focus of activities across ASAL counties

415. The review looked at the planned activities in AWP across the counties and how these have changed across the two financial years. Across both financial years, youth has received attention under resilience programming in AWP across all counties, with a specific focus on activities targeting the building capacity and skills for youth. VSLAs have become an important part of the county AWP, with an increased number of activities dedicated to the formation and development of VSLA groups across counties in the 2021/2022 financial year, compared to 2020/2021. Some counties, such as Mandera, Samburu and Tana River, have introduced a focus on the OFSP component in the 2021/2022 AWP, with activities such as the training of technical and extension staff on orange-flavoured sweet potatoes production to cascade or transfer the knowledge to champion farmers and other farmers. Gender has been specifically considered in Garissa, Kitui, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, and Wajir through the following outcome: county government and communities have the capacities, know-how and experience to design and implement resilient livelihoods programmes that are gender-responsive. However, in the other counties there remains a gap in the level of consideration given to gender. Across the counties there is an increased focus on the activity 4 components, such as food safety and quality and post-harvest loss, in the 2021/2022 AWP. Similarly, there is a clear focus on the introduction of Farmer Service Centres (FSCs) in the AWP for 2021/2022, with many counties 'Selecting, onboarding and developing Farmer Service Centres'.

Common challenges and bottlenecks in the implementation of Sustainable Food Systems Activities in the counties

416. **COVID-19:** A major challenge faced across counties is the ongoing disruption to activities caused by COVID-19, particularly to actions requiring in-person training, meetings and implementation in teams. In Isiolo County, for example, these challenges were reported in both 2020 and 2021, with VSLA group saving activities hindered by COVID-19 restrictions in 2020, and effective on-farm demonstrations to farmers limited in 2021. Similarly, in Mandera County, a number of activities in the 2019/2020 AWP were not achieved or completed due COVID-19 restrictions, and were therefore postponed and prioritised in the 2020/2021 AWP. However, the protracted and volatile nature of the epidemic has resulted in the further

postponement of activities into the 2021/2022 AWP, leading to a further backlog in the achievement of targets for WFP and the CG.

417. **County capacity:** The capacity of the CGs continues to be a source of difficulty for the implementation of activities. This primarily pertains to the insufficient or delayed release of funding by CGs, as well as inadequate number and level of technical staff. In Tana River, for example, the 2021 QCC highlighted that inadequate funding by the CG has resulted in farmers lacking the inputs, and therefore experienced reduced expected yields.

418. Additional recurring challenges faced at the county-level also include insecurity across county and sub-county level, which has disrupted the implementation of activities, as well as access to markets for beneficiaries; inconsistent weather, including inadequate or failing rains; poor adoption of climate smart production, post-harvest management and value addition technologies; and ongoing difficulties accessing fuel for motorbikes.

Financial allocations

419. **Planned financial allocations:** Figure 46 and Figure 47 demonstrate the changes in planned allocations for the AWP by the CGs and WFP across the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 financial years. The CG contributing the largest amount towards sustainable food systems activities was Garissa in 2020/21 (KES 414,895,260) and Mandera in 2021/22 (217,196,544 KES). WFP provided the largest amount to Garissa in 2020/21 (740,485,593 KES) and Turkana in 2021/22 (695,840,293 KES). The lowest budgets were seen in the semi-arid counties. Planned financial allocations for CGs increased in Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana counties, with the largest increase, of 81.6%, in Marsabit (Figure 46). However, the biggest change in planned financial allocation amongst CGs was in Garissa, where the CG allocation fell 399.4% between the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 AWP (Figure 46). The planned financial allocation of WFP in the ASAL counties varied greatly, with allocations falling in Garissa, Isiolo, Samburu and Tana River counties, and rising in Mandera, Marsabit and Turkana. The biggest changes in WFP planned allocation were in Isiolo and Tana River, with reductions of 105.4% and 107.3% respectively (Figure 47). Generally CG share of the planned contributions increased between 2020/21 and 2021/22, compared to WFP contributions. For example, in Marsabit, WFP’s share in the planned allocations fell from 92 percent to 78 percent and in Samburu WFP’s share in the planned allocations fell from 92 percent to 54 percent. The exception is Garissa where WFP’s contribution increased from 67 percent to 76 percent. It should be noted that data was not available for all counties, or for both financial years in all counties.

420. It was not possible for the ET to look at the proportion of these planned contributions that were met by either the counties or WFP as the data was not available.

Figure 46 Planned Financial Allocations for County Governments towards sustainable food systems activities in 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 Annual Workplans

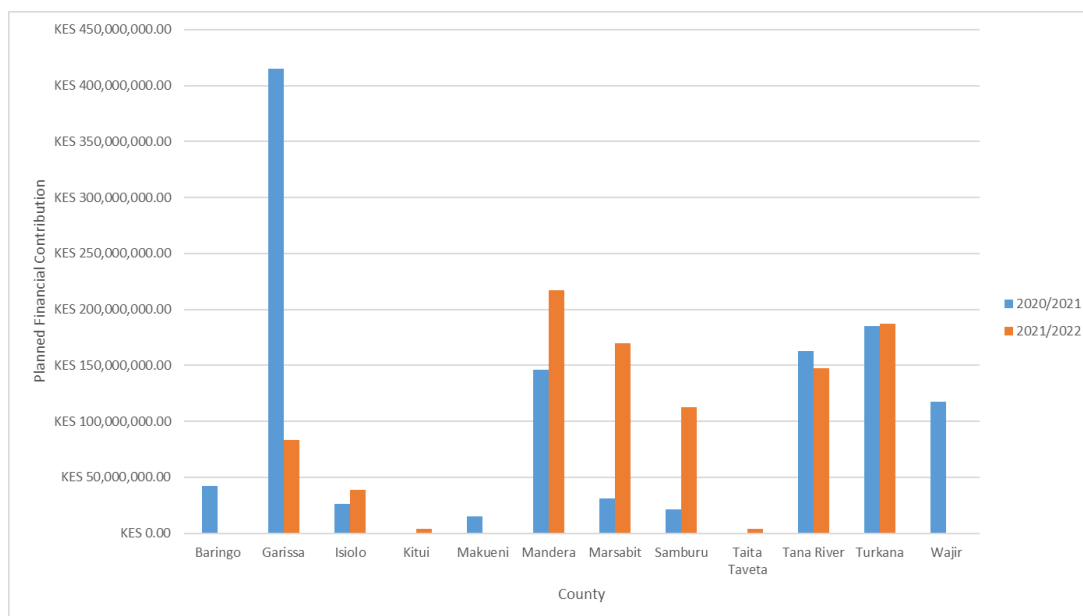


Figure 47 Planned Financial Allocations for WFP towards sustainable food systems activities in 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 Annual Workplans

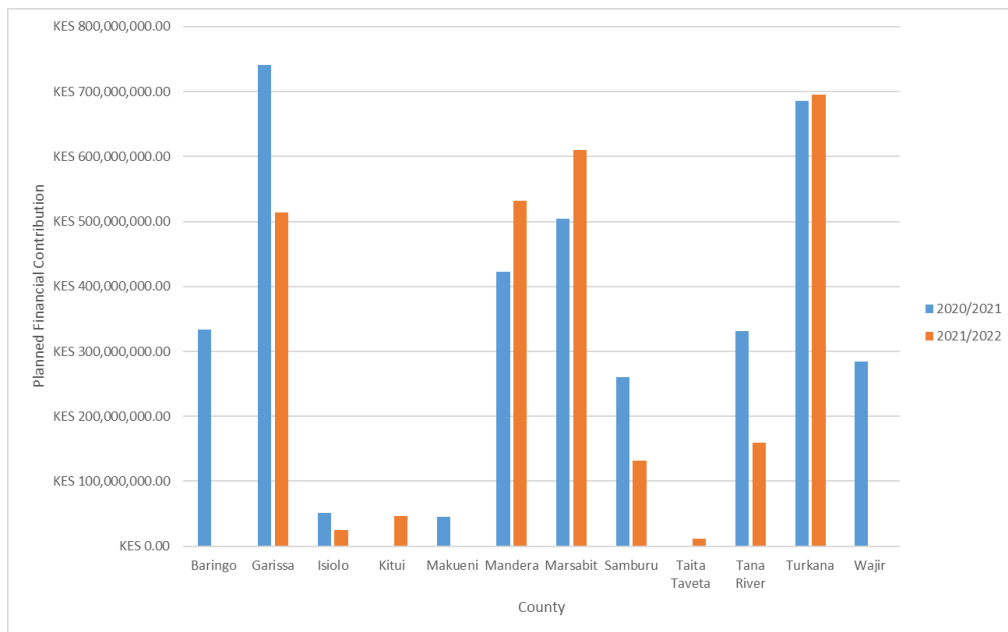


Figure 48 Change in Planned Financial Allocation for Resilience Programming and Food Market Linkages between 2020/2021 and 2021/2022

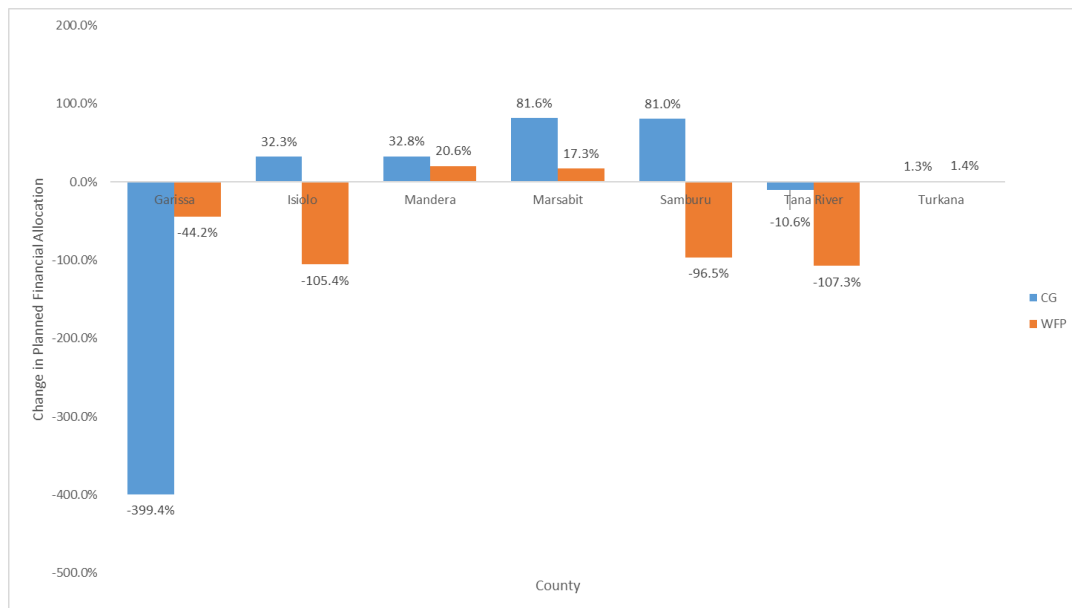


Table 26 County-level documentation review – Marsabit County Template

Policies, programming, planning								
MoUs with CGs ⁷⁹	County Integrated Development Plan 2018 - 2022. Strategic Objectives (Agriculture) ⁸⁰	Summary of SFS Coordination Framework ⁸¹	Sustainable Food System Strategy Key Outcome Areas ⁸²	Plan of Operations, 2019 - 2022. Specific Outcome Areas	Financial Allocation in AWP for Resilient Livelihood Programming and Food Market Connectivity			
Marsabit								
Signed; 5 May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating an enabling environment for agricultural development through review of the current legal and policy framework Promoting market and product development by adopting a value chain approach Facilitate increased livestock, fisheries, agricultural productivity and outputs through improved extension, advisory support services and technology application Promote conservation of the environment and natural resources through sustainable land use practices Restructure and privatise the non-core functions of the department and its institutions and strengthen private-public partnerships Establish and improve access to agricultural and livestock information through and ICT-based information management systems Facilitate accessibility of affordable credit, insurance and quality inputs to farmers; fisher folks, pastoralist Strengthen human resources development, including monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and coordination of staff functions within the Department Strengthen crop and livestock pest and disease control management Strengthen veterinary public health, quality assurance and control of zoonotic disease 	Lead Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEC-Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Finance and Economic Planning; Water and Natural Resources (CSG); Social Services; Youth and Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome 1: Targeted food insecure household have adequate nutritious food Outcome 2: Build community resilience through increase production. Outcome 3: Targeted households have increased capacities for disaster risks reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not provided/Unknown 	Financial Year	County Government Contribution (% of total contribution)	WFP Contribution (% of total contribution)	Partners Contribution
					2021/2022 ⁸³	217,196,544 KES (29%)	531,302,106 KES (71%)	-
					2020/2021 ⁸⁴	146,057,040 KES (26%)	422,108,962 KES (74%)	-
2019/2020 ⁸⁵	243,915,460 KES (42%)	326,497,040 KES (57%)	3,800,000 KES (1%)					

