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Kenya

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

The 2023 Horn of Africa drought significantly impacted Kenya, with 4.4 million individuals experiencing acute food insecurity and approximately 1.1 million women and children facing acute malnutrition. Refugee arrivals increased by 13 percent compared to June 2022, pushing the national refugee population above 700,000, further straining resources and elevating food security needs. Navigating this complex humanitarian landscape, WFP Kenya adapted its activities, showcasing agility and commitment to leaving no one behind by enhancing food security for 2.2 million people.

In response to the drought crisis, **WFP scaled up its *Lisha Jamii 2* relief programme across 15 arid and semi-arid counties**[1]. This expansion enabled WFP to reach 64 percent more individuals compared to *Lisha Jamii* Phase 1. Over 1.6 million drought-affected Kenyans received lifesaving food assistance, including nutrition support to women and children to treat and prevent acute malnutrition, and a safety net for drought-affected smallholder farmers. WFP provided cash transfers, in-kind food assistance, specialized and fortified nutrition commodities, and capacity-building initiatives. This comprehensive response, facilitated by effective coordination, partnerships and rapid resource mobilization, enhanced access to minimum food and nutrition requirements for those most in need.

WFP delivered food assistance to over 641,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Kalobeyei. This was the highest annual figure reached since 2018. Due to funding challenges, refugees received an average of 80 percent of the minimum food basket. Nevertheless, WFP successfully accommodated unplanned food needs arising from the influx of new arrivals through effective prioritization, and utilizing foreign exchange rate gains. WFP food assistance for refugees, combined with resilience-building initiatives, contributed to positive food security outcomes for refugees with a 29 percent increase in households consuming adequate and diverse food and meal frequency compared to the programme's end target.

WFP fostered a holistic approach to resilience-building by interlinking initiatives to support over 618,000 smallholder farmers, building their resilience against climate shocks and improve food security. More than 5,600 young agri-entrepreneurs received financial assistance, mentorship, training, and support on risk-management strategies through crop insurance leading to a 30 percent increase in insurance enrolment. WFP facilitated market access for over 244,000 farmers, aggregating and selling 6,300 mt of farm produce valued at USD 3.7 million, while also expanding access to financial services for over 274,000 farmers through Village Savings and Loan Associations.

Through technical support and training, government testing facilities and capacities for aflatoxin analysis were strengthened. In addition, by using weed bioherbicide to mitigate weed infestation in maize farms, supported farmers achieved up to 90 percent yield increase.

This shift to long-term investments aims to contribute to a robust and resilient food system, and promote scale-up by Government, the private sector, and civil society organizations. This will ensure programme impact goes beyond WFP's direct engagement, leading to sustainable pathways to address food insecurity.

WFP's capacity-building efforts yielded significant results by 2023. Targeted advocacy and partnerships have led to the Government more than doubling its funding for the National School Meals Programme, from USD 15 million to USD 40 million, with plans to expand its reach to 10 million children by 2030. Social protection coverage is also planned to double, from 1.2 million to 2.5 million households by 2026, reflecting the Government's increasingly strong commitment to social safety nets. WFP supported the State Department for Social Protection in enhancing delivery systems for this expansion. WFP's strategic engagement with the Government shifted towards influencing high-level policy decisions, as evidenced by the President's direct involvement in securing additional resources for both programmes. This shift towards government ownership and increased domestic investments pave the way for a more sustainable future for Kenya's social protection and food security systems. WFP will continue to play a supportive role as a catalyst and enabler for long-term development.

WFP's new Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2027 builds on past successes with an emphasis on scaling up innovative, integrated, and risk-informed programming. This approach aims to maximize long-term and sustainable impact through the "changing lives to save lives" agenda. The plan seeks to transition from short-term relief to resilience building, aligning humanitarian action with national and county development priorities. By strengthening systems and building capacity, WFP aims to achieve measurable impact on the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya.

2,270,410

Total beneficiaries in 2023



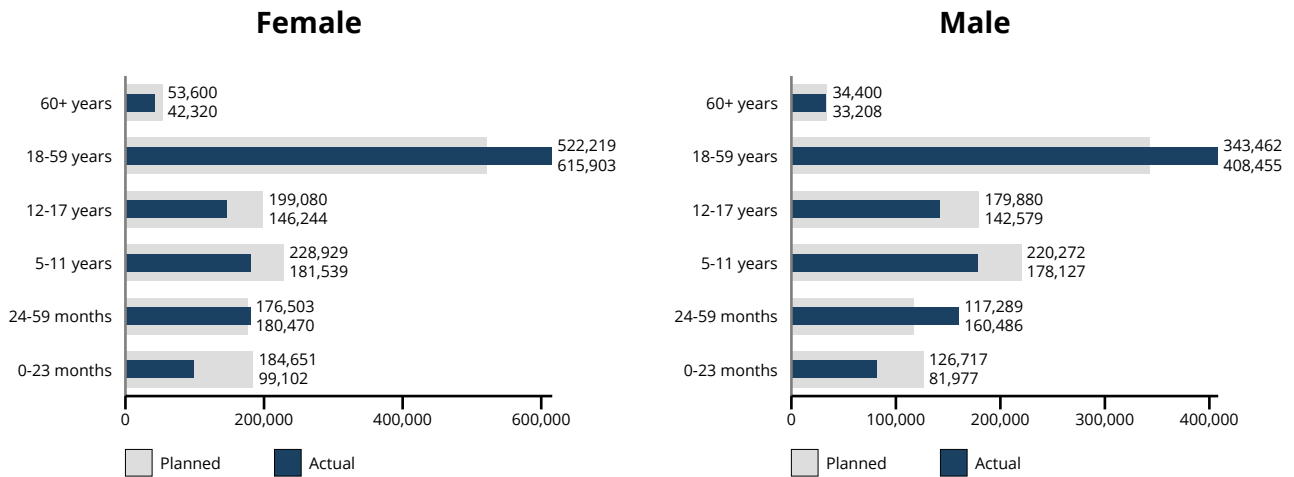
56% female



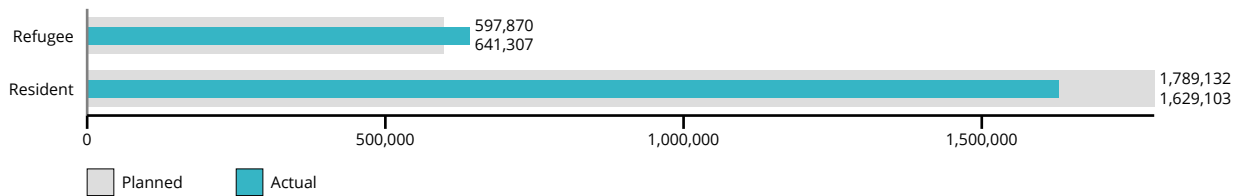
44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 216,067 (57% Female, 43% Male)

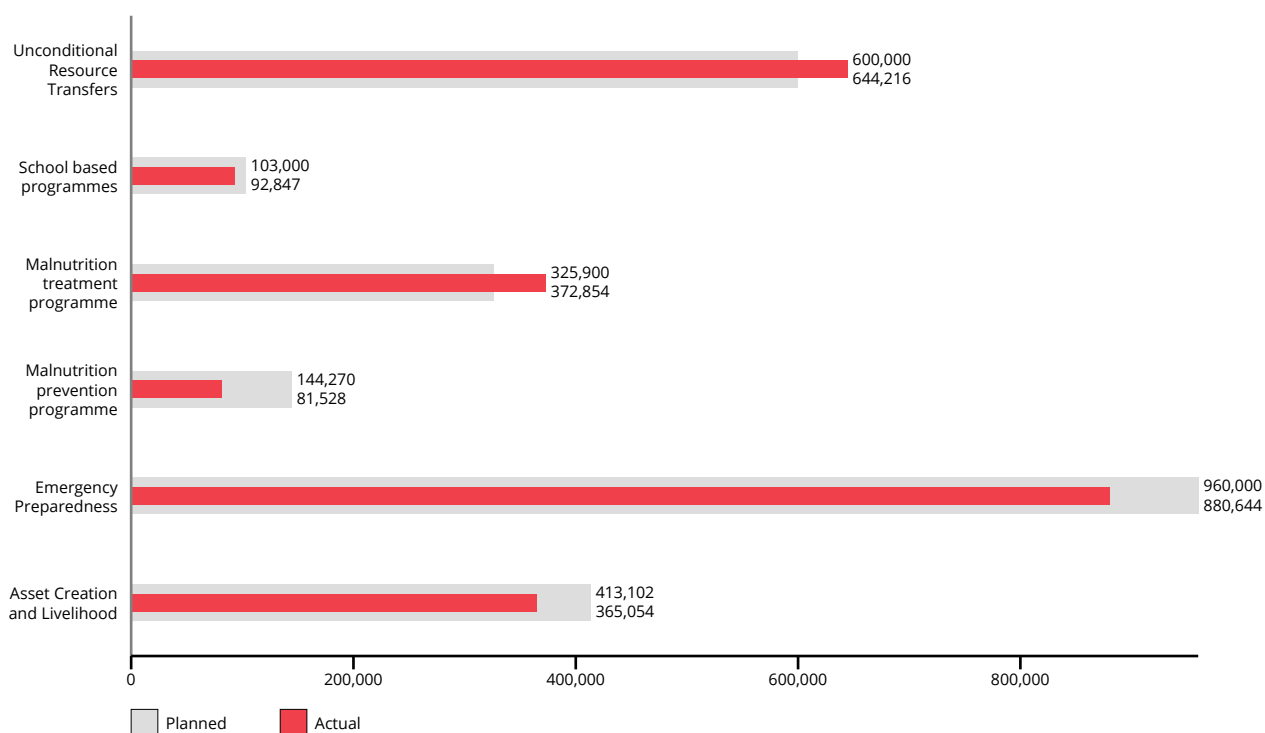
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



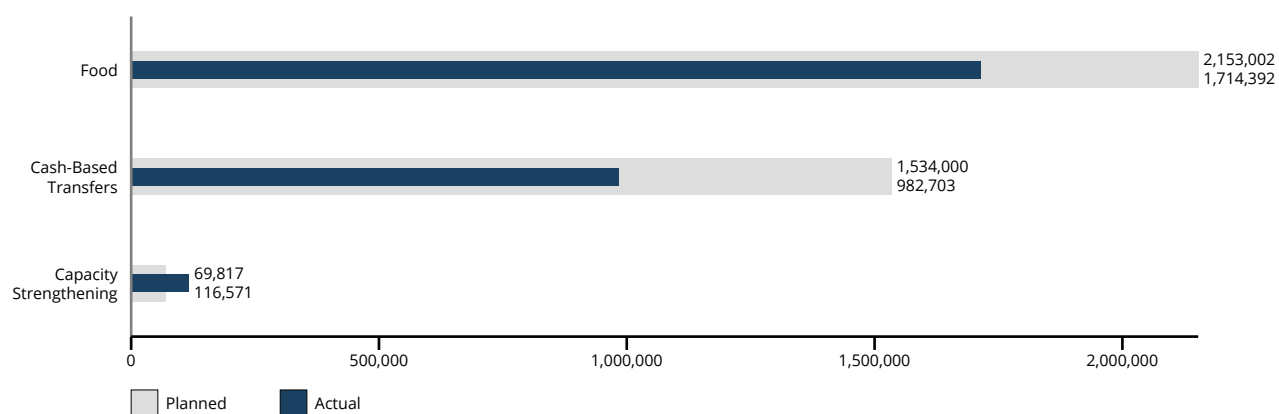
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



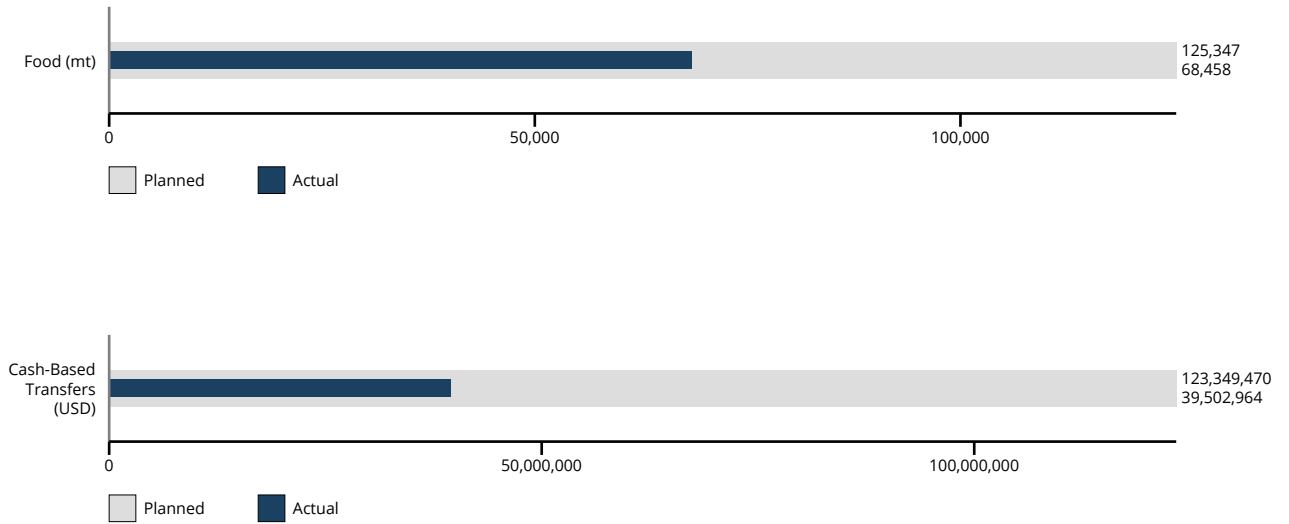
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



