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Kenya

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

Kenya faced multiple challenges in 2022. The Horn of Africa's worst drought in 40 years, coupled with the global food crisis left 4.4 million people acutely food insecure (IPC 3 and above) at a time of rising food, fuel, and fertilizer prices. Kenya also saw an influx of refugees and asylum seekers, as thousands of people from Somalia entered Dadaab refugee camps.

WFP, UN agencies, the Kenyan government, international donors, and partners united to deliver a concerted humanitarian response. Led by a record contribution from the United States and with increased support from WFP's donors in Kenya, WFP reached 1.76 million of the most affected people, through general food assistance, treatment, and prevention of acute malnutrition for refugees and food-insecure Kenyans, contributing to SDG 2. WFP continued to support vulnerable communities in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) with safety nets, resilience, and livelihood activities. Overall, WFP directly assisted 44 percent more people in 2022, compared to 2021 and indirectly improved the lives of many more through government capacity-strengthening activities.

There were significant achievements across WFP's interventions. Working with UNHCR, the Kenyan Department of Refugee Services, and other partners, WFP expanded refugee support reaching 545,617 refugees with food assistance, compared to 450,000 in 2021. Refugee numbers rose steadily, with 100,000 arriving in 2022, bringing the total registered to 573,000, placing immense pressure on facilities in the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps.

Support to drought-affected Kenyans expanded four-fold reaching 539,450 people, through the *Lisha Jamii* drought response campaign. Support was predominantly through cash-based transfers, with in-kind food assistance provided in areas where local markets were insufficient. Working with the government, WFP increased coverage for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition from eight counties to fifteen, to address soaring malnutrition rates, particularly in the ASALs.

The drought emphasized the need for lasting resilience, adaptation, and capacity-strengthening programming, even while humanitarian responses are ongoing. WFP contributed to building climate resilience, enhanced climate-smart agricultural and risk management practices, and livelihood diversification, reaching 670,000 smallholder producers and value chain actors, among whom, 391,000 were in drought-affected communities receiving seasonal safety nets. Sustained efforts to build productive capacities of smallholder producers were coupled with improved aggregation and offtake to local and international markets, largely facilitated by the 860 farmer service centres across 19 counties. WFP also embarked, with Mastercard Foundation, on a five-year initiative to improve employment opportunities for women and youth and empower them as agents of change within their communities, to build more sustainable food systems.

WFP continued to strengthen and support the expansion of social assistance programmes delivered by national and county governments, for a comprehensive, shock-responsive social protection system in Kenya. WFP financed data collection in 16 counties, identifying the most vulnerable households for inclusion in the national Enhanced Single Registry (ESR). The ESR was used in beneficiary targeting by government, partners, including WFP's "*Lisha Jamii*" drought response. WFP also supported county-led forecast-based-financing capacity, investments in early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response initiatives, and finalization of national and county social protection policies. In November, the Ministry of Education, WFP, and the US Department of Agriculture launched a new learning resource, the *History of School Meals in Kenya*, which outlines Kenya's experiences and lessons in implementation of school meals. WFP also co-funded and contributed technically to the 2022 Kenya Demographic Health Survey.

WFP made progress in integrating gender sensitivity, disability inclusion, and cross-sectoral considerations throughout its programmes and reporting, and remains committed to providing equal access to nutritious food, education, livelihood opportunities to vulnerable people, and equal representation in decision-making.

WFP plays a critical role in supporting UN Reform initiatives at national and county levels, leveraging its relationships with the Government, and comprehensive footprint in the ASALs. Following a peaceful transition after national elections in August, WFP engaged with government leadership, supporting government scale-up of drought response, refugee transition, and social protection priorities. WFP Kenya contributed to the formulation of the 2023-2027 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework that envisions transformational change and expanded joint programmes.

Through comprehensive stakeholder consultation, WFP Kenya subsequently drafted a Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027 outlining a "changing lives to save lives" vision, striving for transformational change in food security and agricultural systems, and delivering innovative, integrated, and risk-informed programming.

1,763,365

Total beneficiaries in 2022



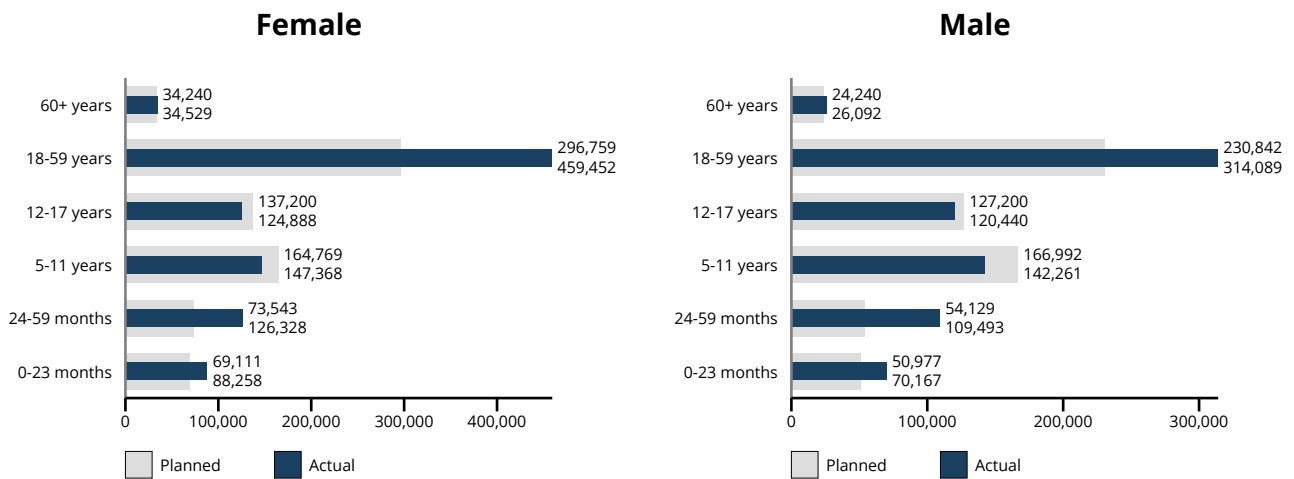
56% female



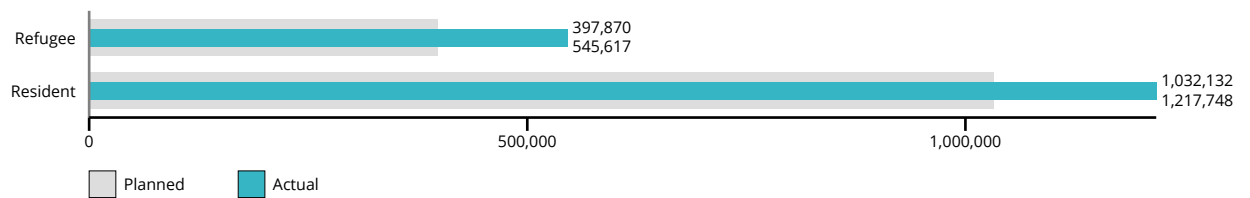
44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 8,698 (50% Female, 50% Male)

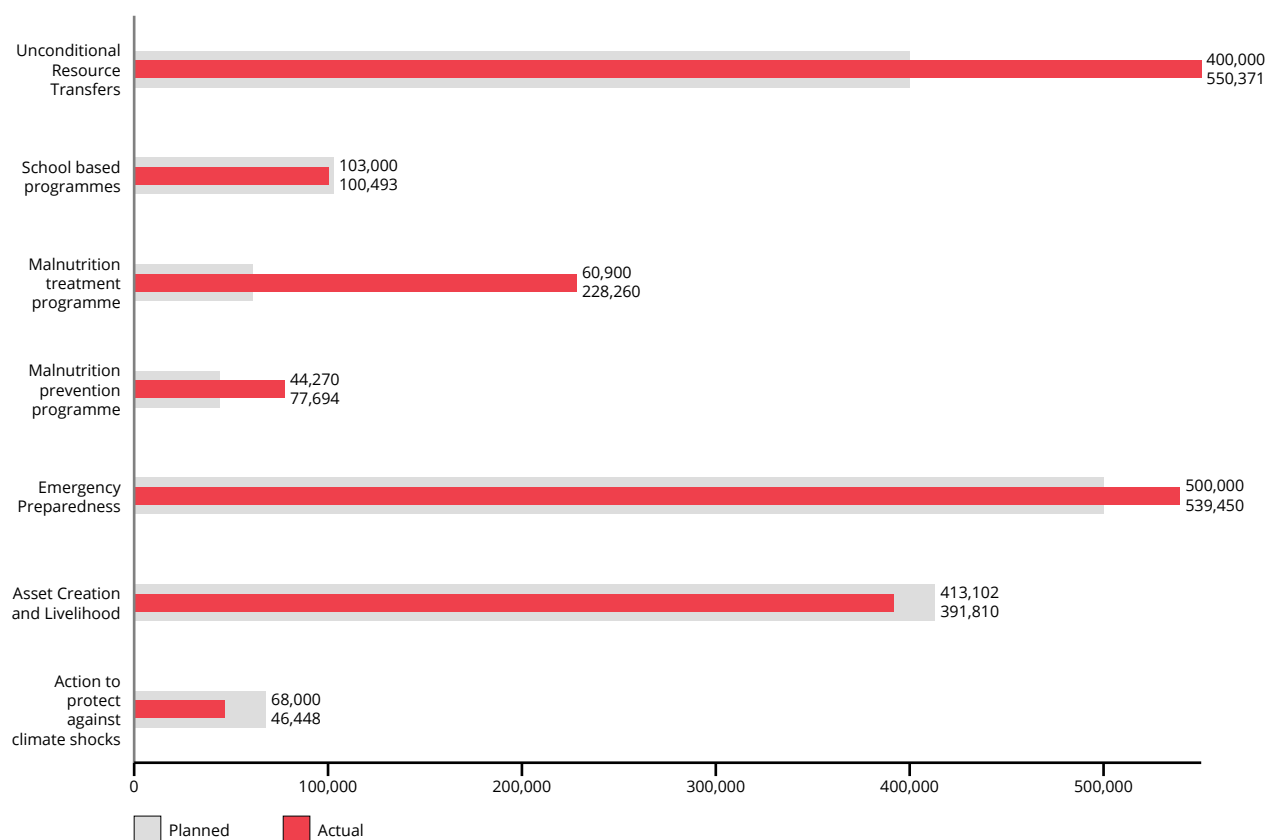
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



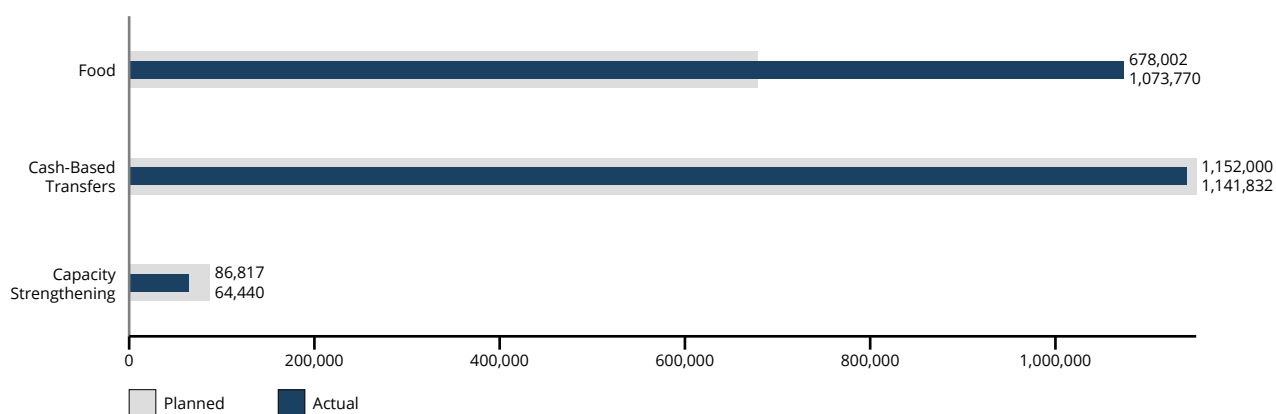
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



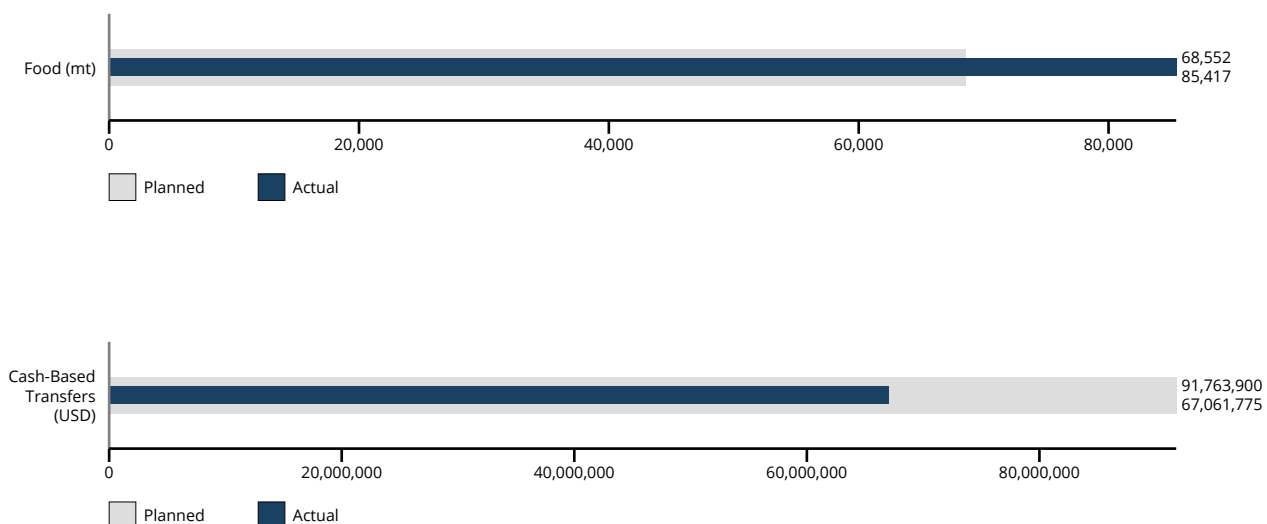
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