79 WFP and Marsabit County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)

80 Marsabit County Government (n.d.) Marsabit County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)

81 Marsabit County Government (2020) Sustainable Food Systems Programme Strategy (2020-2030) [Draft Version]

82 Marsabit County Government (2020) Sustainable Food Systems Programme Strategy (2020-2030) [Draft Version]

83 WFP and Marsabit County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022

84 WFP and Marsabit County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021

85 WFP and Mandera County Government (2019) Annual workplan for financial year 2019/2020

Policies, programming, planning		
Main Activities Planned in AWP for 2020/21 Budget ⁸⁶	Annual Results ⁸⁷ [Results for Quarter 4 of 2020]	
Marsabit		
Theme	Progress and observed changes as a result of activities done so far	Challenges/Bottlenecks/and proposed solutions
<p><u>THEMATIC AREA 1: Strengthening capacity of the County and community to design, implement and manage resilient livelihood programmes.</u></p> <p>Project Outcome 1: County government has appropriate policy and implementation framework to guide resilience and food systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate National Food and Nutrition Security policy and implementation framework Formulate County Agricultural Mechanization Policy and Implementation framework. Formulate County Livestock and Fisheries Commercialization policy and Implementation framework. <p>Project Outcome 2: County government officials and communities have technical capacities, knowhow and experience to design and implement gender responsive resilient livelihoods programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide continuous technical backstopping of resilient livelihoods activities through farm visits, field training, models demonstrations, extension radio programmes. Procure and distribute tools, agricultural inputs and equipment to groups for use in the implementation of resilient livelihoods activities (hay baler, planters, honey processing equipment, hand held tractors, milking processing equipment, farm ponds, shade nets etc) Establish flood-based irrigation systems for pasture/fodder/crop production targeting 400 Ha. Processing of livestock feed using local forage material (pods, tubers, leaves and local salt) for improved milk production targeting home herd. Develop 20 talking walls with health and nutrition messaging Sensitize / train BMUs on the bylaws / regulations Procurement and distribution of assorted food commodities during lean season to 9,200 households in Moyale, Saku, North Horr and Laisamis sub counties <p>Project outcome 3: Youth have improved skills on agribusiness and better access to markets and business development opportunities.</p>	<p><u>THEMATIC AREA 1: Strengthening capacity of the County and community to design, implement and manage resilient livelihood programmes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9,168 household received assorted food commodities for 10 months. A total of 6,370 MT of assorted food commodities improving their capacity to engage in productive livelihood activities. 16,065 acres put under different rainwater harvesting technologies (Terraces, Retention ditches, Semi-circular bunds) enhancing retention of soil moisture for crop and pasture production 21 (8 F, 13M) technical officers trained onagri-nutrition enhancing their capacity to formulate nutrition-sensitive programmes and capacity build stakeholders on nutrition issues-46 Technical officers trained on priority value chain in the County to enhancing their capacity to guide and train producers and groups on management of county priority value chains for improved income and employment 78 (F37 & M41) members of 26 youth groups from the four sub-counties were trained on poultry, honey production and vegetable value chains widening the youth opportunities in agriculture income generating activities 13 (3F 10 M) technical officers from Department of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, Trade and Social services were trained on Village Saving and Loaning Associations (VSLA) financial inclusion model to enhance their knowledge and skills capacity in guiding community groups and beneficiaries in own resource mobilization and management towards reduction on dependency on external resources support. 30 (24 M & 6 F) Beach Management Units (BMUs) members of Fisheries Marketing Cooperative society were trained on fish marketing and Fisheries by-laws and regulations to improve their capacity to streamline marketing and trade of fish and fish products. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff capacity to design and implement resilient livelihood projects enhanced. 9168 targeted food insecure households improved capacity to cope with hazards and enhanced capacity to implement resilience building activities Improved Food and nutrition security of the targeted 9168 households. 	<p><u>THEMATIC AREA 1: Strengthening capacity of the County and community to design, implement and manage resilient livelihood programmes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate logistical resources for mobility and engagement of communities Competing priorities with limited technical staff at Sub County and ward level Inadequate technical staff Vast project sites presenting coverage and management challenges Weak coordination structures Dissatisfaction of staff on WFP meals allowances <p>Proposed Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership framework with other partners and collaborating departments through joint planning, layering and sequencing of activities Unpacking the workplan into monthly activity plans at sites/ward level and Sub County level and also at County and partner level Training of community champions for appropriate technologies and approaches Adoption of a more farmer/pastoral driven extension and technology transfer model e.g., PFS/FFS Adoption of a market driven approach for the County priority value chains Establishment of reward and recognition scheme for early adopters and innovators Support and participate in mass media sensitization programmes on nutrition, production, preservation and utilization of nutrient dense locally available food commodities; as well as Early Warning Messages Youth in agribusiness promotion through support to youth participation in priority county value chains Upscaling community resources mobilization through promotion of VSLA and linkages

86 WFP and Marsabit County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021

87 WFP and Marsabit County Government (2020) Marsabit Quarterly County Consolation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select and train 4 youth groups for capacity development on value chains (bee keeping, poultry, pasture, vegetables) service provision. <p>Project outcome 4: Groups have improved access to diverse financial services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop/Customize County VSLA strategy. <p>Project outcome 5: Partnerships, coordination and M & E strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold monthly thematic area meetings, quarterly partnership implementation technical working group meeting and partnership coordination committee. Conduct quarterly high level joint monitoring missions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of harmonized government approved lunch allowances for staff
<p><u>Thematic area 5 - strengthening food markets and food supply chain</u></p> <p>Outcome 1: County Government has capacity to implement and support a favourable food trading environment in the County</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and installation of cereals milling machines for 10 Farmer groups. Procurement of low-cost storage, handling and packaging equipment for horticultural farmers to increase food shelf life and reduce food losses Develop County Trade and Markets Management policy including developing a county market information App for weekly updates and their implementation framework. <p>Outcome 2; Smallholder producers' access to both public and private sector markets through better knowledge, skills, Organisation and technology improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support farmers with post-harvest management technologies (hermetic bags and plastic silos) to adopt post-harvest handling technologies including nutrition education messaging Develop financial access model for agro based traders to enhance their capital base for trading <p>Outcome 3: small and medium scale food enterprises/traders to provide nutritious and safe foods to the local population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of reagents for the minilabs, Launch and hand over equipment and management of FSQ mini-Labs to county Government 	<p><u>Thematic area 5 strengthening food markets and food supply chain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Webinar on postharvest loss management conducted by China Centre of excellence The team learned on good storage strategies for food security and good practices for storage management The team learned on postharvest loss management and warehousing management Webinar on efficient and costeffective milling, blending and fortification techniques Webinar on food safety and standard reforms, stakeholder participation in standards formulation & communication protocols. Knowledge on food safety reforms Webinar on Smallholder access to markets (SAM) Knowledge gained to make smallholders farmers more productive and competitive Two Motor Bikes procured for the department enhanced service delivery for Moyale and Saku SubCounty. Field staff are more mobile and cover more areas. More supervision of Cooperative and Trade activities in the County Developed County Markets and Investment Policy The Marsabit County Trade and Investment Policy once in place looks to articulate provisions that are geared toward promoting efficiency in the growth of trade in the County through transformational measures that address the constraints impeding against the development of the wholesale, retail and informal sectors Conducted a consultative forum for customization of the FSQ Strategy The mechanisms for inspecting, sampling and testing of the food along the supply chain in County are presently inadequate. The strategy once launched will aim at creating a lasting food safety and quality infrastructure within the County to complement the national FSQ systems. Continuous operation of the 3 out of the 7 mini labs by supply of reagents for food testing to ensure consumption of safe and quality food. 230 food handlers trained on Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) across the County. 	<p><u>Thematic area 5 strengthening food markets and food supply chain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow internet: there is need to have fast internet connection The County Government and WFP to train farmers and traders on good postharvest loss management and warehousing management County govt to train farmers and traders on efficient and cost-efficient milling, blending and food fortification techniques County govt to adopt best global best practices in modern food safety and standards Smallholder farmers to be trained on access to markets to make them more productive and competitive More coverage for the sub-County officers More supervision for markets and cooperatives Corona pandemic hence could not finish the Policy in time Corona pandemic hence could not finish the Strategy in time Four other mini labs are not operational due to lack of power supply. COVID-19 protocols on social gathering hindered additional training on food safety.

Policies, programming, planning		
Main Activities Planned in AWP for 2021/22 Budget ⁸⁸	Annual Results ⁸⁹ [Results for Quarter 2 of 2021]	
Marsabit		
Theme	Progress and observed changes as a result of activities done so far	Challenges/Bottlenecks/and proposed solutions
<p><u>THEMATIC AREA 1: Strengthening capacity of the County and community to design, implement and manage resilient livelihood programmes.</u></p> <p>Outcome 1: County government has appropriate policy and implementation framework to guide resilience building and food systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject Marsabit Food Security and Nutrition Policy to public participation and input factored. <p>Outcome 2: County government officials and communities have technical capacities, knowhow and experience to design and implement gender responsive climate- resilient and nutrition-sensitive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide continuous technical backstopping of gender responsive climate resilient livelihoods including Youth and VSLA activities through farm visits, field training, models demonstrations, extension radio programmes and community resources persons. Establish 20 Ha (12 Ha for Crop and 8 Ha for Pasture) for climate resilient flood-based irrigation systems at Anona and Bori for pasture and crop production. Conduct agri-nutrition training (production, utilisation, preservation, cooking techniques and food safety, health & nutrition education) for 20 groups across the county. Procure and utilize 12 radio talk back shows and 32 presenter mentions to pass nutrition-sensitive messages for climate resilient livelihoods activities. Construct 6 bandas and disposal facilities in six landing sites. Form and train 100 VSLA groups and conduct regular meeting through Village Agents. Procure and distribute assorted food commodities during lean season to 9,200 households in Moyale, Saku, North Horr and Laisamis sub counties. <p>Outcome 3: Sustainable range management for improved livestock production and enhanced community resilience to climate shocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 15 ToTs to cascade CCA training to Ward level committees <p>Outcome 4: Youth have improved skills on climate smart agribusiness and increased access to markets and business development opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and implement gender and disability sensitive youth mentorship programme in climate sensitive agri-business value chains for livelihoods diversification. (Including development of bankable business plans) 	<p><u>THEMATIC AREA 1: Strengthening capacity of the County and community to design, implement and manage resilient livelihood programmes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Food and Nutrition Security policy drafted and reviewed second time by multi sectoral county team. Sustainable Food System strategy reviewed, edited for finalization and adoption. Rehabilitation of Qalaliwe water pan; The contractor is working on final touches for the handing over of the project to the community. Beneficiaries supported with fuel for ploughing 125 acres of land for the same number beneficiaries was ploughed for crop and pasture production in Moyale and Saku Sub County. Qalaliwe water management Committee 12 (5F, 7M) was trained by Water Resource Authority and Department of Water, Natural Resources and Environment. The committee was briefed and equipped with management skills on pan operations, management of the users, climate resilient and sustainable agriculture, and solar pump maintenance. Surveys, designs and ESIA done for Dirdima water pan 3 farm ponds (Ngurnit, Baqaqa and South Horr) designs completed Two flood-based projects (Anona and Bori) completed and submitted for procurement. 3 officers trained on of TS, AutoCAD civil 3D and global mapper tools. 30 (9 f, 21 m) members of honey producers trained on honey processing, production of industrial wax, aggregation of liquid honey, packaging of honey in different units and production of wax candle and supported with honey processing equipment. 26 (F37 & M41) youth groups from the four sub-counties trained on poultry, honey production and vegetable value chains implementation. 160 beneficiaries (139F, 21M) supported with partnership of CGM, WFP CARITAS, FAO, Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) and Welthungerhilfe on community level agri-nutrition training in 8 project sites. Decentralized Vine Multipliers (DVM) established and supported with 44000 vines cutting in Moyale and Saku sub counties. 	<p><u>THEMATIC AREA 1: Strengthening capacity of the County and community to design, implement and manage resilient livelihood programmes.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated budget was not sufficient. The activity requires multisectoral technical officers for editing and inputs who are busy with their departmental works. COVID-19 that limit gathering and it was not visible to edit most chapters virtually or remotely. Contractor took longer than was expected to complete the project. The pan was filled with water while the construction was going and led to suspension of work for some weeks. Rain failed in most of the project sites that lead to total crop failures. Inadequate technical staff Vast project sites presenting coverage challenge <p>Proposed Solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with other resilient programmes in the county. Continuous fund raising specially for capital intensive project. Focus towards county own food production rather than importing food from another county. Continue enhancing capacity of community structures. Continue strengthening the capacity of technical through innovative ways. Share success stories and achievements with Communication department for wider messaging with county stakeholders and where applicable replication of the same by other partners and programme in the county.