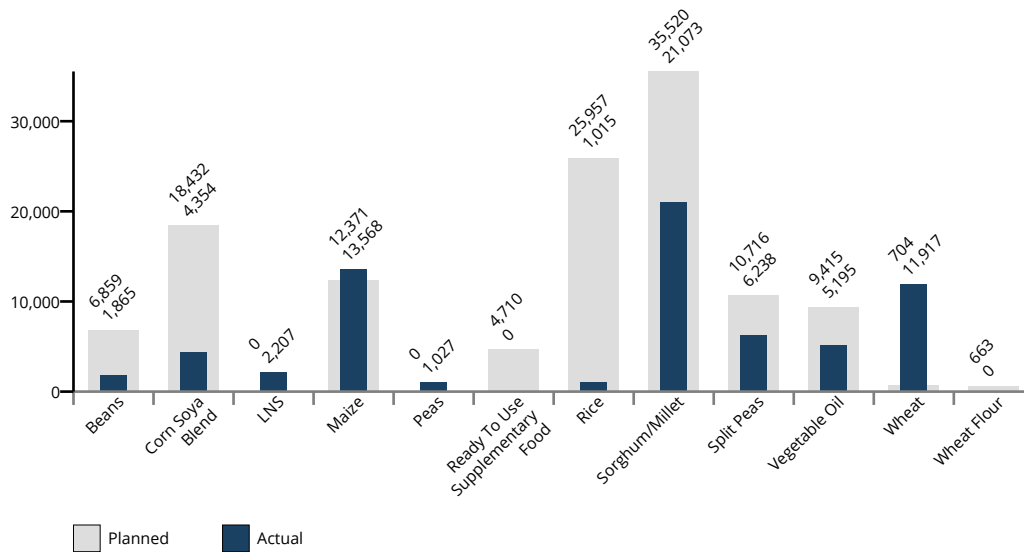
Beneficiaries by Modality



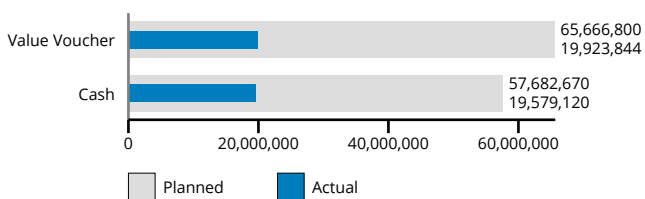
Total Transfers by Modality



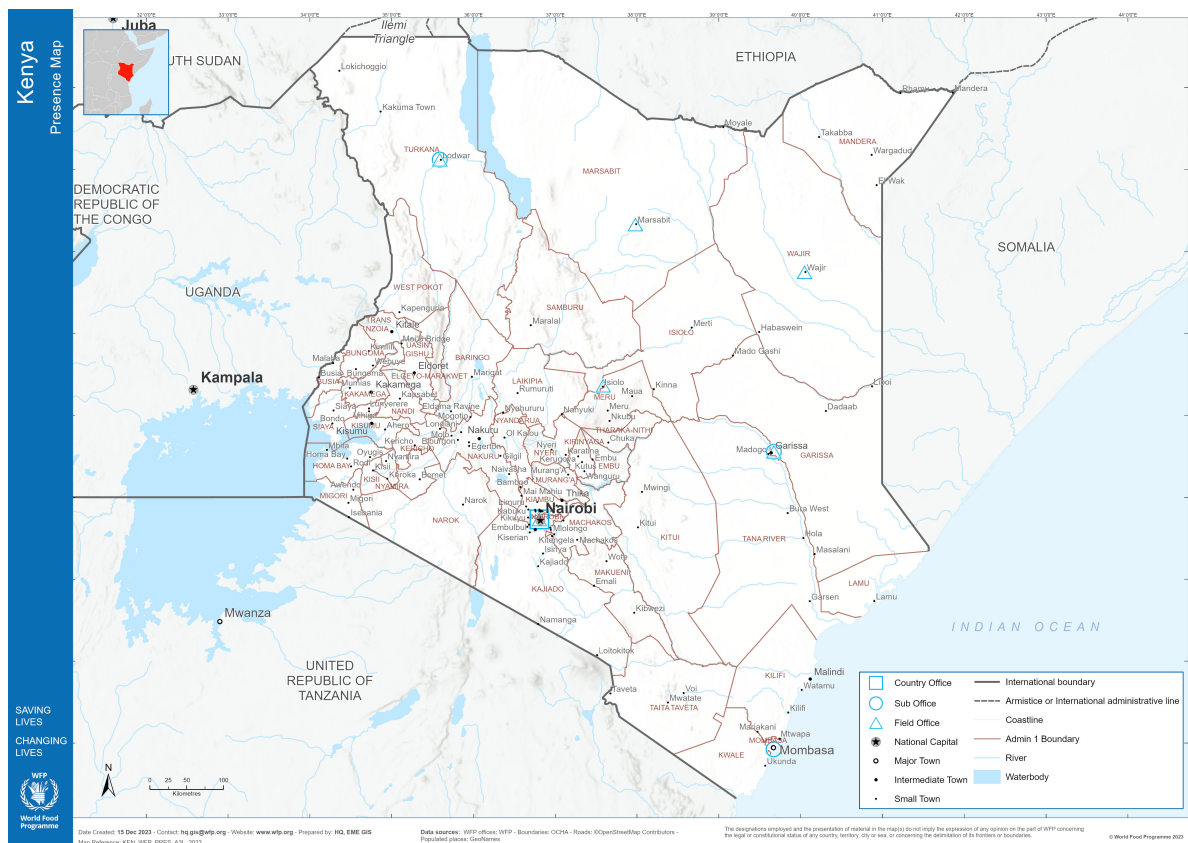
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Kenya is a lower-middle-income country with a projected gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 113 billion in 2023[1] and a population exceeding 50 million. While boasting a predicted GDP growth of 4.8 percent compared to USD 110 billion in 2022[2], Kenya is ranked 152 out of 191 countries for medium human development on the Human Development Index[3]. Over a third of the population grapples with multidimensional poverty, with the burden concentrated in the arid and semi-arid regions[4]. Despite economic strides, significant inequality and human development deficits persist, demanding targeted interventions to bridge the gap.

Climate change is a pressing concern, amplifying the vulnerability of its people and resources. With approximately 80 percent of the landmass classified as arid or semi-arid[5], the country faces the brunt of increasingly frequent and severe droughts, jeopardizing agricultural productivity and livelihoods[6]. These climatic upheavals exacerbate food insecurity, disproportionately impacting communities reliant on rainfed agriculture[7]. Addressing climate vulnerability and building resilience requires urgent action to safeguard food security and build long-term adaptability.

Recurrent climate-related emergencies, particularly droughts, left an estimated 4.4 million people mainly in the ASALs in acute food insecurity.^[8] Nutrition remains a public health concern, especially malnutrition rates among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Twenty-six percent of children aged 6 to 59 months suffer from chronic malnutrition[9]. Acute malnutrition persists with over 900,000 children affected, exacerbated by limited access to clean water, sanitation, and healthcare services[10] - trapping vulnerable populations in a vicious cycle of poor health and food insecurity. Despite the needs, disaster risk management systems often lack adequate resources, hindering timely and effective emergency responses[11].

Kenya grapples with complex challenges that hinder the prospects of its youth and women. Forty percent of the population is aged between 18-35 years old yet many, particularly in rural areas, struggle with prevalent unemployment rates of up to 35 percent for youth[12]. This vulnerability is further impacted by gender-based disparities affecting young women more. Despite constituting 75 percent of the smallholder agriculture labour force, women face an uphill battle for equality in resource access, land ownership, and leadership roles[13]. Discriminatory practices and cultural norms restrict their participation in decision-making processes, restricted access to credit, and participation in agricultural markets, further impacting their economic and social well-being[14]. Gender-based violence remains a concerning issue, further impacting the well-being and food security of women and girls, especially in conflict-prone areas and marginalized communities. These intertwined challenges necessitate urgent attention and innovative interventions to empower Kenya's youth and women to thrive and contribute fully to the nation's progress.

Kenyan stability delicately intertwines with regional geopolitical dynamics. Instability in neighbouring countries like Somalia and South Sudan spills over into Kenya which hosts more than 700,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from these conflict-affected countries[15]. This significant influx poses challenges to Kenya's resources and infrastructure, requiring ongoing humanitarian assistance and integration efforts[16]. As a result, Kenya's refugee situation cannot be viewed in isolation but as a complex factor of its broader geopolitical engagement in a volatile region. The progressive Refugee Act of 2021 paved the way for and has informed the development of the Shirika Plan which aims to actualize provisions in the Refugee Act 2021, especially those revolving around socio-economic inclusion and integration of refugees in Kenya. Programmes like the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement which are already aligned to the Shirika Plan will transform refugee camps in Kenya into integrated settlements, fostering economic inclusion and self-reliance for refugees and host communities[17].

Kenya's food systems also face challenges related to resilience and inclusivity. The agricultural sector, a crucial contributor to the economy, remains vulnerable to climate shocks, impacting productivity and livelihoods. Beyond climate, systemic issues like insufficient infrastructure, limited access to markets particularly for smallholder farmers, and inadequate marketing channels exacerbate food insecurity[18]. Inadequate storage facilities lead to post-harvest losses, estimated at 30-40 percent of agricultural produce annually[19], further jeopardizing food availability and economic stability. Faced with these challenges, Kenya's food systems demand a multi-faceted approach including building climate-resilient agricultural practices, and improving infrastructure and market access for all Kenyans.

The social protection landscape presents a complex picture of progress and persisting challenges. While strides have been made, expanding programmes like the National Health Insurance Fund and the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), gaps remain[20]. Access to social protection, particularly in rural areas and for vulnerable groups like women and informal workers, continues to be constrained by limited outreach, financial sustainability concerns, and fragmented programme delivery[21]. While reaching around 1.4 million vulnerable households, HSNP struggles with resource limitations and uneven effectiveness across regions[22]. Fragmented delivery across multiple ministries and agencies hinders coordination and efficient resource allocation[23]. Despite these hurdles, Kenya's commitment to social protection is evident. The revised National Social Protection Policy and the Social Protection Investment Plan aim to address persistent challenges and establish a more comprehensive and inclusive system[24].

In support of the Government, within the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022-2026), WFP's operations in Kenya provide refugees and crisis-affected populations with food assistance, promote sustainable livelihoods, and build government capacity to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. Contributing to SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on meeting the basic food requirements and improving the nutritional status of those affected by crises through unconditional cash and food transfers. Targeted recipients include refugees, asylum seekers, and crisis-affected Kenyans. Strategic Outcome 2 supports smallholder producers and food-insecure populations to benefit from inclusive food systems, develop increased resilience to climate shocks, and improve 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. Contributing to SDG 17, Strategic Outcomes 4 focuses on reinforcing the capacity of the humanitarian community and government to respond to crises through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services and supply chain services.

Risk Management

In 2023, Kenya faced a series of challenges that impacted both the country's food security and the general WFP Kenya operational landscape. Robust risk management practices were fully embedded within the operational framework to proactively identify, mitigate, and respond to risks.

At every level of operation, regular risk assessments were diligently conducted, guiding the decision-making processes. The comprehensive country office risk register, including insights from field office risk registers, captured the grassroots perspective on operational risk environments. This register outlined the identified risks and the corresponding mitigation strategies, offering a strategic roadmap for risk management.

Among the risks that materialized in 2023 was the severe drought impacting several regions for consecutive seasons. Due to increased needs, WFP needed to respond to the unplanned surge in demand for food assistance while safeguarding planned activities, despite the challenge of limited resources. WFP staff managed these operational risks by consistently reviewing processes, prioritizing effectively, and engaging donors and stakeholders in ongoing discussions to share updates and mobilize resources.

Moreover, the persistent decline of the Kenyan shilling against the US dollar exacerbated the situation. The plummeting shilling and its inflationary consequences caused a surge in food prices, remaining a persistent concern throughout the year. The depreciating currency, hitting historic lows above Kes155/\$1, severely impacted the purchasing power of WFP

beneficiaries. In response, WFP embraced multifaceted strategies aimed at saving and changing the lives of the people we serve. WFP remained vigilant, formulating financial management strategies to alleviate these effects, including hybrid food assistance combining cash and in-kind food.

Despite these challenges, WFP Kenya remained resolute, employing strategic risk management approaches, and ensuring business continuity.

Partnerships

Facing crucial challenges like drought in 2023, WFP Kenya increased its efforts in building and strengthening partnerships. Existing relationships with development, humanitarian, and government partners were reinforced, while new donors were actively engaged to secure funding needed to scale-up interventions aligned with the "Changing Lives Agenda." This proactive approach undertaken in the final year of the 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), facilitated early funding commitments from donors for the initiatives planned in the successor CSP.

Throughout 2023, WFP maintained a robust partnership with the Government of Kenya through established collaborative channels with ministries and agencies. This collaboration included providing technical and financial assistance to the Government's 2023 Short Rains Assessment, thereby contributing to informed drought response planning and strategies. WFP partnered with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to support the Government's drought response efforts, thanks to the generous contributions from the Government partners. WFP participated in the Ministry of Agriculture's Agri-Nutrition programme review and co-launched a nutrition-sensitive and food systems training package, further solidifying its commitment to the fight against food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education (MOE) and the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya, WFP made strides to expand the National School Meals Programme, contributing to the achievement of Kenya's targets under the Global School Meals Coalition. This collaboration included supporting the development of MOE partnership guidelines, aimed at streamlining the implementation of education sector programmes, including the school meals programme, which serves as a vital safety net to address short-term hunger. WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health (MOH) by training resource persons, refining reporting tools, and integrating Positive Deviance Hearth discussions into established MOH technical working groups to address under-nutrition in children.