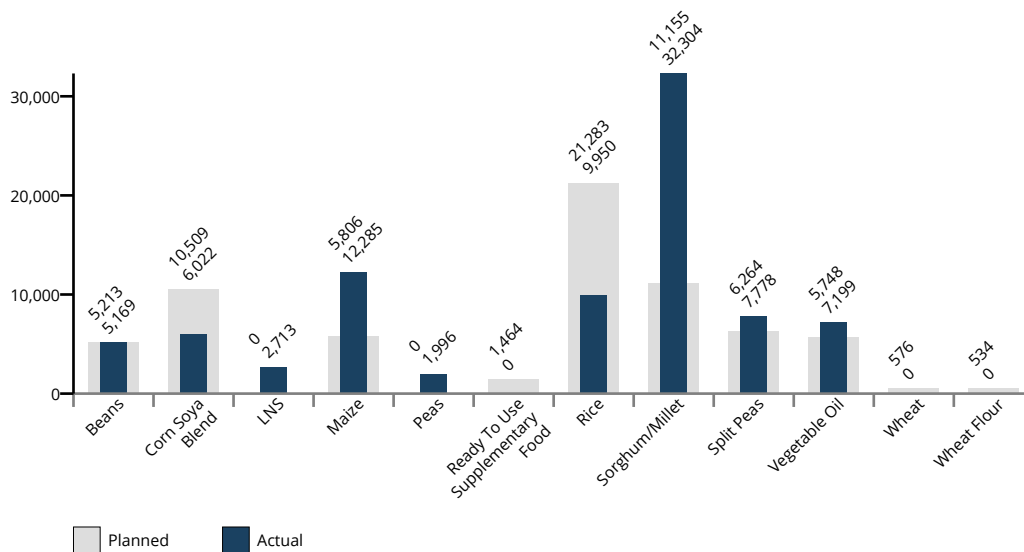
Beneficiaries by Modality



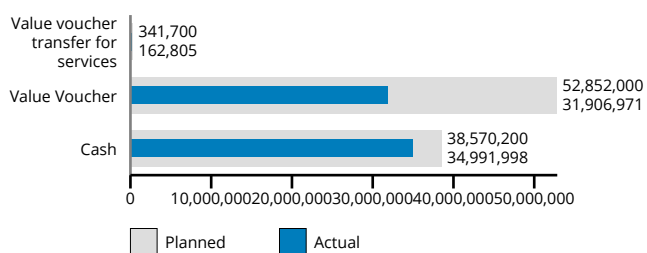
Total Transfers by Modality



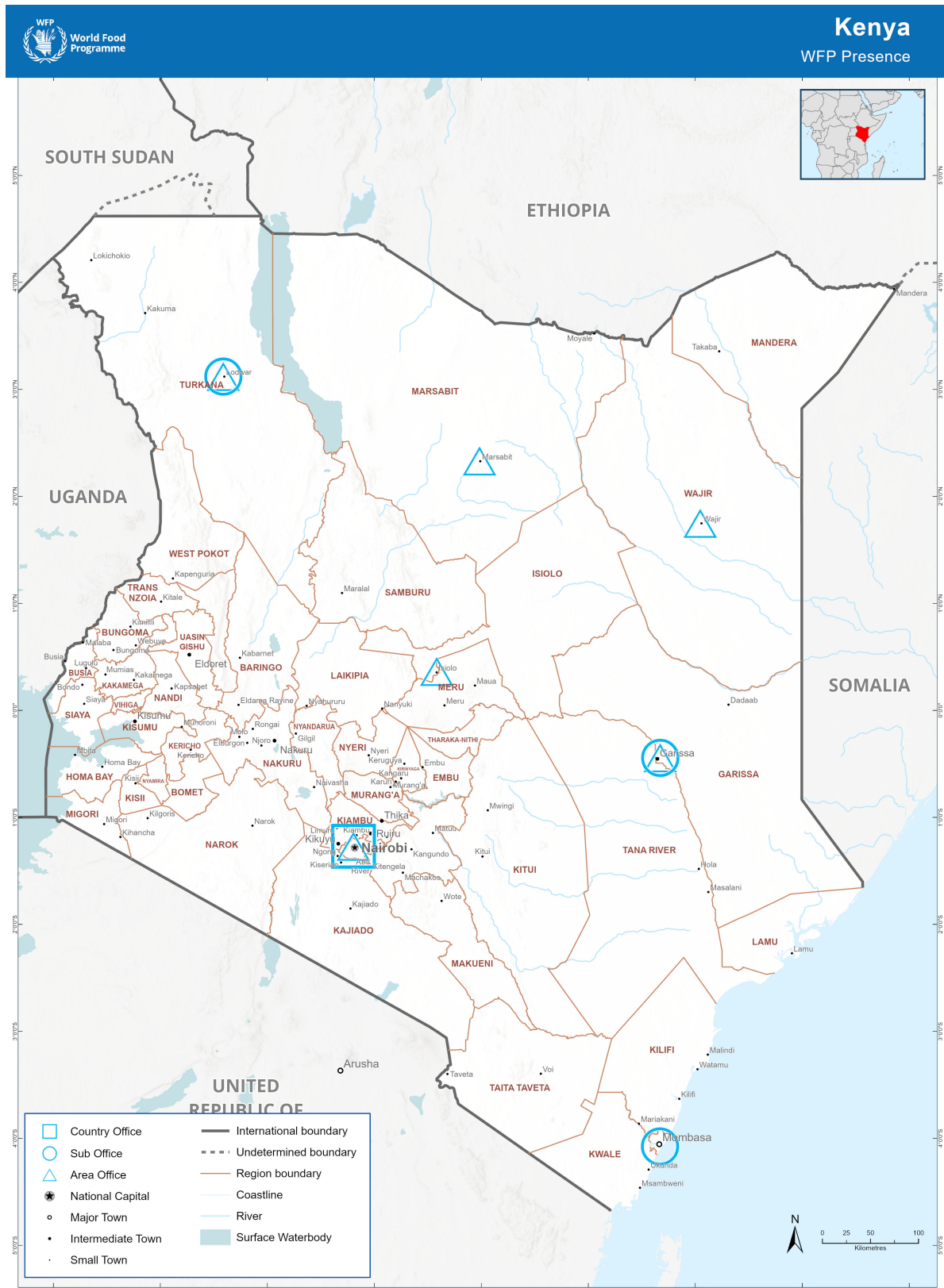
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Date Created: 04 Jan 2023 - Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit
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Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames

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Kenya is a lower-middle-income country with a GDP of USD110.35 billion and a real GDP growth rate of 6.7 percent in 2021 [1]. The country enjoys a diverse resource base including arable land, wildlife, minerals, hydroelectric power potential, and a diverse and growing human capital [2]. Despite this, significant human development challenges remain, and vulnerability is increasing. Kenya is vulnerable to climate change and climatic events are becoming frequent and

severe. With a projected population of over 50 million people [3], over a third of Kenyans live in poverty. The country ranks 152 out of 191 on the Human Development Index, making it one of the lowest ten countries for "medium human development." About 37.5 percent of Kenya's population suffers from multidimensional poverty, particularly in the northeastern where severe poverty is widespread [4]. These statistics indicate that a significant portion of Kenya's population faces multiple deprivations in education, health, and living standards, and social and economic inequalities persist. Other challenges in Kenya include youth unemployment, vulnerability to climate change and variability which influence season-to-season performance, instability in neighbouring countries, and vulnerability to internal and external shocks[5].

Climate-related emergencies are an ever-present threat, hampering Kenya's ability to achieve food security. Climate-related resource-based conflict continues to affect the most vulnerable and presents a risk for Kenya's developmental goals including availability and access to food. The agriculture sector, which is dependent on rainfall and contributes 33 percent to GDP, is a central part of Kenya's economy and provides the primary livelihood for over 80 percent of the population, especially in rural areas[6]. It also improves nutrition by producing safe, diverse, and nutrient-dense foods. Additionally, livestock-rearing employs about 50 percent of the agricultural labour force and is the main livelihood for over 15 million people living in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). Therefore, adaptation to climate change is crucial in addressing food insecurity and for the future development and prosperity of Kenya.

Multiyear severe drought conditions left 4.4 million people acutely food insecure in 2022, a 64 percent rise in needs compared to 2021. Acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women rose to 884,400 and 115,700, respectively; 76 percent were in ASALs. This is attributed to consecutive seasons with below-average rainfall, leading to poor food production, higher food prices due to the global food crisis, poorer livestock conditions, and deaths, impacting on the availability of consumption products and incomes.

Kenya is home to over 573,000 refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from Somalia, South Sudan, and the Great Lakes region of Africa, many of them have been living in encampments for decades. In 2022, over 100,000 new refugees and asylum seekers arrived in Dadaab, predominantly due to drought and conflict in their home countries. Refugees and asylum seekers rely on international assistance as they cannot work or move freely. The 2021 Refugee Act which intends to transition refugees from camps to settlements has the potential to offer more opportunities, rights, protection, and solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya. The act is yet to be implemented, but progress in 2022 included drafting of regulations and a 'Marshal Plan' to guide implementation.

Gender inequality remains a significant issue. The country ranks 134th out of 189 nations in gender equality [7]. Women in Kenya, who make up 75 percent of the smallholder agriculture labour force, are vital to primary agricultural production yet face various forms of discrimination. These include exclusion from leadership and decision-making positions, limited access to and control over productive resources (only two percent of women have access, use, ownership, and control over land), and vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence. The Government is working with partners including WFP to address these issues through the National Gender and Equality Commission and other mechanisms.

Youth aged 18-35 make up 40 percent of the Kenyan population and often face high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly in rural areas where job opportunities are limited. The government has implemented various initiatives to address these issues, such as vocational training programs and support for small businesses. In support, WFP developed a Youth Empowerment and Employment Strategy 2022-2027, to empower young people to become agents of change and strengthen youth voices in decision-making and launched the 'Strengthening food systems to promote increased value chain development opportunities for young people in vulnerable communities' programme.

The 2022 general elections in Kenya saw a peaceful transition to a new President and governing coalition. The government has prioritized food and nutrition security and continued to strengthen the social protection system; focusing on building climate resilience, supporting refugees towards self-reliance, ending drought emergencies and scaling up social protection coverage. A National Adaptation Plan seeks to improve climate resilience and meet Sustainable Development Goals. The Government is promoting renewable energy, improving climate-resilient water infrastructure, supporting climate-friendly agriculture, and collaborating with international organizations to secure funding for climate projects. While these efforts are critical, addressing the challenges of climate change will require cooperation from public, private, and NGO actors.

In support of the Government, WFP's operations in Kenya provide refugees and drought-affected populations with food relief, promote sustainable livelihoods, and build government capacity to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. To achieve SDG 2, **Strategic Outcome 1** focuses on meeting the basic food requirements and improving the nutritional status of those affected by shocks through unconditional cash and food transfers, including refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable Kenyans. **Strategic Outcome 2** supports smallholder producers and food-insecure populations to benefit from inclusive food systems, increased resilience to climate shocks, and access to healthier diets in crisis-prone areas. **Strategic Outcome 3** strengthens the capacity of national and county institutions

to deal with food and nutrition insecurity and shocks through Kenya's own zero hunger programmes (social protection, school feeding, emergency preparedness, disaster risk management, nutrition) and evidence-based analysis. To achieve SDG 17, **Strategic Outcomes 4** focus on reinforcing the capacity of the humanitarian community and government to respond to crisis through UNHAS and supply chain services.

Risk Management

Exacerbated food insecurity due to non-climate and climate-related emergencies - droughts, floods, pest and disease outbreaks - led to localised resource-based conflicts and intensified migration, affected Kenya's most vulnerable. Rising food prices and transport costs affected WFP operations in Kenya. WFP responded with risk management strategies and regular reviews of its risk register through assessments of its operations. A grassroots and operations-informed risk register, documenting risks and the corresponding mitigation actions, was created, providing a comprehensive understanding of the operational risks, control environment, and risk mitigation actions.

WFP implemented response strategies to save lives and change lives, prioritizing and managing responses to address increased food insecurity in a risk-controlled manner. WFP engaged with donors and stakeholders to mitigate operational risks through reviews and prioritization. WFP put in place risk-informed systems for targeting, registration, and data management.

The cost of food and key agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and fuel rose, driven by the global crisis and ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Kenyan shilling depreciated against foreign currencies, reaching historic inflation, rising from 5.3 percent (January) to 9.1 percent in December. Inflation reduced the shilling's purchasing power, directly affecting the beneficiaries of WFP cash-based transfers. To mitigate these risks, WFP sensitized the people we serve and provided increased food assistance through cash and in-kind modalities.

Kenya underwent a lengthy election process leading to a change in government at national and country levels. WFP Kenya took steps to minimize impacts on its operations during the elections, including updating and activating business continuity plans, and ensuring the safety and access to food for staff, partners, and beneficiaries. The new government's priorities are largely in synch with WFP's operations but WFP will continue to assess the impact of these changes and engage with officials to ensure alignment and positioning for programme delivery.

Partnerships

The challenges affecting Kenya called for significant scale-up of support and interventions by WFP and this need reshaped WFP's engagement with partners and other stakeholders during the year.

Soaring humanitarian needs in vulnerable Kenyan communities and rapidly growing refugee populations were highlighted through national and regional outreach, leading to an almost three-fold increase in contributions for 2022 compared to 2021. Rising awareness of the Horn of Africa drought and its severity in Kenya saw a steady increase in support from all of Kenya's leading donors, including Germany, Korea, Japan, and the EU, and a record, time-critical contribution from the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance. The number of contributors to WFP rose by 50 percent, with new or returning government donors including Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, and Sweden.

WFP deployed these funds to restore refugee rations to 80 percent of the minimum food basket, provide cash and food assistance and malnutrition treatment support to drought-affected Kenyans, and repair infrastructure for water harvesting in eight arid counties. The contribution came at a crucial time when food, fuel, and fertilizer prices had risen globally in the wake of a global crisis and helped to ensure that the most in need were not left behind.

WFP saw a surge in support from the private sector. WFP embarked on a multi-year collaboration with the Mastercard Foundation in eight countries including Kenya, which will promote increased value-chain employment opportunities for young people in vulnerable communities through strengthening food systems. This partnership supports the implementation of WFP's Youth Empowerment and Employment Strategy 2022-2027 which seeks to empower young people to become community change agents and strengthen youth voices in decision-making. Other contributions included the Latter-Day Saints Foundation, one-off contributions from corporations, and many individuals who donated through the WFP Share the Meal app. WFP Kenya is committed to furthering these private-sector partnerships in 2023 and beyond.