88 WFP and Marsabit County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022

89 WFP and Marsabit County Government (2021) Marsabit Quarterly County Consolation

<p>Outcome 5: Partnerships, coordination and M & E strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold monthly thematic area meetings, quarterly partnership implementation technical working group meeting and partnership coordination committee. • Conduct quarterly high-level joint monitoring missions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 (3F 10 M) technical officers from Department of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, Trade and Social services were trained on Village Saving and Loaning Associations (VSLA) and financial inclusion model. • 60 VSLA groups formed with 897 members (222m and 675 f) and so far, made saving of kesh 1.2 million between March – June 202. • 120 members of 6 Beach Management Unit sensitized on management of lake resources using the by - laws and regulations. • 9,168 household received assorted food commodities for 3 months. • 26 (F37 & M41) youth groups from the four sub-counties were trained on poultry, honey production and vegetable value chains implementation The Partnership Coordination Committee (PCC) led by Deputy Governor visited six project sites in Saku and Moyale sub counties. The objectives of the support visit were to orientate the Executives to projects, assess progress of programme implementation, identify challenges and opportunities and offer strategic direction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use evidence programming for influence and transformation. • Use of Community Resource Persons such as Village agents.
<p><u>Thematic area 5 - strengthening food markets and food supply chain</u></p> <p>Outcome 1; County Government has capacity to implement and support a nutrition-sensitive and inclusive food trading environment in the County.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and install 4 milling machines for 4 farmer groups (Songa, Dirib, Karare and Mansile) • Procure freezers (4) and Equip 4 groups dealing with fresh fish to establish outlets in Karare, Laisamis, North Horr and Moyale towns (Link to TA 1 SBCC). • Formulation of County Cooperative Development policy <p>Outcome 2; Smallholder producers' access to both public and private sector markets through better knowledge, skills, Organisation and technology improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cascade new technologies on Post Harvest Handling and Storage to 25 small holder farmer groups. • Construct Eco storage cooler at Kargi Market <p>Outcome 3: Small and medium scale food enterprise /traders provide nutritious foods to all people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 12 TOTs on Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) and cascade the training to 500 grain millers and food suppliers. 	<p><u>Thematic area 5 - strengthening food markets and food supply chain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 184 (75F & 109M) farmers were trained on post-harvest handling and storage. • Trade and Investment policy finalized and ready for presentation to cabinet. • Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) strategy drafted and finalized. • 3 farmer group provided with 20 hermetic bags and 3 silos to minimize post-harvest losses and support in aggregation of the produce. • Sub County multi sectoral Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) committee (19 (3F & 16M) was established and trained on food handling and management. • Feasibility study to Marsabit County markets for the installation of Eco storage cooler system and subsequent selection of Kargi market completed. • One milling machine donated to Moyale Rural cooperative, installed and 10 members trained on its operation. 	<p><u>Thematic area 5 - strengthening food markets and food supply chain</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In most of the areas where farmers were trained on post-harvest loss rain failed and harvest was not received. • Public participation in the context of COVID-19. • Limited budgetary allocation. • lack de-husking option for the installed milling machine. <p>Proposed solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integration of de-husking section to milling machine. • Engaged cabinet approve Trade and Investment policy. • Continue to partner with other Organisation to fill gap in budget deficit

Policies, programming, planning		
Main Activities Planned in AWP for 2020/21 Budget ⁹⁰	Annual Results ⁹¹ [Results for Quarter 4 of 2020]	
Samburu		
Theme	Progress and observed changes as a result of activities done so far	Challenges/Bottlenecks/and proposed solutions
<p><u>Thematic area 2: strengthening capacity of the county and the community for resilient livelihoods programming</u></p> <p>Outcome 1: Scale-up adoption of climate resilient technologies and best practices for improved and sustainable smallholder food production systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash-based transfers to targeted communities Construction of Lotomonit dam & Smallscale earthdams (smallholder irrigation) Conduct Farmer Field days <p>Outcome 2: Sustainable rangeland management for improved livestock production and enhanced community resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of fish production and preservation/processing equipment [To be procured by WFP] Mobilise and support 20 groups to establish commercial tree nurseries <p>Outcome 3: Enhanced County institutional and community capacity to effectively apply risk management tools through livelihood diversification and linkage to financial and insurance services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension supports for Field Officers (FOs) Annual work planning, progress review and lesson learning workshop 	<p><u>Thematic area 2: strengthening capacity of the county and the community for resilient livelihoods programming</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99% cash transfer disbursements achieved. 29 designs of livestock production and farm structures developed EIAs for 3 high impact projects completed and submitted to procurement. Frontline extension officers trained on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and community trainings on indigenous poultry and vegetable production and utilisation. 71% of farmer trainings achieved on vegetable production through conservation agriculture and improved farming technologies. 64% of bee keeping groups trained and provided with extension services. Bee hive occupation rates in the range of 60- 70%. 1 training on Pastoral Farmer Field Schools targeting farmers. Collaboration with the Department of Gender, Culture and Social Services on Upscaling of Village Savings and Lending Associations – VSLAs. 1 active group completed its 1st cycle saving KES 805,215 	<p><u>Thematic area 2: strengthening capacity of the county and the community for resilient livelihoods programming</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrepancies in participants' data and upgrading of Safaricom systems resulted in 100% achievement not being met as planned. Delays in approval by County departments. NEMA license and WRA water permit to authorize implementation may delay. Delay in commitment by the county Government and faulty machinery delayed implementation of Lotomonit pan. Change of strategy being explored. Delays in in NFR approval affected implementation of activities. 44% community trainings achieved due to challenges in mobility by frontline extension officers. Delays in implementation affected by lack of logistical capacity by the county departments to reach farmers for extension support. Poor uptake in some areas due to lack of knowledge on production, utilisation and consumption of Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato Cultural beliefs hindering adoption of fish farming in older community members Re-tendering process by county Government delayed stocking of ponds as planned Cultural beliefs hindering consumption of poultry and poultry products. Honey production is low and needs to be stimulated to increase volumes by managing Pests (Honey Badger) a constraint to achieving optimal yields. Invasive species and illegal grazing hampering community conservation efforts. Performance of 12 Village Savings and lending Association VSLA poor due to lack of consistent follow up.

90 WFP and Samburu County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021

91 WFP and Samburu County Government (2020) Samburu Quarterly County Consolation

<u>Thematic area 3: strengthening capacity of the county and the community for resilient livelihoods programming, food market development and linkages</u>	<u>Thematic area 3: smallholder access and linkage to markets and value addition opportunities</u>	<u>Thematic area 3: smallholder access and linkage to markets and value addition opportunities</u>
<p>Project Outcome 3: Improved market and supply chain linkages, including reduction of post-harvest losses and opportunities for value addition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of bee farmer groups on value addition within honey value chain and extension support e.g., wax value addition, branding & packaging etc. • Undertake continuous testing and sample collection (bimonthly) through FSQ equipment, materials and infrastructure provided • Trade fair exhibition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 officers trained on post-harvest loss reduction and management (PHLM) technologies in Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP), and aquaculture value chains and have cascaded the trainings to 120 farmers. Communities are able to apply the knowledge and reduce their PHL increasing harvest yields. • 33 officers trained on value addition in OFSP and fish value chains as part of PHLM and cascaded trainings to communities. • 8 farmer groups identified for support in operating their milling plants to increase their yields. • FSQ outreach to traders conducted in Maralal market which resulted to increased awareness on FSQ matters while handling food. • Market functionality index assessments and Market system analysis conducted in 12 purposively selected markets to assess feasibility, risks and impact of WFP's market-based interventions – especially CBT - as well as understand how local markets can be strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of standard PHL equipment to farmers. Equipment (silos and hermetic bags) received at field office and will be distributed in Q1&2. • Erratic weather conditions affecting the production capacity of some value chains which affects commercialization of farmers' yields. • Delays in finalization of the MoU with Technoserve has slowed capacity strengthening plans towards the farmer groups. • PHOs were fully occupied with C-19 related assignments which limited their time on doing FSQ outreaches. • FSQ outreaches had to be postponed due to the ban of public gatherings • Inaccessibility of some markets due to poor roads, security challenges and lack of mobile network made it difficult to assess some markets.

Policies, programming, planning

Main Activities Planned in AWP for 2021/22 Budget⁹²

Annual Results⁹³
[Results for Quarter 2 of 2021]

Samburu

Thematic area	Progress and observed changes as a result of activities done so far	Challenges/Bottlenecks/and proposed solutions
<p><u>Thematic area 2: strengthening capacity of the county and the community for resilient livelihoods programming</u></p> <p>Outcome 1: Scale-up adoption of climate resilient technologies and best practices for improved and sustainable smallholder food production systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash transfer to targeted 3333 households (20,000 beneficiaries) <p>Outcome 2: Improved livestock production and enhanced community and climate resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for 20 fish farmer champions and 20 CIGs on fish production, processing and utilisation of fish On-farm training and Extension support to 50 bee-keeping groups / VCAs to optimize production Improved pasture production (Capacity development for formation of 25 PFSs & establishment of community seed bulking system) Improvement of the local breeds with superior breeds of livestock <p>Outcome 3: Enhanced County institutional and community capacity to effectively apply risk management tools through livelihood diversification and linkage to financial and insurance services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of Village Agents (VAs) to scale-up Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLA) Construction of Lotomoiot water pan Stakeholder validation on draft Samburu County Food and Nutrition Security Policy 	<p><u>Thematic area 2: strengthening capacity of the county and the community for resilient livelihoods programming, food market development and linkages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96% cash transfer disbursements achieved to 3183 HHS/CBT participants (1146 M,2037 F) translating to 19,098 beneficiaries; KES.48,323,979.00 disbursed. 1 reconnaissance and 1 Visibility study targeting 8 sites for water harvesting and storage structures was done for crop and animal production improvement. Desk review and design of Agricultural infrastructure conducted by 6 officers. (5M,1F) The validation of 29 Designs of livestock production and farm structures conducted by 6 officers was done. 4 Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for Farm Pond, Lotomoiot water pan, Barsaloi sand dam & Nomboroi rock catchment done. NEMA license and WRA water permit to authorize implementation expected in quarter 1 in 2021/2022FY. 50 Agri-Nutrition Community Dialogue Cards produced and distributed to the DALF and Nutrition teams to facilitate SBCC sessions. Frontline extension officers trained on nutrition-conducted community cascading trainings on indigenous poultry and vegetable production and utilisation conducted. 103 sessions were conducted. 75% of farmer trainings achieved on vegetable production through conservation agriculture and improved farming technologies. 80% of bee keeping groups trained and provided with extension services. Bee hive occupation rates in the range of 5--60%. 21 smallholder fish farmers (17F, 4 M) sensitized on sunken and raised ponds technologies/construction. On farm demonstrations and sensitizations done to 40HHs (15M & 25F) on poultry management with topics on improved husbandry practices, disease and parasite control and nutritional value of poultry products. 16 ToTs trained on VSLA methodology to facilitate formation of 60 new groups and plan for scaling up in 2021/22 AWP. Currently, 57 VSLA groups have been formed with 1200 participants (960F,240M) with a total savings of Ksh.520,580 as at June 2021. 1 County Steering Project Coordination and review held. 2 CTT quarterly coordination and review meeting held. 	<p><u>Thematic area 2: strengthening capacity of the county and the community for resilient livelihoods programming, food market development and linkages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect PII (Personal Identifiable Information) / participants data (Incorrect ID and Mpesa registered numbers) resulted in 100% achievement not being met as planned. Delays in approval by County departments. Delay in procurement process and commitment by the county Government and faulty machinery delayed implementation of Lotomoiot pan. Poor targeting and profiling of farmers affected the first phase of smallholder fish farming. The county also failed to procure fingerlings. Cultural beliefs hindering consumption of poultry and poultry products. Poor rainfall performance affected crop production particularly OFSP. Bee colonies drastically reduced thus reducing Honey production due to the effects of the chemical sprays used for Desert locusts swarm control. Invasive species and illegal grazing hampering community conservation efforts. Some 3 village agents for Village Savings and lending Association VSLA left Samburu County after being trained.

92 WFP and Samburu County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022

93 WFP and Samburu County Government (2021) Samburu Quarterly County Consolation

<p><u>Thematic area 2: strengthening capacity of the county and the community for resilient livelihoods programming</u></p> <p>Outcome 1: Scale-up adoption of climate resilient technologies and best practices for improved and sustainable smallholder food production systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash transfer to targeted 3333 households (20,000 beneficiaries) <p>Outcome 2: Improved livestock production and enhanced community and climate resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for 20 fish farmer champions and 20 CIGs on fish production, processing and utilisation of fish • On-farm training and Extension support to 50 bee-keeping groups / VCAs to optimize production • Improved pasture production (Capacity development for formation of 25 PFSs & establishment of community seed bulking system) • Improvement of the local breeds with superior breeds of livestock <p>Outcome 3: Enhanced County institutional and community capacity to effectively apply risk management tools through livelihood diversification and linkage to financial and insurance services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of Village Agents (VAs) to scale-up Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLA) • Construction of Lotomonoit water pan • Stakeholder validation on draft Samburu County Food and Nutrition Security Policy 	<p><u>Thematic area 3: smallholder access and linkage to markets and value addition opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs assessment along cereal Value Chain (VC) conducted which informed the condition of Natasha posho mills issued to groups in Samburu Central, utilization status of the milling plants; and capacity needs of the farmer groups to ensure optimization of the mills. • 25 officers trained on post-harvest loss reduction and management (PHLM) technologies in Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) and cereal VC and have cascaded trainings to 743 farmers in Q1 and Q2. Communities are able to apply the knowledge and reduce their PHL increasing harvest yields. • 165 farmers supported with PHLM equipment (800 hermetic bags and 4 hermetic silos) in Q1 and Q2. Farmers are able to safeguard 7MT of cereals from weevils infestation enhancing income, food and nutrition security. • 215 farmers sensitized on Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) in Q1&2 which resulted to increased awareness on FSQ matters while handling food during production, harvesting and storage. • 127 traders trained on retail engagements which resulted to increased awareness on best retail practices for profit maximization and customers retention. 	<p><u>Thematic area 3: smallholder access and linkage to markets and value addition opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major market challenges (prices volatility and unpredictability) are influenced by infrastructural issues (inaccessibility, poor network coverage, lack of sewerage systems/electricity/waste collections areas,). • Adverse weather conditions affecting to harvested yields reduce utilization of PHL equipment hence decreased income and increased food and nutrition insecurity by farmers could reduce affect effective utilization of PHL equipment. • Inadequate funds by County Government curtailed FSQ activities i.e., establishment of minilabs and FSQ strategy leading to delays in business operations or consumption of unsafe food. • Low levels of production affecting the some value chains affected commercialization VCs.
---	--	--

Annex 21.SO2 performance: output monitoring

421. In SO2, the output indicators cover only the most recent years of implementation. There are no target values for any of the output indicators in 2018. In 2018, 4 follow up values were collected for Activity 3 and 7 for Activity 4. In 2019, there are 21 output indicators reported against target values for Activity 3 and 11 for Activity 4. In 2020, the number of output indicator reported against target values increases to 34 for Activity 3 and remains stable for Activity 4 with 11 indicators. In 2021, the number of output indicator reported against target values decreases to 31 for Activity 3 and 8 for Activity 4. It should be noted that the output indicators for 2021 only cover the first two quarters of the year.