Kenya remains host to over 700,000 refugees, with ongoing climatic and conflict conditions expected to cause further increases. WFP provides food assistance and capacity-building to refugees within the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps, and the Kalobeyei settlement. Through close collaboration between WFP, Turkana County Government, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-economic Development Plan II (2023-2027) was launched in Turkana West. This plan aims to strengthen refugee self-reliance and promote the integration with host communities.

Furthermore, UNHCR and WFP, in collaboration with the Social Protection Secretariat, advocated for the inclusion of refugees in the Kenya Enhanced Single Registry. This initiative seeks to open the Kenyan socio-economic space for refugees and aligns with WFP's role as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF) lead on social protection in Kenya.

To enhance local ownership and effectiveness of humanitarian responses in Kenya, WFP implemented a multifaceted localization strategy. This strategy prioritized building the capacity and delivery capabilities of local actors, primarily NGOs. Comprehensive capacity-building initiatives were offered to partner NGOs, encompassing both technical skills training, initially focused on implementation aspects like commodities management and reporting, but progressively expanding to include cross-cutting areas like gender and protection. This multi-pronged approach aimed at strengthening partnerships with local NGOs and ultimately broadening the reach and effectiveness of WFP's interventions in Kenya, while increasing the capacity of local responders.

To ensure efficient and effective implementation of strategic initiatives at the field level, WFP maintained formal field-level agreements with 19 NGOs and 10 international NGOs, 19 agreements with national and county Government entities, three with academia and research institutions and the International Potato Center and International Center for Tropical Agriculture. These agreements defined project scope and responsibilities, and the partners underwent annual performance reviews before renewal and to guarantee continued alignment with WFP's objectives and programmatic priorities.

At the sub-national and local levels, WFP actively engaged with stakeholders, including local NGOs, to foster collaboration in identifying and addressing food insecurity, nutrition, and resilience-building initiatives. This collaborative approach was crucial in the development of the Marsabit Youth in Agribusiness strategy, which aims to integrate young people into agricultural value chains. Furthermore, working closely with local communities in Western Kenya, WFP invested in rehabilitating and constructing water infrastructure to secure access to water for farming and livestock rearing.

Following a competitive selection process under the "Transitions from humanitarian assistance towards increased self-sufficiency" window of the WFP Changing Lives Transformation Fund, established by the Executive Board in November 2022, WFP Kenya secured a USD 6 million grant in June. This initiative leverages Kenya's current political

climate to bridge the gap between long-term government and WFP investments in social protection and resilience building for refugees and host local communities in selected arid and semi-arid counties. The project aims to establish a "protective and productive safety net" for transitioning communities. Aligned with WFP Kenya's CSP and spanning four years, it seeks to empower vulnerable Kenyans and refugees within the target counties, enabling them to break the cycle of dependency on external assistance and build resilience against future shocks.

In 2023, the private sector played a significant role in supporting WFP's initiatives aimed at bolstering Kenya's food systems. In partnership with the E4Impact Foundation and the Mastercard Foundation, WFP launched the Vijana in Kilimobizz Youth Innovation Challenge. This initiative aimed at empowering young entrepreneurs to address challenges within Kenya's food system and generate youth employment opportunities.

Continuing its work under the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), WFP collaborated closely with public and private sector partners to invest in viable value chains and strengthen smallholder farmers' incomes. WFP's FtMA partnered with the County Government of Meru, mechanization service providers, machinery vendors, financiers, and farmers to organize the Climate Smart Agriculture Business Summit. This event facilitated strengthened partnerships and promoted sustainable agricultural mechanization practices.

Engagement with private sector donors facilitated timely support for WFP's drought response and livestock insurance initiatives in Kenya. Additionally, individual donors provided valuable contributions through the WFP Share the Meal app. These contributions played a crucial role in enabling WFP's interventions.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Kenya's first five year Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2018-2023) came to an end in June. This CSP received 70 percent (USD 1.2 billion) funding against its five year requirements with 98 percent of the resources received as directed multilateral funding, 1.5 percent as multilateral funding, and 0.5 percent as advance financing. Earmarked contributions comprised 84 percent of contributions, and this hampered WFP's ability to adapt and address emerging challenges by reallocation of resources.

WFP was funded at 117 percent against the 2023 January-June requirement. Of this, sixty-one percent was utilized in the original CSP with the balance of 56 percent being transferred to the second CSP that began in July. Eighty-seven percent of the funding was from 2022 carry-over contributions and 13 percent from allocated contributions. Of the funding received, seventy percent was directed to crisis response efforts that addressed the most urgent needs of vulnerable Kenyan populations. The Horn of Africa drought was a particular recipient of directed contributions. The drought increased humanitarian needs, resulting in a surge of refugees, asylum seekers, and food-insecure Kenyans in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). A budget revision was carried out in May 2023 due to this scaling-up of refugee and relief activities under Strategic Outcome 1.

WFP's resource mobilization strategy sought engagements with both established and new donors. A substantial contribution from the United States of America of USD 140 million supported crisis response initiatives as well as the scale-up of drought response initiatives. The Grain from Ukraine Initiative, which was supported by eight donors, provided 25,000 mt of wheat which assisted vulnerable populations in Kenya. Active field missions involving government representatives from donor nations bolstered visibility and helped to secure approximately USD 1 million from six new private donors.

Strategic Outcome One, focused on crisis response, was funded at 53 percent. With these resources, WFP provided food assistance to refugees and vulnerable Kenyan populations at scale, reaching over 1.7 million individuals. WFP also sustained the food rations for refugees at 80 percent of the Minimum Food Basket.

Strategic Outcome Two was funded at 91 percent of its annual requirements, with the overwhelming majority of these funds being carried over from 2022. In 2023, despite WFP observing a decrease in confirmed contributions for this Strategic Outcome, the operation managed to impact over 618,000 lives through resilience-building initiatives such as the provision of water infrastructure, youth development programmes, and agricultural support.



















Strategic Outcome Three was funded at 183 percent, all of which was carried over from 2022. WFP was able to cover the consolidated capacity strengthening transfer requirements and maintain regular engagement with the Government.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) received 100 percent funding, with 12 percent received as new contributions in 2023 and 88 percent being carryover from 2022. The European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operation was decommissioned in March 2023, leading to an operational shift to focus on 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	174,293,058	85,263,124	93,634,116	88,816,059
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.	174,293,058	85,263,124	93,634,116	88,816,059
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas	85,398,672	61,228,446	62,937,589	58,676,980
Activity 02: Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.	88,894,385	24,034,677	30,693,169	30,139,078
Non-activity specific	0	0	3,357	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	22,203,483	30,355,623	20,310,766	19,183,883
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.	22,203,483	30,355,623	20,310,766	19,183,883
Activity 03: Create assets & transfer knowledge, skills and climate risk management tools to food-insecure households	18,600,135	26,785,823	18,230,036	17,155,766

Activity 04: Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers	3,603,347	3,569,799	2,080,729	2,028,117
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,499,281	2,724,745	2,738,463	2,540,699
SO03: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..	1,499,281	2,724,745	2,738,463	2,540,699
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	1,499,281	2,724,745	2,738,463	2,540,699
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	2,569,547	1,916,896	2,678,335	2,678,335
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.	2,569,547	1,916,896	2,678,335	2,678,335
Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services for partners	2,307,547	1,135,424	2,315,950	2,315,950
Activity 08: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	0	781,472	374,324	374,324
Activity 09: Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners	209,000	0	-11,939	-11,939

Activity 10: Provide Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.	 53,000	 0	 0	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 5,767,198	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 200,565,370	 120,260,389	 119,361,681	 113,218,978
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 5,749,161	 5,285,338	 6,544,572	 5,960,663
Total Direct Costs	 206,314,532	 125,545,727	 125,906,254	 119,179,642
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 13,392,926	 8,107,444	 4,656,056	 4,656,056
Grand Total	 219,707,458	 133,653,171	 136,329,510	 123,835,698

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 **943,300** food-insecure Kenyans, **in the most drought-affected arid and semi-arid counties.**



Over **641,000** refugees and asylum seekers **received food assistance** in the form of cash transfers and in-kind food.



Over **381,000** women and children received **nutrition support** in 15 drought-affected counties in Kenya and refugee camps.



74,000 boys and girls enjoyed **hot school meals** every day in school.

WFP provided food and nutrition support to refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and the Kalobeyei settlement, and crisis-affected Kenyans, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands. Life-saving food assistance for immediate sustenance was delivered as cash transfers, in-kind food deliveries and a hybrid of cash transfers and in-kind based on the context. Dedicated nutrition programmes alongside Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) promoting informed food and health choices, empowered individuals, and communities to tackle malnutrition and build a foundation for long-term well-being.

Agricultural projects and activities seeking to strengthen market chains empowered refugees and host communities in Kalobeyei to achieve food security, creating pathways to resilience-building and contributing to SDG 2.1. Effective implementation was facilitated by partnerships with local and international non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, and county and national governments.

Over 1.9 million individuals - refugees, asylum seekers and drought-affected Kenyans- received lifesaving food and nutrition support. This was facilitated by timely funding availability, particularly at the beginning of the year, which allowed WFP to address urgent needs arising from increased refugee influxes (both new asylum seekers and relocations from Ugandan camps) and a rise in food assistance requirements among drought-affected Kenyans. WFP demonstrated its adaptability by implementing a budget revision in March 2023 which facilitated the expansion of crisis response activities in order to reach the most vulnerable populations.

Following a request from the Kenyan government, WFP partnered with the government to deliver food assistance - cash transfers and in-kind - to 943,300 Kenyans across 12 drought-affected counties through the *Lisha Jamii* programme Phase 2 - a scale-up from phase one, which targeted 535,000 individuals in August 2022. The food assistance provided enhanced access to daily minimum food requirements during the worsening drought situation. *Lisha Jamii's* success demonstrates WFP's commitment to delivering effective food security interventions during crises.

Leveraging existing field staff efficiently, WFP implemented a lean approach to tackling the drought crisis. This involved strategic partnerships with national and county governments and community representatives for beneficiary targeting and registration through the Enhanced Single Registry, allowing for optimized resource allocation and maximized impact. A focus on collaboration with the Government and working in coordination with other humanitarian actors through County Steering Groups minimized duplication and facilitated comprehensive coverage. This streamlined response, alongside improved weather conditions from March to May, contributed to positive food security outcomes.

The 2023 Long Rains Assessment indicated a 36 percent decrease in acute food insecurity, reducing the affected population from 4.4 million to 2.8 million individuals.^[1]

Building on its commitments to address malnutrition and leave no one behind, WFP expanded its Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition programmes during *Lisha Jamii* Phase II reaching 23 percent more individuals compared to 2022. WFP reached 381,800 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) and children aged 6 to 59 months across 15 counties with specialized nutritious foods. The programme's expansion, alongside SBCC promoting healthy practices like improved Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), and enhanced access to nutritious foods, achieved 87 percent coverage of targeted beneficiaries. WFP's programmes successfully rehabilitated children with MAM, achieving an 84 percent recovery rate. This exceeded SPHERE standards, with remarkably low non-response, default, and mortality rates. This performance can be attributed to SBCC's focus on hygiene, active case finding, follow ups by community health workers, and consistent access to nutritious foods. Implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the programme served 1,600 county health facilities and 400 outreach sites in hard-to-reach areas, bringing essential services closer to people's homes.

In collaboration with UNHCR, the Department of Refugee Services (DRS), and other partners, WFP delivered food assistance to over 640,000 refugees and asylum seekers in the camps, and the settlement, the highest number reached since 2018. Despite an increase in new arrivals, WFP maintained access to 80 percent of the recommended Minimum Food Basket. The food assistance, provided through monthly general distributions, encompassed both in-kind food deliveries and cash transfers. Early funding, alongside foreign exchange rate gains, enabled adaptability to meet increasing needs.

Monitoring data from the refugee general food distributions revealed an improvement in food security among WFP supported households. Acceptable Food Consumption Score levels, indicating access to diverse and nutritious diets, surpassed baseline values across all locations with an average increase of 29 percentage points since 2019. Dietary diversity also improved, with households consuming an average of five different food groups in 2023 compared to 3 at baseline^[2]. Furthermore, reliance on emergency coping strategies significantly decreased, dropping from 48 percent at baseline to just 12 percent. These positive outcomes, combined with improved access to income through resilience-building initiatives and market interventions facilitating access to fresh food, demonstrate the effectiveness of WFP's food assistance and resilience-building activities in enhancing food security for refugees and asylum seekers.

In addition, in the refugee camps, WFP deployed targeted nutrition programmes and provided specialized nutritious foods to more than 36,000 PBWGs and 34,000 children aged between 6 to 59 months, effectively preventing, and treating moderate acute malnutrition. The nutrition programme integrated SBCC to promote healthy dietary practices, positive IYCF habits, and the utilization of antenatal and postnatal services. Prevention programme coverage exceeded 90 percent in all locations with 100 percent adherence, demonstrating successful uptake and WFP programme's ability to reach the intended population. Similarly, MAM treatment performance in children was effective in rehabilitating malnourished children. Recovery rates in Dadaab and Kakuma surpassed 90 percent, exceeding both the SPHERE standard of >75 percent and baseline target. Default, death, and non-response rates remained within SPHERE standards, further highlighting the programme's success in managing MAM. These positive outcomes can be attributed to the integration of SBCC into nutrition interventions and regular access to nutrition commodities.

WFP's school meals programme provided daily hot lunches to over 74,000 primary schoolchildren in the camps through in-kind, and cash transfers to traders supplying schools in the settlement, addressing classroom hunger and enabling them to focus on their studies. Consistent access to this nutritious meals comprising cereals, pulses and fortified vegetable oil contributed to positive trends in school enrolment and attendance since 2018. Feedback from students indicated widespread appreciation for the programme. By implementing protocols under the Guidelines for Safer School Meals, WFP was able to support school feeding programme actors in safer reception, storage, cooking and serving to ensure the children had access to safe meals.