The election ushered in the formation of a new government in Kenya and many changes in county governments. WFP was requested by the national government to help with the Government's debt relief advocacy and launch of a new flash appeal for Kenya in November, seeking USD 400 million over six months.

To ensure continued strong alignment with the Government, WFP actively engaged with the new administration, provided practical support to events, and met with governors during county field missions. A prominent symbol of this close collaboration with counties was WFP's nomination of a key partner, the Turkana County senior Agri-Nutrition officer Aaron Nanok, as UN Person of the Year in Kenya. His experience and dedication to climate-smart and organic agriculture made him an ideal spokesman for our shared work throughout the ASAL regions.

In broader engagement with county governments, WFP signed Memoranda of Understanding with several government institutions and jointly developed and implemented annual work plans with ten county governments. To secure funding for sustainable and resilient agriculture, market access, financial inclusion, and capacity-building activities, WFP recognizes the importance of working closely with the government and aligning its programmes with national priorities. During the development of the second generation of Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027, WFP organised field consultations with key stakeholders that brought together county government officers and other partners. The new CSP aims to implement programs that address challenges affecting food security and contribute to the lasting solutions that Kenyans desire. WFP is also committed to further integrating climate and nutrition sensitivity in its projects to ensure long-term impact and benefit for the communities it serves.

The ongoing drought sparked discussions in Kenya about how to begin the recovery process and provide immediate support to smallholder farmers while addressing long-term adaptation to a drier climate. This work, collaborating with county and national governments to enhance public sector capacity, is a central focus of WFP's draft Country Strategic Plan. Some of the initiatives include the ongoing Turkana Groundnuts strategy in partnership with FAO and the launch of Tobacco-Free Farms in collaboration with the World Health Organization.

Two further types of partnership are essential for the effective implementation of recovery efforts. WFP worked to enhance collaboration with technical specialists such as FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the UN Environment Programme through the new UNSDCF, which aims to foster proactive agency and inclusion, especially people in the ASALs and urban informal settlements, women and girls and youth. As the largest UN agency in Kenya, WFP has played a leading role in developing the Common Country Analysis and the development of the UNSDCF 2022-2026 and its results framework. WFP also plays a leading role in the UNSDCF governance structure.

To deliver at the last mile of need, WFP collaborated with 30 cooperating partners in Kenya, 50 percent being national organizations. WFP formed new partnerships on food systems and capacity strengthening, including agreements with regional and international research institutions such as the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre, the

International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, and the International Potato Centre. WFP signed new partnerships with technical organizations and the private sector to drive innovation in youth, women, and urban livelihood programming. WFP formed partnerships on food safety and quality with academia and the national government, assets-based financing with national organizations, and forecast-based financing. WFP also strengthened county and national governments' capacities under 16 agreements. WFP sensitized national NGOs and community-based organizations on emerging programmatic innovations to help them partner with WFP better. WFP Kenya adopted fully the UN Partner Portal to select and onboard new partners resulting in national NGOs working with other UN agencies expressing interest to partner with WFP, and fast-tracking the selection process.

WFP engaged with stakeholders at national and sub-national levels, including civil society organizations, donors, and technical experts from counties, to identify and address priorities and gaps in food security and nutrition. These discussions, bilaterally and through workshops, significantly shaped WFP's forthcoming 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan, which seeks to build consensus on effective, sustainable, and transformative change in Kenya to achieve food security and sustainable, climate-sensitive agriculture across the country.

CSP Financial Overview

Since its inception, the 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) has received 82 percent of the initial Needs-based Plan (NBP) funding, valued at USD 1.1 billion. In 2022 alone, the CSP received 156 percent of the annual NBP funding, 68 percent spent due to late confirmed contributions, and the rest carried over to 2023.

WFP received contributions from 25 donors, with registered contributions in 2022 exceeding 2021 contributions by over 180 percent. A single donor contributed over USD 200 million, which was used for crisis response, enabling WFP to increase rations to refugees from 50 to 80 percent, and resilience-building efforts in 2022, stretching to 2023. However, only three percent of the funding received was flexible, with the rest earmarked for specific activities. WFP continues to appeal to donors to increase the flexibility of contributions to continue supporting critical activities. WFP's fundraising strategy included engaging with traditional donors and attracting new donors through meetings and updates on emerging issues. WFP also showcased its work through record high-level field missions with donor Government representatives, resulting in increased funding.

Humanitarian needs increased in 2022 due to the Horn of Africa drought resulting in a rise in the number of newly arrived refugees, asylum seekers, and food-insecure Kenyans in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). In July 2022, the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance provided extra funding for a short application period. WFP Kenya prioritized obtaining funding over revising the budget to provide life-saving food assistance urgently. With a revised budget, NBP for 2022 would have increased to USD475 million for assessed needs, compared to the current USD234 million. As a result, the NBP for two strategic outcomes (SO) is lower than the approved implementation plan, and available resources for all SOs above 100 percent.

WFP received USD 309 million in new contributions, its largest since inception, though not enough to fully cover increased needs, particularly under crisis response. WFP used USD 55 million, a carryover from 2021, to cover funding gaps, mainly for the refugee operation, ensuring food assistance in quarter one of 2022. WFP secured 20 percent of confirmed contributions through an internal WFP advance financing facility, this ensured timely provision of assistance to refugees, drought-affected Kenyans and smallholder farmers and communities in ASALs, government capacity strengthening, and preposition of food.

Funded at 164 percent against the 2022 NBP, the resources for SO1 enabled WFP to provide food assistance to refugees and the neediest Kenyans. However, with some resources confirmed in the last quarter and supply chain challenges resulting in delayed receipt of commodities, particularly food assistance for crisis response, refugees received reduced rations up to 50 percent of the food ration requirements till the third quarter. WFP leveraged the Global Commodity Management Facility, improving supply chain efficiency and value by reducing procurement lead time, accelerating delivery amidst crisis, and enabling local purchases when market prices were favourable.

Strategic Outcome 2 was well-resourced at 127 percent against the NBP. WFP implemented planned activities using available resources, spending 65 percent of available funding. The low expenditure level was because 45 percent of available resources came in late in the year.

Strategic Outcome 3 was resourced at 203 percent against the NBP. Thirty percent were confirmed contributions in 2022, and the balance being resources carried over from 2021. The funding enabled WFP to continue strengthening the capacity of government institutions for the sustainability of programmes.





Strategic Outcome 4 was well funded. UNHAS funding was 89 percent, 32 percent from donors, and 57 percent from cost recovery. ECHO was fully funded, with the remaining activities being on-demand service provision through cost recovery.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	140,409,528	104,571,049	230,799,989	161,612,092
SO01: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	140,409,528	104,571,049	230,799,989	161,612,092
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas	119,706,494	83,620,346	138,029,547	96,540,600
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.	20,703,033	20,950,703	92,495,904	65,071,491
Non-activity specific	0	0	274,537	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	58,446,449	41,265,216	74,402,296	48,244,896
SO02: 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.	58,446,449	41,265,216	74,402,296	48,244,896
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households	51,043,328	35,994,295	66,114,286	43,929,211

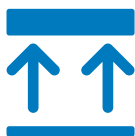
Activity 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers	7,403,121	5,270,920	8,037,293	4,315,685
Non-activity specific	0	0	250,716	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	4,809,750	8,072,597	9,768,135	6,483,518
SO03: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..	4,809,750	8,072,597	9,768,135	6,483,518
Activity 05: Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets	4,809,750	8,072,597	9,663,948	6,483,518
Non-activity specific	0	0	104,187	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	5,136,795	4,232,967	5,733,537	3,540,132
SO04: 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.	5,136,795	4,232,967	5,733,537	3,540,132
Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services for partners	4,615,795	2,872,510	4,097,444	2,059,453

Activity 07: Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	0	0	0	0
Activity 08: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	0	1,360,457	1,590,589	1,435,175
Activity 09: Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners	418,000	0	45,503	45,503
Activity 10: Provide Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.	103,000	0	0	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	3,278,653	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	208,802,523	158,141,829	320,703,958	219,880,640
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	11,136,411	8,391,138	21,913,647	8,884,746
Total Direct Costs	219,938,935	166,532,968	342,617,606	228,765,387
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	14,260,359	10,731,521	18,340,127	18,340,127

Grand Total				
	234,199,295	177,264,489	364,236,387	247,105,515

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.



WFP scale-up emergency food assistance to reach 539,450 food-insecure Kenyans, particularly in the most drought-affected arid and semi-arid lands.



235,286 women and children received **nutrition treatment and prevention** support in 15 counties in Kenya.



545,617 refugees and asylum seekers received food assistance in the form of cash-based transfers and in-kind food.



Over **100,493** boys and girls enjoyed a school meal every day in school.

WFP Kenya provides food assistance and nutrition support to refugees, crisis-affected Kenyans, and primary school and vocational training center students in refugee camps. Targeted people receive in-kind food or cash-based transfers modalities. Malnourished children and women receive specialized nutritious foods (SNF) alongside social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to prevent and treat malnutrition. WFP also contributes to the self-reliance and social-economic integration of refugees and host communities through agriculture in Kalobeyei, and market and supply chain support. Self-reliance activities focus on improving food security.

Funding gaps for activities 1(refugee) and 2 (relief assistance for food insecure Kenyans) in the first eight months forced WFP to reduce general food rations for refugees to 50 percent until August, resulting in increased reliance on credit from traders and borrowing to meet essential food needs. Equally, food assistance coverage for drought-affected Kenyans was lower than planned. With new contributions arriving later in the year, WFP revised the food rations for refugees to 80 percent of the minimum food requirement giving relief to refugees from September 2022. Activity 2 received significant resources in the second half of the year. WFP scaled up its drought response from four to 12 drought-affected counties, reaching 539,450 Kenyans with life-saving food assistance, more than double the number of people assisted in 2021. Furthermore, WFP provided nutrition support to 235,286 women and children who were malnourished or at risk of becoming malnourished to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), especially in arid and semi-arid areas.

WFP supported the Government of Kenya's efforts and provided life-saving food assistance to drought-affected Kenyans through the "Lisha Jami" project. WFP leveraged its supply chain footprint and field presence across the country and partnered with the Government, UN agencies, and stakeholders to deliver assistance. Targeted individuals received monthly unconditional food assistance or cash-based transfers (CBT) for six months. Food assistance helped the most in need to meet their immediate food needs. Food assistance was designed in consultation with the Government, local leaders, and community leaders who agreed and guided the geographical targeting and identification of the most in need among the community to receive food assistance. This design, prevented resource-based conflict among the supported communities.

To address the deteriorating malnutrition situation, particularly in the ASALs, WFP increased its coverage of treatment of MAM programme from 8 to 15 counties. Implemented by county governments in clinics, WFP provided SNFs to 86,538 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and 128,479 children aged 6 to 59 months, more than double the number of people reached compared to 2021, and an overachievement compared to the 2022 targets. This is attributed to continued drought which elevated malnutrition levels causing WFP to expand its programmes.

MAM treatment was complemented by SBCC in appropriate maternal, infant and young child nutrition, hygiene promotion, and timely health-seeking behaviour. MAM treatment performance indicators for children and PLWs met or surpassed SPHERE standards (recovery, default, mortality, and non-response rates) [1]. The results indicate that WFP's treatment programme achieved its objectives of rehabilitating malnourished children and PLWs.

WFP also started targeted prevention of acute malnutrition programme in the North Horr sub-county of Marsabit county, a hunger hotspot under food security classification IPC 4. The aim was to mitigate increasing malnutrition levels due to severe hunger and to reduce risks of disease and death. Nutrition prevention support reached 20,269 children and PLWs.

WFP continued to strengthen government capacity, anticipating handing over of nutrition support programmes. To better support the Government in managing nutrition commodity stocks, WFP started the development of a mobile-based stock monitoring system to be rolled out in 2023 to improve efficiency in stock management at clinics. The system will provide real-time information on stock levels, allowing supported clinics to pre-position nutrition commodities, thus reducing stock outs.

WFP's Positive Deviance Hearth programme in Kenya uses a community-based approach to prevent and treat child malnutrition with locally sourced safe nutrient-rich food as part of the changing lives to save lives agenda. In Baringo county, WFP enrolled 130 malnourished children with their caregivers receiving support to grow vegetables for household use and sale to schools. Regular monitoring data show the programme was successful, with children experiencing weight gain of 200 to 800 grams within 12 to 30 days, leading to the government adopting it as a national initiative. WFP is now supporting the government to scale up the program in Nairobi County as part of transitioning malnutrition treatment efforts.

WFP, in partnership with UNHCR, the Government Department of Refugee Affairs, and partners, provided food assistance to 545,617 refugees (280,079 women), a 21 percent increase from 2021. Of these, 70,688 were PLWs and children who received nutrition support to prevent and treat MAM, a 13 percent increase compared to the previous year. The outcome monitoring and nutrition surveys in 2021 revealed refugees preferred monthly rations over the two-month rations distributed due to COVID-19 restrictions for two years. The two-month rations led to difficulty in stretching food for the second month, compromising access to adequate food. Based on these findings, WFP switched to monthly food distributions in 2022.

Outcome monitoring results show WFP's food assistance to refugees enhanced the ease of accessing food compared to the baseline in varying degrees - measured through the food consumption score (FCS). Targeted households in Kakuma attained a FCS of 67 against a baseline of 35, Kalobeyei 65 against 35 and Dadaab 71 against 43. Access to diverse diets met the annual targets in all locations, an indicator that WFP's interventions, including self-reliance activities, were effective. However, households with acceptable FCS declined compared to 2021 across the board[2]. Findings also show people relied on getting essential needs through credit from traders, and crisis livelihood-based coping strategies rose, attributed to reduced rations most of the year. MAM treatment performance indicators for children and PLWs met SPHERE standards (recovery, default, mortality, and non-response rates).

WFP improved its nutrition services for children aged 6-23 months in the Kalobeyei settlement by integrating malnutrition screening and nutrition messaging at distribution sites. MAM cases were detected early and referred for treatment, reducing delays in detecting and referring MAM cases along the continuum of care. Programme performance indicator (recovery rate) was over 90 percent exceeding the recommended minimum SPHERE standard of >75 percent, indicating that the quality of services provided, including early detection and referral, were effective in responding to increasing levels of malnutrition. The defaulter, death, and non-respondent rates for children also remained within the SPHERE standards. WFP plans to replicate this successful integration of screening services in Kakuma and Dadaab camps in 2023. WFP commissioned a formative assessment to guide the development of an SBCC strategy in 2023 to improve food security and nutrition outcomes.