422. Activity 3 presents a very complex picture with many indicators well below or above planned values and significant variability in the outputs implemented across years. In 2019, 9 out of the 21 indicators were met or exceeded (green), 3 were fell short of the target (orange) and 9 were marked as red. In 2020, the number of indicators met or exceeded is 14, while 10 were marked orange and 10 were marked red. It is often common that indicators met in 2019 were not met in 2020 and the other way round. There are also new outputs that were only implemented in 2020, hence the increase in the number of indicators. This makes it difficult to assess progress. In general, poor performance is recorded for indicators related to the distribution or construction of agricultural equipment and facilities. This suggests some potential delays in the implementation or planned outputs. In 2020, there is also substantial underperformance in the outputs related to financial inclusion initiatives. In 2021 (first 2 quarters), 6 of the 31 indicators were met or exceeded, 5 fell short of the target and 20 were marked red. In Activity 3 there are a number of outputs that appear to have been most successful, these include: the number of water tanks delivered (A 3.2); Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques (D 3.1); and the Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (G 3.1).

423. In activity 4, performance is generally good and exceeds the planned figures across most indicators. In 2019, 10 out of the 11 output indicators were met or exceeded, and only one fell short of the target. In 2020, performance is slightly worse with 9 out of the 11 indicators in green and 2 in orange. Significant underperformance has been recorded in relation to the 'Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support' in both years. In 2020, WFP also failed to meet the target in the 'Number of infrastructure works implemented'. In 2021 (first 2 quarters), 2 of the 31 indicators were met or exceeded, 3 fell short of the target and 3 were marked red. In activity 4, the output that appears to be the most successful is the Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP (F 4.3).

Table 27 Kenya CSP SO2 output indicators 2018-2021, COMET

Activity/output/indicator (detailed)	2018			2019			2020			2021 (quarter 1 and 2)		
	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Activity 3-ACL1: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households												
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.												
Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture& farming/IGA)	0			30000	29315	97.7	128302	35195	27.4	75,558	26,555	35

Activity/output/indicator (detailed)	2018			2019			2020			2021 (quarter 1 and 2)						
	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved					
			Activit y 3	Activit y 4			Activit y 3	Activit y 4			Activit y 3	Activit y 4				
Number of water tanks delivered	0				0				68	96	141.2		25	34	136	
Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	0				2	1	50		9	15	166.7		17,337	11,851	68	
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	0				18	8	44.4		100	70	70		28,902	381	1	
Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed	0				4000	466	11.65		65	65	100		2433	0	0	
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	0				30	5	16.7		48	15	31.25		26	10	38	
Quantity of livestock distributed	0				150	0			0				4800	2,857	60	
Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	0				50	16	32		64	56	87.5		10	0	0	
C: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened Organisation (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.																
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	0				180	1283	712.8		959	493	51.4		557	510	92	
Number of men trained		2466														
Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP	0				2	2	100		0							

Activity/output/indicator (detailed)	2018				2019				2020				2021 (quarter 1 and 2)			
	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved	
			Activit y 3	Activit y 4			Activit y 3	Activit y 4			Activit y 3	Activit y 4			Activit y 3	Activit y 4
capacity strengthening support (new)																
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented		1														
Number of technical assistance activities provided	0				25	6	24		92	101	109.8		39	11	28	
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	0	1112			15	48	320		959	6578	685.9					
Number of women trained		1166														
D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened Organisation (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.																
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc.)	0				300	300	100	102	244	125.4	51.4		662	51	8	
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc.)	0				50	51			1869	1693.1	90.6		1722	131	8	
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	0				0				90	214	237.8		1008	39	4	

Activity/output/indicator (detailed)	2018			2019			2020			2021 (quarter 1 and 2)						
	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved					
			Activity 3	Activity 4			Activity 3	Activity 4			Activity 3	Activity 4				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	0				0				800	859	107.4		695	221	32	
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	0				200	200	100		1184	2109.7	178.2		39	98	251	
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	0				0				5	0						
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	0				5	0			6	0			26	0	0	
Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	0				5	0			25	28	112		67	4	5	
Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	0				5	0			17	15	88.2		8	0	0	
Number of bales of hay produced	0				5000	0			70000	2723	3.9					
Number of chicken houses constructed	0				20	0			70	0			56	0	0	
Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	0				0				30	4	13.3					

Activity/output/indicator (detailed)	2018			2019			2020			2021 (quarter 1 and 2)						
	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved					
			Activit y 3	Activit y 4			Activit y 3	Activit y 4			Activit y 3	Activit y 4				
Number of feed storage facilities constructed	0				10	0			5	0			17	1	6	
Number of fish ponds constructed	0				10	0			39	46	117.9		68	2	3	
Number of hives distributed	0				4000	3020	75.5		7180	4180	58.2					
Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	0				3000	0	0		25000	7100	28.4		30510 0	9500	3	
Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	0				0				1524	0						
Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use						0				0			1	1	100	
Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use	0				5				3	2	66.7		16	2	13	
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	0				0				752	0						
Volume (m3) of sand/sub-surface dams constructed	0				0				390	0						
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																
Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	0				7300	18740	256.7		53595	8286	15.5		22055	13618	62	
Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	0				7100	6211	87.5		33605	4306	12.8		10678	4435	42	

Activity/output/indicator (detailed)	2018			2019			2020			2021 (quarter 1 and 2)						
	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved					
			Activity y 3	Activity y 4			Activity y 3	Activity y 4			Activity y 3	Activity y 4				
Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	0				11571	0	0		164500	701290	426.3		41641	284500	68	
G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened Organisation (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.																
Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	0				0				115975	117850	101.6		65217	402959	6179	
Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	0				0				962622	164862	17.1		11935	81376	68	
Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	0				0				9750	1209	12.4					
Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	0				0				5250	553	10.5					
Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	0				0				84000	48824	58.1		15366	15728	102	
Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	0				0				0	0						
Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (female)	0				5100	7561	148.2		0							

Activity/output/indicator (detailed)	2018			2019			2020			2021 (quarter 1 and 2)						
	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved					
			Activity 3	Activity 4			Activity 3	Activity 4			Activity 3	Activity 4				
Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (male)	0				4900	1301	26.6		0							
Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	0				0				84000	48824	58.1					
Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	0				120000	106344	88.6		144000	1356222	94.2	34170	0	0		
Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	0				0				0	0						
Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	0				0				281400	205768	73.1					
Activity 4-SMS1: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers																
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																
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	0				600	812		135.3	850	756		88.9	1419	2784		196
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																
Number of capacity development activities provided on retail engagement		3														
Number of capacity development activities provided to ensure		3														

Activity/output/indicator (detailed)	2018			2019			2020			2021 (quarter 1 and 2)					
	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved				
			Activity y 3	Activity y 4			Activity y 3	Activity y 4			Activity y 3	Activity y 4			
smallholder farmers access public and private sector markets															
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		19													
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	140				180	247		137.2	222	355		159.9	216	142	66
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		71													
Number of men trained		15139													
Number of technical assistance activities provided	2				10	10		100	24	40		166.7	70	52	74
Number of technical support activities provided on food safety and quality		2													
Number of women trained		22721													
USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	0				200000	457505		228.8	200000	273000		136.5	560900	51618	9
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.															
Number of government/national partner	0				100	132		132	64	89		139.1	346	139	40

Activity/output/indicator (detailed)	2018			2019			2020			2021 (quarter 1 and 2)						
	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved		Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved					
			Activity y 3	Activity y 4			Activity y 3	Activity y 4			Activity y 3	Activity y 4				
staff receiving technical assistance and training																
Number of technical assistance activities provided	3				13	14		107.7	29	34		117.2	60	32		53
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	0				330	569		172.4	360	664		184.4				
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.																
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	0				37000	82794		233.8	69600	84333		121.2	120770	197138		163
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.																
Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	10				2	1		50	14	8		57.1				
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																
Amount of investments in equipment made	0				100000	103023		103.0	100000	175879.91		175.9				
Number of infrastructure works implemented	0				4	4		100	20	10		50	29	8		28

Annex 22. Fieldwork agenda

424. The following table provides dates and team responsibility for the various components of primary data collection for the MTE. A detailed schedule for the evaluation is in Annex 5.

Table 28 Fieldwork agenda

Timing and deadlines	Activities/deliverables	Evaluation Team Members Responsible
Household Survey (remote)		
July-August	Preparation for household survey and qualitative data collection	All
30 August – 03 September	Enumerator training and one day pre-test; adjustment of data collection tool following pre-test feedback	Household survey team: Moses Mwangi; Ernest Midega
04-10 September	Household survey – data collection	Household survey team: Moses Mwangi; Ernest Midega
Qualitative Fieldwork (remote)		
County e-survey		
21 September – 08 October	Administration of county e-survey	Zoe Driscoll
National-Level Interviews		
7-16 July	Remote National interviews, RB and HQ interviews to align with CSP MTR	Qualitative Team: Muriel Visser, Stephen Turner, Zoe Driscoll, Farida Hassan, Mike Wekesa, Eric Kouam and Tal Shalson
13 September – 19 October	Remote National interviews	Qualitative Team: Muriel Visser, Stephen Turner, Zoe Driscoll, Farida Hassan, Mike Wekesa, Eric Kouam and Tal Shalson
County-Level Interviews		
22 September – 14 October	Remote County level interviews in all 12 ASAL counties, focusing particularly on Baringo, Isiolo, Makueni, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir	Farida Hassan, Mike Wekesa, Zoe Driscoll and Eric Kouam
Beneficiary-Level Interviews		
17 September – 18 October	Remote Beneficiary level interviews in Baringo, Isiolo, Makueni, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir	Farida Hassan and Mike Wekesa
Analysis		
October-November	Analysis of findings from Household Survey, County e-survey, and Qualitative fieldwork	All

Annex 23. Findings conclusions and recommendations mapping

Recommendation	Conclusions	Findings
Recommendation 1: Intensify the focus of the SO 2 programme on climate resilience as the key characteristic of sustainability in the sustainable food systems towards which the programme is working.	Design assumptions about transition typify the complexity of achieving sustainable livelihoods in the ASALs. (Paragraph 191)	Relevance, Finding 1, (Paragraph 66-76)
Recommendation 2: Intensify and broaden partnership strategies for the achievement of SO 2.	External coherence is largely satisfactory, but there is still scope to strengthen it and profit from the results. (Paragraph 199)	Relevance, Finding 3 (Paragraph 80-80)
		Relevance, Finding 4 (Paragraph 83-86)
		Efficiency, Finding 19 (Paragraph 130-132)
		Efficiency, Finding 20 (Paragraph 133-137)
Recommendation 3: Intensify efforts to advocate for increased and stable resourcing to CGs for implementation of their CSFSSs..	Roles and resources are an ongoing challenge for the SO 2 programme. (Paragraph 193)	Coherence, Coordination and Complementarity, Finding 3 (Paragraph 80-82)
		Effectiveness, Finding 14 (Paragraph 108-111)
		Effectiveness, Finding 15 (Paragraph 112)
		Effectiveness, Finding 18 (Paragraph 119-129)
		Sustainability, Finding 35 (Paragraph 177-179)
Recommendation 4: Strengthen the integration of efforts and work streams across the SO 2 programme , maximising focus and not embarking on any further pilots during this CSP.	The internal coherence of the SO2 programme is unsatisfactory. (Paragraph 200)	Coherence, Coordination and Complementarity, Finding 5; Finding 6 (Paragraph 87-92)
Recommendation 5: Adopt innovative strategies to maximise quality technical services at county and local levels .	While highly relevant to the challenges facing ASAL residents in Kenya, SO2 planning was unrealistic (Paragraph 190)	Effectiveness, Finding 14 (Paragraph 108-111)
		Efficiency, Finding 19 (Paragraph 130-132)

	is relevant and appropriate (Paragraph 194)	Sustainability, Finding 36 (Paragraph 180-182)
Recommendation 6: Promote and where possible provide meaningful ongoing support to ensure the food security of communities and households that no longer receive direct transfers.	Design assumptions about transition typify the complexity of achieving sustainable livelihoods in the ASALs. (Paragraph 191)	Effectiveness, Finding 9 (Paragraph 9-102)
	Roles and resources are an ongoing challenge for the SO 2 programme. (Paragraph 193)	Efficiency, Finding 23 (Paragraph 144-145) Sustainability, Finding 35 (Paragraph 177-179)
Recommendation 7: Recommit to close work by SO2 and SO3 teams with CGs, to ensure that no one is left behind in Activity 3 target communities, and that vulnerable and marginalised households are adequately supported by social safety nets.	The developmental challenges implicit in SO 2 are complex. There is no quick fix. (Paragraph 189)	Relevance, Finding 1, (Paragraph 66-76)
	While highly relevant to the challenges facing ASAL residents in Kenya, SO 2 planning was unrealistic. (Paragraph 190)	Relevance, Finding 1, (Paragraph 66-76); Effectiveness, Finding 14 (Paragraph 108-111)
	Insufficient progress has been made with regard to the gender and youth objectives of the SO2 programme. (Paragraph 198)	Relevance, Finding 1, (Paragraph 66-76)
	A related concern about coherence links to the strategic and operational balance between saving lives and changing lives. (Paragraph 203)	Efficiency, Finding 16 (Paragraph 113) Effectiveness, Finding 12 (Paragraph 106)
Recommendation 8: Strengthen performance on gender at all levels of the SO2 programme planning, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring adequate resources are allocated to SO2 gender priorities.	Insufficient progress has been made with regard to the gender and youth objectives of the SO2 programme. (Paragraph 198)	Relevance, Finding 1, (Paragraph 66-76)
		Effectiveness, Finding 13 (Paragraph 107)
		Efficiency, Finding 18 (Paragraph 119-129)
		Impact , Finding 29 (Paragraph 164-165)
Recommendation 9: Reappraise and refocus SO 2 programme efforts with youth , to make them more effective.	Insufficient progress has been made with regard to the gender and youth objectives of the SO2 programme. (Paragraph 198)	Impact , Finding 39 (Paragraph 185-188)
		Efficiency, Finding 25 (Paragraph 147-151)
		Impact, Finding 30 (Paragraph 166-167) Sustainability, Finding 38 (Paragraph 184)

Annex 24. List of people interviewed

Table 29 List of participants in interviews, MTE inception phase (April-May 2021)

Name (sex)	Position, Organisation
Lorena Braz (f)	Resilience Programme Officer, WFP
Evaline Dianga (f)	Head, Programme Technical Support Services, WFP
Astrid Harbo (f)	Food Systems Coordinator, WFP
Shaun Hughes (m)	Head of Food Systems and Resilience, WFP
Phyllis Kariuki (f)	Programme Officer (Financial Inclusion), WFP
Julius Kisingu (m)	Markets and Food Security Analyst, WFP
Timothy Koskei (m)	Asset Creation and Agricultural Production Programme Policy Officer, WFP
Allan Kute (m)	Programme Officer (VAM), WFP
Regina Kyalo (f)	Programme Assistant, WFP
Benjamin Makokha (m)	Youth & Gender Programme Associate, WFP
Caroline Muchai (f)	Livelihoods Programme Officer, WFP
Josephine Mwema (f)	Nutrition Programme Officer, WFP
Beatrice Mwangela (f)	Head, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, WFP
David Ndungu (m)	Programme Policy Officer, WFP
Olive Wahome (f)	Food Systems Lead in markets and Supply Chain Support and Retail Engagement Initiatives Coordinator, WFP

Table 30 National-Level Interviewees

Name (sex)	Position, Organisation
Adrian Vanderknaap (m)	Managing director, FTMA, WFP Kenya
Allan Kute (m)	Head of VAM, WFP Kenya
Anita Oberia (f)	Refugee focal point, Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, USAID Kenya
Anselm Mwangela (m)	M&E Officer, Cereal Growers Association
Anthony Collins (m)	Pafid
Astrid Harbo (f)	Food Systems Coordinator, WFP Kenya
Beatrice Mwangela (f)	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, WFP Kenya
Benjamin Makokha (m)	Programme Associate, WFP Kenya
Bharathi Bharatam (f)	Co-Founder, Kuza
Carola Kengott (f)	WFP Global Focal Point for South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP Rome
Caroline Muchai (f)	Programme Policy Officer, WFP Kenya
Caroline Mwendwa (f)	Food technologist and FQS focal point, WFP Kenya
Claudia Ah Poe (f)	Head of Outcome 2, WFP Kenya
Daniel Ndungu (m)	Programme Officer (Markets) & Supply Chain Support, WFP Kenya
Derek Arthur (m)	Assistant Managing Director, FTMA, WFP Kenya
Don Owino (m)	**** Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, USAID Kenya
Doyo Godana (m)	Project Development Manager, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya
Duncan Oalo (m)	County Level Staff, Cereal Growers Association
Emmanuel Bigenimana (m)	Deputy Country Director (Programme), WFP Kenya
Felix Okech (m)	SO1 Manager, WFP Kenya
Francesco Rispoli (m)	Country Director, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania, IFAD
Frederick Odhiambo (m)	Finance and Administration Manager, Cereal Growers Association
George Njoroge (m)	Country Coordinator, FTMA, WFP Kenya
George Njoroge (m)	FtMA Country Coordinator, WFP Kenya
George Ombis (m)	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, USAID Kenya
Jacobeth Barno (f)	Commercial Manager, Pula
James Kamunge (m)	Senior Programme Advisor, WFP Kenya/State Department for Development of ASALs
James Papa (m)	Agronomist, APA Insurance
Jean Claude Rubyogo (m)	Programme Leader, Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

Name (sex)	Position, Organisation
Joan Sang (f)	Programme Officer, Environment and Climate Change, Swedish Embassy, Kenya
John Makuge (m)	M&E Officer, Cereal Growers Association
Jonathan Thomas (m)	Chief of Party, Alliance for Inclusive and Nutritious Food Processing
Josefa Zueco (f)	Head of Human Resources and Supply Chain, WFP Kenya
Joseph Chege (m)	**** Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, USAID Kenya
Josephine Mwema (f)	Nutrition Programme Policy Officer, WFP Kenya
Joy Kendi (m)	Administrative Assistant, Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, USAID Kenya
Joyce Manu (f)	Senior Programme Coordinator on Sweet Potatoes, International Potato Centre
Joyce Njuguna (f)	Project Manager, Cereal Growers Association
Judith Otieno (f)	Gender and protection officer, WFP Kenya
Julius Akeno (m)	Deputy National FFA Coordinator, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Kenya
Lorena Braz (f)	Resilience Programme Officer, WFP Kenya
Maina King'ori (m)	Senior Manager - Disaster Management, World Vision Kenya
Mari Hassinen	SO3 Manager, WFP Kenya
Mary Mureithi (f)	Regional Food Safety and Quality Assurance Officer, WFP Regional Bureau Nairobi
Michael Ngutu (m)	National Crops Officer, FAO Kenya
Monicah Kinuthia (f)	Director of Strategy Programmes Development, State Department for Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, Ministry of Devolution and ASALs
Moses Abukari (m)	Regional Programme Manager, IFAD
Naftali Wambugu (m)	Director of Research and Partnerships, Ministry of Devolution and ASALs
Nicholas Mweresa (m)	Programme Policy Officer and Beneficiary Services Lead, WFP Kenya
Olive Wahome (f)	SO2 Activity 4 manager, WFP Kenya
Pauline Maingi (f)	Field Office Coordinator, WFP Kenya
Peter Mwaniki (m)	County Level Staff, Cereal Growers Association
Phyllis Kariuki (f)	Risk Management and Financial Inclusion, WFP Kenya
Regina Kyalo (f)	Food Systems and Resilient Livelihoods Officer, WFP Kenya
Rosemary Babu (f)	Supply Chain Officer, Activity 4, WFP Kenya
Shaun Hughes (m)	Lead Food Systems and Resilience/ Outcome 2 Manager, WFP Kenya
Sibi Lawson-Marriot (f)	Regional Advisor: Climate Change Adaptation, Resilience and Gender Equality, WFP Regional Bureau Nairobi
Sriram Bharatam (m)	Co-Founder and Chief Mentor, Kuza
Timothy Koskei (m)	Programme Policy Officer, WFP Kenya
Tito Arunga (m)	Lead on Inclusive Value Chains, FAO Kenya
Vinay Kumar Vutukuru (m)	Senior Agriculture Specialist, Lead Agriculture Portfolio, World Bank Kenya
Zahara Ali (m)	Food Safety and Quality, Ministry of Health, Government of Kenya

Table 31 County-Level Interviewees

Name (sex)	Position, Organisation
Baringo County	
Benson Kangongo (m)	Coordinator, SFSP, Baringo County Government
Joseph Ng'etich (m)	Administrative Officer, DRM (Deputy Governor's Office), Baringo County
Sammy Makau (m)	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Baringo County Government
Vincent Abuje (m)	Director of Agriculture, Baringo County Government
Garissa County	
Shahmat Warsame (f)	County Nutrition Coordinator, Garissa County Government
Stephen Musyimi (m)	Director of Agriculture, Garissa County Government
Isiolo County	
Florence Mwangagi (f)	Director of Agriculture, Isiolo County Government
Florence Njege (f)	Agribusiness Development and Desk officer to SFS programme, Isiolo County Government
Guracha K Sarite (m)	Public Health Officer, Isiolo County Government

Mohammed Diba (m)	Agriculture Officer, Isiolo County Government
Sadia Halakhe (f)	Trade Officer, Isiolo County Government
Kitui County	
Masila Titus (m)	Head, Agricultural Ext Services/Desk Officer, Kitui County Government
Makueni County	
George Kamwenji (m)	Senior Agriculture Officer, Makueni County Government
Mandera County	
Bernard Ogutu (m)	SFSP Coordinator, Mandera County Government
Marsabit County	
Immaculate Mutua (f)	County Nutrition Coordinator, Marsabit County Government
Joseph Ilkul (m)	Programme Associate, Marsabit Field Office, WFP Kenya
Julius Gitu (m)	MOALF, Marsabit County Government
Njoki Bernadette (f)	Public Health Officer, Marsabit County
Raphael Ngumbi (m)	Head of Field Office, Marsabit, WFP Kenya
Stephen Musyimi (m)	Director of Agriculture, Marsabit County Government
Wolde Wesa (m)	Programme Coordinator/Deputy County Secretary, Marsabit County Government
Nairobi County	
Fransiscar Rionokou (f)	Programme Associate, Nairobi Field Office, WFP Kenya
Margaret Indimuli (f)	Head of Nairobi Field Office, WFP Kenya
Samburu County	
Daniel Lesaigor (m)	Special Programmes Chief Office/SFS programme coordinator, Samburu County Government
Erastus Sinoti (m)	Public Health Officer, Samburu County Government
Stephen Engasia (m)	Deputy Director of Agriculture, Samburu County Government
Tana River County	
Abigail Mbevi (f)	Programme Associate, Garissa and Tana River Field Office, WFP Kenya
Edwin Nyakundi (m)	Programme Associate, Garissa and Tana River Field Office, WFP Kenya
Felix Mumba (f)	Director, Water, Tana River County Government
Gatie Victor (m)	Public Health Officer, Tana River County Government
Mary Mwangi (f)	Public Health Officer, Tana River County Government
Millicent Ondiek (f)	County Gender and Social Services Officer, Tana River County Government
Nzioka Wambua (m)	County Director, Livestock Production, Tana River County Government
Peter Onyikwa (m)	Public Health Officer, Tana River County Government
Samuel Baya (m)	Director of Agriculture, Tana River County Government
William Jillo (m)	Agricultural Engineer, Tana River County Government
Turkana County	
Angela Ayoti (f)	County Officer for VSLA Training
Boniface Okita (m)	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme Coordinator, Turkana County Government
Emma Nyanga (m)	Fisheries Assistant, Turkana County Government
Ernest Anzenze (m)	Rep. Director of Livestock, Turkana County Government
Gabriel Ekaale (m)	Head of Programme, Turkana, WFP Kenya
Geoffrey Kipsang (m)	Health and Sanitation, Turkana County Government
Lirhunde Chrysanthus (m)	Sub-County Public Health Officer, Turkana County Government
Markis Ekamais (m)	Officer for Youth and Women Empowerment Fund, Turkana South
Nyathore Kibunja (m)	Director of Fisheries, Turkana County Government
Wajir County	
Lynette Watiti (f)	Head of Wajir Field Office, WFP Kenya
Muthemba Mwangi (m)	Sub county Extension Officer, Wajir County Government
Onkeo Edwin (m)	Sub county Extension Officer, Wajir County Government

Table 32 Beneficiary-Level Interviewees

Name (sex)	Position, Organisation
Baringo County	
Grace Kamuren (f)	VSLA Agent, OFSP
Lindah Kandawal (f)	CBT, Tuluk

Rodah Amaniman (f)	CBT, Majimoto
Salina Karatu (f)	OFSP
Yanoo Williamson (m)	CBT, Nginyang
Isiolo County	
Abduba Halake (m)	OFSP/SW Value Chain
Amina Lillian (f)	VSLA Agent, OFSP, Ngaika
Caroline Kagwira Kalem (f)	FSC, Weikereria
Celina Kathure Mugambi (f)	FSC, Mwangaza
Habiba Huka (f)	CBT, Kinna North
Hassan Bagaja (m)	Village Agent, VSLA, Kinna Village
Isabella Nkatha (f)	OFSP, Waso
James Rotuba (m)	OFSP, Nabeny
Jotham Kirema (m)	OFSP, Waso
Justin Gitonga (m)	FSC, Weikereria
Monia Askui (f)	VSLA
Robert Loter Loto (m)	OFSP, Attan
Safia Hassan (f)	Retail Engagements
Makueni County	
Boniface Masila (m)	Youth Group, Suvia
Catherine Nzioka (f)	Youth Group, Kitundu
Elizabeth Munyilo (f)	Milling and fortifications, Kivuthini Self Help Group
James Munyiri (m)	Milling and fortifications, Kathonzweni East Traders Group
Jonathan Mutae (m)	Youth Group, Kathonzweni
Mary Mutono (f)	Youth Group, Kimuki
Peterson Masinde (m)	Youth Group, Kimuki
Solomon Musyoka (m)	Youth Group, Kathonzweni
Tana River County	
Edward Munga (m)	Endesha CBO
Elizabeth Wanjiru (f)	Mwangaza CBO
Fatime Ghamaloku (f)	Bura Village
Habel Morowa (m)	VSLA Agent, OFSP, Hola
Hilda Mashaka (f)	VSLA Agent, OFSP, Oda
Komoro Kofa (m)	VSLA Agent, OFSP, Galole
Lucy Maro (m)	VSLA Agent, OFSP, Hola
Margaret Koshi (f)	Wazalendo Group Secretary
Mariam Bassa (f)	VSLA Agent, OFSP
Odha Mohamed (m)	Public Health Officer, Mbooni Muthama CBO, Chewani
Petersen Anderson (m)	Tafakri Group, Itsowe
Philemon Guddina (m)	VSLA Agent, OFSP, Tarasaa
Raymond Alikano (m)	Hola Village
Salim Mgwaw (m)	Uhuru na Kazi Self-help group
Saumu Ali Shabu (f)	Uhuru na Kazi Self-help group
Virginia Origa (f)	Post-Harvesting and Storage, Bura
Zulfa Zainab (f)	Milling and Fortification, Hurara Farming Group
Turkana County	
Akolong Ekal Edukon (f)	Farmer, Turkwel
Alex Lomulen Ekal (m)	Vice Chair, Kalemng'orok Workers Group
Grace Lobote (f)	Beekeeper
Helen Ekorau (f)	Farmer, Kalemngorok
Joseph Lomuria (m)	Beekeeper
Margaret Lomulen (f)	Farmer, Naurenpuu
Mary Ekuwom Lorio Epaka (f)	Chairlady, Epis Women Group
Nagakipi Bernard (m)	Youth Enterprise Development Fund Officer, Turkana Central
Peter Lopaoi (m)	Moreuse Millers Group, Turkwel
Phillip Emuria (m)	Procurement Hospital, Lodwar Referral Hospital
Wajir County	
Abdi Mohammed (m)	Resilient Livelihoods

Ahmed Hussein (m)	Resilient Livelihoods
Binto Adan (f)	VSLA
Dahabo Ibrahim (f)	VSLA
Hassan Mohammed Idris (m)	VSLA

Annex 25. List of surveyed villages

No.	Ward (villages)	Sampled households (n)	No.	Ward (villages)	Sampled households (n)
1	Akorian	24	31	Lkiloriti	30
2	Akwichatis	25	32	Lobei	14
3	Amaya	26	33	Lokorkor	25
4	Asako	17	34	Lopeduru	27
5	Bachile	14	35	Lorengippi	26
6	Bekibon	23	36	Losikiriamoi	18
7	Birkan	26	37	Maendeleo At	21
8	Chemoigut	24	38	Mansile	22
9	Daba	28	39	Mbechot	25
10	Dabelwein	25	40	Meisori	26
11	Eitui	27	41	Mudey	23
12	Gatab	23	42	Mugurin	30
13	Gerarsa	20	43	Mukutani	28
14	Girisa	49	44	Naduat	24
15	Hurara Zone	28	45	Nakururum	16
16	Kachoda	30	46	Napong	24
17	Kaepongoria	18	47	Ngaina	24
18	Kalabata	21	48	Ngororro	27
19	Kalemngorok	25	49	Nonkeek	26
20	Katunoi	26	50	Ogonicho	13
21	Kinyach	27	51	Olkokwe	26
22	Kipsing Cent	27	52	Raya	27
23	Kirimon-Sura	25	53	Sake	23
24	Komudei	18	54	Shirikisho	32
25	Korich	25	55	Showley	26
26	Korr	26	56	Sibilo	26
27	Kositei	26	57	Soit Naibor	22
28	Kursin	24	58	Tuluk	25
29	Labarshereki	22	59	Waye Godha	21
30	Lenguruma	26	Total		1442

Annex 26. Selected background characteristics of the study population

425. The table below presents the distribution of the household survey participants by selected background characteristics. It captures aspects related to the household respondent and their household head. Overall, the distribution of participants by selected background characteristics in both 2020 and 2021 surveys was comparable, implying stability of the two samples and hence building a strong basis for measuring change in the indicators.

Table 33 Background characteristics of the study population

Variables	Total		LHZ 1		LHZ 2		LHZ 3	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Gender of the respondent								
Male	53.1%	56.0%	53.2%	57.8%	51.3%	54.6%	55.0%	56.1%
Female	46.9%	44.0%	46.8%	42.2%	48.7%	45.4%	45.0%	43.9%
Relationship of the respondent to head of household								
Head	72.0%	71.8%	69.8%	66.1%	71.9%	72.0%	74.3%	76.1%
Wife/Husband	21.9%	22.5%	25.1%	27.6%	23.4%	23.5%	17.2%	17.2%
Other	6.1%	5.7%	5.1%	6.2%	4.7%	4.5%	8.5%	6.6%
Gender of the household head								
Male	74.2%	75.4%	79.2%	81.6%	72.8%	77.2%	71.1%	68.4%
Female	25.8%	24.6%	20.8%	18.4%	27.2%	22.8%	28.9%	31.6%
What is the marital status of the household head?								
Divorced	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	2.4%	2.1%	0.6%	1.3%
Married, more than one spouse	24.8%	27.9%	17.1%	29.9%	30.8%	27.3%	25.3%	26.8%
Married, one spouse	61.0%	56.4%	71.0%	55.8%	56.7%	59.6%	56.5%	53.3%
Separated	2.3%	3.0%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	2.9%	3.8%	4.3%
Single	2.7%	3.1%	2.6%	3.1%	2.3%	1.7%	3.2%	4.6%
Widowed	7.8%	8.1%	6.1%	8.6%	6.7%	6.4%	10.6%	9.8%
Highest level of educational reached by the household head								
No formal education	48.5%	50.9%	49.3%	53.1%	65.9%	69.3%	28.8%	28.0%
Pre-primary	5.3%	5.9%	4.1%	5.1%	3.5%	2.5%	8.4%	10.5%
Primary	28.3%	28.3%	24.5%	22.1%	20.0%	20.2%	40.9%	42.8%
Secondary	12.5%	9.9%	12.8%	8.5%	7.2%	5.7%	18.1%	15.7%
Tertiary	5.4%	5.0%	9.4%	11.3%	3.5%	2.3%	3.7%	3.1%

Annex 27. Bibliography

Short reference	Full reference
ALNAP, n.d.	ALNAP (n.d.) Monitoring and Evaluation. Available at: https://www.alnap.org/our-topics/monitoring-evaluation
ASAL Humanitarian Network, 2021a	ASAL Humanitarian Network (2021) One in ten Kenyans face crisis levels of food insecurity - Joint statement by the ASAL Humanitarian Network. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/one-ten-kenyans-face-crisis-levels-food-insecurity-joint-statement-asal-humanitarian
ASAL Humanitarian Network, 2021b	ASAL Humanitarian Network (2021) Kenyan ASAL counties face a looming disaster as drought intensifies - Joint statement by the ASAL Humanitarian Network. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenyan-asal-counties-face-looming-disaster-drought-intensifies
Baringo County Government, 2020a	Baringo County Government, 2020. Sustainable Food Systems Strategy 2020-2030.
Baringo County Government, 2020b	Baringo County Government, 2020. Baringo County Government (2018) County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)
Bennell, 2007	Bennell, P., 2007. <i>Promoting livelihood opportunities for rural youth</i> . Presentation to IFAD Governing Council Roundtable: Generating Remunerative Livelihood Opportunities for Rural Youth.
Chege et al., 2019	Chege et al. (2019) Food Security and Nutrition among Adults Living with Disability in Nakuru County, Kenya. Available at: https://www.sciforschenonline.org/journals/nutrition-food/NFTOA157.php
County Government of Marsabit, 2020a	County Government of Marsabit, 2020. Draft Marsabit County Food Safety and Quality Strategy. [DRAFT]
County Government of Marsabit, 2020b	County Government of Marsabit (2020). Gender Policy (Draft). Department of Tourism, Culture, Gender and Social Services. November 2020.
EUD Kenya, 2019	EUD Kenya (2019) Mid Term Review of KCEP-CRAL and end term review of IPP-GAP
FAO, 2019	FAO, 2019, The State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World
FAO, 2021	FAO, 2021. <i>African Union Malabo Declaration on Agriculture and Postharvest losses</i> . https://www.fao.org/food-loss-reduction/news/detail/en/c/250883/ . Accessed: 13 November 2021
FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2021a	FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2021. <i>Joint evaluation of collaboration among the United Nations Rome-Based Agencies. Evaluation report</i> . Rome: FAO Office of Evaluation, IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation, WFP Office of Evaluation: p 14.
FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2021b	FAO, IFAD and WFP, 2021. <i>RBA: strengthening collaboration in Kenya. Nairobi: presentation to RBA Representatives, 23 March</i> .
FEWSNET, 2019	FEWSNET (August 2019). Kenya Food Security Outlook Update. FEWS NET, NDMA, WFP.
FEWSNET, 2021	FEWS (2021) Below-average harvest anticipated following poor March-May long rains. Available at: https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya/key-message-update/may-2021
FSIN, 2014	Food Security Information Network, 2014. Resilience Measurement Principles: Toward an Agenda for Measurement Design
Garissa County Government, 2018	Garissa County Government (2018) County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)
Garissa County Government, 2020	Garissa County Government (2020) Sustainable Food Strategy [Draft Version]
German Watch, 2021	German Watch (2021) Global Climate Risk Index 2021
GOK, 2006	GOK (2006) Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2006 on Gender Equality and Development
GOK, 2007	Government of Kenya (2007), <i>Kenya Vision 2030: The Popular Version</i> .
GOK, 2009	Government of Kenya (2009) Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2009–2020.
GOK, 2010	Government of Kenya (2010), <i>The Constitution of Kenya: Laws of Kenya</i> . Published by the National Council for Law Reporting with the Authority of the Attorney-General.
GOK, 2011a	Government of Kenya (2011). Kenya National Social Protection Policy. Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development.
GOK, 2011b	Government of Kenya, 2011. <i>National food and nutrition security policy</i> . Nairobi: Agricultural Sector Co-ordination Unit.

Short reference	Full reference
GOK, 2015b	Government of Kenya (2015), Ending Drought Emergencies Common Programme Framework, Ministry of Devolution and Planning November 2015.
GoK, 2017	Government of Kenya (2017), Implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in Kenya.
GOK, 2018a	Government of Kenya (2018), Third Medium Term Plan 2018-2022. Transforming Lives: Advancing socio-economic development through the “Big Four”. The National Treasury and Planning
GOK, 2018c	Government of Kenya (2018), Kenya National Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2020. Popular Version.
GOK, 2019a	Government of Kenya (2019) Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy. Towards Sustainable Agricultural Transformation and Food Security in Kenya 2019-2029.
GOK, 2019b	Government of Kenya (2019). The Long Rains Season Assessment Report. Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) August 2019.
GOK, 2019c	Government of Kenya (2019). National policy on gender and development.
GOK, 2019d	Government of Kenya (2019). Kenya Youth Development Policy: Empowered youth for sustainable development. Available from: https://ict.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Kenya-Youth-Development-Policy-2019.pdf [accessed May 2021]
GOK, 2020a	Government of Kenya (2020). The Kenya Agri-Nutrition Strategy (2020 to 2024).
GOK, 2020b	Government of Kenya (2020) Concept note on resilience programming framework for implementation of the strategic plan (2018-2022) of the State Department for Development of Arid and Semi Arid Lands in Kenya. Nairobi: State Department for Development of ASALS.
GOK, 2021a	Government of Kenya (2021). The 2020 Short Rains Season Assessment Report. Kenya Food Security Steering Group. February 2021. Available from: https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/send/80-2020/5991-sra-2020-national-report . Accessed May 2021.
GOK, 2021b	Government of Kenya (2021) Long Rains Assessment Report. August 2021.
GOK, n.d.	Government of Kenya, not dated. Agricultural sector transformation and growth strategy. Nairobi: GOK: pp 105, 121.
Herbling, 2020	Herbling, D., 2020. Desert locusts still threaten Kenya’s food security, FAO warns. https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2020-09-10/desert-locusts-still-threaten-kenya-s-food-security-fao-warns [accessed May 2021]
Hoddinott, 2017	Hoddinott, J. <i>et al.</i> (2017) Nutrition behaviour change communication causes sustained effects on IYCN knowledge in two cluster-randomized trials in Bangladesh. <i>Maternal & Child Nutrition</i> . https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28782306/ . Accessed: 15 November 2021
IFAD, 2015	IFAD, 2015. How To Do Note: Measuring Climate Resilience https://beta.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/39181417
IFAD, 2018	International Fund for Agricultural Development (2018), Investing in rural People in Kenya
IPC, 2021	IPC (2021) Kenya: Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Situation July 2021 - January 2022 (ASAL). http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155144/?iso3=KEN
Jones and Tanner, 2016	Jones, L. and Tanner, T. 2016. ‘Subjective resilience’: using perceptions to quantify household resilience to climate extremes and disasters. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10113-016-0995-2
Kitui County Government, 2020	Kitui County Government, 2020. Sustainable Food Systems Strategy 2020-2030 [Draft]
Kitui County Government, n.d.	Kitui County Government (n.d.) Kitui County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)
KNBS, 2010	KNBS and ICF Macro (2010). Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008-09. Calverton, Maryland: KNBS and ICF Macro.
KNBS, 2014	KNBS (2014) Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Available at: https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/fr308/fr308.pdf .
KNBS, 2015	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health, National AIDS Control Council, Kenya Medical Research Institute, National Council for Population and Development and ICF International (2015). Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Nairobi, Kenya and Rockville, MD: KNBS and The DHS Program/ICF International.
KNBS, 2018	KNBS (2018) Kenya Economic Survey 2018
KNBS, 2021	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2021) Quarterly Labour Force Report 2021

Short reference	Full reference
Korir et al., 2020	Korir, L., Rizov, M. and Ruto, E., 2020. Food security in Kenya: insights from a household food demand model, <i>Economic Modelling</i> 92: 99-108. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2020.07.015 . Accessed: 10 November 2021
Ksoll et al., 2016	Ksoll, C., Lilleør, H. B., Lønborg, J. H. and Rasmussen, O. D., 2016. Impact of Village Savings and Loan Associations: evidence from a cluster randomized trial. <i>Journal of Development Economics</i> 120, 70-85.
Liniger et al., 2011	Liniger, H., Mekdaschi, R., Hauert, C. and Gurtner, M., 2011 <i>Sustainable land management in practice - guidelines and best practices for Sub-Saharan Africa</i> . Rome: FAO.
Little, 2016	Little, P. D. (ed.), 2016. <i>Resilience and risk in pastoralist areas: recent trends in diversified and alternative livelihoods</i> . USAID/East Africa Resilience Learning Project.
LSE, 2018	LSE, 2018. Jones, L. D'Errico, M. Resilient, but from whose perspective? Like-for-like comparison of objective and subjective evaluations of resilience http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/publication/resilient-but-from-whose-perspective-like-for-like-comparison-of-objective-and-subjective-evaluations-of-resilience/
Makueni County Government, 2020	Makueni County Government (2020) Sustainable Food Strategy (Draft Version)
Makueni County Government, n.d.	Makueni County Government (n.d.) Makueni County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)
Mandera County Government, 2018	Mandera County Government (2018) Mandera County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)
Mandera County Government, 2020	Mandera County Government (2020) Sustainable Food Systems Programme Strategy (2020-2030) [Draft Version]
Marsabit County Government, 2018	Marsabit County Government (2018) Marsabit County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022).
Marsabit County Government, 2019	Marsabit County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
Marsabit County Government, 2020a	Marsabit County Government, 2020. Youth Groups Baseline Study Report.
Marsabit County Government, 2020b	Marsabit County Government 2020. Sustainable Food Systems Strategy (2020-2030). [Draft]
Mastercard Foundation, 2018	Mastercard Foundation, 2018. <i>Gender and youth livelihoods programming in Africa</i> : p. 22. https://mastercardfdn.org/research/gender-and-youth-livelihoods-programming-in-africa/ . Accessed: 13 November 2021
Mercy Corps Agrifin, 2021	Mercy Corps Agrifin (2021) Gender Impact Assessment: FtMA - Kenya
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, 2021.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, 2021. <i>Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme: programme goal and purpose</i> . http://TGS.kilimo.go.ke/asdsp-goal-and-purpose/ . Accessed: 11 November 2021
Ministry of Health, 2011	Ministry of Health (2011) The Kenya National Micronutrient Survey 2011. Available at: http://www.nutritionhealth.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/Downloads/The%20Kenya%20National%20Micronutrient%20Survey%202011.pdf .
Mokoro, 2016	Mokoro Ltd., 2016. An evaluation of WFP's Asset Creation Programme in Kenya's arid and semi-arid areas, 2009 – 2015. Nairobi: WFP.
Mokoro, 2018	Mokoro Ltd., 2018. Strategic evaluation of the pilot country strategic plans. Rome: WFP OEV.
Mokoro, 2019	Mokoro, 2019. <i>Evaluation (including a baseline and outcome monitoring) of Outcome 2 (Sustainable Food Systems Programme), of WFP Kenya Country Strategic Plan, in arid and semi-arid areas in Kenya from 2018 to 2023. Inception report</i> . Nairobi: WFP: p 21.
Mokoro, 2021	Mokoro (2021). WFP Kenya Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023: Mid-Term Review
Morton and Kerven, 2013	Morton, J. & Kerven, C., 2013. <i>Livelihoods and basic service support in the drylands of the Horn of Africa</i> . Brief prepared by the Technical Consortium, a project of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) hosted at the International Livestock Research Centre (ILRI). Brief #3. Nairobi: ILRI. Retrieved from: http://www.technicalconsortium.org/publications/ . Accessed: 10 November 2021
Moseley, 2020	Moseley, W.G., 2020. The geography of COVID-19 and a vulnerable global food system. World Politics Review. https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/28754/the-geography-of-covid-19-and-a-vulnerable-global-food-system [accessed 7 December 2020]
Mutungi and Affognon, 2013	Mutungi, C. and Affognon, H (2013) Addressing Food Losses: Status and Way Forward for Postharvest Research and Innovations in Kenya. International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) Policy Brief No. 5/13. Available at: https://idl-bnc-

Short reference	Full reference
	idrc.dspacedirect.org/bitstream/handle/10625/52222/IDL-52222.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y .
NCAJ, 2020	National Council on the Administration of Justice, 2020. Statement on justice sector operations in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. http://ncaj.go.ke/statement-on-justice-sector-operations-in-the-wake-of-the-COVID-19-pandemic/ [accessed 7 December 2020]
Njoka et al, 2016	Njoka, Yanda, Maganda, Liwenga, Kateka, Henku, Mabhuje, Malik and Bavo (2017). Kenya: Country situation assessment. Working paper. Research for climate-resilient futures.
OECD, 2013	OECD, 2013. OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well-being. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en
OECD, 2021	OECD (2021), Aid at a Glance Statistics: Kenya https://public.tableau.com/views/OECDDACAidataglancebyrecipient_new/Recipients?:embed=y&:display_count=yes&:showTabs=y&:toolbar=no?&:showVizHome=no
OECD, n.d.	OECD (n.d.) Evaluation Criteria. Available at: https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm
Pinchoff et al, 2021	Pinchoff et al. (2021) Gendered economic, social and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigation policies in Kenya: evidence from a prospective cohort survey in Nairobi informal settlements. Available at: https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/11/3/e042749 [accessed May 2021]
Pyburn et al., 2015	Pyburn, R., Audet-Bélanger, G., Dido, S., Quiroga, G. and Flink, I. 2015. Unleashing potential: gender and youth inclusive agri-food chains. KIT <i>Working Paper 7</i> .
Radeny et al., 2020	Radeny, M., Mungai, C., Amwata, D., Osumba, J. and Solomon, D. (2020) Climate change, agriculture, food and nutrition security policies and frameworks in Kenya. Wageningen: CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security CCAFS <i>Working Paper 330</i> . www.ccafs.cgiar.org
Rampa and Dekeyser, 2020	Rampa, F. and Dekeyser, K., 2020. <i>AgrInvest Food Systems Project. Political economy analysis of the Kenyan food systems</i> . Rome: FAO: p 10. https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB2259EN/ . Accessed: 13 November 2021
Rampa and Knaepen, 2019	Rampa, F. and Knaepen, H., 2019. <i>Sustainable food systems through diversification and indigenous vegetables. An analysis of the southern Nakuru county</i> . Maastricht: ECDPM. https://ecdpm.org/publications/sustainable-food-systems-through-diversification-and-indigenous-vegetables/ [accessed 13 November 2021]
ReSAKSS, 2021	ReSAKSS, 2021. https://www.resakss.org/ . Accessed 13 November 2021
Samburu County Government, 2018	Samburu County Government (2018) Samburu County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)
Samburu County Government, 2020	Samburu County Government, 2020. Sustainable Food Systems Strategy (2020-2030). [Draft]
Self Help Africa, n.d.	Self Help Africa (n.d.) <i>Our work in Kenya</i> . https://selfhelpafrica.org/ie/kenya/ . Accessed: 11 November 2021
Taita Taveta County Government, 2020	Taita Taveta County Government, 2020. Sustainable Food Systems Strategy 2020-2030 [Draft]
Tana River County Government, 2018	Tana River County Government (2018) Tana River County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)
Tana River County Government, 2020	Tana River County Government, 2020. Sustainable Food Systems Strategy 2020-2030. [Draft]
Tödtling et al, 2018	Tödtling, T., Bosire, C., Eysin, U., 2018. Devolution in Kenya: Driving forces and future scenarios. Strathmore University Press
Torero (2020)	Torero, M., 2020 Without food, there can be no exit from the pandemic. Countries must join forces to avert a global food crisis from COVID-19. <i>Nature</i> 2020; 580: 588–589. doi: 10.1038/d41586-020-01181-3. [PubMed]
Turkana County Government, 2018a	Turkana County Government. (2018) Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022).
Turkana County Government, 2018b	Turkana County Government (2018). Turkana County Agricultural Sector Policy Draft.
Turkana County, 2016	Turkana County Government, 2016. The Turkana County Strategy To Improve Access To Markets For Smallholder Farmers And Small Scale Processors (2016 - 2019)
UN, 2018	United Nations, 2018. United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022. Nairobi: Office of the United Nations Resident Co-ordinator, Kenya: pp 21, 25.
UNCTAD, 2018	East African Community Regional Integration: Trade and Gender Implications. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Available from: https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditc2017d2_en.pdf
UNDP, 2017	UNDP (2017) Human Development Report 2017

Short reference	Full reference
UNDP, 2020a	UNDP (2020), Human Development Report 2020. The next frontier: Human development and the Anthropocene. Available from: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf . [accessed May 2021]
UNDP, 2020b	UNDP (2020), Gender Inequality Index, available at: http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii [accessed May 2021]
UNEG, 2020	<i>Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation</i> . United Nations Evaluation Group, 2020
UNOCHA, 2021	UNOCHA (2021) Kenya drought: The time to act is now - UN Resident Coordinator. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-drought-time-act-now-un-resident-coordinator
USAID, 2018	United States Agency for International Development Center for Resilience (2018) Economics of resilience to drought: Kenya analysis. https://agrilinks.org/sites/default/files/kenya_economics_of_resilience_final_jan_4_2018_-_branded.pdf .
Visser et al., 2019a	Visser, Turner, Driscoll, Goza, Guevarra, Hassan, Jelensperger, Midega, Mwangi (2019). Evaluation (including a baseline and outcome monitoring) of Outcome 2 (Sustainable Food Systems Programme), of WFP Kenya Country Strategic Plan, in arid and semiarid areas in Kenya from 2018 to 2023. Inception Report. Nairobi: WFP. 3 July 2019.
Visser et al., 2019b	Visser, M., Turner, S.D., Driscoll, Z., Goza, A., Hassan, F., Jelensperger, J., Joughin, J., Midega, M., Mwangi, M., 2019. Visser, Turner, Driscoll, Goza, Guevarra, Hassan, Jelensperger, Midega, Mwangi (2019). Evaluation (including a baseline and outcome monitoring) of Outcome 2 (Sustainable Food Systems Programme), of WFP Kenya Country Strategic Plan, in arid and semiarid areas in Kenya from 2018 to 2023. Baseline Report. 19 November 2019
Visser et al., 2020	Visser, M., Turner, S.D., Driscoll, Z., Hassan, F., Midega, M., Mwangi, M., 2020. Evaluation (including a baseline and outcome monitoring) of Outcome 2 (Sustainable Food Systems Programme), of WFP Kenya Country Strategic Plan, in arid and semiarid areas in Kenya from 2018 to 2023. Outcome Monitoring Report 2020. 8 January 2021
Wagana et al, 2016	Wagana, D., Iravo, M., Nzulwa, J., Kihoro, J. 2016. Effect of Financial and Political Decentralization on Service Delivery in County Governments in Kenya
Wajir County Government, 2018a	Wajir County Government (2018). Wajir County Capacity Needs Mapping
Wajir County Government, 2018b	Wajir County Government (2018). Wajir County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022).
Wajir County Government, 2020	Wajir County Government, 2020. Wajir County Sustainable Food Systems Strategy 2020-2030.
Walker et al, 2016	Walker, T., Ward, C., Torquebiau, R., Xie, H., Anderson, W., Perez, N., Ringler, C., You, L., Cenacchi, N., Hash, T., Rattunde, F., Weltzien, E., Koo, J., Carfagna, F., Cervigni, R., & Morris, M. (2016). Agriculture: More water and better farming for improved food security. In: R. Cervigni & M. Morris (Eds.) <i>Confronting drought in Africa's drylands: Opportunities for enhancing resilience</i> (pp. 115-135). Africa Development Forum series. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-0817-3
Warburton et al., 2011	Warburton, H., Blake, R., Coupe, S., Pasteur, K. and Phillips, E., 2011. <i>Bridging the gap between resource-poor farmers and extension services: the role of community-based extension systems</i> . Presented at the International Conference on Innovations in Extension and Advisory Services, Nairobi, 15–18 November
Were, 2017	Were, A. (2017) Why state is not remitting cash to counties fast enough. Business Daily Africa. Available at: http://www.businessdailyafrica.com/analysis/Why-State-is-not-remitting-cash-to-counties-fast-enough/539548-3986868-vgaa3fz/index.html
WFP & GOK, 2017	WFP & GOK, 2017. Gender Analysis Study: Capacity Strengthening Interventions in Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir Counties. 2017.
WFP and Baringo County Government, 2019a	WFP and Baringo County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
WFP and Baringo County Government, 2019b	WFP and Baringo County Government (2019) Plan of Operations 2019-2022
WFP and Baringo County Government, 2020a	WFP and Baringo County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Baringo County Government, 2020b	WFP and Baringo County Government (2020) Baringo County Consultation Report, Jan-Dec 2020

Short reference	Full reference
WFP and Baringo County Government, 2021	WFP and Baringo County Government (2021) Baringo County/WFP MoU Implementation Update – August 2021
WFP and Garissa County Government, 2019a	WFP and Garissa County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
WFP and Garissa County Government, 2019b	WFP and Garissa County Government (2019) Plan of Operations 2019-2022
WFP and Garissa County Government, 2020a	WFP and Garissa County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Garissa County Government, 2020b	WFP and Garissa County Government (2020) County Consultation Report, Jan-Dec 2020
WFP and Garissa County Government, 2021	WFP and Garissa County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Isiolo County Government, 2019a	WFP and Isiolo County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
WFP and Isiolo County Government, 2019b	WFP and Isiolo County Government (2019) Plan of operations (2019-2022)
WFP and Isiolo County Government, 2019c	WFP and Isiolo County Government (2019) Annual workplan for financial year 2019/2020 [Draft Copy – July to December 2019]
WFP and Isiolo County Government, 2020a	WFP and Isiolo County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Isiolo County Government, 2020b	WFP and Isiolo County Government (2020) Isiolo Quarterly County Consultation
WFP and Isiolo County Government, 2021a	WFP and Isiolo County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Isiolo County Government, 2021b	WFP and Isiolo County Government (2021) Isiolo Quarterly County Consultation
WFP and Kitui County Government, 2020	WFP and Kitui County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Kitui County Government, 2021	WFP and Kitui County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Makueni County Government, 2019a	WFP and Makueni County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
WFP and Makueni County Government, 2019b	WFP and Makueni County Government (2019) Plan of Operations 2019-2022
WFP and Makueni County Government, 2019c	WFP and Makueni County Government (2019) Annual workplan for financial year 2019/2020
WFP and Makueni County Government, 2020	WFP and Makueni County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Makueni County Government, 2021	WFP and Makueni County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Mandera County Government, 2019a	WFP and Mandera County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
WFP and Mandera County Government, 2019b	WFP and Mandera County Government (2019) Annual workplan for financial year 2019/2020
WFP and Mandera County Government, 2020a	WFP and Mandera County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Mandera County Government, 2020b	WFP and Mandera County Government (2020) Mandera Quarterly County Consolation

Short reference	Full reference
WFP and Mandera County Government, 2021a	WFP and Mandera County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Mandera County Government, 2021b	WFP and Mandera County Government (2021) Mandera Quarterly County Consolation
WFP and Mandera County Government, n.d.	WFP and Mandera County Government (n.d) Plan of operations (2019-2022)
WFP and Marsabit County Government, 2019	WFP and Marsabit County Government (2019) Annual Workplan for financial year 2019/2020
WFP and Marsabit County Government, 2020	WFP and Marsabit County Government (2020) Annual Workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Marsabit County Government, 2021	WFP and Marsabit County Government (2021) Annual Workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Samburu County Government, 2019	WFP and Samburu County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
WFP and Samburu County Government, 2019a	WFP and Samburu County Government (2019) Plan of Operation 2019-2022
WFP and Samburu County Government, 2019b	WFP and Samburu County Government (2019) Annual workplan for financial year 2019/2020
WFP and Samburu County Government, 2020a	WFP and Samburu County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Samburu County Government, 2020b	WFP and Samburu County Government (2020) Samburu Quarterly County Consolation
WFP and Samburu County Government, 2021a	WFP and Samburu County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Samburu County Government, 2021b	WFP and Samburu County Government (2021) Samburu Quarterly County Consolation
WFP and Taita Taveta County Government, 2018	Taita Taveta County Government (2018) Taita Taveta County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)
WFP and Taita Taveta County Government, 2019	WFP and Taita Taveta County Government (2019) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Taita Taveta County Government, 2020	WFP and Taita Taveta County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Taita Taveta County Government, 2021a	WFP and Taita Taveta County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Taita Taveta County Government, 2021b	WFP and Taita Taveta County Government (2021) Taita Taveta Quarterly County Consolation
WFP and Tana River County Government, 2019a	WFP and Tana River County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
WFP and Tana River County Government, 2019b	WFP and Tana River County Government (2019) Plan of Operation 2019-2022
WFP and Tana River County Government, 2019c	WFP and Tana River County Government (2019) Annual workplan for financial year 2019/2020

Short reference	Full reference
WFP and Tana River County Government, 2020a	WFP and Tana River County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Tana River County Government, 2020b	WFP and Tana River County Government (2020) Taita Taveta Quarterly County Consolation
WFP and Tana River County Government, 2021a	WFP and Tana River County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Tana River County Government, 2021b	WFP and Tana River County Government (2021) Taita Taveta Quarterly County Consolation
WFP and Turkana County Government, 2019a	WFP and Turkana County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
WFP and Turkana County Government, 2019b	WFP and Turkana County Government (2019) Plan of Operation 2019-2022
WFP and Turkana County Government, 2020a	WFP and Turkana County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Turkana County Government, 2020b	WFP and Turkana County Government (2020) Turkana Quarterly County Consolation
WFP and Turkana County Government, 2021	WFP and Turkana County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP and Wajir County Government, 2019a	WFP and Wajir County Government (2019) MoU regarding the implementation of a WFP assistance programme (Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023)
WFP and Wajir County Government, 2019b	WFP and Wajir County Government (2019) Plan of Operation 2019-2022
WFP and Wajir County Government, 2019	WFP and Wajir County Government (2019) Annual workplan for financial year 2019/2020
WFP and Wajir County Government, 2020	WFP and Wajir County Government (2020) Annual workplan for financial year 2020/2021
WFP and Wajir County Government, 2021a	WFP and Wajir County Government (2021) Wajir Quarterly County Consolation
WFP and Wajir County Government, 2021b	WFP and Wajir County Government (2021) Annual workplan for financial year 2021/2022
WFP, 2008	WFP, 2008. <i>Food consumption analysis</i> , Calculation and use of the food consumption score in food security analysis. World Food Programme, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Branch (ODAV).
WFP, 2015	World Food Programme (2015). Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations: Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, PRRO: 200736.
WFP, 2016a	WFP (2016) Kenya - Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), June 2016. Available at: https://www.wfp.org/content/kenya-comprehensive-food-security-and-vulnerability-analysis-cfsva-june-2016 .
WFP, 2016b	WFP (2016) An Evaluation of WFP's Asset Creation Programme in Kenya's Arid and Semi-arid Areas 2009 to 2015
WFP, 2016c	WFP (2016) Stock-Taking of Agricultural Market Access and Linkage Activities & Charting the way forward for July 2016 – June 2018
WFP, 2016d	WFP (2016) Kenya Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) Consolidated report. MAY 2016.
WFP, 2016e	WFP (2016) WFP Assessment of the gender contribution of FFA: Focus on women's socioeconomic empowerment and women's nutrition. Country Study Report: The potential of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to empower women and improve women's nutrition in Kilifi County, Kenya.
WFP, 2017a	WFP Kenya (2017) Country Action Plan: RBN Gender Strategy 2017-2020, Kenya Country Office. February 2017.
WFP, 2017b	WFP (2017). Gender Analysis Study: Capacity Strengthening Interventions in Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir Counties
WFP, 2018	WFP, 2018. Kenya country strategic plan (2018 – 2023). Rome: WFP Executive Board WFP/EB.A/2018/8-A/3

Short reference	Full reference
WFP, 2019a	WFP (2019) Gender Assessment of the Youth Agribusiness Empowerment Project. WFP internal document.
WFP, 2019b	Gender Transformation Programme Assessment Mission: Kenya Country Office. May 2019.
WFP, 2019c	County Community Gender Analysis Reports: Results of a 14 County Capacity Needs Mapping Exercise
WFP, 2019d	WFP (2019) Strengthening Capacity for Emergency Preparedness and Response, Resilient Livelihoods, Market Access and Social Protection. Results of a 14 County Capacity Needs Mapping Exercise. Consolidated Report. April 2019.
WFP, 2019e	WFP Kenya, 2019. Gender and Protection Support to Outcomes, Activities and operations in the Kenya Country Strategic Plan 2018 – 2023: 2019 Gender and protection priorities.
WFP, 2020a	WFP, 2020. WFP Kenya country brief April 2020. Nairobi: WFP.
WFP, 2020b	WFP, 2020. Country Strategic Plan Revision. Kenya Country Strategic Plan Revision 4. Rome: WFP. Approved by the ED WFP & DG FAO on 22.09.2020.
WFP, 2020c	WFP, 2020. Beneficiary transition strategy. Sustainable Food Systems Programme in ASALs. Outcome 2. September 2020.
WFP, 2020d	WFP, 2020. Marsabit County Consultations (Quarter 4, 2020)
WFP, 2020m	WFP (2020). Kenya R4 Rural Resilience Initiative. R4 rapid gender and financial inclusion assessment: Kitui and Makueni counties. Final Report – internal document. January 2020.
WFP, 2020n	WFP (2020). Business Case and Models for Cowpea Value Chain in Turkana County. Final Report
WFP, 2021a	WFP, 2021. Guidance for Nutrition-sensitive 2021-2022 AWP.
WFP, 2021b	WFP, 2021. Marsabit County Consultations (Quarter 2, 2021)
WFP, 2021c	WFP (2021) The national Treasury & WFP partner to boost climate action in Kenya. Available at: https://www.wfp.org/news/national-treasury-wfp-partner-boost-climate-action-kenya
WFP, 2021d	WFP Gender Office (2021). CSP Gender Equality Budget. Updated March 2021.
WFP. 2021e	Terms of Reference: Gender analysis of Pasture and Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato value chains, Marsabit (September –December 2021)
WFP Kenya, 2020a	WFP Kenya (2020) Annual Country Report 2019.
WFP Kenya, 2020b	WFP Kenya (2020). Beneficiary transition strategy. Sustainable Food Systems Programme in ASALs. Outcome 2, September 2020
WFP Kenya, 2021a	WFP Kenya (2021) Annual Country Report 2020
World Bank, 2014	World Bank (2014), Kenya: a bigger, better economy. Available from: https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2014/09/30/kenya-a-bigger-better-economy . Accessed May 2021.
World Bank, 2017	World Bank (2017). Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project.
World Bank, 2018	World Bank (2018) Kenya Data. Available at: data.worldbank.org/country/kenya
World Bank, 2019	World Bank (2019) <i>Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Programme (P173065). Programme Information Document</i> . Washington, D.C: The World Bank.
World Bank, 2021a	World Bank (2021), World Development Indicators, available at: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=KE ; accessed May 2021
World Bank, 2021b	World Bank (2021), World Bank Country Overview, available at: http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kenya/overview ; accessed May 2021.
World Bank, 2021c	World Bank (2021) <i>Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project</i> . https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P154784 . Accessed: 11 November 2021

Acronyms

ACR	Annual Country Report
ACTED	Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Project
ASTGS	Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
BMZ	German Federal Ministry of Economic Co-Operation and Development
CG	County Government
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIP	International Potato Centre
CNAP	County Nutrition Action Plan
CO	Country Office
CRF	Corporate Results Framework
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSFSS	County Sustainable Food Systems Strategy
CSG	County Steering Group
CSFSP	County Sustainable Food Systems Programme
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DEQAS	Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System
EB	Executive Board
EC	Evaluation Committee
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
EM	Evaluation Manager
EQ	Evaluation Question
EQAS	Evaluation Quality Assurance
ET	Evaluation Team
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FLLoCA	Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Programme
FSC	Farmer Service Centre
FSI	Food Security Index
FSNP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
FSQ	Food Safety and Quality
FtMA	Farmer to Market Alliance
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GEEW	Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
G-FLLoCA	Government-Financing Locally-Led Climate Action Programme
GNI	Gross National Income
GOK	Government of Kenya

HH	Household
HQ	Headquarters
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IPC-AMN	Integrated Phase Classification for Acute Malnutrition
KCEP-CRALW	Kenya Cereals Enhancement Programme–Climate Resilient Window
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNAP	Kenya Nutrition Action Plan
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
LHZ	Livelihood Zone
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
MTP III	Third Medium Term Plan
MTR	Mid-Term Review
mVAM	Mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSNP	National Safety Net Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODK	Open Data Kit
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OEV	Office of Evaluation
OFSP	OFSP
OS	Operating System
PABX	Private Automatic Branch Exchange
PHL	Post-Harvest Loss
PLD	People Living with Disability
PPI	Poverty Probability Index
PREG	Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
PWD	People with Disabilities
QCC	Quarterly County Consultation
QS	Quality Support
R4	R4 Rural Resilience Initiative
R4	Insurance for Assets Programme
RB	Regional Bureau
RBA	Rome Based Agency
RG	Reference Group
rCSI	reduced Coping Strategy Index
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
RG	Reference Group

RMPM	Monitoring Unit
SAMS	Smallholder Agriculture Market Support
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SERS	Subjective Self-Evaluated Resilience Score
SFS	Sustainable Food Systems
SHF	Smallholder Farmers
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SO	Strategic Outcome
SPR	Standard Project Report
SPRs	Standard Project Reports
SSTC	South South and Triangular Cooperation
TfT	Table for Two
ToC	Theory of change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework
USA	United States of America
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WFP	World Food Programme
WVI	World Vision International

WFP Kenya Country Office

World Food Programme
Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70
00148 Rome, Italy
T +39 06 65131 wfp.org