Beyond immediate food assistance, WFP collaborated with FAO and the Turkana County Government to promote self-reliance among refugees and host communities in Kalobeyei. Over 1,600 individuals acquired skills and knowledge for sustainable crop and livestock farming in both subsistence and commercial production. Recognizing the water scarcity in Turkana County, WFP invested in infrastructure development. Eight rainwater harvesting structures, and a 12 km pipeline from a borehole in Kakuma to supplement rainwater, were constructed, providing year-round water access for livestock and irrigation. In Kalobeyei, nine hectares of solar-powered shade net farms yielded an average of 7 metric tons of fresh vegetables per month per farm, generating an average annual income of USD 600 per farmer, boosting incomes. Two open-field irrigation farms supported 623 farmers to grow groundnuts and sorghum for household consumption. By facilitating shared access to water and agricultural opportunities, WFP fostered food security and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.

WFP finalized the Joint Plan of Action 2023-2025 with UNHCR, based on recommendations from the 2022 Joint Assessment Mission. This document lays the groundwork for collaborative advocacy and fundraising efforts for refugee assistance. Building on this, WFP is actively developing a transition strategy to shift towards needs-based, rather than

status-based, assistance for refugees. This forward-looking approach aligns with national and international frameworks, including the 2021 Refugee Act and the Shirika Plan[3], and underlines WFP's commitment to providing more targeted and impactful food assistance in the future.

WFP prioritized the integration of gender, age, and disability inclusion throughout the programme cycle, and implemented targeted interventions, achieving a Gender and Age Marker code 4.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities – complemented by SBCC – to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



WFP reached **596,800** individuals through **resilience-building and livelihood activities**.



Over **363,000 smallholder farmers** received food assistance (**cash transfers and in-kind**) as a safety net due to drought impacts.



WFP-supported smallholder farmers sell **6,377 mt** of farm produce valued at **over USD 3.7 million**, directly **increasing farmers income**.



Up to **80-90 percent yield increase** in Striga-infested maize farms **after treatment benefiting 4,300** farmers across seven counties.

Strategic Outcome 2 focused on strengthening the adaptability of food-insecure and vulnerable populations, particularly women and youth, against climate change-induced shocks. The objective was to build resilience through private sector engagement and development programmes.

Leveraging its field presence and established partnerships, WFP activities focused on development of infrastructure, training, market access facilitation, and providing technical expertise. These interventions were designed to be scalable and transferable, aiming to catalyze long-term improvements in Kenya's food systems through government, private sector, and civil society involvement.

Strategic Outcome 2 received 91 percent of its annual funding requirements, allowing WFP to reach 596,800 individuals through resilience-building and livelihood activities, and supporting drought-affected smallholder farmers in ASALs. Among these, over 363,000 smallholder farmers received food assistance (cash transfers and in-kind) as a safety net due to drought impacts. They also participated in nutrition-sensitive interventions like cultivating orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and high-iron beans alongside social behaviour change communication. However, food assistance was discontinued in May due to resource constraints.

WFP monitoring data revealed an 11 percent increase in households with a poor food consumption score compared to baseline, while those with an acceptable score decreased by 25 percentage points. Additionally, the proportion of individuals spending more than 65 percent of their monthly budget on food increased by 35 percent compared to baseline. Households headed by men were more affected in both cases than households headed by women. These trends show deteriorating food security likely attributable to the discontinuation of food assistance coinciding with high food prices driven by scarcity and a weakening Kenya shilling.

In May, WFP partnered with the E4Impact Foundation and Mastercard Foundation to launch the *Vijana in Kilimobizz* Youth Innovation Challenge. This programme aims to engage and empower young agri-entrepreneurs across the entire food chain (production to consumption) by identifying and supporting high-impact solutions to food system challenges and fostering employment opportunities. The programme selected 13 groups (6 led by women), each representing a group of four people. These teams received financial support, expert knowledge, coaching, and mentorship to refine their innovative ideas and lay the groundwork for successful and sustainable agribusiness ventures.

Simultaneously, Mastercard Foundation expanded its youth agribusiness support, broadening its reach from six ASAL counties to nine. This expansion increased the targeted youth groups from 263 in 2022 to 323 and individual participants from 4,714 to 5,614 in 2023 (45 percent women). This growth led to increased adoption of climate-resilient agricultural techniques and entrepreneurial skills, particularly among young women actively participating in various horticultural value chains. The project improved market access for 15,116 individuals (52 percent women) in 27 targeted counties, leading to increased yields, employment opportunities for young people across value chains, and reduced logistics costs. This resulted in improved incomes and livelihoods for participants [1].

WFP's R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, implemented in Kitui and Makueni counties, equipped smallholder farmers with tools to manage climate change risks. This multi-pronged approach combined risk reduction techniques like good agricultural practices and income diversification strategies with Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) for savings and risk reserves, and risk transfer through crop insurance. By the end of 2022, over 8,000 farmers (90 percent women) benefited from crop insurance coverage amounting to USD 925,477. The early 2023 payout phase proved crucial, with 31 percent of insured farmers receiving a combined USD 32,060. These funds enabled them to purchase agricultural inputs for the 2023 long rains season and address immediate food needs, enhancing preparedness and resilience. Farmer enrolment in the insurance programme increased by 30 percent in 2023 compared to 2022, with payouts for this expanded group expected in the first quarter of 2024. This rising participation indicates the programme's effectiveness and potential for wider adoption. The Kenya country office also launched the Zoetis project which reached over 4,700 HHs with Index Based Livestock Insurance.

Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) in Kenya aimed to improve market access and support the commercialization of smallholder agriculture. Since 2018, FtMA has established a network of 1,081 Farmer Service Centers (FSCs) that currently serve 244,008 smallholder farmers across ASALs and high-potential agricultural areas. These farmers represent a diverse demographic, 54 percent women, and 46 percent men (21 percent being youth). Analysis of participation trends between 2021 and 2023 revealed a 2 percent increase in women and men and a 3 percent increase in youth engaging with FSCs. This upward trend suggests a positive outcome in terms of FtMA's outreach and impact. It indicates that more women and youth are accessing resources, capacity-building support, and market connections facilitated by the FSCs, highlighting the programme's effectiveness in reaching and empowering a broader range of smallholder farmers over time.

The FtMA leveraged its network of FSCs to provide smallholder farmers with information, investment, and support across the entire agricultural value chain, from seed to market. This facilitated their transition to commercial agriculture and improved market access. FSCs enabled farmers to sell their produce at higher prices compared to non-participating farmers. FSCs facilitated the aggregation and sale of 6,377 mt of food commodities (maize, high-iron beans, sorghum, and potatoes) valued at over USD 3.7 million, directly increasing farmer income. The observed increase in sales is attributed to FSCs assisting farmers in implementing improved post-harvest handling and storage practices and enhanced awareness and capacity to maintain food quality to increase market value thereby enhancing food safety, quality, and access to predictable markets. This, in turn, enabled them to confidently plan, grow, store, and sell their crops, potentially maximizing productivity, profitability, and resilience over time. Additionally, FtMA activities promoted increased confidence among private-sector partners in doing business with smallholder farmers, contributing to the gradual increase in sales.

FSCs trained 110,700 smallholder farmers in climate-smart agriculture through FSCs. Additionally, farmers gained access to 124 metric tons of quality seeds and other farm inputs. Adoption of digital service platforms by farmers users increased from 10,000 in 2021 to over 61,000 (54 percent women, 46 percent men and 28 percent youth) in 2023, suggesting an increased understanding of the benefits of leveraging technology and digital innovation. These farmers utilized the platforms to access market information, weather updates, mobile payment services, tractor booking etc. Facilitating streamlined processes and real-time information access, these digital services empowered farmers to make informed decisions regarding their agricultural practices.

WFP facilitated financial inclusion and community resilience through VSLAs integrated within the R4 and FtMA programmes. Since 2020, VSLA participation has expanded, quadrupling to over 1,100 active associations across 13 counties, compared to 270 in 2020. More than 274,000 WFP-supported smallholder farmers, of which 54 percent are women, now have access to savings and loan opportunities through VSLAs. Loan disbursements to VSLA participants exceeded USD 920,399.

WFP piloted two innovations to support smallholder farmers in Kenya to addressing agricultural challenges. The first focused on combating Striga weed in maize, a major yield constraint. In collaboration with 4,300 farmers across seven counties^[2], WFP tested the efficacy of *Kichawi Kill*, a bioherbicide solution. Over 200 individuals, of whom 80 percent were women, received training on production and application of *Kichawi Kill*. The pilot demonstrated a significant yield increase of 80-90 percent in Striga-infested fields post-treatment. The second one was a climate-resilient project dubbed *Boomitra*^[3] designed to improve soil health and diversify farmer livelihoods, was implemented in seven counties enrolling over 1,200 smallholder farmers. This approach involved implementing techniques to enhance soil health, generate carbon credits, and ultimately increase agricultural productivity.

WFP supported food safety and quality assurance gaps in Kenya by promoting food fortification and strengthening laboratory capacity in government testing facilities. The programme focused on equipping five laboratories across Narok, Migori, Busia, Kakamega, and Uasin Gishu Counties to analyze food samples for adherence to standards and regulations. To complement infrastructure improvements, WFP trained 70 public health officers in Aflatoxin and Fumonisin analysis techniques. This training empowered them to independently analyze cereals and make informed decisions regarding their sale based on the obtained results. The training programme comprehensively covered various aspects of food safety and quality, including laboratory testing methods.

WFP implemented a food fortification programme in six ASAL counties to improve access to enriched flour and food safety for underserved populations. In 2023, the programme focused on assessing micro-milled posho mills, developing training manuals, and training 26 millers (35 percent women).

Gender and age components were fully integrated into the project cycle of all activities, attaining a GAM of 4.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age
Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain management to smallholder farmers and retailers	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



The President of the Republic of Kenya **announced a planned social protection coverage** increase from **1.2 million to 2.5 million** households by 2026.



Government increases budgetary allocation for school meals from **USD 15 million to USD 40 million** to provide meals to 10 million children by 2030.

Strategic Outcome 3 addresses the root causes of hunger and undernutrition by empowering national and county institutions to support food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations. This involves supporting institutions to build capacity in delivering nationally-led emergency preparedness and response programmes, social safety nets (including school feeding and nutrition services), social protection, and health supply chain services for WFP partners. Aligned with SDG target 17.9, the outcome supports national development plans in implementing SDGs. Strengthening country capacity becomes a vital pillar for the sustainability of WFP's interventions by fostering programme ownership and enabling smooth handover to the government, ultimately shaping WFP's successful exit strategy.

Strategic Outcome 3 was well-resourced, exceeding the approved needs-based plan by 83 percent due to carryover funds from 2022. WFP used the resources for capacity-strengthening needs and maintaining consistent engagement with the government.

Kenya's social protection system architecture serves as a benchmark for African countries for its progressive design, strengthened by a decade-long collaboration with WFP. Through investment from a joint programme with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MLSP) in developing and strengthening the overall system. This included enhancing the Enhanced Single Registry (ESR), a comprehensive database of the most vulnerable households and the primary tool for targeted assistance in Kenya. The government systematically collected data, aggregated it, and enrolled over 5 million households across 24 counties into the registry. In April 2023, the Presidential Economic Transformation Secretariat officially recognized the ESR as the key system for enabling prompt and targeted assistance delivery.

WFP facilitated the 2023 National Social Protection Conference in Kenya, promoting expanded government commitment to social protection. The conference witnessed a significant outcome, with the President of the Republic of Kenya announcing a planned coverage increase from 1.2 million to 2.5 million households by 2026. Following this commitment, WFP is supporting the State Department for Social Protection in enhancing delivery systems to effectively accommodate the planned expansion, including the identification of an additional 500,000 households through a targeted listing process, paving the way for their registration in 2024 through ESR and direct household registrations in counties not listed in ESR.

WFP provided technical assistance to the government in consolidating an information management system for the Universal Child Benefit Grant. This system facilitated efficient and regular cash transfers by UNICEF to 8,000 households with orphaned and vulnerable children under 3 years old in three pilot counties[1]. Additionally, WFP developed and deployed a Community Development Information Management System linked to the ESR. This system supported the government's economic inclusion programme in five counties. WFP, in collaboration with MLSP, spearheaded the consolidation of a new joint UN Programme involving UNICEF, ILO, and FAO to expand child and social protection initiatives in Kenya, aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2027 [2].

At the county level, WFP provided financial and technical support to Baringo, Makueni, Samburu, Marsabit, and Mombasa counties, facilitating the development and subsequent approval of their social protection policies and implementation plans. County-led implementation of these plans is currently underway. For example, in Marsabit an economic empowerment programme for vulnerable women was launched. This programme focuses on skills development and provides seed capital through the distribution of materials for beadwork. Makueni implemented a flagship socioeconomic programme named *Tetheka* designed to enhance income well-being and food security for the county's most vulnerable households and groups. *Tetheka* adopts a progressive resilience-building approach.

Following the handover of the National School Meals Programme to government leadership in 2018, WFP shifted its focus to assisting the government in strengthening its capacity to manage the programme effectively. This included

conducting comprehensive assessments such as the Systems Approach to Better Education Results (SABER) in 2019 to identify areas for improvement. The initial SABER score of 2.6 indicated an emerging programme with evidence of government-led policy development initiatives. By 2023, the SABER score rose to 3.0, signifying an established programme. This improvement was attributed to factors such as steadily increased budgetary allocation, improved programme design, and enhanced government-led policy development, thanks to WFP's advocacy efforts and financial support.