WFP provided hot meals to 100,493 boys and girls including newly arriving schoolchildren to contribute to improved access to education in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei settlement. The meals contributed to increased enrollment and retention among targeted boys and girls, except for Dadaab which was attributed to despair with the previous threat of camp closure, and previous closure of schools due to COVID-19, among others. For example, in Kakuma enrolment was 5.5 percent compared to 0.89 in 2021. Attendance rates in schools surpassed the annual and CSP targets in all locations indicating the effectiveness of the school feeding programme. In Kakuma, attendance rate was 93 percent compared to 86 in 2021. WFP also provided hot meals to 1,459 men and women in vocational training centres as an incentive to gain skills that can contribute to strengthening livelihood opportunities and employability.

Self-reliance is a pathway to changing lives and a durable solution for refugees. In partnership with the FAO and the Turkana County Government Departments of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, WFP helped 1,372 refugees and host communities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei enhance self-reliance through crop and livestock production. WFP also supported repairing and maintaining existing agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation water pans to ensure

functionality. Existing horticultural production farmers increased their land sizes to attain commercial viability. However, efforts were impacted by severe drought, hindering crop production as only 30 percent of the planned cropping area received drip irrigation. Monitoring findings show participants of self-reliance activities had better access to food and income and recorded a 3.5 percent higher dietary diversity score than non-participants. The Refugee Act 2021 promotes integration and self-reliance and favours settlements over encampments. WFP will leverage the instruments that will guide its implementation to strengthen self-reliance support to targeted groups in 2023.

In collaboration with UNHCR, county government, and partners, WFP helped food traders to receive USD 7,430,579 of credit from wholesalers based in Kakuma. As a result, traders maintained a regular food supply allowing WFP cash-based transfer (*Bamba Chakula*) beneficiaries to access safe nutritious food in local markets. The capacity of fish traders to store fresh fish was strengthened in the Kakuma market through the construction of solar-powered cold stores at the source (Lake Turkana) and in Kakuma market, enabling them to handle fish in hygienic conditions, improve access to safe nutritious foods and increase sales for traders. Traders reported increasing daily fish stocks from 900kg to 1,500kg on average and reducing wastage by 97 percent.

In collaboration with its cooperating partners and UNHCR, WFP conducted a Joint Assessment Mission after a four-year lapse due to COVID-19 restrictions, insecurity, and the uncertain environment following the 2019 and 2021 government directives to close the camps. The resulting Joint Plan of Action will inform the implementation of refugee support activities in the coming years, including shifting from status-based to needs-based assistance.

WFP fully integrated gender, age, protection, and disability inclusion into all SO1 interventions receiving a Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring (GaM - M) code 4. WFP implemented the 2021 Gender and Protection Assessment recommendations by engaging men and women of different ages in decision-making, leadership, and implementation of programmes. Quarterly monitoring reports showed increased joint decision-making over access to and use of WFP assistance at the household level.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



418,700 smallholder producers received food assistance through cash or in-kind for 11 months as a safety net.



84,000 mt of produce valued at **USD38 million** sold by WFP-supported smallholder producers.



54,000 young people were supported through **financial literacy training** and agribusiness opportunities to enhance their employability.



USD 2.7 million was saved through VSLAs, of which **USD 2.6 million** was loaned to members to boost their **investments in livelihood and resilience**.



USD 509,000 micro-insurance paid out to smallholder farmers, **five times higher** than in 2021.

WFP works with the Government, UN agencies, the private sector, and research institutions to build a sustainable and inclusive food system for vulnerable Kenyans to access healthy diets. The efforts aim to enable food-insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, to better cope with climate change-related shocks. The Strategic Outcome was well-resourced, and with the available resources, WFP supported 670,000 smallholder producers and value chain actors to diversify and expand livelihood opportunities and accelerate efficient value chain development. Such efforts were also promoted through a cross-border project with WFP Uganda to promote peaceful co-existence between the Turkana and Karamoja communities.

The effects of climate change significantly impacted farming and pastoral communities. Agricultural productivity was reduced, limiting access to safe nutritious food and household incomes. WFP provided food or cash-based transfers to 418,700 smallholder producers in nine arid counties for 11 months to address the rising food insecurity and prevent the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. The food assistance was part of an integrated approach to building climate resilience. WFP also facilitated improved access to water for irrigation and livestock use and promoted the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, including reclaiming and restoring 3,300 hectares of land for productive use, representing a five times increase of restored land compared to 2021.

WFP assisted smallholder farmers in managing climate change risks through a micro-insurance program using the R4 model[4]. A total of 47,000 people in Kitui and Makueni, semi-arid counties, received payouts amounting to USD 509,000 (five times higher than the previous year) after experiencing losses from a poor cropping season. The payout helped farmers meet their essential needs, protect their assets, and prepare for the next agricultural season. The farmers co-financed 20 percent of the premium through their existing Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) established by WFP and partners. Additionally, WFP expanded VSLA financial inclusion activities, reaching 44,800 people in the ASALs and higher-potential areas, 75 percent were women. VSLA members saved five times more than the previous year, totaling USD 2.7 million, of which USD 2.6 million was loaned to members. Despite the drought affecting members' ability to save, the communities were able to boost their investments in livelihood and businesses. In the future, WFP intends to make more investments in ecosystem-based adaptation and livestock insurance to safeguard pastoral communities against livestock deaths caused by drought and other shocks.

WFP supported the Government and prioritized resilience building by creating a Partnership Coordination Framework, approved by the Cabinet in 2022, and conducting a mid-term review of Ending Drought Emergencies. By collaborating

with other partners and leveraging their strengths, WFP saw successful resilience-building initiatives. One example is the partnership with The Hive Limited in Turkana County, which helped 300 farmers to increase their honey production and sales by providing training, equipment, and improved aggregation methods. The beekeepers sold five tonnes of comb honey with a market value of over USD 10,000. Proceeds from the sales enabled the beekeepers to cover basic needs and accelerate business opportunities.

WFP supported smallholder farmers to adopt commercially oriented farming systems to produce at competitive prices by increasing the capacity of local agripreneurs. This led to a 27 percent increase in farmer service centers (FSCs) serving smallholder producers in high-potential areas and the ASALs. The FSCs played a crucial role in helping smallholder producers access reliable markets, quality, and affordable farm inputs, services such as soil testing, and knowledge transfer on climate-smart agricultural practices. The successful scale-up of FSCs is attributed to carefully designed interventions that address the needs of the smallholder producers, including making innovative solutions and technologies accessible in cost, usage, and suitability. An example of these innovative solutions includes Toothpick, a bio-herbicide solution that increases crop yield by 42-56 percent in Striga-infested fields. Peer-to-peer learning and mentorship among FSCs offered a platform to share best practices within Kenya and other countries that have adopted or are planning to adopt the FSC model. Monitoring results indicate that in communities where WFP has supported the introduction or expansion of climate-smart agricultural practices, 72 percent of smallholder farmers maintained their crop yields, and the remaining experienced an increase, despite the drought conditions.

WFP supported smallholder farmers to increase their sales to public and private sector markets from USD 24 million in 2021 to USD 38 million by selling 84,000 mt of produce. This was achieved through strategic partnerships with the private sector to create more on-farm jobs to drive economic growth in targeted value chains such as finger millet, groundnuts, and sorghum. A value chain analysis focusing on the needs of the most vulnerable, including women and youth, informed the choice of the value chains. In Turkana, Tana River, and Makueni counties, WFP installed eight cold chain storage units to extend the shelf-life of fresh produce. The storage is expanding income generation for fresh food producers and traders and minimizing post-harvest losses, including in the fish value chain. In Turkana, 1,000 fishermen sold 6,000 mt of fresh fish. Additionally, WFP supported the County Government of Baringo to develop a Smallholder Farmers Access to Public Institutional Markets Strategy for 2022-2032.

Working with the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, WFP strengthened the capacities of small-scale millers' to undertake milling and fortification of rice and maize. WFP also supported the Government in developing a National Policy Brief on Rice Fortification. These initiatives were complemented by investments towards food safety and quality to secure access to safe nutritious foods in local markets.

WFP collaborated with the Government and research institutions to improve food safety and quality assurance through a comprehensive approach that prioritizes prevention, detection, decontamination, and support for government systems, policies, and analysis. WFP introduced aflatoxin-free peanut varieties for local production. Producing on 62 hectares in three counties, 350 smallholder farmers (52 percent women) adopted the varieties. Additionally, WFP provided laboratory equipment to county public health departments and trained 64 public health officers to conduct effective food surveillance, sampling, and rapid analysis. These efforts increased localized testing capacity for commodities susceptible to mycotoxins, thus reducing the presence of contaminated food commodities in local markets and public institutions. These initiatives complement the investments in food safety assurance, incidence reporting, and management through the National Food Safety Surveillance System, which WFP helped to develop.

WFP, in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, launched the pan-African initiative "Strengthening food systems to promote increased value chain employment opportunities for young people in vulnerable communities". The programme rolled out alongside the WFP Youth Empowerment and Employment Strategy 2022-2027. The strategy emphasizes WFP's dedication to empowering young people to become agents of change and promoting youth participation in decision-making. WFP supported more than 54,000 young people (55 percent women) in three informal settlements in Nairobi County, ASALs, and high-potential areas. They received agricultural extension services, financial literacy training, and agribusiness opportunities to enhance their employability.

WFP and UN agencies collaborated to promote effective water management. Leveraging their collective expertise, WFP partnered with UNEP to improve water resource planning, promote ecosystem-based adaptation, and strengthen water governance systems. These efforts were implemented in coordination with investments in climate risk analysis and the intersection between climate change, conflict, and food security to assist communities in minimizing the risks associated with climate-induced insecurity. WFP also strengthened its relationship with Rome-based agencies by signing a Common Country Agreement to reinforce and explore new areas of collaboration, including supporting the government commitments under the Food Systems Summit.

WFP integrated gender and age into the implementation of activities as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. WFP made efforts to target women and youth in leadership and decision-making roles in value chain development. Young women and men were engaged in dialogues giving them platforms for their voices to be heard and for them to participate in decision-making as agents of change in their communities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP supported the government to undertake **two countrywide assessments**. The results informed countrywide drought response in 2022.



WFP helped the government to prepare **15 policies** to facilitate **increased and predictable resource** allocations at the national and county level.



Increased advocacy efforts resulted in Wajir and Tana River Counties allocating **USD 768,727** for MAM programmes & supporting people with disabilities.



8,257 government officials gained skills and **knowledge through training and learning exchanges**, the highest number reached since 2018.

WFP Kenya's Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on capacity strengthening of national and county institutions and systems in Kenya recognising their crucial role in contributing to achieving zero hunger. WFP supports and strengthens national systems to bolster and expand government-led assistance programmes to address the food and nutrition needs of vulnerable populations. Such programmes include emergency preparedness and response, social safety nets like school feeding and nutrition services, social protection, and providing health supply chain services to WFP partners. By scaling up these programmes, WFP Kenya supports the Government in gradually lifting millions of Kenyans out of hunger, malnutrition, and extreme poverty.

Activities under this outcome were well-funded. However, the funding had a limited spending timeframe and was earmarked at the sub-activity level. WFP accelerated activity implementation to utilize resources effectively and meet its commitments. Social protection, and emergency preparedness and response activities were well-funded, but nutrition and school meals programmes had funding deficits. As such, WFP planned activities within the available resources and actively sought additional funding to bridge funding gaps. Country capacity strengthening work has potential for high returns on investment, but it requires long-term investments and sustained engagement with government and partners. Therefore, flexible, multi-year funding is crucial.

As an enabler, WFP provided financial and technical support to enhance the capacity of national and county government institutions. Integrating gender and disability inclusion, WFP reached male and female government employees, including those with disabilities, through capacity-strengthening forums, training county staff on incorporating gender, protection, and disability inclusivity into food and nutrition security-related policies, legislations, implementation frameworks, and programmes. A total of 8,257 officers and school-level managers gained knowledge and skills by participating in 223 workshops, training sessions, and learning exchanges (34 percent women). As the highest number engaged in a single year since 2018, the participation reflects an increase in demand for capacity strengthening by the Government. Additionally, WFP posted four technical staff members to government departments, including the Ministry of Education, the State Departments of Social Protection, and Special Programmes, to align its support with government priorities and to provide on-the-job support in the planning, design, and implementation of government-led Country Capacity Strengthening initiatives. An evaluation of the 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) confirmed that WFP's efforts effectively respond to government priorities in strengthening national systems and institutions in Kenya.

Through strategic partnerships, WFP contributed to financing and coordinating the development of policies and legislative frameworks. Two social protection policies[1], eight country-specific policies on early childhood development education meals[2], three disaster risk management policies[3], and two country-specific gender policies[4] were finalized and approved. The approved policies and frameworks will facilitate increased and predictable allocation of resources by national and county governments to support the delivery of, and guide the improved design and implementation of sustainable, transformative, and inclusive assistance to food and nutrition-insecure populations.

WFP played a vital role in advancing Kenya's disability and inclusion efforts. WFP supported the development of a disability inclusion programme to facilitate the implementation of the 2021 Wajir County Disability Bill. Through WFP's advocacy, the county government allocated Kes.40 million (USD. 327,118) to the county disability fund in the 2022/2023 fiscal year, a 185 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. The disability fund provided predictable cash transfers to 262 (55% women) most vulnerable and disadvantaged persons with disabilities during the drought, helping them access at least one meal per day, and invest part of the cash in livelihood activities, thereby promoting self-reliance.

WFP continued to invest in evidence generation to inform policies and decision-making. WFP co-financed and provided technical support for the national and county governments to conduct two nationwide food and nutrition security assessments. County officials were trained, enhancing their ability to undertake assessments in their counties. The assessment results informed WFP and partners' drought response across the country -a clear indication of the value of WFP's country capacity strengthening. WFP also provided financial support to facilitate improvements of the drought early warning system under the National Drought Management Authority. This enhanced the system to better monitor, prepare for, and inform early action in the face of drought. Updating of 45 livelihood zone profiles, Wajir hazard maps, and climate disaster risk financing (FBF) tools for two counties, which began in 2021, was completed. WFP collaborated with the government to establish Anticipatory Actions (AA) systems and enhance the capacity for large-scale delivery of AA through co-identifying and prioritizing drought AA, creating a draft repository of AA, co-developing thresholds and triggers for activating AA and creating tools and processes to implement AA. Return on investment by the Government and WFP is reflected by the gradual improvement of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) over the years (30 percent from 2018 to 2022). Although the 2022 score of 2.88 marginally dropped compared to 2021 (2.93), it improved against the baseline of 2.22; significant capacity-building is still required to perform effectively.