In February 2023, WFP and UNICEF collaborated on an advocacy presentation on school meals delivered by the WFP Kenya Representative and Country Director to the President of the Republic of Kenya at the State House Drought Coordination Meeting. The presentation successfully highlighted the importance of school meals as a safety net for vulnerable households and a valuable investment in children's well-being. In response, the President significantly increased domestic budgetary allocation for school meals from USD 15 million to USD 40 million. Furthermore, he reaffirmed Kenya's commitment to reaching the Global School Meals Coalition target of providing meals to 10 million children by 2030.

Promoting South-South Triangular Cooperation, WFP Kenya facilitated knowledge exchange among African nations in the areas of school meals and social protection. This included: supporting Kenya's participation in the launch of the Sub-Regional School Meals Coalition in Rwanda, in June. This initiative connected ten countries to share expertise and best practices in school meal programmes [3]. Leveraging Kenya's leading position in social protection, WFP hosted a delegation from the Ministry of Solidarity of Burundi. The visit facilitated knowledge transfer, enabling the delegation to learn from Kenya's successful policy development and implementation of the ESR.

In Garissa and Tana River Counties, WFP engaged with stakeholders to develop logistics preparedness action plans. These plans outlined specific short-, medium-, and long-term investments and activities required by county stakeholders to enhance the resilience of their supply chain management systems. This increased resilience aims to enable government institutions to better prepare for and respond to crises. To further improve collaboration and coordination during emergencies, WFP provided technical and financial support to both counties for revising their multi-hazard contingency and response plans. WFP further supported Garissa, Tana River and Wajir counties on gender transformative programming in disaster risk reduction (DRR), gender-responsive budgeting in Climate Smart Actions and developing gender integration guidelines in DRR. These revised plans and guidelines define the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in emergencies for efficient disaster reduction and crisis response.

WFP contributed to improving the response actions to Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) by providing technical expertise to the Kenya Bureau of Standards Technical Committee for Special Dietary Products to develop national standards for supplementary foods used in MAM treatment and by joining the Kenyan delegation to advocate for harmonized regional standards for MAM supplementary foods within the East African Community. Additionally, the Scaling Up Nutrition Strategy and the Positive Deviance Hearth training manual, co-developed with the government were launched during the National Nutrition Symposium under the theme "Eradicating malnutrition in all its forms."

Supported by WFP, Marsabit and Wajir Counties participated in training sessions on Anticipatory Action facilitated by a diverse technical working group. Following consultations and workshops, county-specific Drought Anticipatory Action Plans were formulated with support from WFP and Kenya Meteorological Department. Anticipatory actions prioritized several key actions to proactively address drought risks including, enhanced communication by efficiently disseminating climate information and early warnings through combined drought data and public health promotion channels; preparedness measures such as procurement and prepositioning of livestock feeds, targeted advisories for farmers, timely distribution of drought-tolerant crops, and repair/rehabilitation of boreholes; and strategic resource management like prepositioning of spare parts for critical and high-yielding boreholes. These combined efforts aim to strengthen the counties' preparedness and response capacity, mitigating the potential impact of future droughts.

The Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) reveals a gradual improvement in Kenya's preparedness from 2.22 in 2018 to 2.88 in 2022. Although a slight dip occurred compared to 2021, the overall trend indicates a 30 percent increase since the baseline. Despite this progress, ongoing capacity building remains crucial to optimize national preparedness for future crises.

Gender equality and women's empowerment were fully integrated into capacity-strengthening interventions, scoring GAM-M code 4 in 2023.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



UNHAS transported over **7,000** passengers and **27 mt** of crucial cargo to refugee camps and other key locations in Kenya.



Approximately **5,237** mt were sourced locally injecting **USD 2.7 million** in the Kenyan economy.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 4 centered on improving logistics services for the government, humanitarian, and development partners in Kenya. This included air transport through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the UNHAS-managed EU Humanitarian Aid Flight (EU-HAF). These services facilitated partner access to Kakuma and Dadaab camps and other crisis-affected areas across the country.

Kenya serves as a regional supply chain hub for East Africa, facilitating operations to eight neighbouring countries, primarily through the Mombasa port. In 2023, successful pilot corridors through Lamu and Kisumu were established, expanding logistics capacity, and enhancing WFP's operational flexibility. This diversification, including the development of the Lamu port, reduces reliance on Mombasa as the sole international seaport option, thereby increasing supply chain agility and accommodating larger vessels.

Approximately 40 percent of imported food was directly dispatched from the Mombasa port to recipient countries, while the remaining 60 percent was prepositioned in WFP warehouses. Transport modes such as rail and road were chosen based on cost-effectiveness. For instance, rail was preferred over road for delivering food from Tanzania to Kisumu due to its tenfold cost advantage. Under the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), 204,445 metric tons of assorted food arrived through Mombasa for prepositioning in Kenya or delivery to other East African countries for humanitarian operations. Approximately 5,237 mt were sourced locally injecting USD 2.7 million in the Kenyan economy.

Aligned with WFP Kenya's 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan, a first WFP Kenya supply chain roadmap was developed to guide operations for the next four years. It focuses on three key pillars: 1) becoming the preferred partner for humanitarian supply chain services, 2) strengthening national logistics systems, and 3) maintaining leadership in emergency response.

In April 2023, WFP Kenya successfully secured the Logistics Service line of the Common Back Office (CBO), a key achievement contributing to the "One-UN" Reform Initiative. This service encompasses road transport within Kenya, warehouse storage, and customs clearing, offered at competitive rates through a cost-recovery model.

WFP made notable progress in implementing the Global Logistics Cluster Field-Based Preparedness Project in Kenya over the past year. This project aims to bolster supply chain partnerships and capabilities. Key achievements include co-developing logistics preparedness plans for Tana River and Garissa counties alongside their governments. These plans facilitate effective emergency response at the county level. National Logistics Capacity Assessment was conducted in collaboration with government agencies and departments. This assessment provided stakeholders with a clearer understanding of the logistics infrastructure landscape, enhancing their emergency response planning.

In partnership with the National Council of Nomadic Education in Kenya, WFP provided technical support to strengthen the School Meals Programme (SMP), developing purchasing and delivery models to enable the Government to scale up programmes. To support this, a series of capacity-strengthening activities were completed, namely: scoping missions for WFP support in the camp-based SMP; updating supply chain training modules and cascading training for SMP teams at both school level and county level to enable best practices on procurement; and dissemination of food safety and quality guidelines in Samburu County.

Providing support to field and area offices remains a core function of WFP's Supply Chain operations, guaranteeing ample resources, training, and contracting capabilities. To enhance WFP's integration and market knowledge, the first Logistics Service Market Assessment was conducted in June 2023. The assessment focused on key areas such as primary transport, warehousing, secondary transport for smallholder farmers, and online freight marketplaces. This market intelligence now informs WFP Kenya's supply chain operations, optimizing their efficiency and effectiveness.

WFP actively invested in strengthening technical capacities for humanitarian supply chains within specific counties. A key initiative involved collaborating with stakeholders in Garissa and Tana River to develop logistics preparedness action plans. These plans, aiming to improve supply chain resilience, equip government institutions with a framework for efficient crisis preparation and response. To further enhance collaboration and coordination during crises, WFP provided technical and financial support to both counties for revising their multi-hazard contingency and response plans. These plans clearly define the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders during emergencies, which is expected to lead to a more streamlined crisis response.

UNHAS was fully funded against its plan. In March 2023, UNHAS-Managed EU Humanitarian Aid Flight (EU-HAF) operations were discontinued, prompting a shift towards on-demand service provision funded entirely through cost recovery.

UNHAS and UNHAS-managed EU-HAF provided reliable and efficient air services for Kenya's humanitarian and development community. These services prioritized access to essential locations, including the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps. Following the closure of the Dadaab-Garissa highway due to security concerns, humanitarian users and the UNHAS Steering Committee requested regular flights to Garissa. Responding swiftly, UNHAS and EU-HAF integrated the Dadaab-Garissa route into their schedule by March, facilitating improved access to the area. This adaptability demonstrates UNHAS's ability to respond to changing operational needs. Close collaboration with UNDSS, WFP Security, and the Garissa Area Security Management Team will ensure continued demand analysis and seamless operations. Aviation safety and vigilant security monitoring remain key priorities for UNHAS.

UNHAS transported over 7,000 passengers and 27 mt of crucial cargo to refugee camps and other key locations in Kenya. Aligned with SDG 17, UNHAS provided access for 59 user organizations to 6 regular and ad-hoc destinations. During the intensified humanitarian needs resulting from the drought, UNHAS deployed over 12 special charters, enabling organizations to reach affected populations in camps and critical locations such as Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, and Lodwar. Simultaneously, EU-HAF Kenya transported over 6,000 passengers and 30 mt of cargo.

To gauge user needs and assess operational performance, UNHAS and EU-HAF Kenya actively engaged with users through regular user groups and bilateral meetings. Two satisfaction surveys were conducted: the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS). EU-HAF was not assessed since it was decommissioned in March 2023, while UNHAS reached a user satisfaction rate of 92 percent. These surveys, alongside quarterly User Group Meetings, provided valuable feedback for continuous improvement in meeting the needs of the humanitarian and development community.

On March 31st, 2023, the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG-ECHO) concluded the EU-HAF programme in Kenya. This decision was guided by an assessment of evolving humanitarian needs and existing operational capacity. Specifically, it was determined that the destinations served by EU-HAF were already adequately covered by UNHAS, thus negating the necessity for two parallel humanitarian air services.

While activities under Strategic Outcome 4 provided essential support for all other Country Strategic Plan activities, they solely targeted humanitarian partners. No beneficiaries directly received WFP assistance through SO4. Therefore, Gender and Age Marker coding did not apply to these activities.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Deep-rooted gender inequalities remain a challenge of concern impacting the well-being of individuals and entire communities in various parts of the country. Kenya is classified among the Medium Human Development Countries with a Gender Inequality Index of 0.941. Despite the progressive gains towards promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in the country, entrenched patriarchal norms, gendered stereotypes, and negative social norms perpetuate power inequalities and restrict opportunities and rights, particularly for women and girls.

To ensure continued progress towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, WFP integrated gender through its refugee and emergency response, Country Capacity Strengthening and resilience-building programming. WFP undertook gender-integrated assessments to understand the specific needs and priorities of men, women, boys and girls, in their diversities, which informed entry points for gender transformative actions.

Capacity building of WFP staff, CPs, government officials, and other stakeholders on gender-transformative programming, including community dialogues and sensitizations targeting men and women were conducted to positively challenge identified negative social norms, behaviour and attitudes. This resulted to individuals gaining a deeper understanding in addressing root causes of gender inequalities and fostering agency among men and women to be heard, and their equal and meaningful engagement in influencing decision-making, use and control over productive assets, equitable access to and benefit from various WFP food security and nutrition programmes.

Various interventions focused on building resilience and diversifying livelihoods were implemented, with a growing emphasis on women's and youth's participation. Strengthening specific value chains to attract women to "women-friendly" nodes - such as processing and marketing - helped them diversify their income and overcome cultural barriers in sectors traditionally perceived as male-dominated. Integration of financial inclusion activities (village savings and loans associations) into resilience-building projects helped foster socio-economic empowerment, especially for women, by increasing their financial and business skills, access to affordable credit, and establishment of income-generating activities..

For greater inclusivity and sustainability in Kenyan agri-food systems, WFP prioritized empowering young people, especially young women, through youth dialogue forums to bolster their confidence to become influential voices in shaping local food systems and agri-business entrepreneurs. Guided by their voices, WFP provided non-food items in promoting innovative and less-labour-intensive techniques like vertical gardens and micro-irrigation; fostered self-reliance by supporting the establishment of youth saving groups, with 45 percent membership being young women. This facilitated access to affordable loans for farm investments and boosted young farmers' productivity and business growth, through capital and skills gained from collective saving and capacity building.

WFP Kenya collaborated with partners including NGOs, CSOs, UN agencies, the State Department of Gender and relevant government sectors, while leveraging on existing gender working groups for increased complementary efforts on GEWE. As co-chair in the UN Gender Theme Group, WFP-K provided support to other UN Result Groups for strengthened achievement of the UN-SWAP GEWE indicators. WFP Kenya is committed to systematically integrate gender equality into all levels of its operations, programming, and administration, as reflected in the new Gender Equality and Inclusion Strategy, with a major shift towards a more transformative approach.

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

Kenya's diverse landscape harbours a complex protection environment, with regional disparities. Conflict hotspots experience inter-communal violence and resource competition impacting pastoral communities[1], urban centers grapple with rising crime rates, particularly affecting women and girls through sexual assault and gender-based violence (GBV)[2]. Boys and young men are increasingly drawn into gang activity, while men face heightened risks of forced recruitment into armed groups[3]. People with disabilities encounter exclusion from essential services and discrimination, further jeopardizing their livelihoods[4]. In a society heavily reliant on family support, the elderly are particularly vulnerable to neglect and abandonment, especially during droughts and food insecurity crises[5].

In Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, protection concerns are prevalent. Women, girls, most at risk and minority populations disproportionately face elevated safety and protection risks including SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse, while limited access to sanitation facilities and reproductive health services compounds their vulnerabilities[6].

WFP adopted diversified communication channels to better reach its beneficiaries with crucial information on assistance, gather feedback from beneficiaries, and create awareness on protection issues such as GBV prevention, disability inclusion, and reporting mechanisms. These channels included local radio stations, SMS, WhatsApp, audio-visual content, and public announcements which reached approximately 350,000 people, in addition, community awareness campaigns through community meetings were conducted jointly with partners.

Beyond 44 targeted bulk SMS and WhatsApp campaigns, WFP developed 15 engaging audio-visual materials. This diverse package covered key topics like PSEA and corruption reporting, nutrition, food sale policies, crop insurance, gender issues, and protection measures. Animated videos, short clips, informative posters, and infographics found their way to mounted TV screens in refugee camps and high-traffic locations frequented by relief and resilient livelihood beneficiaries.

WFP implemented robust prevention measures and reporting mechanisms throughout its refugee operations aimed to mitigate the risk of PSEA, SGBV, and other protection concerns. To do this, WFP collaborated with protection actors and partners to conduct community sensitization campaigns in Kakuma and Dadaab camps. These campaigns raised awareness about rights and responsibilities related to preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), SGBV and reporting mechanisms. Approximately 500,000 refugees participated in these sessions, targeting community members, leaders, Food Advisory Committees, and other WFP-supporting committees.

To support the rights of persons with disabilities, WFP and its partners implemented measures to enhance disability inclusion in programming. These include fast-tracking assistance access for people with special needs, and the equitable engagement of men, women, and people with disabilities in programme and decision-making processes. This has led to enhanced delivery of WFP programmes that better address the needs and concerns of affected populations in their diversities, including deployment of special-needs teachers to serve pupils with disabilities in WFP school meals supported schools; and establishing disability-friendly infrastructure in offices, distribution points, health facilities, and schools, empowering individuals with disabilities to access WFP's assistance with ease and independently.

In addition, WFP trained staff, cooperating partners and key stakeholders at all programme levels on its zero-tolerance commitment to PSEA, SGBV prevention, and disability inclusion. The training programme yielded positive results, as evidenced by increased knowledge, skills, and best practices in protection mainstreaming across WFP programmes.

Additionally, PSEA, disability inclusion, and SGBV prevention requirements were formally integrated into Field Level Agreements with cooperating partners. To further strengthen adherence, WFP utilized the UN Implementing Partners PSEA capacity assessment to identify areas for improvement.

WFP collaborated with protection actors to refer protection-related cases received through various feedback channels, ensuring timely resolution and support.

WFP Kenya implemented a robust Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to ensure beneficiaries' voices were heard and concerns addressed. This multi-pronged system offered various avenues for feedback. Three helpdesks in Dadaab

and four in Kakuma, strategically located at food distribution points and the Kalobeyi settlement, addressed operational issues specific to refugees. WFP staff diligently managed these desks, providing immediate assistance and resolution. A dedicated call center in Nairobi, staffed by three full-time operators, received and recorded beneficiary calls through an SMS line, email, and a hotline. An Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system further enhanced accessibility, allowing beneficiaries to provide feedback 24/7. The availability of multiple channels offered beneficiaries choice for what was convenient to them.

Between January and June 2023, the CFM received 11,353 cases, demonstrating its accessibility to beneficiaries. Notably, women comprised 53 percent of those who sought assistance, and 4 percent identified as having a disability. Refugee assistance beneficiaries represented 83 percent, primarily concerning lost or stolen SIM cards and PIN reset requests. The relief programme followed with 14 percent of cases, mainly queries and complaints about targeting, registration, failed transfers due to mobile line errors, and inquiries about cash disbursement dates. Only one sensitive (high priority) case of a fraud nature was reported, involving agents sub-contracted by a cooperating partner, and was resolved and closed through the P1 committee within 31 days. WFP's commitment to prompt resolution was evident, with 94 percent of cases addressed by end of June.

The reported cases were categorized, prioritized, analyzed, and the report presented at the monthly CFM Committee. Highlighting responsiveness, the Committee adopted a proactive response to beneficiary feedback and integrating nine key recommendations into programme operations across various activities. One was adopting a cash transfer module - a locally developed solution - to enroll and process disbursements during emergency response. This addressed issues encountered with SCOPE, including registration exclusions, payment omissions, and inflexible data updates.

WFP continued close collaboration with other UN agencies, providing technical assistance through existing PSEA, SGBV, and protection working groups to the UN, at national and county levels. These efforts contributed to increased protection mainstreaming in programming and strengthened robust protection systems at local and national levels.

Environment

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

Kenya's ability to nourish its people rests on a precarious balancing act, threatened by a web of interconnected environmental challenges. Deforestation and soil erosion, land degradation, diminishing fertile land and contributing to soil loss at an alarming rate[1][2]. Erratic rainfall patterns, exacerbated by climate change, disrupt crucial growing seasons, leaving farmers vulnerable to unpredictable harvests[3][4]. Water scarcity looms large, with overexploited aquifers and polluted watersheds compromising irrigation and access to clean drinking water[5][6]. These factors combine to reduce agricultural productivity, increase food insecurity, and disproportionately impact vulnerable communities[7][8][9].

WFP Kenya's interventions extend beyond immediate hunger relief, integrating climate-smart practices like planting drought-resistant crops and water harvesting to boost food security, conserve water resources, and build resilience against unpredictable weather patterns. Reforestation initiatives combat soil erosion, waste management enriches soil, and infrastructure projects consider environmental and climate factors for sustainability. WFP ensured that no activities under the CSP caused unintended harm to the environment and the population. In 2023, some programmatic activities were screened for environmental and social risks and mitigation measures were implemented.

Demonstrating commitment to WFP's Environmental Policy, which recognizes the link between food security and healthy ecosystems, WFP actively integrated environmental and sustainability features into programmes and operations. Central to this effort is the Environmental Management System (EMS) implemented since 2019, a framework for systematically identifying, managing, and reducing the environmental impacts of in-house operations.

WFP adopted a multi-pronged approach to minimizing its environmental footprint, focusing on energy management, waste management, and sustainable procurement. Notably, we actively transition from fossil fuels and scale up renewable energy sources, particularly solar power, as part of our commitment to decarbonization. In 2022, WFP leveraged an internal WFP Energy Efficiency Programme (EEP) by submitting successful applications for three solar energy projects. This resulted in securing partial funding (75 percent) for the installation of solar systems totalling 60 kWp across warehouses and Final Distribution Points in Dadaab refugee camps (Ifo, Hagadera, and Dagahaley). Furthermore, WFP undertook the initiative to install solar panels at the Wajir Field Office, with plans to expand to other locations.

Prioritizing sustainable waste management through long-term recycling agreements, nearly 380 mt of supply chain packaging waste was recycled, including polypropylene bags, high-density polyethylene pallets, metal tins, and jerricans. To further improve its recycling rates, WFP implemented a long-term agreement for the recycling of electronic waste, and is seeking qualified recyclers to handle its fleet waste, encompassing hazardous materials like used oil and tyres. The Management Services Division implemented waste reduction measures such as electronic filing and archiving of all operation documents, to significantly reduce paper waste.

WFP champions sustainable purchasing by embedding environmental criteria into its tenders. This dedication extends beyond mere inclusion - rigorous physical site assessments and evaluations verify that vendors and partners meet internal environmental and social standards and actively manage their environmental footprint. This commitment resulted in the sustainable procurement of goods like air conditioners, and services like waste management, even influencing collaborations with startups like one locally converting plastic waste to cooking gas.

Cash transfers bring relief



Kenya: Cash transfers bring relief and goats to drought-hit pastoralists

Kenya experienced its worst drought in recorded history, with 4.4 million people facing acute food insecurity (IPC3+), 1.2 million of them in emergency hunger (IPC4). WFP responded through its '*Lisha Jamii*' initiative (Kiswahili for Feed the Families), which supported over 1.1 million drought-affected people with life-saving cash and food assistance or a mixture of both.

- In-kind food: Cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil, with each family receiving 69.3 kg monthly.
- Cash transfers: Ksh11,200 per household monthly.
- Hybrid: 34.6 kg of food and Ksh5,600 cash transfers monthly.

For Alice Ekusi, whose life was previously marked by hardship and food insecurity, the *Lisha Jamii* programme offered a lifeline of support.

As a child growing up in the hills of Lolupe, in northern Kenya's Turkana region, Alice Ekusi recalls her pastoralist parents never had to worry about feeding their large family.

"We lived off milk and meat," Alice says of the family's livestock, mainly goats and camels, remembering a past when rains were sufficient and dependable. "But with time, water and pasture started dwindling in the once productive hills and our livestock started to die."

Now 60, widowed and the sole breadwinner for three young grandchildren, Alice counts among millions of Kenyans suffering the effects of the country's worst drought in 40 years.

With parched conditions shrivelling grasslands and decimating their animals, pastoralists like herself have been forced to abandon a way of life that has stretched back generations. Many pan for gold in artisanal mines that today are producing less and less.

That is not the only fallout.

"Five consecutive failed rainy seasons have decimated more than 2.5 million livestock, the main source of food and income for pastoralists meaning that children, mothers and the elderly don't have milk, a critical source of nutrients for livestock keepers," says Felix Okech, the World Food Programme's (WFP) Head of Relief and Refugees Operations in Kenya.

But today, some 11,000 pastoralist families can count on one lifeline: a monthly WFP cash transfer amounting to USD 54 over six months. Supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the cash allows many to buy food and other essentials, their purchases boosting the local economy as well.

The US support, along with that from a raft of other donors, has allowed WFP to provide food and other assistance to more than half-a-million drought-hit people in Kenya who are facing emergency or crisis hunger conditions along with malnutrition treatment and prevention to nearly 381,800 children under 5 and pregnant or breastfeeding mothers in 15 drought-affected counties.

WFP is also helping families prepare for disasters to come, as a changing climate promises more intense and frequent extreme weather events. Targeting some 370,000 Kenyans, the resilience-building activities include rainwater harvesting for irrigation, beekeeping, and growing pasture for livestock and drought-tolerant nutritious crops.

For Alice, whose failing eyesight forced her to quit mining activities, the USAID-supported cash assistance part of WFP's *Lisha Jamii* (Kiswahili for 'feed families) programme is vital to put food on her family's table.

"I was selected to receive this cash because I'm an elderly person who is singlehanded taking care of young children," she says. "I don't have property or a husband to fall back on."

WFP's cash transfers will supplement the tiny income she now earns from selling firewood.

"I bought maize and beans and with a part of the cash," Alice says. "I also paid for my grandchildren's school fees so that they can continue studying."

Still, Kenya's soaring food prices mean the funds can only cover a single hearty, daily meal. "The beans are already over," says Alice. "I could only afford half a bucket - beans are currently very expensive."

In the evenings, she prepares *ugali*, a dense maize porridge, so her family can go to bed with a full stomach.

Alice is looking ahead: at her next cash instalment, which she will spend on a goat, along with food.

"It is in our blood," she says. "A homestead is not complete without some goats."

Data Notes

Overview

[1] These are the 15 counties where Lisha Jamii interventions were implemented Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Turkana, Isiolo, Garissa, Samburu, Tana River, Baringo, Kitui, Kwale, Kilifi, Makueni, Kajiado and West Pokot.

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Strategic outcome 01

Dietary diversity score for Dadaab was 5.72, 4.48 in Kakuma and 4.5 for Kalobeyei, giving an average of 4.9 across all locations.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Kisumu, Migori, Homabay, Busia, Bungoma, Siaya, Kakamega

[2] ibid

[3] [1] Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) (10): Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Makueni, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir Counties

Higher potential areas (17): Bomet, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kisumu, Meru, Migori, Nakuru, Narok, Nandi, Nyandarua, Tharaka Nithi, Trans Nzoia, Siaya and Uasin Gishu Counties

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Kisumu, Embu, Kajiado

[2] The Joint Programme will expand social protection coverage through various schemes, including contributory, non-contributory, and innovative "cash plus" interventions.

[3] Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda

Strategic outcome 04

No surveys conducted for ECHO during the specified periods (January to June 2023) as the ECHO project was closed at the end of March.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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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.

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	%			36		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,265,578	1,004,832	2,270,410	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,022,020	1,004,832	98%
	female	1,364,982	1,265,578	93%
	total	2,387,002	2,270,410	95%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	126,717	81,977	65%
	female	184,651	99,102	54%
	total	311,368	181,079	58%
24-59 months	male	117,289	160,486	137%
	female	176,503	180,470	102%
	total	293,792	340,956	116%
5-11 years	male	220,272	178,127	81%
	female	228,929	181,539	79%
	total	449,201	359,666	80%
12-17 years	male	179,880	142,579	79%
	female	199,080	146,244	73%
	total	378,960	288,823	76%
18-59 years	male	343,462	408,455	119%
	female	522,219	615,903	118%
	total	865,681	1,024,358	118%
60+ years	male	34,400	33,208	97%
	female	53,600	42,320	79%
	total	88,000	75,528	86%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,789,132	1,629,103	91%
Refugee	597,870	641,307	107%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	413,102	365,054	88%
Emergency Preparedness	960,000	880,644	91%
Malnutrition prevention programme	144,270	81,528	56%
Malnutrition treatment programme	325,900	372,854	114%
School based programmes	103,000	92,847	90%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	600,000	644,216	107%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	6,282	1,161	18%
Corn Soya Blend	18,432	4,354	24%
LNS	0	2,207	-
Maize	9,488	11,232	118%
Peas	0	699	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,710	0	0%
Rice	25,957	1,015	4%
Sorghum/Millet	28,791	11,896	41%
Split Peas	9,371	5,043	54%
Vegetable Oil	8,774	4,255	48%
Wheat	704	11,917	1,693%
Wheat Flour	663	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	577	704	122%
Maize	2,884	2,336	81%
Peas	0	328	-
Sorghum/Millet	6,728	9,177	136%
Split Peas	1,346	1,195	89%
Vegetable Oil	641	940	147%

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	46,731,470	15,358,068	33%
Value Voucher	65,666,800	19,923,844	30%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	10,951,200	4,221,052	39%