WFP provided financial and technical support to strengthen government systems to improve accountability and efficiency in service delivery. In social protection, a module for managing the Universal Child Benefit (UCB), with functions such as registration, enrolment, and payment, was incorporated into the government consolidated cash transfer program (CCTP-MIS), a new initiative designed to increase coverage for children across the life cycle. To promote the complementary nature of programmes, a Community Development Management Information System (CDMIS) was developed, comprising three modules on economic inclusion programming, community development group registration, and volunteerism, and linked to the Enhanced Single Registry.

The digital application for the Home-Grown School Meals Programme connected to the National Education Management Information Management System, was successfully rolled out in three counties to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of the government-led programme. In nutrition support, WFP and partners supported the government in piloting a nutrition surveillance system in Kilifi County to monitor the effects of the Dolutegravir (DTG) drug on people living with HIV (PLHIV) following reports of rapid weight gain and obesity. The system will help the government monitor PLHIV clients and provide timely interventions. Digitizing HIV clients' records using phone scanners (MEZA app) continued in 20 health centers in Kajiado County, supporting the scaling up of electronic medical records and the ministry's goal to digitize all medical records.

The Government of Kenya, in partnership with WFP, launched the book "History of Kenya's school meals programme" which documents Kenya's experience in transitioning school meals to the government. It lays a foundation for South-South knowledge transfer under the WFP 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and will respond to rising requests from countries to learn from Kenya's experience. Final evaluation findings of the Kenya McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Programme in 2022 noted transition of the school meals programme from WFP to the government was coherent with the national policy, beneficiary preferences, and education actors at decentralized levels. The evaluation further recommended that WFP Kenya facilitates South-South learning on the handover of the school meals programme to inspire others.

WFP provides specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to treat Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in eight high-prevalence counties since 2004. After extensive advocacy for increased domestic funding for nutrition assistance to transition and hand over programmes to the government, the Tana River County Government entered a memorandum of understanding with WFP in 2022, committing to provide KES 6 million (USD 49,068) in funding for the procurement of MAM treatment SNFs in 2022/2023, with a goal of eventually assume financial responsibility for the programme. Wajir county allocated KES.20 million (USD163,559) to procure SNFs and KES.28 million (USD228,982) to improve county storage facilities in the 2022/2023 financial year.

Efforts were made to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment into capacity-building interventions. For example, WFP provided technical and financial support to develop and launch gender policies for Garissa and Wajir Counties. The integration of gender and age considerations resulted in a GAM-M code of 4 in 2022.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Engage in strengthening the capacities of national and county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets.	4

Strategic outcome 04: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.



8,169 humanitarian
from 55 partners and
41 mt of cargo
transported by UNHAS.



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



UNHAS flight users
expressed a 97 percent
satisfaction rate.



5,365 humanitarian from
38 partners and 31 mt of
cargo transported by
EU-HAF flight.



EU-HAF flight users
expressed 100 percent
satisfaction rate.

WFP Kenya Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4) aimed to ensure government, humanitarian, and development partners in Kenya had access to reliable and efficient logistics services, including air transport and improved commodity supply chains. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) and the UNHAS-Managed EU Humanitarian Aid Flight (EU-HAF) provided air services to help partners access the Kakuma and Dadaab camps and areas affected by drought across Kenya.

Strategic Outcome 4 was well funded against the 2022 needs-based plan. UNHAS funding was 89 percent, 32 percent from donors, and 57 percent from cost recovery while EU-HAF was fully funded.

UNHAS transported 8,169 passengers and 41 tonnes of cargo to critical locations in Kenya, including refugee camps and drought-affected areas. UNHAS supported 55 organizations in accessing 13 regular and ad-hoc destinations on a cost-recovery basis and operated over 52 special charters for organizations to reach affected populations during the drought response. In addition, UNHAS operated 21 voluntary repatriation flights, transporting 1,003 passengers to Somalia and Burundi. UNHAS also transported 698 refugees to Nairobi for medical examinations and resettlement activities. UNHAS recorded a 88 percent increase in passenger transport and a four percent increase in cargo transport in 2022 compared to the previous year, attributed to increased demand to access refugee camps and drought-affected locations.

UNHAS assessed the needs of its users through regular user groups and bilateral meetings. Feedback from users informed decisions to increase its flight frequency to the refugee camps with an additional flight day on its schedule. UNHAS also improved its workplace agility to deliver services during the drought through training staff and temporary duty assignment opportunities.

UNHAS ensured the safety and security of its operations through various measures, including its Aviation Safety focal point and support from the UNHAS Somalia Aviation Security Officer, United Nations Department for Safety and Security, Regional Safety Unit, and WFP Security. UNHAS collaborated with WFP and UNHCR to provide technical expertise on rehabilitating the Kakuma airstrip fence, ensuring safe and smooth operations.

UNHAS measured its performance through the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) to understand the user satisfaction rate on the services provided. By meeting the needs of the humanitarian and development community throughout the year, UNHAS attained a rate of 97 percent, a 5 percent increase from the previous year. UNHAS' success and the high-performance rate are attributed to its stakeholder engagement, including regular user group and bilateral meetings, and its ability to adjust operations based on feedback received, consistently meeting users' needs.

The UNHAS-Managed EU-HAF transported 5,365 passengers and 31 tonnes of urgent/essential cargo, supporting 38 user organizations to access three regular destinations and two ad-hoc locations. Additionally, the EU-HAF conducted special mission flights to ad-hoc destinations, including Garissa and Kachoda, supporting drought response. Compared to 2021, passenger transportation on the EU-HAF increased by 35 percent, attributed to the scale-up of humanitarian activities in Kenya. This flight increased its frequency to the refugee camps by adding a flight day to help partners respond to the increased needs.

To assess the performance rate, the UNHAS-Managed EU-HAF conducted three user group feedback meetings and two surveys (PSS and PASS). As a result, the flight achieved a user satisfaction rate of 100 percent, representing an increase of 11 percent compared to 2021. The increase in the satisfaction rate can be attributed to users' needs being met throughout the year.

EU-HAF Flight will continue to provide services to the refugee camps and remain flexible in responding to changing needs. UNHAS will continue to manage the operations of the EU-HAF Flight in 2023 and will adapt its plans as necessary.

Under on-demand supply chain support services, in contrast to the previous year when WFP provided services valued at USD 135,940, WFP did not offer services in 2022. UN agencies, particularly in times of crisis, are the primary source of demand for WFP supply chain services. For example, in 2021, FAO asked WFP to transport locust control supplies. In 2022, drought response was the focus, which falls within WFP's mandate to provide life-saving food assistance. Although no requests were received from other UN agencies, WFP continued to market its logistics capacity. In 2023, WFP aims to increase its efforts to attract demand for support through the WFP Kenya Supply Chain and the Common Back Office operations under the UN Reform and Efficiency pillar.

WFP engaged UN agencies to consolidate the demand for services and translate it into a business case for a Common Back Office (CBO). Through these meetings, WFP identified demand for Temperature Sensitive Logistic services (TSL), transport (inland and overland), clearing and forwarding at seaports and airports, and warehousing. A CBO business case will be prepared and a service provision catalogue for 2023 to position WFP as the preferred service provider in the UN Reform initiatives.

WFP Kenya provided space and warehouse management services to the WFP Regional Bureau of Eastern Africa (RBN) and Headquarters to store health emergency-related materials. WFP also offered customs clearance and warehousing management services in Mombasa, including cold storage reefer containers and freezers, inflatable tents, mobile storage units, vehicles, and office furniture, which serve regular operational purposes and, as regional contingency stocks to support emergency operations in any country on behalf of the RBN. In 2022, tents and freezers were deployed to Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan for the Ebola emergency.

Although the activities in SO4 played a crucial enabling role for all the activities under the CSP, all end-users were humanitarian partners and no beneficiaries directly received WFP assistance, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker code of 0.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequality remains a concern in Kenya, ranking 134 out of 189 countries on the Gender Inequality Index, disproportionately affecting women and youth[1]. Women make up 75 percent of the smallholder agriculture labour force, while youth represent 40 percent of the country population. Despite their contribution, existing gendered socio-cultural norms, limited autonomy in decision-making and leadership, institutional barriers, policy, and governance supporting gender equality, women empowerment and inclusion and unequal access to and control over productive resources continue to exclude them from equal participation, contribution and benefiting from sustainable and transformative food systems.

WFP conducted qualitative and quantitative context-specific gender analyses, including Joint Assessments in refugee operations, gender and disability analysis in social protection among others. Findings of these analyses were disaggregated by gender, age, and disability, used to inform specific gender inequalities which then informed the design, planning, and implementation of gender-responsive activities, aligned with WFP's gender policy and disability inclusion roadmap.

WFP implemented targeted activities adapting its assistance to the specific needs of different gender and age groups. Informed by nutrition assessments, WFP provided nutrition support to malnourished women, children and people living with HIV in response to increased malnutrition levels affecting them complemented with social behaviour change communication targeting both men and women. Malnutrition treatment performance indicators for children and women met or surpassed SPHERE standards indicating that the programme met its objectives of rehabilitating malnourished women and children. Additionally, 217,000 smallholder farmers including women, men and youth accessed farming inputs valued at USD 5 million, out of which USD 692,000 was accessed by young women. Furthermore, 41 percent of 1,000 young men and women trained on digital literacy through the Empowerment in Action project are now earning USD 2 per hour, on average.

WFP engaged government workers and cooperating partners to effectively mainstream gender through promoting equitable and meaningful engagement of women, men, youth, and people living with disabilities (PWDs) in designing and implementing interventions. As a result, targeted communities actively participated in beneficiary targeting, validation, and project site selection, resulting in more women and PWDs being registered as primary beneficiaries, including in the hard-to-reach areas. Results from monitoring reports show an increase in meaningful participation of women, youth, and PWDs in leadership and influence in decision-making in food advisory committees and project implementation committees. The reports further show joint decision-making among men and women was sustained above the annual targets across all activities, with women having a greater role in accessing and controlling the use of WFP food assistance and benefits from resilience programmes.

WFP made progress towards including women and youth in designing and implementing its food system interventions. A value chain analysis was commissioned to identify gender initiatives and entry points for youth employment across targeted value chains in the ASALs and higher-potential areas. This initiative was undertaken alongside county-level youth dialogues to strengthen youth voices in decision-making. Both informed the food system interventions under strategic outcome 2, together with the design of the Mastercard Foundation initiative geared to better youth employment opportunities.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

The security situation in 2022 was precarious due to threats of attacks, theft, robbery, and inter-ethnic clashes. There was also a concern about potential post-election violence, however, the elections were peaceful with minimal violence observed. In addition, resource-based conflicts increased due to competition for scarce resources such as water and pasture, especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, resulting from a severe drought, affecting women, girls, men, and boys of all ages[1], marginalized and people with disabilities (PWDs).

WFP and cooperating partners delivered interventions upholding the rights, safety, dignity, and integrity of those we serve. WFP trained 300 staff, all cooperating partners, and 200 county government staff on its protection policies, Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and informed community members of their rights to equal participation and access to assistance. WFP disseminated 80 protection messaging campaigns to 200,000 households through radio, audio-visual communication, and bulk SMS. WFP also worked with protection actors in existing protection working groups to whom it reported eight identified protection cases related to WFP activities for timely support and case management. Despite the marginal drop in the proportion of beneficiaries who reported unhindered access to WFP assistance compared to 2021 across all activities, the 2022 gender and protection assessment found that most community members were aware of their protection rights and how to report issues and that they accessed assistance without safety and protection challenges.

In 2022, WFP conducted a Data Privacy Impact Assessment for its operations in Kenya. This assessment evaluated the risks of handling and processing beneficiary data in all WFP operations. As one of the first country offices in the region to undertake this assessment, WFP's leadership in Kenya signed off recommendations for implementation in 2023, including finding more innovative ways to collect informed consent from beneficiaries and including appropriate clauses on data privacy and protection in Field Level Agreements with partners and contracts with service providers who may interact with beneficiary data. Lessons learned from this assessment will be shared with other WFP operations in the region. This assessment was a requirement by the Kenya Data Protection Act of 2019. In addition, WFP ensured beneficiary data collected in 2022 for assistance under the CSP adhered to corporate data protection guidelines, including principles of lawful collection, legitimate purpose, data quality, participation, accountability, and data security. WFP also supported Wajir and Marsabit county governments in drafting standard operating procedures (SOPs) for beneficiary data management and guidelines for community-based targeting. These counties are in the final stages of ratifying these SOPs, which are essential for managing processes and beneficiary data in their humanitarian and social protection programmes.

In 2022, WFP enhanced communication with beneficiaries through audio-visual and bulk SMS mediums. WFP conducted more than 40 bulk SMS campaigns targeting over 1.3 million beneficiaries in refugee, relief, and resilience programmes. WFP also developed 13 animations, infographics, and short videos on nutrition, cash redemption processes, crop insurance, village savings and loan associations, and food safety and quality. WFP disseminated this content using TV screens in refugee camps and on social media platforms. Quarterly process monitoring reports show that beneficiaries preferred bulk SMS for relief, nutrition, and resilience programs; refugees and smallholder farmer support groups preferred audio-visual communication, particularly in Kakuma, because beneficiaries are multilingual.

WFP's Community and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) consists of helpdesks within the refugee camps and a centralized call centre in Nairobi. The Call Center has a toll-free line that includes an interactive voice response system (IVR), SMS line, and email address for communities to engage WFP directly as part of commitment to accountability to affected populations (AAP). The call centre has three permanent staff (two female) and added more operators during the drought response to handle increased calls or specific language requirements. The IVR allows access to the toll-free line outside office hours and when the line is busy. The CFM also has three help desks in Dadaab and four in Kakuma at food distribution points and in the Kalobeyei settlement, which provides redress for operational issues specific to refugees.