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	Food assistance for training	Female	0	313	
			Male	0	1,009	
			Total	0	1,322	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	345	1,133	
			Male	805	695	
			Total	1,150	1,828	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	302,520	239,677	
			Male	297,480	247,894	
			Total	600,000	487,571	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,920	7,899	
			Male	10,080	10,097	
			Total	18,000	17,996	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	880	1,197	
			Male	720	1,049	
			Total	1,600	2,246	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	343	1,451	
			Male	127	179	
			Total	470	1,630	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	770	258	
			Male	330	1,064	
			Total	1,100	1,322	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	302,520	295,769	
			Male	297,480	287,561	
			Total	600,000	583,330	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	9,620	10,018	
			Male	8,880	10,683	
			Total	18,500	20,701	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5,454	7,127	
			Male	4,646	6,428	
			Total	10,100	13,555	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female	2,896	5,290	
			Male	1,854	2,734	
			Total	4,750	8,024	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	25,300 25,300	35,860 35,860	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	800 800	818 818	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	37,400	31,515	
			Male	47,600	43,336	
			Total	85,000	74,851	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	57,775	35,656	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	79,456,270	23,642,177	

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	399,000	222,460
			Male	301,000	184,520
			Total	700,000	406,980
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Emergency preparedness activities	Female	547,200	265,173
			Male	412,800	208,491
			Total	960,000	473,664
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	48,000	8,153
			Male	32,000	10,909
			Total	80,000	19,062
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	126,000	119,164
			Male	84,000	106,418
			Total	210,000	225,582
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	20,000	4,275
			Total	20,000	4,275
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	105,000	132,899
			Total	105,000	132,899
A.2: Food transfers			MT	55,397	18,122
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	32,942,000	11,639,735

Output Results

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 1.1 Food-insecure refugees (Tier 1) receive unconditional in kind or cash-based resource transfers (Output category A&B;) to meet their food & nutrition needs;				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	2,000	1,672
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.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	5	5
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.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	6	6
A: 1.6 Refugee children in primary school (Tier 1) receive school meals (Output category A&N;) every day that they attend school, to meet their food and nutrition needs and improve school enrolment and attendance;				
School feeding (on-site)				

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	50	50
D: 1.7 Refugees and host community members (Tier 1) receive capacity building & technical support to (Output category A,C,D&N;) for increased self-reliance;				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	57	57
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	11	12
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	2,000	1,672
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	2,653
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	23,794
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	24,398
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,177	2,065
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	16,764
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	17,945
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	40,505	41,484
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	364,569	332,899
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	331,252	405,075

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
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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	14.9	13.4	16.25	WFP survey
	Male	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	15.8	11.2	16.61	WFP survey
	Overall	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	16.2	12.7	16.44	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.1	>4.1	>4.1	5.6	6.9	8.5	WFP survey
	Male	4	>4	>4	5.97	7	8.5	WFP survey
	Overall	4	>4	>4	5.72	6.9	8.5	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	16.7	≥16.7	≥16.7	51.7	22.3		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	39	>39	>39	69.5	71	91.98	WFP survey
	Male	49.4	>49.4	>49.4	77.7	73	94.42	WFP survey
	Overall	43.1	>43.1	>43.1	72.1	71	93.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.1	<54.1	<54.1	26.3	16.5	8.02	WFP survey
	Male	45.5	<45.5	<45.5	182	13.7	5.2	WFP survey
	Overall	50.8	<50.8	<50.8	23.8	15.7	6.52	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5	<5	<5	4.1	12.8	0	WFP survey
	Male	6.1	<6.1	<6.1	4.1	13.3	0.3	WFP survey
	Overall	6.1	<6.1	<6.1	4.1	12.9	0.2	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	18.8	20.4	8.55	WFP survey
	Male	31.23	≥31.3	≥31.3	32.2	17.3	10.89	WFP survey
	Overall	33.6	≥33.6	≥33.6	17.1	19.4	9.79	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	35.7	60.5	56.05	WFP survey
	Male	29.5	≤29.5	≤29.5	35.5	56.4	49.03	WFP survey
	Overall	24	≤24	≤24	35.7	59.2	52.29	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	40.2	≤40.2	≤40.2	13.2	12	13	WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≤42.2	≤42.2	12.4	14.1	8.95	WFP survey
	Overall	41.1	≤41.1	≤41.1	12.9	12.7	10.83	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	32.3	7.2	22.42	WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≤3.8	≤3.8	38.8	12.2	31.13	WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	≤3.4	≤3.4	34.4	8.8	27.08	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	99.97	>90	>90	96	100	96	Secondary data
	Male	99.97	>90	>90	96	99.9	96	
	Overall	99.97	>90	>90	96	100	96	
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	76.4	96	97.8	WFP survey
	Male	87	≥87	≥87	77.5	97	97.9	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥87	≥87	77	97	97.8	WFP survey
Enrolment rate	Female	11	≥11	≥11	2.06	-2.36	-0.15	WFP survey
	Male	8	≥8	≥8	1.56	-8.57	-0.16	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≥9	≥9	1.76	-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	0.17	1.07	0.09	Secondary data
	Male	0.22	<15	<15	0.22	1.07	0.23	Secondary data
	Overall	0.22	<15	<15	0.19	1.07	0.15	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.02	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	0	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.33	<15	<15	2.06	2.57	1.02	Secondary data
	Male	1.33	<15	<15	1.74	2.88	1.03	Secondary data
	Overall	1.33	<15	<15	1.91	2.71	1.03	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	96.45	>75	>75	97.75	96.36	98.89	Secondary data
	Male	96.45	>75	>75	98.04	96.05	98.74	Secondary data
	Overall	96.45	>75	>75	97.88	96.22	98.82	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	16.7	9.1	11.04	WFP survey
	Male	9.5	≤9.5	≤9.5	17.4	9.3	7.36	WFP survey
	Overall	10.1	≤10.1	≤10.1	17.7	9.1	8.91	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	>3	>3	4.54	5.6	6.4	WFP survey
	Male	3	>3	>3	4.45	5.6	6.5	WFP survey
	Overall	3	>3	>3	4.48	5.6	6.5	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	21	≥21	≥21	26.5	4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37.3	≥37.3	≥37.3	75.1	69	72.57	WFP survey
	Male	35.4	≥35.4	≥35.4	72.2	65	74.14	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	≥36.5	≥36.5	74.4	67	73.47	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.1	<31.1	<31.1	20.2	26.5	23.3	WFP survey
	Male	31.4	<31.4	<31.4	24.8	24.7	21.34	WFP survey
	Overall	31.2	<31.2	<31.2	21.9	25.9	22.17	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.2	<33.2	<33.2	4.7	5	4.1	WFP survey
	Male	32.2	<32.2	<32.2	3	9.8	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	32.2	<32.2	<32.2	4.1	6.6	4.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.1	≥20.1	≥20.1	56.7	3.8	6.97	WFP survey
	Male	22.6	≥22.6	≥22.6	37.6	2.8	9.38	WFP survey
	Overall	21.5	≥21.5	≥21.5	49.7	3.4	8.35	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	4.3	79.3	65.76	WFP survey
	Male	27.6	≤27.6	≤27.6	12.8	79.6	57.14	WFP survey
	Overall	25.7	≤25.7	≤25.7	7.4	79.4	60.8	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	9	11.5	20.91	WFP survey
	Male	45.9	≤45.9	≤45.9	15.8	10.6	23.66	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	≤48.2	≤48.2	11.5	11.2	22.49	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	30	5.5	6.36	WFP survey
	Male	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	33.8	6.9	9.82	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≤4.6	≤4.6	31.4	6	8.35	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	>0	92	96.8	98	Secondary data
	Male	94.34	>0	>0	92	96.6	98	Secondary data
	Overall	94.34	>0	>0	92	96.7	98	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	98.1	100	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	59.5	92	86.6	Secondary data
	Male	75.41	≥75.41	≥75.41	59.1	94	85.8	Secondary data
	Overall	75.41	≥75.41	≥75.41	59.3	93	85.9	Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	10	≥10	≥10	-2.4	7.06	0.5	Secondary data
	Male	9	≥9	≥9	5.6	5.9	1.2	Secondary data
	Overall	10	≥10	≥10	2.1	5.57	0.89	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.07	<15	<15	0	0.03	0	Secondary data
	Male	0.07	<15	<15	0	0.03	0.17	Secondary data
	Overall	0.07	<15	<15	0	0.03	0.08	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	0.34	1.16	1.66	Secondary data
	Male	2.66	<15	<15	0.38	1.46	1.68	Secondary data
	Overall	2.66	<15	<15	0.36	1.31	1.76	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	91.6	>75	>75	99.66	98.78	98.18	Secondary data
	Male	91.6	>75	>75	99.62	98.51	98.15	Secondary data
	Overall	91.6	>75	>75	99.64	98.66	98.17	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.9	>11.9	>11.9	18.9	10.5	9.83	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	>11.3	>11.3	20.1	9.2	7.79	WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	>11.5	>11.5	21.3	10.1	8.66	WFP survey

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3	≥3	≥3	4.58	5.4	6.6	WFP survey
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	4.42	5.6	6.7	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	4.5	5.6	6.7	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Overall	18.8	≥18.8	≥18.8	25.6	2.8		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	33.5	≥33.5	≥33.5	52.6	66	78.8	WFP survey
	Male	38.4	≥38.4	≥38.4	56.4	64	77.61	WFP survey
	Overall	35.1	≥35.1	≥35.1	54.5	65	78.12	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.7	<38.7	<38.7	32.1	27.5	18.62	WFP survey
	Male	33	<33	<33	33.3	27.5	19.83	WFP survey
	Overall	36.9	<36.9	<36.9	32.7	27.5	19.32	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.6	<28.6	<28.6	15.4	6.5	2.6	WFP survey
	Male	27.7	<27.7	<27.7	10.3	8.7	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	28	<28	<28	12.8	7.2	2.6	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	55.1	0.7	9.88	WFP survey
	Male	19.3	≥19.3	≥19.3	32.1	6.5	9.72	WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	≥20.1	≥20.1	43.6	2.5	9.79	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	3.8	87.5	64.83	WFP survey
	Male	22.7	≤22.7	≤22.7	14.1	83.1	59.18	WFP survey
	Overall	21.8	≤21.8	≤21.8	9	86.2	61.59	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	12.8	10.3	18.6	WFP survey
	Male	48.8	≤48.8	≤48.8	14.1	8.8	24.19	WFP survey
	Overall	52	≤52	≤52	13.5	9.9	21.81	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	28.2	1.4	6.69	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	≤2.4	≤2.4	39.7	1.6	6.91	WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	≤2.9	≤2.9	34	1.5	6.82	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	98	86.9	90	Secondary data
	Male	95.32	>90	>90	98	86	90	Secondary data
	Overall	95.32	>100	>100	98	86.4	90	Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	93.3	93	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	44	94	90.3	Secondary data
	Male	94	≥94	≥94	56	93	90.9	Secondary data
	Overall	93.6	≥93.6	≥93.6	74	94	90.7	Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	6.3	≥6.3	≥6.3	0.6	8.6	-0.22	Secondary data
	Male	5.4	≥5.4	≥5.4	0.8	3.2	-0.25	Secondary data
	Overall	5.7	≥5.7	≥5.7	0.7	5.6	-0.25	Secondary data

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	4.3	2.63	2.46	Secondary data
	Male	63.45	<15	<15	6.41	2.38	1.05	Secondary data
	Overall	63.45	<15	<15	5.45	2.54	1.79	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	7.95	3.94	2.86	Secondary data
	Male	0.35	<15	<15	9.7	3.64	2.41	Secondary data
	Overall	0.35	<15	<15	8.75	3.75	3.08	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	23.82	>75	>75	87.75	93.43	94.27	Secondary data
	Male	23.82	>75	>75	83.88	93.97	96.08	Secondary data
	Overall	3.82	>75	>75	85.81	93.71	95.13	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	17.5	10.7	10.6	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Overall	3.3	≥3.3	≥3.3	5.01	4.8	7.02	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	37.7	>37.7	>37.7	69.9	68	80	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	38.3	<38.3	<38.3	24.5	22	17.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	24	<24	<24	5.6	9	2.7	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	12	<15	<15	10.13	6.33	5.76	Secondary data
	Male	12	<15	<15	9.93	6.38	5.45	Secondary data
	Overall	12	<15	<15	10.03	6.35	5.61	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.15	0.19	0.43	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.1	0.15	0.4	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.13	0.17	0.42	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	4	<15	<15	6.19	5.16	4.72	Secondary data
	Male	4	<15	<15	6.21	5.19	4.82	Secondary data
	Overall	4	<15	<15	6.2	5.22	4.77	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	83	>75	>75	83.53	88.32	89.09	Secondary data
	Male	83	>75	>75	83.77	88.28	89.34	Secondary data
	Overall	83	>75	>75	83.64	88.3	89.21	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	62,814	
			Male	33,647	50,955	
			Total	68,667	113,769	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	119,340	44,958	
			Male	114,660	43,194	
			Total	234,000	88,152	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	90,782	141,923	
			Male	87,220	133,657	
			Total	178,002	275,580	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	12,175	14,680	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	10,951,200	4,221,052	

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	75.06	124.05
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	37	308
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.34: Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed	item	1,164	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered	Number	46	29
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	37,583	55,391
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	66	168
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	69	39
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	80	147.8
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	4	0
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	5	4
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	94.7	34.23

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	68	66.2
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	21	6
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	250	250
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	312,400	11,450
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	4,722	21,646
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	10,338	28,047
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	46,000	62,030
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	14,529	18,601
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	21,332	24,996
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	5,055	5,573
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\$	109,745	170,672.58
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\$	460,129	570,627
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	10,466	12,568
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	10,466	12,568
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\$	50,750	0

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\$	394,222	0
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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
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A: 4.2 Commercial supply chain actors (Tier 1) in targeted areas receive technical support for improving the efficiency of food markets and supply chains, including reducing food waste, to facilitate access to affordable, better quality and safe foods in markets

Smallholder agricultural market support activities

A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	1,680	2,511
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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.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	61	21
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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	393	237
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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	11,438	10,267
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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	53	20
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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	13	4
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Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
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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	25.1	21.2	1.8	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	17.8	9.1	24.1	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	11.8	15.9	47.6	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	45.3	53.9	26.6	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	14.9	15.66	17.5	WFP survey
	Male	8.41	<8.41	<8.41	15.16	14.57	16.8	WFP survey
	Overall	8.41	<8.41	<8.41	15.1	15.16	17	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	0.8	3	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	44.9	51.8	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	54	62.9	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	74.2	59.5	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	10.4	3.4	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	25	17.8	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	24.9	37.4	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	35.5	33.6	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	30.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71.08	≥71.08	≥71.08	46.8	52	71.3	WFP survey
	Male	68.54	≥68.54	≥68.54	44.5	71.3	76.7	WFP survey
	Overall	70.35	≥70.35	≥70.35	45.1	60.9	75.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27.4	≤27.4	≤27.4	41.3	25	24.1	WFP survey
	Male	27.36	≤27.36	≤27.36	43.1	15.9	19	WFP survey
	Overall	27.14	≤27.14	≤27.14	42.6	20.8	20.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.45	≤11.45	≤11.45	11.9	23	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	5.06	≤5.06	≤5.06	12.5	12.8	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.07	≤0.07	≤0.07	12.3	18.3	4.4	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	42.31	≤42.31	≤42.31	70.6	49.1		WFP survey
	Male	42.41	≤42.41	≤42.41	79.7	45.7		WFP survey
	Overall	42.24	≤42.24	≤42.24	77.3	47.5		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	14.87	>14.87	>14.87	34.8	6.5		WFP programme monitoring

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Targeted smallholder farmers - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support activities

Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	10	≥15	≥15	9	9	14	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	34.5		WFP survey
	Male	0	>0	>0	23.4	23.4		WFP survey
	Overall	0	>0	>0	29.2	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	≥29.5	100	12	18	WFP programme monitoring
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	14.59	≤14.59	≤14.59	30	20.8		Secondary data

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	≥149,584,490	3,798,277.69	37,988,081	23,996,631.15	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	18,584	≥130,922	≥130,922	6,377	83,872	78,787	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	<4.5	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 03: National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..				Root Causes	
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	310	334	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	13	17	
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	14	10	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	1	
C: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement					
School feeding (on-site)					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	2,090	1,511	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	13	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	21	14	
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	6	6	
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\$	60,000	0	
C: 5.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms to meet their basic humanitarian needs.					

Emergency preparedness activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,390	1,337
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	27	25
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	31	33
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	81	64
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	1
C: 5.4 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	410	109
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	13	8
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	14	4
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	50	0
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	300	1,040
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	12	4

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	9	20
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	0
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	50
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	4	3
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	1	1
K: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement				
School feeding (on-site)				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	2	1
K: 5.3 Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from strengthened national and county emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms to meet their basic humanitarian needs.				
Emergency preparedness activities				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	1	
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	9	4
M: 5.1 Clients of national and county safety nets benefit (Tier 3) from inclusive, integrated, effective, well coordinated and transparent programmes for reducing poverty and hunger.				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	1

M: 5.2 Targeted primary and pre-primary school children (Tier 3) benefit from an inclusive, nutrition-sensitive and sustainable national school meals programme for better educational achievement				
School feeding (on-site)				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	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	4	3

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	=4	3	0	2.6	Secondary data
Target Group: National and nine county governments targeted under SO3 - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	6	17	9	Secondary data
Target Group: Targeted County Governments - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	2.22	≥3.2	≥3.2	2.88	2.88	2.93	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.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	55	59	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	2	3	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.62: Number of locations served	site	2	6	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)	Individual	1,000	1,080	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	96.1	

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Provide humanitarian air services for partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: UNHAS Users - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	92	96.5	94.5	Secondary data
Activity 08: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ECHO - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	0	100	89	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	49	84		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 jointly made by women and men	Overall	15.1	≥50	≥50	25.5	26.9	24.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	25.05	≤25	≤25	17.9	20.2	19	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	54.8	≥25	≥25	56.8	52.95	56.2	WFP programme monitoring
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.9	≥43.9	≥43.9	51.7	49.8	51.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	12.5	≥12.5	≥12.5	16.1	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	45.4	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	≥50	38	65	38	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 jointly made by women and men	Overall	35.7	≥35.7	≥35.7	54.6	55.4	51.1	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 men	Overall	14.7	≥14.7	≥14.7	9.6	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	42.9	35.65	38.9	WFP programme monitoring

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and asylum seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	81.2	≥81.2	≥81.2	99.6	98.8	99.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	87.3	≥87.3	≥87.3	99	97.9	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	85.2	≥85.2	≥85.2	99.8	99.6	99.8	WFP programme monitoring
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Host Community - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Emergency preparedness activities								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.2	≥99.2	≥99.2	98.6	96.7	98.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.8	≥97.8	≥97.8	98.3	96.7	98.7	
	Overall	98.4	≥98.4	≥98.4	98.4	96.8	99.6	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	≥99.4	≥99.4	99.8	99.7	99.5	
	Overall	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	99.7	99.6	99.2	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99.5	≥99.5	≥99.5	98.7	99.1	99.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	≥99.4	≥99.4	99.9	99.1	99.3	
	Overall	99.3	≥99.3	≥99.3	99.4	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	=100	94.5	98	99.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	99	≥90	≥90	99.8	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	99.2	≥90	≥90	99.8	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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 programme monitoring
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	≥70	93.2	93.4	94	WFP programme monitoring
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	85.7	84.3	85.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.1	≥68.1	≥68.1	89.9	84.3	85.6	
	Overall	66.5	≥66.5	≥66.5	88.6	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	97.9	94	94	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: targeted small holder producers, food insecure and vulnerable population - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum Seekers - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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/Alessandro Abbonizio

Robe Denge waits with her baby at a WFP general food distribution point in the drought-affected village of Malabot in Marsabit County, northern Kenya.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

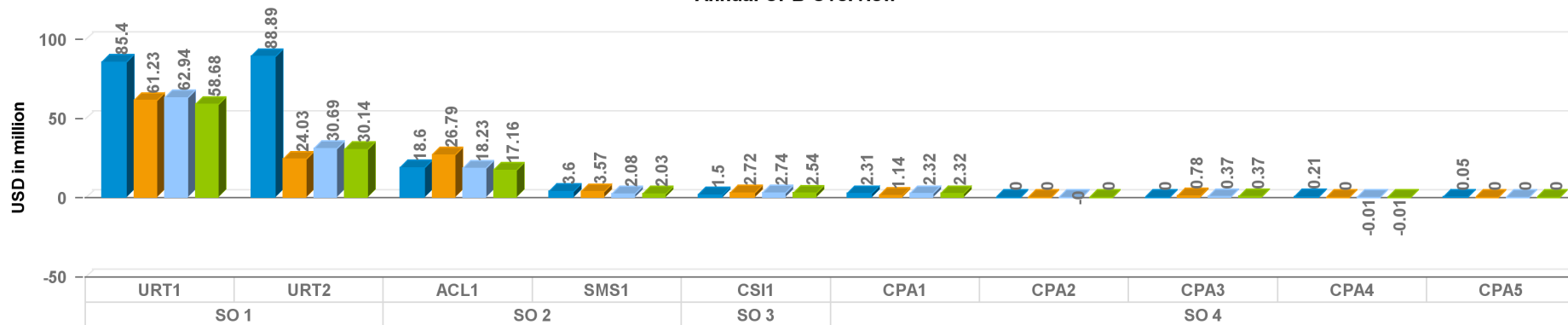
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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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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	85,398,672	61,228,447	62,937,589	58,676,980
		Provide food assistance and nutrient-rich commodities complemented by SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in order to meet acute food needs.	88,894,386	24,034,678	30,693,169	30,139,079
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,357	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			174,293,058	85,263,125	93,634,116	88,816,059

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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	18,600,135	26,785,824	18,230,037	17,155,766
		Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers	3,603,348	3,569,800	2,080,729	2,028,117
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			22,203,483	30,355,623	20,310,767	19,183,884

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2023..	Engage in the strengthening of capacities of national & county institutions in the areas of disaster risk management, food assistance programmes, nutrition services and social safety nets	1,499,282	2,724,745	2,738,463	2,540,700
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,499,282	2,724,745	2,738,463	2,540,700
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	2,307,548	1,135,424	2,315,951	2,315,951
		Provide health supply chain services for partners (Service provision and platforms activities)	0	0	0	0

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government, humanitarian and development partners in Kenya have access to and benefit from effective and cost-efficient logistics services, including air transport, common coordination platforms and improved commodity supply chains, when needed.	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	0	781,472	374,324	374,324
		Provide supply chain services for Kenyan Government and partners	209,000	0	-11,939	-11,939
		Provide Food Procurement Services for Government of Kenya and partners.	53,000	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			2,569,548	1,916,896	2,678,336	2,678,336
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,767,199	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	5,767,199	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			200,565,371	120,260,389	125,128,881	113,218,979
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,749,162	5,285,338	6,544,573	5,960,663

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Total Direct Costs			206,314,532	125,545,727	131,673,454	119,179,642
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			13,392,926	8,107,444	4,656,057	4,656,057
Grand Total			219,707,459	133,653,171	136,329,510	123,835,699



Wannee Piyabongkam

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

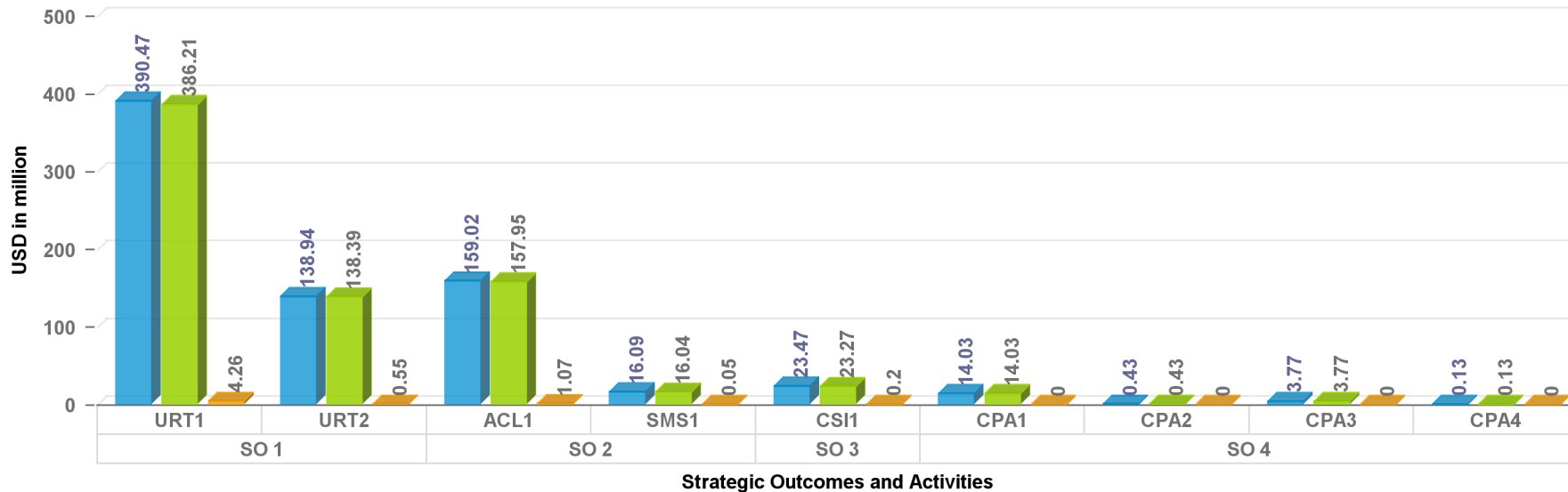
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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

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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.

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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.	183,051,729	138,939,928	0	138,939,928	138,385,837	554,091
		Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees, including SBCC & support to self-reliance activities in the camps & settlement areas	555,570,501	390,467,399	0	390,467,399	386,206,790	4,260,609
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,357	0	3,357	0	3,357
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			738,622,230	529,410,684	0	529,410,684	524,592,627	4,818,057

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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	258,047,709	159,021,550	0	159,021,550	157,947,280	1,074,270
		Facilitate access to markets and provide technical expertise in supply chain to smallholder farmers and retailers	35,409,866	16,093,891	0	16,093,891	16,041,279	52,612
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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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)			293,457,575	175,115,442	0	175,115,442	173,988,559	1,126,883
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	26,537,910	23,470,226	0	23,470,226	23,272,462	197,763
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			26,537,910	23,470,226	0	23,470,226	23,272,462	197,763

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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.	209,000	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	22,995,950	14,029,666	0	14,029,666	14,029,666	0

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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	1,045,000	134,534	0	134,534	134,534	0
		Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	3,742,253	3,770,415	0	3,770,415	3,770,415	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)			29,195,693	18,368,215	0	18,368,215	18,368,215	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,767,199	0	5,767,199	0	5,767,199
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,767,199	0	5,767,199	0	5,767,199
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,087,813,408	752,131,765	0	752,131,765	740,221,863	11,909,902
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			52,870,794	37,936,551	0	37,936,551	37,352,641	583,910

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (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			1,140,684,202	790,068,315	0	790,068,315	777,574,504	12,493,812
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			73,802,725	50,565,081		50,565,081	50,565,081	0
Grand Total			1,214,486,928	840,633,397	0	840,633,397	828,139,585	12,493,812

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