In 2022, the WFP call centre and help desks received a total of 17,680 cases from women (48 percent) and men -24 percent increase compared to cases received in 2021, attributed to the scale-up of drought response. Most of these cases were about lost or stolen SIM cards in the refugee programme and PIN reset requests for activated lines,

complaints, and queries about targeting inclusion and exclusion in the relief programme, query about cash disbursement dates in relief and resilience programmes, and farmer groups seeking partnerships with WFP's smallholder farmer support. WFP resolved 92 percent of the cases by the end of 2022; less than 1 percent were protection related.

Reported cases were categorized, prioritized, and analyzed, and the report presented at the monthly CFM Committee. In 2022, the committee incorporated 11 key recommendations into programme operations across activities 1, 2, and 3 based on feedback from beneficiaries. Two key recommendations were to revise cash-based transfer processes to address delays in swapping/re-equipping SIM cards and to include re-transfers in SOPs for beneficiaries who miss transfers due to WFP internal technical issues.

WFP monitoring data shows that, on average, beneficiary awareness improved by 16 percent (from 64 percent to 80 percent) in areas such as distribution dates and entitlements in refugee and resilience programs, eligibility for a relief programme, and information about the complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) in refugee and resilience programmes. This improvement can be attributed to WFP's use of bulk SMS to inform beneficiaries and community gatekeepers about disbursement dates and entitlements and local FM radio stations to provide technical information about nutrition, protection, eligibility, and general programme information. WFP should continue implementing innovative communication modes using mobile phones, which are widely owned by beneficiaries, and reach out to marginalized groups such as people with disabilities and minority groups with low literacy levels.

Environment

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

Environmental issues in Kenya, such as drought, deforestation, poor land management, affect food production and availability. Climate change is making these issues worse, by causing damage to crops and disrupting food supply chains. These challenges are particularly impacting small-scale farmers, who rely on agriculture for a living, leading to an increased risk of food insecurity and poor nutrition.

Kenya is committed to sustainable resource management and addressing climate change, as shown by its inclusion of environment and climate change goals in its economic plan, Vision 2030, among others. WFP's environment policy aligns with Kenya's national environment policy, prioritizing preventing harm to people and the environment in its programmes and operations

WFP screened its engineering projects in Kenya for environmental and social risks (ESR), solar-powered irrigation systems, water pans and boreholes complying with the National Environmental Management Authority's requirements and WFP policy. ESR management plans were created for those rated high risk to mitigate against impacts on people and environments.

To build climate resilience among drought-prone communities, irrigation systems and boreholes were solar-powered and ecosystems restored through agroforestry and rangeland management. WFP promoted adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, including promoting drought-tolerant crops and crop insurance; aimed at increasing crop productivity and building household resilience against climate change. WFP treated and conserved 2,146 hectares of cultivated land with physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization, including solar-powered irrigation on 783 hectares of agricultural land. WFP provided 52,200 tree seedlings for afforestation to contribute to environmental conservation and carbon sequestration.

WFP installed solar-powered cold rooms and chest freezers in Tana River, Garissa, and Turkana counties supply chain facilities, reducing its carbon footprint with renewable energy. WFP built a wastewater recycling plant in the Kakuma refugee camp that can recycle 20,000 litres daily, helping irrigate backyard gardens. WFP applied to the Energy Efficiency Programme and solarized operations in Kakuma and Dadaab and promoted lean construction, and asset reuse until end-of-useful life. WFP launched paperless operations through e-archiving and digital signature, digitizing 2.5 million records. WFP also contracted a company to dispose of old archives by recycling papers into toilet and tissue papers, contributing towards conserving natural resources such as trees and reducing greenhouse gas emissions during production and transportation, and waste that could end up in land fields.

Kenya predominantly generates energy from green sources like geothermal, hydro, wind, and solar. However, access is limited, forcing rural areas to use firewood and charcoal for cooking, causing deforestation and land degradation. WFP provided 98 schools in arid and semi-arid lands with clean, efficient, and safe cooking stoves to reduce costs, protect the environment, and improve public health.

WFP adopted the 3R approach to waste management (reduce, reuse, recycle) and recycled supply chain and packaging materials to support environmental sustainability, working with recyclers that uphold high environmental and social standards to minimize negative environmental impact. WFP recycled 1,335 plastic pallets and 130 metric tons of crushed oil tins from various locations (extended and final delivery points) in Kenya into safe, durable, and reusable products.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

- [1] Kenya Overview - 2021: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/kenya> : Viewed on 4 January 2023
- [2] Human Capital Development: <https://kam.co.ke/human-capital-development>
- [3] 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Analytical report on Population Projections: November 2022
- [4] Global Multidimensional Poverty Index: Country Briefing 2022. <https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-country-briefings/>. Viewed on 23 January 2023
- [5] Kenya Overview: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kenya/overview>: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=KE> Viewed on 12 January 2023
- [6] FAO: Kenya at a glance: <https://www.fao.org/kenya/fao-in-kenya/kenya-at-a-glance/en/> viewed on 23 January 2023
- [7] Gender Inequality in Kenya through the GII Lens; Institute of Economic Affairs (2020)

Strategic outcome 01

ECMEN not collected in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID 19 restrictions

- [1] A set of common principles and universal minimum standards to be applied in humanitarian responses.
- [2] While a comparison is made against 2021 FSC values, it is important to note that data collection methodologies varied. In 2021, WFP employed remote monitoring.

Strategic outcome 02

- 1. Indicators not collected due to Insufficient asset creation sample size
 - a) Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base
 - b) Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits
 - c) Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks
- 2. Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods - The indicator was changed to "Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops"
- 3. Indicators not collected in 2020 and 2021(no values) due to COVID 19 restrictions
 - a) Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women
 - b) Food expenditure share
 - c) Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses
- 4. Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) -not a corporate indicator as reported from 2020
- 5. R4 Model: The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative is WFP's flagship approach for integrated climate risk management. The initiative combines four risk management strategies: improved natural resource management through asset creation or improved agricultural practices (risk reduction), microinsurance (risk transfer), increased investment, livelihoods diversification, and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves).

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] Social protection policies for Baringo and Samburu counties.
 - [2] ECDE meals policies for Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Baringo, Samburu, Turkana and Isiolo
 - [3] DRM policies for Garissa, Turkana and Marsabit
 - [4] Gender policies for Garissa and Wajir Counties.
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- a) Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) - The target of ≥40,000 had been based on the beneficiaries who were to be transitioned from the Nutrition programme. This has not happened up to now. In addition, the worsening drought made it even more difficult to transition beneficiaries in 2022.
 - b) SABER to be undertaken in 2023
 - c) The targets for output G9.1 and G9.2 (Number of people covered and assisted through focused-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks) were not met as no AA activities were carried out. In late 2022, WFP Kenya together with county FBF technical working group developed and submitted a funding request (IFR) to pilot the prioritized AAs and the developed AAPs. The aim was to reach out to a total of 7,632 households within areas most exposed and highly vulnerable to drought and having high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in the two counties. However, after careful assessments and reviewer evaluations, it was concluded that the readiness capacity to implement the AA as articulated in the IFR wasn't adequate, hence the funding was not secured, and no AA activation was implemented. Therefore, no people were reached hence the [0] actuals.

Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Gender Inequality in Kenya through the GII Lens; Institute of Economic Affairs (2020)

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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


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

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

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	980,823	782,542	1,763,365	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	654,380	782,542	120%
	female	775,622	980,823	126%
	total	1,430,002	1,763,365	123%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	50,977	70,167	138%
	female	69,111	88,258	128%
	total	120,088	158,425	132%
24-59 months	male	54,129	109,493	202%
	female	73,543	126,328	172%
	total	127,672	235,821	185%
5-11 years	male	166,992	142,261	85%
	female	164,769	147,368	89%
	total	331,761	289,629	87%
12-17 years	male	127,200	120,440	95%
	female	137,200	124,888	91%
	total	264,400	245,328	93%
18-59 years	male	230,842	314,089	136%
	female	296,759	459,452	155%
	total	527,601	773,541	147%
60+ years	male	24,240	26,092	108%
	female	34,240	34,529	101%
	total	58,480	60,621	104%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,032,132	1,217,748	118%
Refugee	397,870	545,617	137%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	68,000	46,448	68%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	413,102	391,810	94%
Emergency Preparedness	500,000	539,450	107%
Malnutrition prevention programme	44,270	77,694	175%
Malnutrition treatment programme	60,900	228,260	374%
School based programmes	103,000	100,493	97%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	400,000	550,371	137%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	4,444	1,964	44%
Corn Soya Blend	10,509	6,022	57%
LNS	0	2,713	-
Maize	1,962	8,160	416%
Peas	0	1,196	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,464	0	0%
Rice	21,283	9,950	47%
Sorghum/Millet	2,184	9,794	448%
Split Peas	4,470	6,553	147%
Vegetable Oil	4,893	5,678	116%
Wheat	576	0	0%
Wheat Flour	534	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	769	3,205	417%
Maize	3,845	4,126	107%
Peas	0	800	-
Sorghum/Millet	8,971	22,510	251%
Split Peas	1,794	1,225	68%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	854	1,521	178%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	23,968,600	26,703,101	111%
Value Voucher	52,852,000	31,906,971	60%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	14,601,600	8,288,897	57%
Value voucher transfer for services	341,700	162,805	48%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	345	965	
			Male	805	1,106	
			Total	1,150	2,071	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	201,680	235,663	
			Male	198,320	238,795	
			Total	400,000	474,458	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,920	8,881	
			Male	10,080	11,121	
			Total	18,000	20,002	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	880	1,091	
			Male	720	922	
			Total	1,600	2,013	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	343	427	
			Male	127	84	
			Total	470	511	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	770	359	
			Male	330	1,043	
			Total	1,100	1,402	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	201,680	252,898	
			Male	198,320	244,348	
			Total	400,000	497,246	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	9,620	11,137	
			Male	8,880	11,231	
			Total	18,500	22,368	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5,454	6,603	
			Male	4,646	5,835	
			Total	10,100	12,438	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female	2,896	3,948	
			Male	1,854	2,111	
			Total	4,750	6,059	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	25,300	34,546	
			Total	25,300	34,546	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	800	805	
			Total	800	805	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	37,400	34,450	
			Male	47,600	46,041	
			Total	85,000	80,491	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	47,729	43,244	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	64,265,600	38,331,085	
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male Total	256,500 193,500 450,000	286,072 215,810 501,882
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female Male Total	28,500 21,500 50,000	21,415 16,153 37,568
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	0 0 0	10,226 6,818 17,044
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	18,000 12,000 30,000	61,670 66,809 128,479
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	0 0	3,225 3,225
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	20,000 20,000	86,538 86,538
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,590	8,786
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,555,000	20,278,987

Output Results

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 1.3 Refugee and host community traders (Tier 1) receive technical support (Output category A&C;) to promote access to affordable and appropriate foods in markets				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	training session	8	9
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	1,000	322
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	1,080	987
A: 1.4 Caregivers of children in stabilization centres and inpatients (Tier 1) receive unconditional food transfers (Output category A&E;) and SBCC in order to meet their food and nutrition needs;				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	20	18
A: 1.5 Targeted young people from refugee and host communities (Tier 1) receive conditional food transfers in vocational training centres as an incentive to gain skills that can contribute to (Output category A) strengthening livelihoods in camps and host communities;				
Food assistance for training				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	1,100	968
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	6	5
A: 1.6 Refugee children in primary school (Tier 1) receive school meals (Output category A&N;) every day that they attend school, to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve school enrolment and attendance;				

School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	50	50
E*: 1.2 Refugee children 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive fortified and/or specialized nutritious foods & social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) (Output category A,B&E;) to prevent & treat acute malnutrition;				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	3,066	2,310
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	27,594	27,306
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	Individual	30,660	30,216
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,177	1,330
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	19,593	18,253
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	Individual	21,770	15,257
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E*: 2.3 Community members (Tier 3) benefit from enhanced nutrition knowledge and skills (Output category A,C&E;) through the use of combined social and behavior change communication strategies, knowledge and skills transfer and linkages to complementary services to increase demand for consumption of safe, nutritious foods.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	13,831	12,204
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	124,469	101,859
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	Individual	138,298	101,561

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	13.4	16.25	10.8	WFP survey
	Male	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	11.2	16.61	10.5	WFP survey
	Overall	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	12.7	16.44	10.7	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.1	>4.1	≥4.1	6.9	8.5	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	4	>4	≥4	7	8.5	8	WFP survey
	Overall	4	>4	≥4	6.9	8.5	7.9	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	16.7	≥16.7	≥16.7	22.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	39	>39	>39	71	91.98	89	WFP survey
	Male	49.4	>49.4	>49.4	73	94.42	89	WFP survey
	Overall	43.1	>43.1	>43.1	71	93.2	89	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.1	<54.1	<54.1	16.5	8.02	8.2	WFP survey
	Male	45.5	<45.5	<45.5	13.7	5.2	9.2	WFP survey
	Overall	50.8	<50.8	<50.8	15.7	6.52	8.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	<5	<5	12.8	0	2.7	WFP survey
	Male	6.1	<6.1	<6.1	13.3	0.3	1.7	WFP survey
	Overall	6.1	<6.1	<6.1	12.9	0.2	2.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	35.1	≥35.1	≥35.1	20.4	8.55	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	31.23	≥31.3	≥31.3	17.3	10.89	4.6	WFP survey
	Overall	33.6	≥33.6	≥33.6	19.4	9.79	4.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.8	≤21.8	≤21.8	60.5	56.05	48.6	WFP survey
	Male	29.5	≤29.5	≤29.5	56.4	49.03	48.9	WFP survey
	Overall	24	≤24	≤24	59.2	52.29	48.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	40.2	≤40.2	≤40.2	12	13	36.1	WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≤42.2	≤42.2	14.1	8.95	31.6	WFP survey
	Overall	41.1	≤41.1	≤41.1	12.7	10.83	34.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.2	≤3.2	≤3.2	7.2	22.42	10.6	WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≤3.8	≤3.8	12.2	31.13	14.9	WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	≤3.4	≤3.4	8.8	27.08	12.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	99.97	>90	>90	100	96		Secondary data
	Male	99.97	>90	>90	99.9	96		Secondary data
	Overall	99.97	>90	>90	100	96	0	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	87	≥87	≥87	96	97.8		WFP survey
	Male	87	≥87	≥87	97	97.9		WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥87	≥87	97	97.8		WFP survey
Enrolment rate	Female	11	≥11	≥11	-2.36	-0.15		WFP survey
	Male	8	≥8	≥8	-8.57	-0.16		WFP survey
	Overall	9	≥9	≥9	-5.77	-0.16		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.22	<15	<15	1.07	0.09	0.38	Secondary data
	Male	0.22	<15	<15	1.07	0.23	0.59	Secondary data
	Overall	0.22	<15	<15	1.07	0.15	0.49	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.33	<15	<15	2.57	1.02	1.81	Secondary data
	Male	1.33	<15	<15	2.88	1.03	1.74	Secondary data
	Overall	1.33	<15	<15	2.71	1.03	1.84	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	96.45	>75	>75	96.36	98.89	97.28	Secondary data
	Male	96.45	>75	>75	96.05	98.74	97.67	Secondary data
	Overall	96.45	>75	>75	96.22	98.82	97.68	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	10.5	≤10.5	≤10.5	9.1	11.04	11	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	≤9.5	≤9.5	9.3	7.36	9.8	WFP survey
	Overall	10.1	≤10.1	≤10.1	9.1	8.91	10.3	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>3	≥3	5.6	6.4	6.5	WFP survey
	Male	3	>3	≥3	5.6	6.5	6.6	WFP survey
	Overall	3	>3	≥3	5.6	6.5	6.6	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	21	≥21	≥21	4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37.3	≥37.3	≥37.3	69	72.57	61.3	WFP survey
	Male	35.4	≥35.4	≥35.4	65	74.14	69.2	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	≥36.5	≥36.5	67	73.47	66	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.1	<31.1	<31.1	26.5	23.3	25.5	WFP survey
	Male	31.4	<31.4	<31.4	24.7	21.34	19	WFP survey
	Overall	31.2	<31.2	<31.2	25.9	22.17	21.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.2	<33.2	<33.2	5	4.1	13.2	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	<32.2	<32.2	9.8	4.5	11.7	WFP survey
	Overall	32.2	<32.2	<32.2	6.6	4.4	12.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.1	≥20.1	≥21	3.8	6.97	10.2	WFP survey
	Male	22.6	≥22.6	≥22.6	2.8	9.38	11.9	WFP survey
	Overall	21.5	≥21.5	≥21.5	3.4	8.35	11.2	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.4	≤24.4	≤24.4	79.3	65.76	48.4	WFP survey
	Male	27.6	≤27.6	≤27.6	79.6	57.14	46.9	WFP survey
	Overall	25.7	≤25.7	≤25.7	79.4	60.8	47.5	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	49.7	≤49.7	≤49.7	11.5	20.91	35.4	WFP survey
	Male	45.9	≤45.9	≤45.9	10.6	23.66	33.9	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	≤48.2	≤48.2	11.2	22.49	34.5	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	5.2	≤5.2	≤5.2	5.5	6.36	6	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	6.9	9.82	7.3	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≤4.6	≤4.6	6	8.35	6.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	94.34	>0	>90	96.8	98		Secondary data
	Male	94.34	>0	>90	96.6	98		Secondary data
	Overall	94.34	>0	>90	96.7	98	0	Secondary data

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.1	100	99	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	75.41	≥75.41	≥75.41	92	86.6		WFP survey
	Male	75.41	≥75.41	≥75.41	94	85.8		WFP survey
	Overall	75.41	≥75.41	≥75.41	93	85.9		WFP survey
Enrolment rate	Female	10	≥10	≥10	7.06	0.5		WFP survey
	Male	9	≥9	≥9	5.9	1.2		WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	5.57	0.89		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.07	<15	<15	0.03	0	0.04	Secondary data
	Male	0.07	<15	<15	0.03	0.17	0.03	Secondary data
	Overall	0.07	<15	<15	0.03	0.08	0.06	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.66	<15	<15	1.16	1.66	1.39	Secondary data
	Male	2.66	<15	<15	1.46	1.68	1.69	Secondary data
	Overall	2.66	<15	<15	1.31	1.76	1.53	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	91.6	>75	>75	98.78	98.18	98.48	Secondary data
	Male	91.6	>75	>75	98.51	98.15	98.25	Secondary data
	Overall	91.6	>75	>75	98.66	98.17	98.42	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kalobeyi Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.9	>11.9	≤11.9	10.5	9.83	10.9	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>11.3	≤11.3	9.2	7.79	8.1	WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	>11.5	≤11.5	10.1	8.66	9.6	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	≥3	≥3	5.4	6.6	6.1	WFP survey
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	5.6	6.7	6.3	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	5.6	6.7	6.2	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	18.8	≥18.8	≥18.8	2.8			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	33.5	≥33.5	>33.5	66	78.8	62.7	WFP survey
	Male	38.4	≥38.4	>38.4	64	77.61	59.2	WFP survey
	Overall	35.1	≥35.1	>35.1	65	78.12	61.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.7	<38.7	<38.7	27.5	18.62	28.1	WFP survey
	Male	33	<33	<33	27.5	19.83	30	WFP survey
	Overall	36.9	<36.9	<36.9	27.5	19.32	29	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.6	<28.6	<28.6	6.5	2.6	9.2	WFP survey
	Male	27.7	<27.7	<27.7	8.7	2.6	10.8	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<28	<28	7.2	2.6	9.9	WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21.6	≥21.6	≥21.6	0.7	9.88	9.6	WFP survey
	Male	19.3	≥19.3	≥19.3	6.5	9.72	9.9	WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	≥20.1	≥20.1	2.5	9.79	9.7	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.3	≤21.3	≤21.3	87.5	64.83	47.3	WFP survey
	Male	22.7	≤22.7	≤22.7	83.1	59.18	45.3	WFP survey
	Overall	21.8	≤21.8	≤21.8	86.2	61.59	46.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	53.4	≤53.4	≤53.4	10.3	18.6	35.8	WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≤48.8	≤48.8	8.8	24.19	37.7	WFP survey
	Overall	52	≤52	≤52	9.9	21.81	36.6	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.1	≤3.1	≤3.1	1.4	6.69	7.3	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	≤2.4	≤2.4	1.6	6.91	7.2	WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	≤2.9	≤2.9	1.5	6.82	7.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	95.32	>90	>90	86.9	90		Secondary data
	Male	95.32	>90	>90	86	90		Secondary data
	Overall	95.32	>100	>90	86.4	90	0	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	100	=100	=100	93.3	93	99	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	93.2	≥93.2	≥93.2	94	90.3		WFP survey
	Male	94	≥94	≥94	93	90.9		WFP survey
	Overall	93.6	≥93.6	≥93.6	94	90.7		WFP survey
Enrolment rate	Female	6.3	≥6.3	≥6.3	8.6	-0.22		WFP survey
	Male	5.4	≥5.4	≥5.4	3.2	-0.25		WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	≥5.7	≥5.7	5.6	-0.25		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	63.45	<15	<15	2.63	2.46	2.94	Secondary data
	Male	63.45	<15	<15	2.38	1.05	5.15	Secondary data
	Overall	63.45	<15	<15	2.54	1.79	4.02	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.35	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0.35	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.35	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.35	<15	<15	3.94	2.86	1.9	Secondary data
	Male	0.35	<15	<15	3.64	2.41	4.29	Secondary data
	Overall	0.35	<15	<15	3.75	3.08	3.07	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	23.82	>75	>75	93.43	94.27	94.98	Secondary data
	Male	23.82	>75	>75	93.97	96.08	90.34	Secondary data
	Overall	3.82	>75	>75	93.71	95.13	92.91	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	9.6	≤9.6	≤9.6	10.7	10.6	10.2	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Overall	3.3	≥3.3	≥3.3	4.8	7.02	6.81	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	37.7	>37.7	>37.7	68	80	70.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	38.3	<38.3	<38.3	22	17.4	20.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	24	<24	<24	9	2.7	9.3	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	12	<15	<15	6.33	5.76	8.87	Secondary data
	Male	12	<15	<15	6.38	5.45	9.16	Secondary data
	Overall	12	<15	<15	6.35	5.61	9.01	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.19	0.43	1.49	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.15	0.4	1.57	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.17	0.42	1.52	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	4	<15	<15	5.16	4.72	5.77	Secondary data
	Male	4	<15	<15	5.19	4.82	5.19	Secondary data
	Overall	4	<15	<15	5.22	4.77	5.5	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	83	>75	>75	88.32	89.09	83.86	Secondary data
	Male	83	>75	>75	88.28	89.34	84.09	Secondary data
	Overall	83	>75	>75	88.3	89.21	83.97	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	35,020	34,881
			Male	33,647	15,708
			Total	68,667	50,589
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	8,670	6,008
			Male	8,330	5,772
			Total	17,000	11,780
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	119,340	58,672
			Male	114,660	56,372
			Total	234,000	115,044
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	34,680	39,947
			Male	33,320	6,501
			Total	68,000	46,448
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	90,782	154,873
			Male	87,220	148,797
			Total	178,002	303,670
A.2: Food transfers			MT	16,234	33,387
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	14,943,300	8,451,702

Output Results				
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 3.2 Food insecure beneficiaries in targeted communities, including communities hosting refugees (Tier 1) receive conditional in-kind or cash-based transfers (Output category A) to address immediate food consumption gaps.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	9	7
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	17	5
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.34: Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed	item	37	32
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered	Number	43	39
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	127,673	50,791
C: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) enabling them to determine, create and utilize productive assets and improved access to innovative risk management and financing tools for increased, diversified and sustainable food production systems.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	523	448
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	19	21
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	91	104
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	103,402	23,699
D: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) enabling them to determine, create and utilize productive assets and improved access to innovative risk management and financing tools for increased, diversified and sustainable food production systems.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	1,131	68.2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	36.5	11.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	40	0

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.137: Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use	Number	5	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.143: Number of feed storage facilities constructed	Number	11	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	615.4	1,624.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	8	3.9
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	388.47	412.4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	585.47	783.37
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	46	68
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	536	87
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	2,060,600	52,200
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	1,620.31	453.2
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.130: Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	5	4
E*: 3.3 Targeted beneficiaries (Tier 1) receive a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions including SBCC activities to improve knowledge and practices related to nutrition, linkages to social protection schemes and essential health and nutrition services, including provision of micronutrient powders (Output category B & E) to improve their nutrition status				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	10,058	13,720
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	17,937	29,683
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	Individual	183,705	760,132
G: 3.1 Targeted communities in food-insecure areas, including young people and communities hosting refugees (Tier 2), benefit from strengthened organization (Output category C, D & G) enabling them to determine, create and utilize productive assets and improved access to innovative risk management and financing tools for increased, diversified and sustainable food production systems.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				

G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	20,623	80,454
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	33,493	33,505
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	20,713	11,334
G.5*: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5*.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	0	2,617,853.42
G.6*: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6*.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	US\$	1,103,863	2,718,185
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Individual	13,719	46,448
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	0	508,996
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Individual	59,840	47,120
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	292,389	177,163
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	422,096	1,230,000
Activity 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 4.2 Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support for improving the efficiency of food markets and supply chains, including reducing food waste, to facilitate access to affordable, better quality and safe foods in markets				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	6,866	5,554
C: 4.2 Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support (Output category C) for improving the efficiency of food markets and supply chains, including reducing food waste, to facilitate access to affordable, better quality and safe foods in markets				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	391	265
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	41	41

C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	128,192	184,837
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.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	509	233
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	115	96
F: 4.3 Smallholder producers and small-scale traders and processors (Tier 2) are supported to access public- and private-sector commodity markets and financial and agricultural input services, including local fortification and technologies for reducing post-harvest losses.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	385,956	240,597
I: 4.1 Smallholder producers and small-scale traders and processors (Tier 2) benefit from an improved and inclusive business environment achieved through evidence-based policies, advocacy and partnerships, enabling them to increase and diversify the production and sale of better quality food.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
I.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	I.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	63	37
L: 4.2 Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support (Output category C) for improving the efficiency of food markets and supply chains, including reducing food waste, to facilitate access to affordable, better quality and safe foods in markets				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	38	9

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	=0	=0				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Targeted community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥50	≥50				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Targeted smallholder producers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	46.8	≥46.8	≥46.8	21.2	1.8	3.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	12.1	≤12.1	≤12.1	9.1	24.1	21.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	6.3	≤6.3	≤6.3	15.9	47.6	27.1	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	50.1	≤50.1	≤50.1	53.9	26.6	48.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	15.66	17.5	15.7	WFP survey
	Male	8.41	<8.41	<8.41	14.57	16.8	14.5	WFP survey
	Overall	8.41	<8.41	<8.41	15.16	17	14.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	1.13	≥1.13	≥1.13	0.8	3	2.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	52.46	≥52.46	≥52.46	44.9	51.8	54	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	68.44	≥68.44	≥68.44	54	62.9	58.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	71.32	≤71.32	≤71.32	74.2	59.5	53.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.04	≤0.04	≤0.04	10.4	3.4	6.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	16.17	≥16.17	≤16.17	25	17.8	16.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	27.47	≤27.47	≤27.47	24.9	37.4	43.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	27.8	≤27.8	≤27.8	35.5	33.6	35.1	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	31.24	≤31.24	≤31.24	30	30.3	29.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71.08	≥71.08	=71.08	52	71.3	75.3	WFP survey
	Male	68.54	≥68.54	=68.54	71.3	76.7	71.9	WFP survey
	Overall	70.35	≥70.35	=70.35	60.9	75.3	72.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27.4	≤27.4	=27.4	25	24.1	16.4	WFP survey
	Male	27.36	≤27.36	=27.36	15.9	19	20	WFP survey
	Overall	27.14	≤27.14	=27.14	20.8	20.3	19.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.45	≤11.45	=11.45	23	4.6	8.3	WFP survey
	Male	5.06	≤5.06	=5.06	12.8	4.3	8.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.07	≤0.07	=0.07	18.3	4.4	8.2	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	42.31	≤42.31	≤42.31	49.1			WFP survey
	Male	42.41	≤42.41	≤42.41	45.7			WFP survey
	Overall	42.24	≤42.24	≤42.24	47.5			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	1.65	≤1.65	≤1.65				WFP survey
	Male	1.43	≤1.43	≤1.43				WFP survey
	Overall	1.52	≤1.52	≤1.52				WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	14.87	>14.87	≥14.87	6.5			WFP survey

Activity 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Targeted smallholder farmers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	=0	=0				WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	10	≥15	≥10	9	14	6	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	>0	>0	34.5			WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	23.4			WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	>0	29.2			WFP survey
Target Group: Targeted smallholder producers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	23	≥29.5	≥23	12	18	34	WFP programme monitoring
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	14.59	≤14.59	≤14.59	20.8			WFP survey
Target Group: Targeted smallholders - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	7,234,049	≥149,584,490	≥11,396,879	37,988,081	23,996,631.15	143,703	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	18,584	≥130,922	≥32,545	83,872	78,787	409	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: WFP pro-smallholder farmers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts	Overall	7	<4.5	≤7	0	0	36	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: 5.1 Clients of national and county safety nets benefit (Tier 3) from inclusive, integrated, effective, well coordinated and transparent programmes for reducing poverty and hunger.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,386	1,235	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	25	19	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	41	33	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	1	
C: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement					
Emergency preparedness activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1		
School feeding (on-site)					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	4,420	3,713	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	22	16	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	95	88	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	23	20	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	3	2	

C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	118,400	40,127
C: 5.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms to meet their basic humanitarian needs.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	2,303	1,889
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	36	30
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	76	54
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	250	162
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	2	1
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	202,000	33,620
C: 5.4 Users of government food assistance programmes and nutrition services (Tier 3) benefit from effective and efficient supply chains that provide access to safe, nutritious, and high-quality food.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	495	339
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	23	14
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	14
C: 5.5 Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive, well-coordinated and evidence-based implementation of the National and County Nutrition Action Plans and the HIV Strategic Framework to improve their nutrition throughout their life cycle (Output category C).				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	673	1,081

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	15	12
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	34
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	4	4
G: 5.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms to meet their basic humanitarian needs.				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	80	75
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	2	2
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	Individual	30,000	0
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	Individual	24,000	0
K: 5.1 Clients of national and county safety nets benefit (Tier 3) from inclusive, integrated, effective, well coordinated and transparent programmes for reducing poverty and hunger.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	2	1
K: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement				
School feeding (on-site)				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1
K: 5.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms to meet their basic humanitarian needs.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	2	1
K: 5.4 Users of government food assistance programmes and nutrition services (Tier 3) benefit from effective and efficient supply chains that provide access to safe, nutritious, and high-quality food.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	0
K: 5.5 Food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive, well coordinated and evidence-based implementation of national and county nutrition action plans and the HIV strategic framework, enabling them to improve their nutrition throughout their lives.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	10	7
M: 5.1 Clients of national and county safety nets benefit (Tier 3) from inclusive, integrated, effective, well coordinated and transparent programmes for reducing poverty and hunger.				

Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	1
M: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement				
School feeding (on-site)				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	6	1
M: 5.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms to meet their basic humanitarian needs.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	8	4

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Beneficiaries graduated to government support - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥40,000	≥40,000	0	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: National and County Governments - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity	Overall	2.6	=4	≥2.6	0	2.6	0	Secondary data
Target Group: National and nine county governments targeted under SO3 - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	17	9	7	Secondary data
Target Group: Targeted County Governments - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.22	≥3.2	≥2.39	2.88	2.93	2.56	Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services for partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: 6.1 Refugees (Tier 3) benefit from more efficient and effective relief assistance made possible through the provision of air transport for humanitarian workers and stakeholders such as donors and the media. (Output category H).					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.127: Percentage response to medical and security evacuation	%	100	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.128: Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly	MT	3.33	3.47	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	49	55	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	2	2	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.62: Number of locations served	site	2	13	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)	Individual	362	681	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	96	
Activity 08: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: DG-ECHO partners and other humanitarian actors benefit from access to safe, reliable and efficient air services resulting from enhanced effectiveness of EU-funded humanitarian and development response .					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served	unit	2	5	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	3,948	5,365	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	93	
K: DG-ECHO partners and other humanitarian actors benefit from access to safe, reliable and efficient air services resulting from enhanced effectiveness of EU-funded humanitarian and development response .					
Humanitarian Air Service					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	1	
Activity 09: Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Users of government and partners assistance programmes (Tier 3) benefit from effective and efficient supply chains services.					
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	1	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.125: Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled	%	100	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.14: Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities	agency/organization	5	0	

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services for partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: UNHAS Users - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	96.5	94.5	89.91	Secondary data
Activity 08: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ECHO - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	100	89	98.5	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50.5	≥50.5	≥50.5	84		51	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	15.1	≥50	≥15.1	26.9	24.9	24.4	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	25.05	≤25	≤25.05	20.2	19	19	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	54.8	≥25	≥54.8	52.95	56.2	56.6	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.9	≥43.9	≥43.9	49.8	51.8		-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	12.5	≥12.5	≥12.5	17.5	11.7		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	43.8	≥43.8	≥43.8	32.7	36.4		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	35.5	≥50	≥35.5	65	38	38	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	35.7	≥35.7	≥35.7	55.4	51.1		-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	14.7	≥14.7	≥14.7	9	10.1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	58.2	≥58.2	≥58.2	35.65	38.9		-

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	81.2	≥81.2	≥81.2	98.8	99.4	98.6	-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	87.3	≥87.3	≥87.3	97.9	99.3	99.2	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	85.2	≥85.2	≥85.2	99.6	99.8	99.2	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.2	≥99.2	≥99.2	96.7	98.5		-
	Male	97.8	≥97.8	≥97.8	96.7	98.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.4	≥98.4	≥98.4	96.8	99.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.7	99.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	≥99.4	≥99.4	99.7	99.5		-
	Overall	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.6	99.2		-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.1	99.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	≥99.4	≥99.4	99.1	99.3		-
	Overall	99.3	≥99.3	≥99.3	99	99.1		-
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	80.1	=100	≥80.1	98	99.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	99	≥90	≥99	100	100		-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	99.2	≥90	≥99.2	92.6	99.4		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey

Target Group: Refugees and asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	61.5	≥70	≥61.5	93.4	94	93.1	WFP survey
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Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: < 5, pregnant and lactating mothers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Host Community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	60.7	≥60.7	≥60.7	84.3	85.2		-
	Male	68.1	≥68.1	≥68.1	84.3	85.6		-
	Overall	66.5	≥66.5	≥66.5	84.2	86.1		-

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	97.6	≥97.6	≥97.6	94	94		-

Target Group: targeted small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable population - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity:

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	-
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Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum Seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	0	100	100	WFP survey
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Resilience Activities - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Martin Karimi

Mahadha's son at their homestead in Wajir County, a beneficiary of drought relief food assistance.

World Food Programme

Contact info
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Financial Section

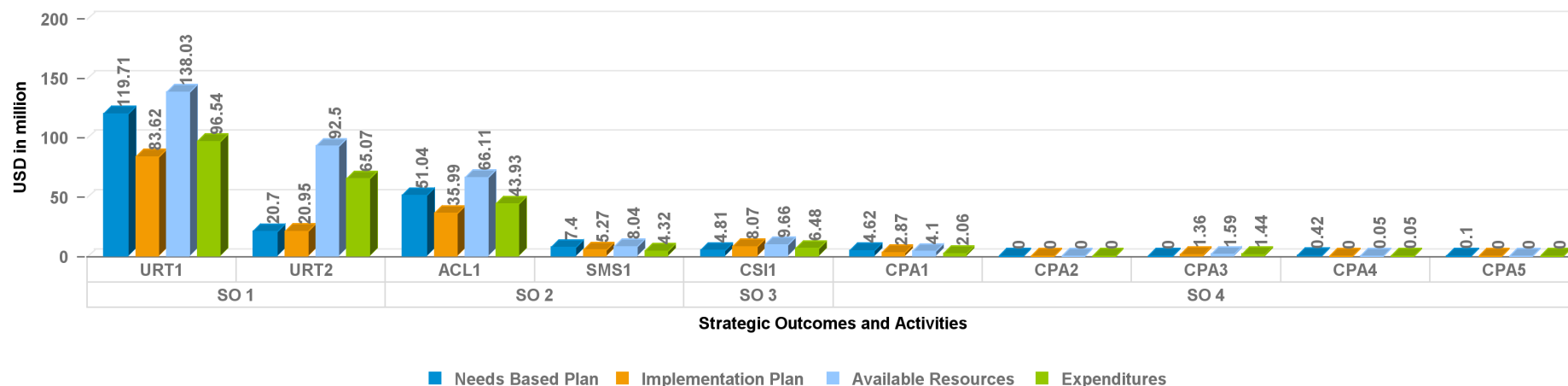
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
SO 2	Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.
SO 3	National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..
SO 4	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services for partners
CPA2	Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)
CPA3	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects
CPA4	Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners
CPA5	Provide Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.
CS1	Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets
SMS1	Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers
URT1	Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas
URT2	Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas	119,706,495	83,620,346	138,029,547	96,540,601
		Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.	20,703,034	20,950,703	92,495,904	65,071,492
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	274,537	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			140,409,529	104,571,049	230,799,989	161,612,093

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.	Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households	51,043,329	35,994,296	66,114,287	43,929,211
		Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers	7,403,121	5,270,920	8,037,293	4,315,686
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	250,716	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			58,446,450	41,265,216	74,402,297	48,244,897

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..	Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets	4,809,750	8,072,597	9,663,948	6,483,519
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	104,187	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,809,750	8,072,597	9,768,135	6,483,519
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.	Provide humanitarian air services for partners	4,615,795	2,872,510	4,097,444	2,059,454
		Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	0	0	0	0

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	0	1,360,457	1,590,590	1,435,176
		Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners	418,000	0	45,503	45,503
		Provide Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.	103,000	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			5,136,795	4,232,967	5,733,537	3,540,132
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,278,653	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,278,653	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			208,802,523	158,141,830	323,982,612	219,880,641
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,136,412	8,391,139	21,913,648	8,884,747

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Total Direct Costs			219,938,935	166,532,968	345,896,260	228,765,388
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			14,260,360	10,731,521	18,340,128	18,340,128
Grand Total			234,199,295	177,264,489	364,236,387	247,105,516



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

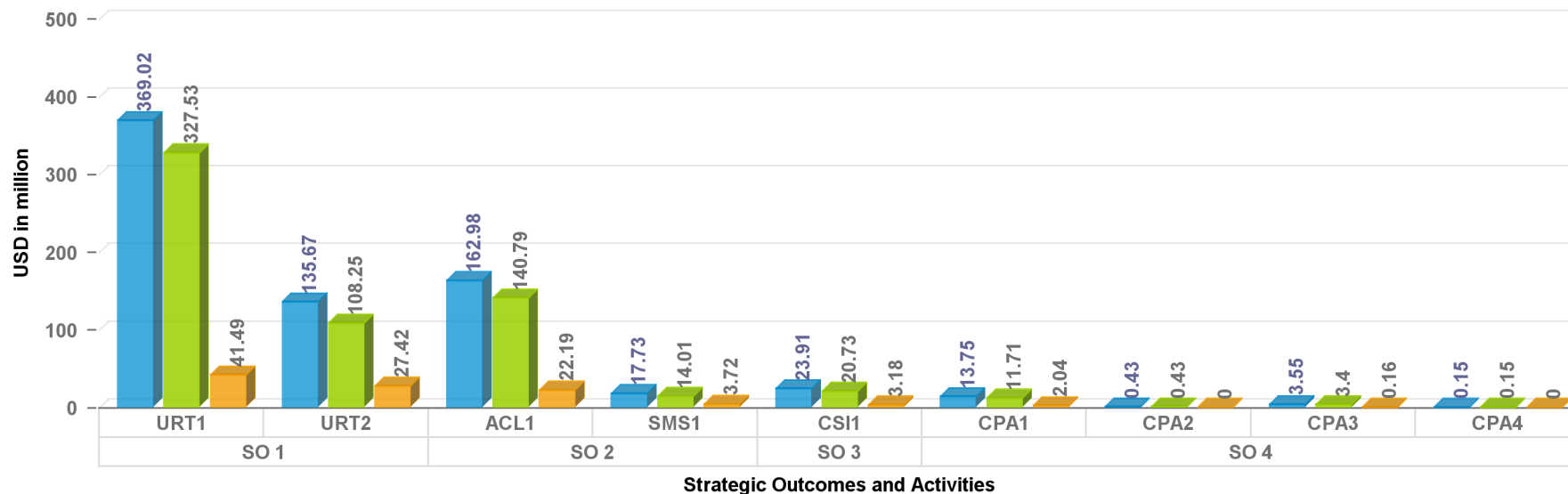
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.
SO 2	Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.
SO 3	National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..
SO 4	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services for partners
CPA2	Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)
CPA3	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects
CPA4	Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners
CSI1	Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets
SMS1	Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas
URT2	Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Refugees and asylum seekers living in camps and settlements and populations affected by natural and human-caused disasters have access to adequate food to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year.	Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.	94,157,343	135,671,171	0	135,671,171	108,246,758	27,424,413
		Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas	470,171,829	369,018,756	0	369,018,756	327,529,810	41,488,947
		Non Activity Specific	0	274,537	0	274,537	0	274,537
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			564,329,172	504,964,464	0	504,964,464	435,776,568	69,187,896

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted smallholder producers, food-insecure and vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs by 2023.	Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households	239,447,573	162,976,589	0	162,976,589	140,791,513	22,185,076
		Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers	31,806,518	17,734,769	0	17,734,769	14,013,162	3,721,608
		Non Activity Specific	0	250,716	0	250,716	0	250,716

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			271,254,092	180,962,075	0	180,962,075	154,804,675	26,157,400
5	National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..	Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets	25,038,629	23,912,192	0	23,912,192	20,731,762	3,180,429
		Non Activity Specific	0	104,187	0	104,187	0	104,187
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			25,038,629	24,016,379	0	24,016,379	20,731,762	3,284,617

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.	Provide Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.	156,000	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	1,203,490	433,600	0	433,600	433,600	0
		Provide humanitarian air services for partners	20,688,403	13,751,706	0	13,751,706	11,713,715	2,037,991

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.	Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners	836,000	146,473	0	146,473	146,473	0
		Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	3,742,253	3,551,505	0	3,551,505	3,396,091	155,414
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			26,626,145	17,883,284	0	17,883,284	15,689,879	2,193,405
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,278,653	0	3,278,653	0	3,278,653
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,278,653	0	3,278,653	0	3,278,653
Total Direct Operational Cost			887,248,038	731,104,855	0	731,104,855	627,002,884	104,101,971
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			47,121,632	44,420,879	0	44,420,879	31,391,978	13,028,901

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	934,369,670	775,525,733	0	775,525,733	658,394,862	117,130,872
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	60,409,799	45,446,874		45,446,874	45,446,874	0
		Grand Total	994,779,469	820,972,608	0	820,972,608	703,841,736	117,130,872

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures