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Programme

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# Kenya

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

## WFP is changing lives to save lives

**In July 2023, WFP Kenya transitioned to the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2027** which builds on past successes with particular 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 CSP 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 a measurable impact on the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Kenya, through strategic partnerships.

2023 presented a complex food security landscape for Kenya. Prolonged drought since 2020, intensified by the El Niño phenomenon, impacted harvests, and livestock production exacerbating vulnerabilities across the country, particularly in arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties. This compounded already challenging conditions stemming from rising food prices, further aggravated by the plummeting shilling and its inflationary consequences. As a result, 2.8 million people faced acute food insecurity, with 1.1 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6 to 59 months requiring management of acute malnutrition[1]. Simultaneously, a rise in refugee arrivals pushed the national refugee population above 700,000, further straining resources, leading to significant food ration cuts, and elevating food security needs.

**WFP responded dynamically, adapting its programmes to reach communities most affected by the crisis.** This included scaling up the *Lisha Jamii* project, reaching more than 1.2 million Kenyans with relief food assistance and nutrition treatment and prevention support. Under the refugee programme, WFP also provided 644,000 refugees and asylum seekers food assistance helping them to meet their minimum food and nutrition needs.

**WFP contributed to strengthening resilience against shocks for vulnerable communities,** reaching 596,000 Kenyans. More than 332,600 drought-affected smallholder farmers in ASALs received shock-responsive seasonal food safety nets to meet immediate food needs. WFP enrolled 4,200 pastoralists for livestock insurance, providing critical financial protection of USD 886,900 against animal losses as part of the Horn of Africa's DRIVE[2] project. To enhance water access for humans, livestock, and irrigation, WFP rehabilitated/constructed 29 water infrastructures, including irrigation schemes, water pans, and boreholes across eight counties. This initiative empowered farmers, including 300 Nadhir irrigation scheme farmers, whose harvests amounted USD 20,900.

**WFP reached 54,000 pastoralists in nine counties through diversified livelihoods into high-value chain production systems** such as poultry and beekeeping, through training, market linkages, and startup equipment distribution. This empowered 2,000 beekeepers to sell 3 metric tons (mt) of honey worth USD 6,000. Another 4,200 farmers who aggregated produce through Farmer Producer Organizations sold 6,400 mt of farm produce worth USD 4.3 million. Other support to smallholder farmers includes support to Marsabit and Wajir Counties in developing Drought Anticipatory Action Plans, training in climate-smart agriculture, coaching and mentorship.

**WFP contributed to strengthening national capacities, empowering national and county institutions** to expand food security programmes and build resilience. Building on the President's commitment to expand social protection coverage from the current 1.2 to 2.5 million vulnerable Kenyans by 2026, the government requested WFP to provide technical support in scaling up government cash transfer programmes. WFP equipped 1,048 government social protection field staff to list and register the neediest households in Kenya's Enhanced Single Registry, the targeting tool for the scale-up. This historic expansion, the first since 2018, strengthens the government's safety net to reach the most vulnerable. Partnering with the Government, WFP championed "Kenya Call to Action on Climate-Smart School Feeding," presented at major climate summits, to promote climate-smart home-grown school feeding. Additionally, a South-South Triangular Cooperation pilot with China in Migori and Tana River counties explored integrating nutritious Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato value chains into school feeding to boost farmer livelihoods and food system sustainability.

**WFP prioritizes innovation and community-driven solutions as tools for addressing and building resilience.** In Nairobi's Kibera informal settlements, WFP's H<sub>2</sub>Grow project introduced hydroponics farming, enabling 300 vulnerable households to generate income, improve food security, and promote resilience through innovation. WFP contributed to strengthening health information systems in Kenya by supporting the adoption and implementation of the MEZA platform by the National AIDS and STI Control Programme. The MEZA platform is an innovation utilizing AI to digitize patient records in remote and hard-to-reach clinics and upload data to the national system. By digitizing patient records, these clinics enable real-time data access and reporting, facilitating quicker responses to patients' needs,

especially those with HIV and malnutrition.

WFP continued to create a sustainable supply chain ecosystem that benefits diverse stakeholders. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Services offered efficient and reliable air transport to 8,800 passengers and 7 mt of cargo, ensuring goods and personnel reached communities in need. Following the El Niño-driven flooding, the government requested WFP to offer logistic services to the last mile. WFP deployed one helicopter and 12 trucks and delivered 1,898 mt of food, medicines, and non-food items in 37 affected locations on behalf of humanitarian responders. By focusing on collaboration, innovation, and sustainability, WFP strives to create a resilient and efficient supply chain that empowers partners to respond and ultimately strengthen the communities we serve.

**WFP appreciates the invaluable contributions from all donors, support, and collaboration with the national and county governments, cooperating partners, and all stakeholders** towards the "Changing Lives to Save Lives" agenda in Kenya. The collective efforts underpin every achievement highlighted in this report while emphasizing the need for continued collaboration and long-term commitment through flexible, multi-year funding to sustain impactful programmes. In 2024, WFP will prioritize strengthening partnerships with the Government of Kenya (a key CSP partner), other government donors, and UN agencies under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Engaging with local responders and fostering new partnerships, particularly with the vibrant Kenyan private sector, will further strengthen our collective fight against food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP recognizes the transformative power of resilience-building, innovation, and capacity-building. To unlock their full potential requires flexible, multi-year funding. We invite stakeholders to collaborate towards a food-secure Kenya, where food insecurity is no longer a barrier to lives of dignity and prosperity.

# 2,288,878

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



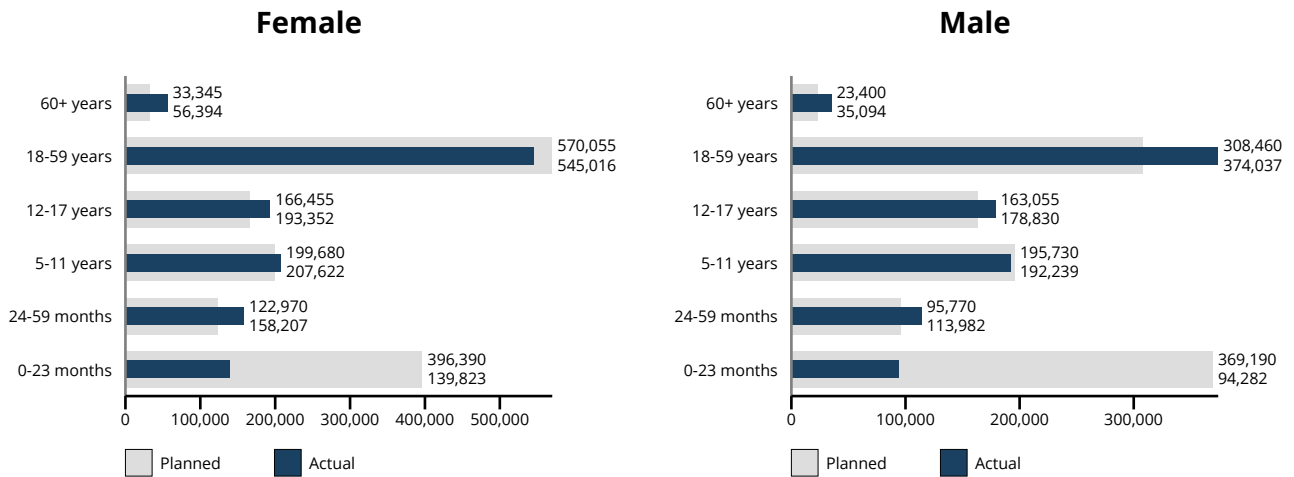
57% female



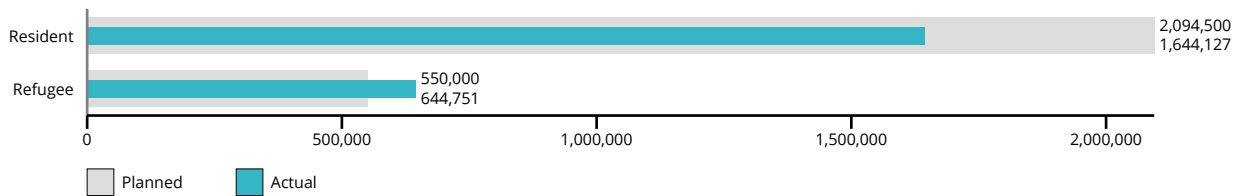
43% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 226,705 (47% Female, 53% Male)

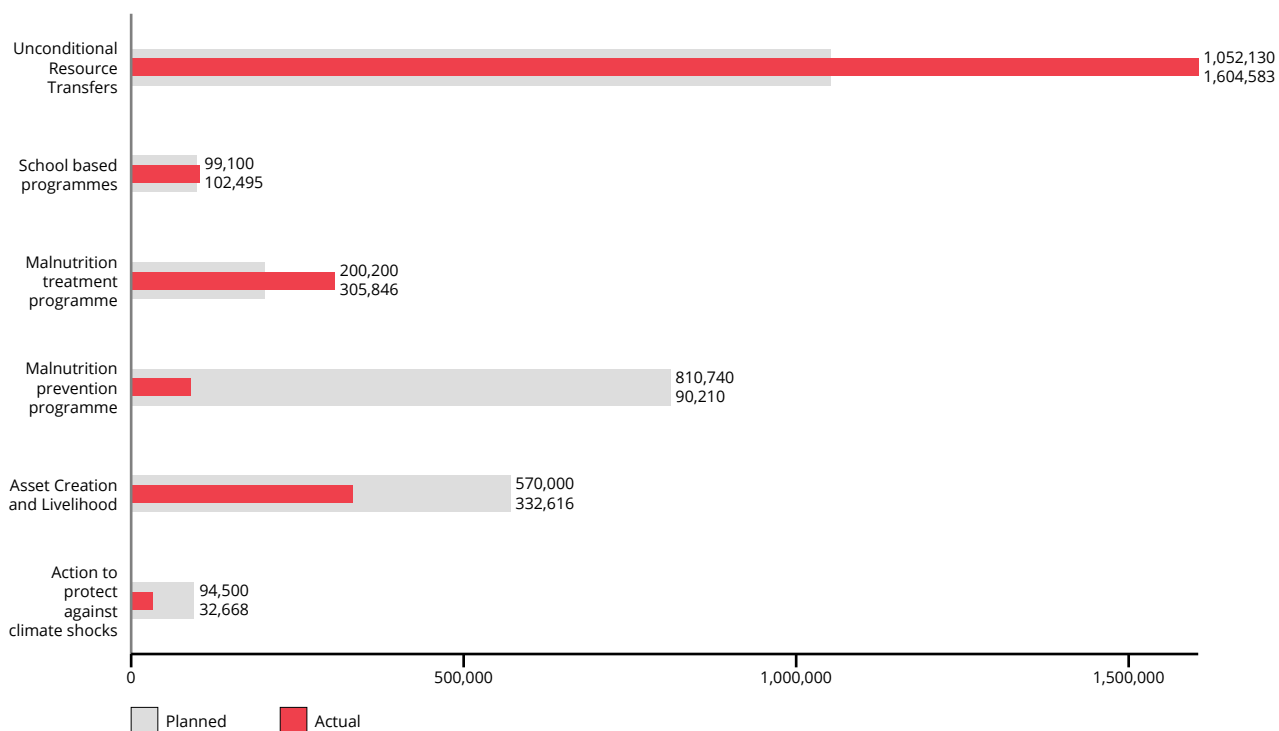
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



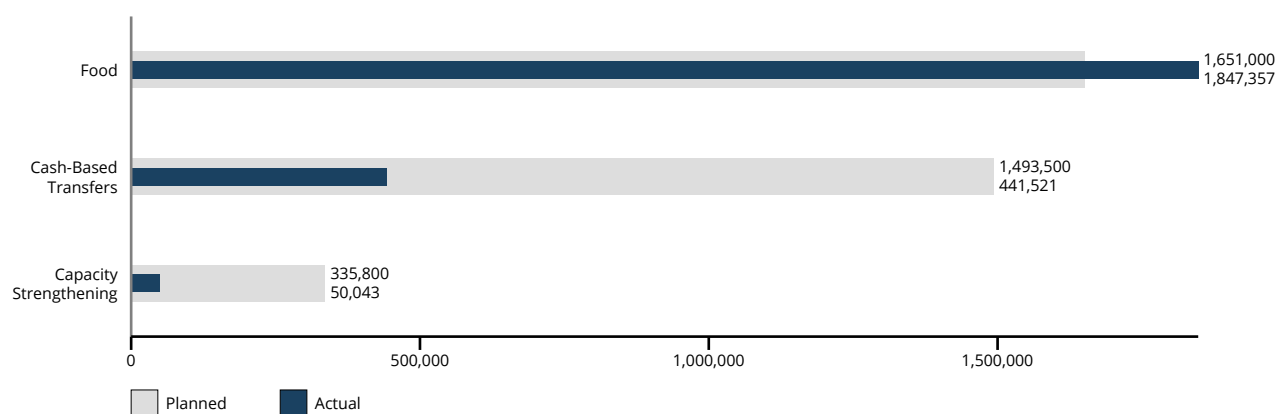
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



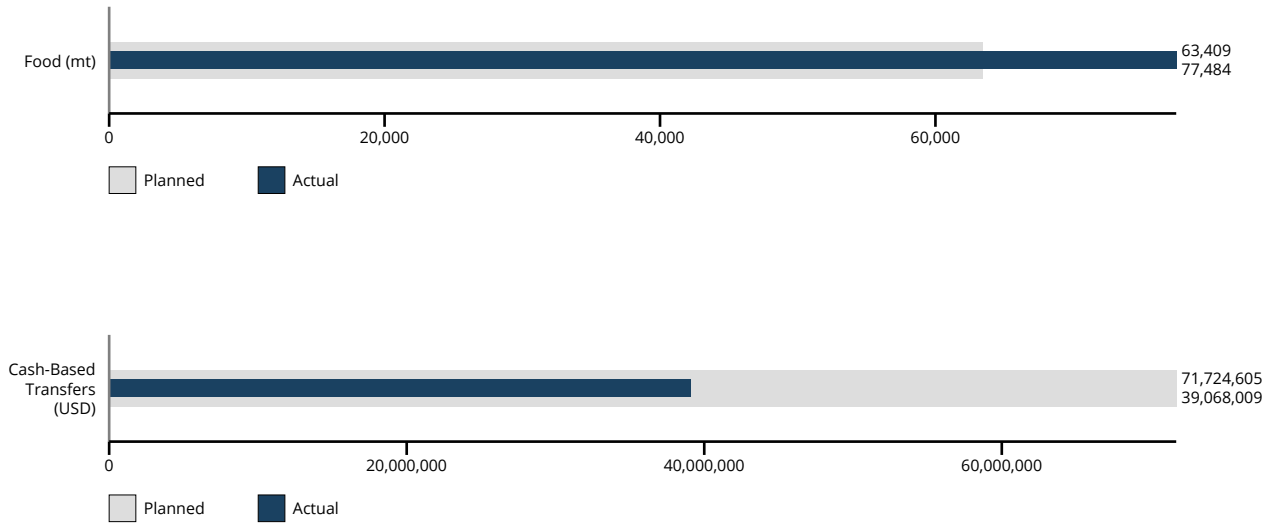
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



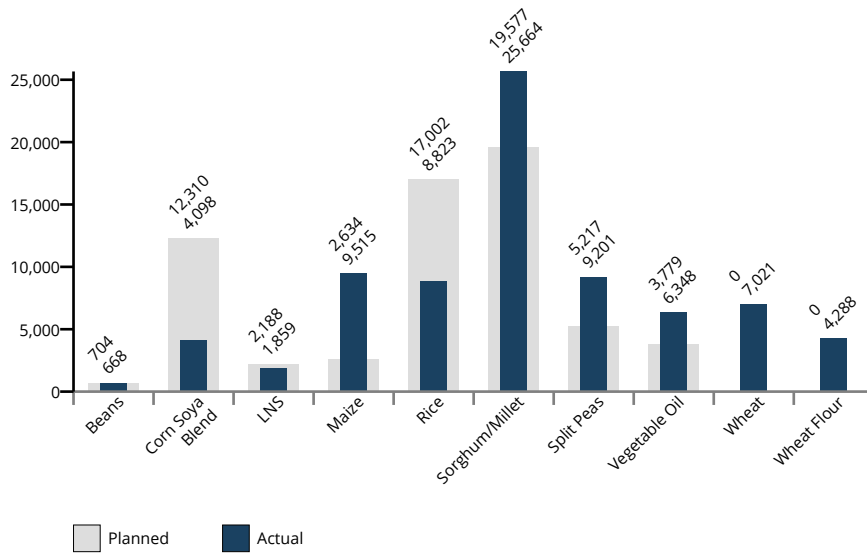
## Beneficiaries by Modality



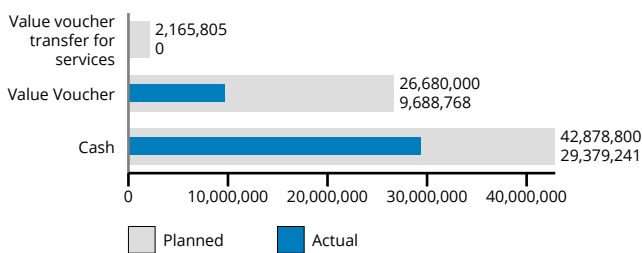
### Total Transfers by Modality



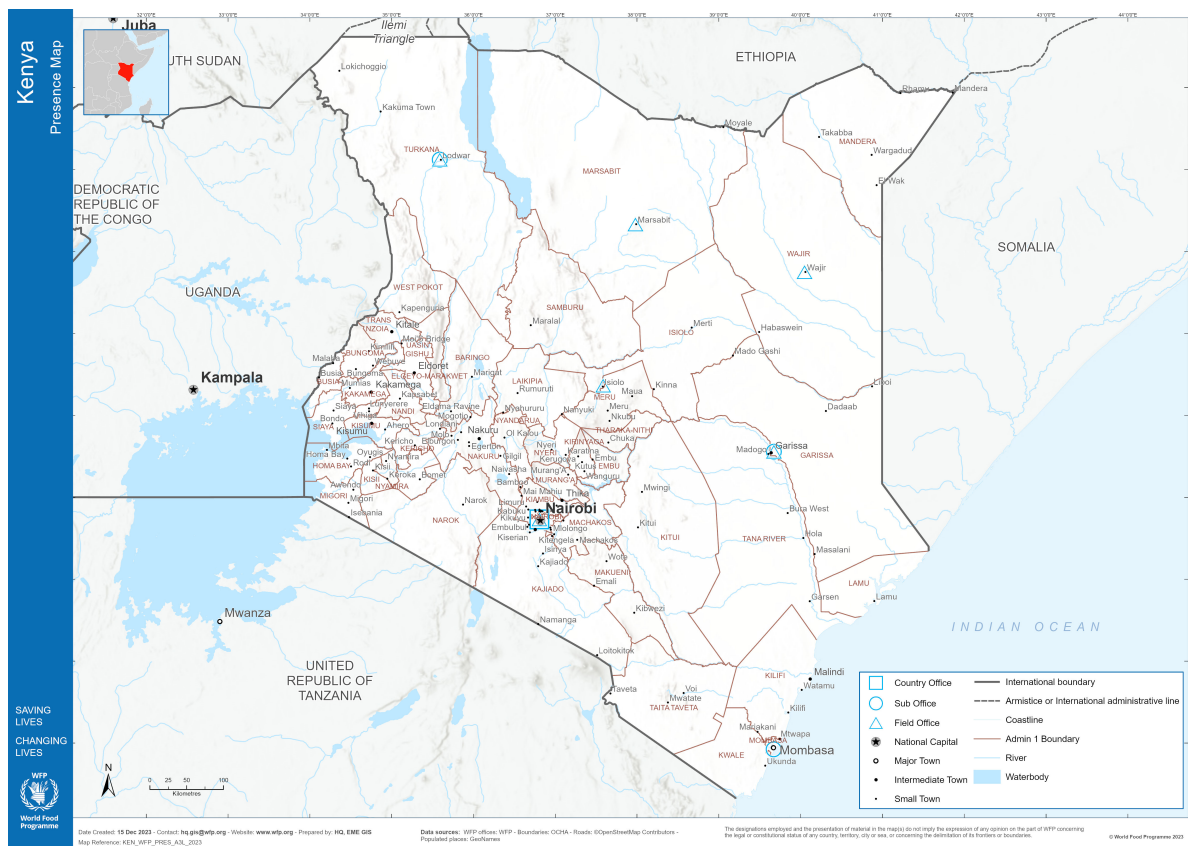
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



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. Over a third of the population grapples with multidimensional poverty, with the burden concentrated in the arid and semi-arid regions[2]. 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[3], the country faces the brunt of increasingly frequent and severe droughts, jeopardizing agricultural productivity and livelihoods[4]. Kenya experienced an El Niño weather event characterized by heavy rainfall which triggered flash floods, temporarily displacing people, and causing livestock losses at a point when households were looking forward to restocking herds lost during drought, contributing to food insecurity[5]. Infrastructure was destroyed, principally homes and roads, isolating communities and hampering access to essential services. Agricultural lands were also submerged destroying crops[6]. These climatic upheavals exacerbate food insecurity, disproportionately impacting communities reliant on rainfed agriculture and extensive livestock production like pastoralists[7]. By end of the year, 2.8 million people faced acute food insecurity, with 1.1 million pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6 to 59 months requiring management of acute malnutrition[8]. Addressing climate vulnerability and building resilience requires urgent action to safeguard food security and build long-term adaptability. Despite the needs, disaster risk management systems lack adequate resources, hindering timely and effective emergency responses[9].

Complex challenges hinder the prospects of Kenyan youth and women. Forty percent of the population is 18-35 years old yet many, particularly in rural areas, struggle with prevalent unemployment rates of up to 35 percent for youth[10]. 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 inequality in resource access, land ownership, and leadership roles[11]. Discriminatory practices and cultural norms restrict their participation in decision-making processes, causing restricted access to credit, and participation in agricultural markets, to the detriment of their economic and social well-being[12]. Gender-based violence is also concerning, 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.



Regional geopolitical dynamics affect Kenya's stability. Instability in neighbouring countries like Somalia and South Sudan spills over, leaving more than 700,000 registered refugees and asylum seekers residing in Kenya[13]. This influx poses challenges to Kenya's resources and infrastructure, requiring ongoing humanitarian assistance and integration efforts[14]. 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*. This plan by the Government and other stakeholders aims to actualize provisions in the Act, especially on socioeconomic inclusion and refugee integration in Kenya.

Kenya's food systems 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[15]. Inadequate storage facilities lead to post-harvest losses, estimated at 30-40 percent of agricultural produce annually[16], further jeopardizing food availability and economic stability. Faced with these challenges, Kenya's food systems demand a multifaceted approach including, but not limited to, building climate-resilient agricultural practices, improving infrastructure and market access to build a more resilient and inclusive food system that can ensure food security for all Kenyans.

The social protection landscape presents a complex picture of progress and persistent challenges. While strides were made, expanding programmes like the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), gaps remain[17]. 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[18]. While reaching around 1.4 million vulnerable households, HSNP struggles with resource limitations and uneven effectiveness across regions[19]. Fragmented delivery across multiple ministries and agencies hinders coordination and efficient resource allocation[20]. 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[21]. Investments in digitalization and data management offer promising avenues for improving programme targeting and efficiency[22]. Strengthening institutional capacity, ensuring sustainable financing, and promoting social inclusivity remain crucial for Kenya to build a robust and equitable social protection system that effectively safeguards its most vulnerable populations.

WFP Kenya's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 aligns with Kenya's Vision 2030, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and SDGs 2 and 17. Its four strategic outcomes, all with climate, gender, and Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) lenses, focus on ensuring food security and promoting self-reliance for refugees in collaboration with the Kenyan government under Strategic Outcome 1. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to build resilience among vulnerable populations, particularly in ASAL regions. Interventions involve climate-adaptive support, promoting inclusive food systems, and empowering women and youth. Strategic Outcome 3 invests in strengthening national and county-level systems responsible for social protection and disaster risk management. WFP facilitates government ownership through capacity building and technology transfer initiatives. Strategic Outcome 4 offers efficient supply chain services, including United Nations Humanitarian Air Services and logistical support, to various partners, promoting sustainable operations. This strategic alignment positions WFP Kenya as a crucial enabler in supporting Kenya's development goals. The plan emphasizes a shift towards capacity building and knowledge sharing, paving the way for sustainable and impactful partnerships towards changing lives to save lives.

## Risk management

Kenya faced a series of challenges that impacted both the country's food security and the general WFP Kenya operational landscape in 2023. 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, determined their risk ratings based on likelihood and impact, and set out the corresponding mitigation strategies, offering a strategic roadmap for risk management.

A severe drought followed by El Niño flooding are among the risks that materialized in 2023 impacting several regions. The flooding caused washing away of agricultural-related livelihoods and loss of lives (both human and animal). Due to increased needs, WFP had to respond to the unplanned rise 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.

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, and this remained a persistent concern throughout the year. The depreciating currency, hitting historic lows above Kes155/USD1, 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.

## Lessons learned

Planning for multiple emergencies in Kenya is essential, given the country's experience of alternating droughts and floods, crop failure and animal deaths, political tensions, and the lingering effects of COVID-19. WFP recognizes the need to shift to the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus to address these challenges in collaboration with the Government, humanitarian and development partners and private sector actors. The aim is to build strong adaptation and resilient systems to cope with multiple emergencies.

The cyclic pattern of climatic events/shocks (coupled with macro-economic challenges and underlying vulnerabilities) that influence the food security of affected populations calls for the strengthening of food systems and associated value chains to enable the country to take advantage of favourable production times to meet gaps during unfavourable seasons.

A third-party outcome monitoring of WFP's refugee and relief response programme in 2022 highlighted the need for a contingency plan to address unforeseen emergencies such as the ongoing influx of asylum seekers. This plan would reduce the need for ration cuts due to increased numbers. WFP is committed to developing such a plan in collaboration with the Government and other agencies for effective and efficient emergency responses.

# Youths in integrated farming



© WFP/Rose Ogola  
Youth in the Kakuma refugee camp tending vegetables on their integrated farm.

In the heart of Kenya's arid lands, Turkana County, lies the Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei Settlement. Here, a group of 40 young men and women refugees known as the *Vijana Twaweza* Youth Group, have come together to practice integrated farming to earn a living. The group focuses on fish farming, insect and poultry rearing and crop production as a means of generating income and addressing the availability of iron-rich foods within the camp.

"We are growing vegetables, and rearing fish, crickets and ducks," says Lukambo Wa Luundo, a leader in the *Vijana Twaweza* group - Kiswahili for 'youth, we can do it.'

The project was initiated with the aim of providing innovative solutions to the nutritional challenges facing the refugee community - notably poor dietary diversity - as well as creating incomes for youth in a camp where job opportunities are scarce.

"Our project is a source of affordable fresh fish - and fish is rich in iron and fetches good returns in the market," says Lukambo, who is a refugee from Congo.

On this farm, leafy vegetables, ducks, and the crickets all complement the fish farming.

"The integrated approach creates a sustainable food cycle that also yields a variety of nutritious products for human consumption."

Waste from the ducks is used to fertilize the fishponds for more algae to grow, providing food for the fish. Wastewater from the ponds irrigates the crops, and the crops are used to feed the crickets. The crickets are fed to both the fish and the ducks while humans can harvest nutrient-rich products at all stages.

In 2021, *Vijana Twaweza* participated in an innovation challenge organized by the World Food Programme (WFP) emerging among the top five.

"The group demonstrated the potential of aquaculture and edible insects in increasing access and consumption of iron-rich foods within the refugee camps," says Sarah Ayodi, WFP Programme Officer.

As a result, WFP provided the group with resources to improve infrastructure. WFP also supported training, coaching and mentorship programmes to build the capacity of the youth group.

"The trainings are helping us to do our farming in a more professional way, and the infrastructure is much better than when we started," says Lukambo.

Currently, the group has more than 1,000 fish fingerlings, about 100 ducks and ducklings, five crates of cricket eggs, and a variety of vegetables.

"The fish and ducks will be ready for the market soon. We are looking forward to making good sales." The primary target market for fish is families with pregnant women and children under 5 years for improved nutrition.

As fish production increases, WFP will link the group to cold storage at an operational fish market constructed in Kakuma town.

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Refugees, asylum seekers, and food insecure populations in emergency contexts in Kenya have equitable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious foods, and inclusive gender-responsive, nutrition -sensitive pathways to self-reliance, by 2027



WFP scaled-up relief interventions reaching **960,000** drought and flood affected Kenyans in **10** counties.



WFP provided nutrition support to **319,000** children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls in **15** ASAL counties.



More than **644,000** refugees and asylum seekers, among them **74,100** women and children received nutrition support.



WFP supported Baringo and Marsabit counties to develop **Disaster Risk Management policies** which were incorporated into legislation through DRM Bills.

Outcome 1 focuses on enhancing equitable access to food and nutrition for refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable Kenyans facing emergencies. This is achieved through a comprehensive approach encompassing food assistance (in-kind and cash transfers) to meet basic dietary needs and support local markets. Nutrition support aims to prevent and treat malnutrition, particularly among children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs), through specialized foods and promotion of healthy practices. Self-reliance initiatives empower refugees and host communities to become self-sufficient through skills training, employment opportunities, and sustainable income generation, building their long-term resilience. WFP collaborates with UN agencies, the national and county governments, research institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to maximize impact and create lasting positive change for these vulnerable populations.

### Humanitarian Food Assistance to Refugees and Asylum seekers

Funding for Outcome One reached 97 percent of its planned budget in 2023. However, the refugee operation encountered a shortfall, only securing 81 percent of its required resources. This limitation, compounded by increased camp populations from new arrivals, led to ration cuts for refugees from 80 to 60 percent between July and December. Advocating for efficient resource utilization, WFP signed an agreement with the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) to improve refugee registration data and surveillance for the 2023-2024 financial year. Conversely, the relief operation surpassed its planned budget by 27 percent, enabling WFP to assist over 960,000 Kenyans impacted by drought and flooding. Thanks to donors' generous contributions toward relief activities, WFP also extended the duration of food assistance to crisis-affected Kenyans from 6 to 8 months.

Working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), DRS, and partners, WFP provided food assistance for 644,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyi settlement, reaching the highest number since 2018. The monthly food assistance included in-kind food assistance and cash transfers. Food security monitoring results indicate that an average of 67 percent of WFP food assistance beneficiaries had an acceptable food consumption score, indicating ease in accessing food.

WFP is implementing a long-term plan to transition its refugee assistance model from a status-based system to one based on individual needs. This aligns with the Kenyan Government's *Shirika* Plan and the Refugee Act 2021. The objective of this shift is to provide sustainable solutions for refugees' food security and nutrition by tailoring assistance packages to refugees' specific socio-economic situations. To achieve this, WFP and UNHCR, in collaboration with the

Joint Hub of Excellence, are developing a framework for differentiated assistance. This framework aims to go beyond traditional food assistance by incorporating resilience-building initiatives that address the broader needs of refugees. This collaborative effort will continue throughout 2024.

### **School Meals Programme**

WFP's school meals programme provided daily hot lunches to 102,000 (43 percent girls) refugee primary schoolchildren. This enhanced the access to food for boys and girls, potentially relieving the burden on vulnerable households during periods of limited rations. WFP-supported schools in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Kalobeyei experienced an increase in enrolment (Dadaab 1.8%, Kakuma 2.1% and Kalobeyei 0.7%), while attendance rate varied across locations (Dadaab 78%, Kakuma 59% and Kalobeyei 74%). Feedback from pupils and the school communities indicates an appreciation of the programme.

### **Nutrition Assistance**

WFP also provided targeted nutrition interventions to refugees to address Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). WFP also distributed specialized nutritious foods to 41,400 PBWGs, providing preventive measures for MAM to 20,400 children aged 6-23 months, and MAM treatment to 12,300 children aged 6-59 months. The integration of Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategies was aimed at promoting healthy dietary practices, fostering positive Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) habits, and encouraging the use of antenatal and postnatal services. Consequently, prevention programme coverage exceeded 93 percent and adherence was 99 percent in all locations, indicating high participant engagement and programme effectiveness in reaching the targeted people. MAM treatment performance recovery rates in Dadaab and Kakuma surpassed 90 percent, exceeding SPHERE standards (>75 percent). Default, death, and non-response rates remained within SPHERE standards, demonstrating successful MAM management. Good nutrition outcomes were attributed to SBCC integration, consistent access to nutrition commodities, and home-based follow-up visits by community health workers to check progress and ensure adherence.

WFP addressed the increasing MAM rates in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties by doubling coverage from nine to 15 counties in 2023. While the programme later scaled back to 9 counties in November 2023 due to funding limitations, WFP delivered specialized nutritious foods to 176,227 children aged 6 to 59 months and 115,770 PBWGs across all 15 counties. This expanded MAM supplementation, combined with SBCC-promoting healthy practices, achieved a high recovery rate of 83 percent, exceeding SPHERE standards (>75 percent). Additionally, low programme default (10 percent), non-response (6 percent), and mortality (0.14 percent) rates were observed. Furthermore, WFP maintained a malnutrition prevention programme in Marsabit County's North Horr sub-county, reaching 27,014 individuals and ensuring good nutrition during a critical period for optimal health, growth, and development.

### **Building Resilience for Emergency Populations**

In addition to humanitarian assistance, WFP constructed and maintained eight high-capacity water pans (total capacity: 395,000m<sup>3</sup>) and other agricultural infrastructure in and around Kalobeyei settlement between 2019 and 2023. These structures improved water access enabling livestock farming and crop production on 59 hectares (including 9 hectares for horticulture and 17 hectares for open-field grain and permaculture). Notably, 1,672 farmers participated in crop production. However, sustaining year-round production proved challenging due to the prolonged drought in 2023. To overcome this, WFP is exploring supplementing rainwater harvesting with piped groundwater during droughts. Farmers also faced pest infestation leading to reduced production. WFP is exploring ways to support farmers overcome pest-induced losses. WFP also aims to promote self-reliance by reallocating farm sizes based on successful commercial farming models.

In collaboration with Peace Winds Japan, WFP implemented a backyard garden project supporting 1,200 households in Kakuma. The project aims to improve household dietary diversity and vegetable consumption. Participating households employ greywater[1] and dryland farming techniques, including Zai pits[2] and sunken beds, to cultivate vegetables for their dietary needs.

WFP expanded the permaculture activities of a youth group in Kakuma. This included increasing fishponds from two to five, along with insect rearing, poultry keeping, and vegetable production. The expansion led to an increase in fish production, demonstrating the potential to address the high demand for fish in the camp and settlement which exceeds the supply from Lake Turkana. This agribusiness model serves as a proof-of-concept for WFP to potentially scale up livelihood opportunities in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

WFP supported the Government of Kenya's drought response by delivering food assistance to 960,000 people in 10 drought-affected counties through the Lisha Jamii Phase 2 programme. This represented a significant increase in reach compared with the initial phase, which served 535,000 individuals from July 2022 to May 2023. The continuation of food assistance during *Lisha Jamii* Phase 2 addressed the food and nutritional needs of drought-affected communities. It also served as critical safety net during the El Niño-driven flooding (October-December), mitigating its potential negative impacts in Garissa, Kilifi, Mandera, Tana River and Wajir counties.

WFP, in collaboration with other partners, supported the development of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policies such as in Baringo and Marsabit counties, who also incorporated these policies into legislation through DRM Bills. These initiatives aim to build safer and more resilient communities by improving access to knowledge and information on disaster prevention and management across all levels of society. However, at the national level, the absence of a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for DRM hinders consistent budget allocation for anticipatory action and disaster management. To address this challenge, WFP and its partners, through the national DRM platform, issued a joint communique following a national symposium and the International Day for DRM urging the national government to enact the National Disaster Risk Management Bill, 2023.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in camps and settlements, and surrounding host communities	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance	3 - Fully integrates gender
Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and SBCC to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, in targeted rural and urban communities, are more resilient to climate change and other shocks, and benefit from more inclusive food systems, improved livelihoods, and better access to safe, healthy and sustainable diets, by 2030.



WFP delivered a seasonal safety net to **332,600** food-insecure smallholder farmers in **8** drought-stricken arid counties.



**4,200** pastoralists were registered for livestock insurance, providing critical financial protection of **USD 886,942**, against livestock losses.



WFP invested in rehabilitating or constructing **29** water infrastructures in **8** counties to increase access to water.



WFP sourced **6,402 mt** of food valued at over **USD 4.3** million from **4,200** smallholder farmers who aggregated farm produce Farmer Producer Organizations.

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities, particularly women and youth, against climate change and other shocks. By 2030, WFP aims to achieve inclusive food systems, improved livelihoods, and better access to safe, healthy, and sustainable diets for targeted populations. WFP pursues this through a comprehensive approach and in partnership with government ministries, UN agencies, research institutions, academia, and the private sector. WFP implements integrated climate risk management initiatives, including natural resource management and improved farming practices which rainfed agriculture and pastoralism for the targeted population depend on. In drought-prone areas, WFP supports vulnerable households with shock-responsive seasonal safety nets and anticipatory actions to safeguard their food and nutrition needs and livelihoods and create market linkages to connect rural producers to urban demand.

This Strategic outcome was 83 percent funded against the NBP requirements. The resources were used to positively impact the lives of 596,800 individuals. WFP delivered a seasonal safety net to 332,600 food-insecure individuals in eight drought-stricken arid counties, reaching them with a combination of food assistance and livelihood protection measures such as climate-smart agriculture. This included distributing 5,000 metric tons (mt) of food, providing cash transfers worth USD 942,000, and distributing value vouchers valued at USD 30,800. This comprehensive approach aimed to address immediate food needs while supporting long-term resilience. At baseline, a proportion of 45 percent of targeted households were consuming adequate and diverse food and meal frequency..

Aligned with WFP's commitment to the Changing Lives to Saving Lives agenda, WFP implemented the *Ufugaji Bora*[1] project in Garissa and Isiolo counties which aims to enhance the livestock market linkages for pastoralists covered under the regional Horn of Africa's DRIVE[2] programme. WFP used a layered approach by collaborating with the Zoetis Foundation's *Ufugaji Bora* project, to increase efficiency, reduce duplication, enhance sustainability, and improve knowledge sharing and learning. The project registered 4,200 pastoralists (68 percent women) for livestock insurance, providing critical financial protection of USD 886,900, against livestock losses from disease or adverse weather events. This proactive approach enhances resilience, empowers pastoralists to manage risks, and creates employment opportunities by addressing the last-mile delivery of essential financial and veterinary services to pastoralists navigating the challenges of arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). Building on the successful Farmer Service Center (FSC) model, and acknowledging the role of local expertise in sustainability, WFP identified 20 agro-pastoral service centers to offer veterinary care, linkages to agricultural inputs and markets, financial inclusion and credit access to WFP-supported pastoralists.

Thirty village agents (40 percent women) were trained to support the agro-pastoral service centers in livestock marketing, linkages with agro-pastoral associations, and pastoral communities. The training focused on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, protection mainstreaming, disability integration, nutrition, and financial management. This equipped them with skills to enhance equitable access to project benefits and promote well-being



for all. The Agents also registered their groups with support from county officials.

WFP invested in rehabilitating or constructing 29 water infrastructures, comprising 7 irrigation schemes, 10 water pans, 11 borehole drillings and rehabilitations, and 1 rock catchment for rainwater conservation, improving access to water for humans, livestock, and irrigation uses in eight counties[3]. To enhance water access, WFP rehabilitated/constructed 29 water infrastructures, including irrigation schemes, water pans, and boreholes across eight counties. This initiative empowered farmers, including 300 Nadhir irrigation scheme farmers, whose harvests amounted to USD 20,900[4].

In nine ASAL counties, WFP implemented a comprehensive support package for community empowerment towards self-reliance reaching 54,000 pastoral and agro-pastoralists. WFP supported value chains such as poultry production, beekeeping, high-iron bean farming, pasture regeneration, livestock feed production and fish farming to help targeted communities diversify income sources. The support was provided through training, exchange visits, and mentorship opportunities, facilitating market linkages and distributing start-up equipment like solar pumps, seeds, water tanks, beehives, generators, incubators, and animal feed-making machines to kickstart income-generating activities. WFP utilized farmer-centered approaches including FSCs and a Pastoral Field Schools model to foster project ownership and long-term success. This holistic approach enables ASAL communities to diversify their livelihoods, access essential resources, and build sustainable pathways towards resilience and improved well-being.

While the prolonged drought from 2020 posed significant challenges to building resilience in arid regions, long-rains in 2023 improved bee forage thereby boosting beekeeping activities. Since July 2023, 2,000 targeted beekeepers sold 3 mt of honey to HIVE Ltd., a local market bee value chain player. This translates to USD 6,000 in generated income, demonstrating the potential for beekeeping as a viable livelihood amidst climatic hardships. An agreement between WFP and HIVE Ltd was signed, forming a strategic partnership for technical support to beekeepers, including skills and knowledge to optimize their honey production. Additionally, the agreement secures valuable market access for their bee products, opening doors for consistent income generation. To gain a deeper understanding of the honey value chain's potential and identify opportunities for further sector growth, WFP, in collaboration with county governments and HIVE Ltd., conducted a comprehensive joint assessment across seven counties[5]. Assessment results provided valuable insights that will inform future initiatives aimed at strengthening the honey sector's profitability and sustainability.

The FtMA-supported network of FSCs played a crucial role in empowering smallholder farmers to adopt Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices. Through targeted training initiatives, they reached 16,300 farmers, with a notable focus on inclusivity: 55 percent women and 23 percent youth. These training sessions equipped farmers with the knowledge and skills to implement CSA techniques on their farms. During the 2023 short rains season, CSA principles e.g., minimum tillage practices, mulching, intercropping, soil fertility management etc were adopted on 2,400 acres of land. This shift towards sustainable land management demonstrates the effectiveness of WFP's intervention in promoting CSA adoption of good agricultural practices among smallholder farmers.

WFP sourced 6,402 mt of food valued at over USD 4.3 million from 4,200 smallholder farmers who aggregated farm produce through 84 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in the Rift Valley region and one from an ASAL county. Recognizing the potential to expand the impact, WFP is currently undertaking a farmer organization and readiness assessment to establish a database of supported FPOs within ASAL counties. The data will inform the development of targeted strategies to strengthen the resilience of local food systems and empower smallholder farmers in these often vulnerable regions. By identifying areas of need and existing capacities, WFP can tailor its interventions to optimize impact and create a more sustainable and inclusive food ecosystem in Kenya.

WFP promoted the cultivation and commercialization of the high-yielding and drought-resistant *Aspergillus Tolerant* Groundnut (ATG) variety to enhance food security and resilience. Over 50 hectares of ATG were planted in Busia County for seed production and future value addition. To equip local stakeholders with the necessary knowledge, 28 agricultural extension officers (70 percent women) received training from Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service and Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization on good agronomic practices for ATG.

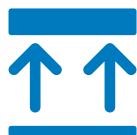
Recognizing the importance of formalization and regulatory compliance, WFP collaborated with *KUZA Biashara*[6] and Wylde International to provide Business Development Coaching and Mentorship (BDEC) to 197 FSCs. This initiative equipped them with entrepreneurial skills and strengthened their business management capacity, laying the foundation for sustainable growth in empowering youth in the agricultural sector. Out of these FSCs, 185 completed agro-dealer compliance training, enabling them to legally trade essential agricultural inputs. This not only strengthened their business potential but also enhanced responsible and ethical practices within the sector. In addition, two cohorts of 300 FSCs, 41 percent led by youth, were enrolled in the KUZA Leadership Academy's innovative BDEC programme which provides targeted support to young agri-entrepreneurs. This 16-week digital programme is conveniently accessible to FSCs and has dedicated coaches offering personalized mentorship and guidance. This comprehensive approach equips FtMA-associated FSCs with the leadership skills and business expertise necessary to thrive in the market and make a positive impact within their communities.

Marsabit and Wajir Counties participated in training sessions on Anticipatory Action (AA) facilitated by a diverse technical working group and supported by WFP. Additionally, following extensive consultations and workshops, county-specific Drought Anticipatory Action Plans were formulated with support from WFP and the Kenya Meteorological Department. These plans prioritize actions to proactively address drought risks, including enhanced communication through efficient dissemination of climate and early warning information through drought data and public health promotion channels; taking 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 climate-induced shocks.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

## Strategic outcome 03: By 2027, national and county institutions have in place stronger, more inclusive, innovative policies, systems and capacities, especially through Kenya's own social protection and disaster risk management systems, and relief programmes, to expand coverage and better assist populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.



WFP equipped **1,048** government social protection (SP) field staff as part of support to expand SP coverage from **1.2 to 2.5 million** needy Kenyans.



WFP partnered with the Kenyan Government to **promote a shift towards climate-smart home-grown school-feeding.**



Through South-South Triangular Cooperation, Kenya and China partnered to pilot **climate-smart school feeding initiatives in two counties.**



**300** households are farming vegetables through hydroponics, harvesting an average of **120 kg** every week which fetches **USD 1** per kilogram.

Strategic Outcome 3 charts a transformative course, shifting from direct implementation to empowering the Kenyan Government to lead the fight against hunger by expanding their climate-smart social protection programmes, safety nets and disaster risk management programmes to reach as many vulnerable people as possible. This outcome aims to equip national and county institutions with stronger, inclusive, and innovative policies, programmes, and systems, and to expand coverage and support populations facing food and nutrition insecurity through Kenya's capacities. This shift is crucial for long-term sustainability and reaching people at scale. WFP also fosters innovation by offering expertise and services to government and stakeholders, promoting the development and scaling of innovative solutions for hunger reduction.

Strategic Outcome 3 was adequately funded. 2023 confirmed contributions comprised 35 percent, and the remainder was carried over from the 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The funding was used to deploy innovative solutions, capacity strengthening and consistent engagement of Government, laying the groundwork for continued progress during the inception of the 2023-2027 CSP.

A crucial focus within this outcome involves assisting the Government in achieving the expansion of Kenya's social protection programmes, aligning with the President's pledge to broaden coverage, as declared during the WFP-supported 2023 Social Protection Conference. The Government requested WFP to provide technical support in scaling up government cash transfer programmes from the current 1.2 to 2.5 million vulnerable Kenyans by 2026. WFP equipped 1,048 government social protection field staff with practical skills to list and register the neediest households in the Enhanced Single Registry (ESR), which is the targeting tool for the scale-up. The first phase of expansion is focusing on enrolling 500,000 households.

Kenya's progress in implementing policy decisions on shock-responsive social protection, with support from WFP, garnered attention across Africa, paving the way for knowledge and best practices exchange. Five countries participated in peer learning visits hosted by WFP Kenya to gain insights into the country's innovative investments including the ESR[1]. The ESR, a cornerstone of Kenya's social protection approach, attracted interest due to its efficiency in identifying and delivering services to vulnerable populations. The visits showcased the potential to replicate and adapt Kenya's model in diverse African contexts. In addition, WFP supported the government to document an overview of Kenya's ESR and its socio-economic analyses, to share with partners and inspire other developing countries on the pathway to scaling up.

WFP championed disability inclusion by supporting the State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs, jointly with UNICEF, to conduct a comprehensive Support Needs Assessment for persons with disabilities and

their primary caregivers. Launched in October 2023, the report provides evidence to inform the design of social protection policies and programmes with a disability and inclusion lens.

Rising dropout rates and teenage marriages linked to the 2021/22 drought prompted calls from the government for national school meals programme (SMP) expansion. Building on WFP's advocacy initiatives with UNICEF and the Red Cross, the President recognized the national SMP's value as a safety net and committed to increasing the SMP's national budget from USD 15 to 40 million in 2023. Upon requests from the Ministry of Education (MoE) and National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya, WFP and the Rockefeller Foundation jointly consolidated a scale-up strategy to expand the programme from 1.8 million children (January 2023) to 10 million children by 2030 and consolidated a retargeting strategy to guide the scale-up.

Before the 2023 Africa Climate Summit, WFP partnered with the Kenyan Government to promote a shift towards climate-smart home-grown school feeding (HGFS). Recognizing the potential benefits of this approach, the Government saw a "triple win" including improved education, empowered farmers, and climate action. With the scale up to reach 10 million children, a big market is emerging for climate-affected smallholders to boost climate-smart production and link it to schools as markets. The uptake of drought-resilient crops is driven by a revision of school menus in favour of healthy, nutritious, and locally grown food. The programme also offers opportunities to promote climate action by decarbonizing the programme through clean cooking and shifting from carbon-heavy food imports. The government therefore adopted and pitched the "Kenya Call to Action on Climate-Smart School Feeding" at the 2023 Africa Climate Summit as well as COP28, led by Kenya's First Lady and the Cabinet Secretary for Environment.

Building on existing South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), Kenya and China partnered to pilot climate-smart school feeding initiatives in Migori and Tana River counties, with WFP's support. Leveraging China's expertise in Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) value chains, the project aims to empower smallholder farmers by adopting nutritious value chains like OFSP, to strengthen livelihoods and resilience; improve food systems by adopting sustainable and inclusive practices to contribute to long-term food security; link the OFSP to schools through HGFS, providing a stable market for it, and share knowledge by collaborating to facilitate technology transfer and best practice exchange. This pilot, aligned with Kenya's national rollout plan, paves the way for potential future scaling up, further solidifying the Kenya-China partnership in promoting sustainable food solutions. Supported by SSTC Unit in HQ and the WFP Innovation Accelerator in Munich, Kenya enhanced a national innovation on emergency preparedness and response. The innovation won the 2023 SSTC Innovation Challenge. Thanks to its effectiveness, the innovation presents a replicable solution for other countries from the global South.

Innovation and community-driven solutions were prioritized as crucial tools for addressing and building resilience to the shocks impacting Kenya, posing significant threats to the livelihoods of Kenyans through Activity 6. WFP introduced hydroponics farming which has proven to be a space- and water-efficient method for cultivating vegetables. Beyond its agricultural benefits, this innovation was a vital safety net and income source for vulnerable communities in the informal settlements, ensuring food security and improved livelihoods. In Kibera slums in Nairobi County, WFP's H<sub>2</sub>Grow project is transforming agricultural practices through a pilot innovative financing model that will allow more farmers to adopt hydroponics as climate-smart agriculture. WFP supported 60 farmers (70 percent women) to farm vegetables through hydroponics. Farmers growing capsicum harvested an average of 120 kg every week throughout the year, fetching USD 1 per kg. Through continuous training, agronomic support, post-harvest management, value addition, and the establishment of valuable market connections, WFP is fostering self-reliance and creating a sustainable pathway towards improved livelihoods in informal settlements.

In partnership with the National AIDS and STI Control Programme (NASCOP), WFP contributed to strengthening health information systems in Kenya by supporting the adoption and implementation of the MEZA platform. MEZA, utilizing AI technology to digitize paper-based HIV patient records from remote clinics with limited resources, seamlessly uploads data to the national Kenya Health Information System, enabling centralized data analysis and management. This innovative solution enhances NASCOP's ability to track and report critical data on HIV patients, particularly in hard-to-reach areas and to improve healthcare service delivery by facilitating earlier interventions and targeted resource allocation. By December 2023, MEZA had successfully onboarded 78 remote health facilities in Turkana and Kajiado counties. These clinics now enjoy fully digitized patient recordkeeping, contributing to NASCOP's objectives of increased reporting rates with real-time data availability thereby improving data accuracy, and data-driven insights informing quicker responses to patients' needs, particularly those facing the dual burden of HIV and malnutrition.

WFP is supporting a research initiative in Kakuma refugee camp that will inform UNHCR's decision and implementation of clean energy cooking solutions under the school feeding programme in Kakuma. Meanwhile, WFP is implementing a pilot project aimed at transitioning school feeding programmes from traditional firewood stoves to clean energy solutions to address environmental concerns and contribute to improved well-being for both children and cooks. To this end, WFP is adapting existing firewood stoves by modifying them to efficiently utilize briquettes, a cleaner and more sustainable fuel source, and testing briquettes' effectiveness in performance and suitability as a viable firewood alternative. The successful trial conducted at the Kakuma reception center paves the way for further expansion in targeted schools during the first quarter of 2024.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide technical advice, assistance and capacity strengthening (including SSTC) support to national and county institutions and partners for Kenya’s inclusive, gender transformative, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive, social safety nets and social protection systems and programmes and to strengthen Kenya's adaptive capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Provide technical assistance to enable innovative, scalable, transformative approaches among government and other food security, nutrition, social protection, and private sector actors at the national and subnational levels</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

## Strategic outcome 04: By 2027, government at national and county levels, UN agencies, humanitarian and development actors, have access to and benefit from clean, effective and efficient supply chain services.



WFP delivered **1,854 mt** of food, **6 mt** of medicines, and **38 mt** of non-food items to **flood-affected people** in **5** counties, **including with a helicopter**.



WFP launched its Supply Chain Strategy. This strategy **aims to build strong, inclusive, and sustainable supply chains across Kenya**.



Supply chain supported WFP Kenya and DRC to mill **33,457 mt** of fortified wheat flour for their food assistance operations.



UNHAS transported **8,835** passengers and **7.2 mt** of light cargo to five destinations in Kenya.

WFP aims to create a strong and sustainable supply chain ecosystem by 2027, benefiting both government, humanitarian, and development actors through improved access to efficient air transport for cargo and passenger transport, and medical and security evacuations through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). WFP also offers on-demand services to Government, UN agencies, and humanitarian actors through WFP's flexible logistics and administrative services, including information management and coordination support. The outcome aligns with national priorities and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on crisis response and strengthening partnerships across the humanitarian and development community. WFP's extensive network and expertise ensure it remains the "partner of choice" for supply chain solutions in Kenya.

With the commencement of the 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP launched its Supply Chain Strategy. This strategy aims to build strong, inclusive, and sustainable supply chains across Kenya, focusing on social, environmental, and economic aspects. The vision will be achieved through three core pillars:

1. **Service Provision:** Expanding WFP's provision of efficient and cost-effective logistics services to humanitarian and development actors.
2. **Strengthening National Systems:** Supporting the development and capacity building of national logistics systems for enhanced long-term resilience.
3. **Leadership in Emergencies:** Leveraging WFP's expertise and resources to ensure effective and timely logistical support during emergencies.

WFP prioritizes a strong culture of Food Safety and Quality (FSQ) throughout its operations, ensuring beneficiaries and the wider market receive safe, high-quality, and nutritious food. This commitment applies from programme design to delivery through the entire supply chain. Supporting local suppliers of nutrient-dense food for malnutrition treatment and prevention is a key focus. In September 2023, WFP partnered with Bulto Foods Ltd, a local super cereal manufacturer, providing technical assistance to ensure consistent adherence to WFP's FSQ requirements. The supply chain operation also conducted an FSQ training field mission in the North and South Rift regions, empowering smallholder farmers to meet WFP standards and integrate competitively into food markets. Additionally, five new traders were onboarded and trained on WFP's policies and procurement processes, ensuring they understood and maintained rigorous FSQ standards throughout production.

Responding to the Kenyan Government's goal of universal education, in September and October 2023, WFP supported the school meals programme (SMP) by conducting 15 workshops across 500 primary schools in Turkana County. These workshops addressed concerns raised about delayed food deliveries to schools and aimed to improve understanding of the SMP's procurement process. Topics covered included identifying suppliers, safe and effective food handling, and

storage practices to minimize losses, and the importance of accurate record-keeping.

Heavy rainfall associated with El Niño caused widespread damage and disruption in coastal and northeastern Kenyan counties since September 2023. In November, the Kenya National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) requested WFP's logistical support to deliver emergency relief supplies to affected communities. From December 2023 WFP deployed various logistical resources to support the government's flood response. This included:

- One Mi-8 helicopter managed by UNHAS, which reached 37 locations with limited road access.
- Nine 6x6 trucks and three 4x4 trucks, assisting various partners (National Government, County Governments, Kenya Red Cross, and WFP) with last-mile deliveries.
- WFP transported 1,854 mt of food, 6 mt of medicines, and 38 mt of other non-food items to flood-affected communities in Garissa, Kilifi, Mandera, Tana River, and Wajir counties.

WFP actively participates in the UN Reform Agenda through the Common Back Office (CBO) initiative. As the lead agency for logistics services, WFP engaged with 10 UN agencies in Kenya to establish partnerships and assess their logistical needs in preparation for the CBO's official launch in 2024. The CBO aims to strengthen global partnerships (SDG 17) by promoting consolidation, integration, and coordination of logistics across WFP, other UN agencies, and the broader humanitarian community. This pilot initiative targets improved efficiency, reduced duplication of efforts, and streamlined operations. As the first country implementing the CBO, WFP Kenya's supply chain is well-positioned to serve UN clients. Two service level agreements are already in place, with a third under review. Additionally, WFP successfully completed its first transportation service for UN Department of Safety and Security in December 2023.

Since August 2023, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Country Office has been scaling up its response, and WFP Kenya Supply Chain responded to meet the increased need for corridor operations. New contracts were established to facilitate a milling operation in Mombasa and overland transport routes for fortified wheat flour. By December 2023, 27,457 metric tons (mt) of the 34,028 mt target had been dispatched from Mombasa to DRC, with the remaining balance scheduled for delivery in 2024. This successful operation relied heavily on close coordination and collaboration between both Country Offices, particularly in establishing the new corridor and efficiency in navigating border clearance protocols. Notably, in addition to this DRC support, the Kenya Country Office also milled 6,000 mt of wheat flour for its own resilience programme under Outcome 2.

UNHAS facilitated access and mobility for the humanitarian and development community in Kenya, offering reliable and efficient air transport to the camps and other critical locations in Kenya. Between July and December 2023, UNHAS transported 8,835 passengers and 7.2 mt of light cargo to five destinations in Kenya. Notably, there was a significant increase of 102 percent in passenger movements and 60 percent in light cargo compared to the same period in 2022.

In addition to its core services, UNHAS contributed to improving air transport infrastructure by providing technical expertise and endorsing the rehabilitation project of the Kakuma airstrip, renovation of the terminal building, and perimeter fencing. This project, led by WFP and the International Organization for Migration, aims to enhance access and safety for humanitarian and development operations in the region.

To ensure responsiveness to user needs, UNHAS regularly convened user group meetings and held bilateral discussions. Additionally, UNHAS invested in staff development through participation in relevant training programmes, including Introduction to Ground Operations Safety Management in Humanitarian Aviation, Aviation Emergency Response Plan, and other professional development opportunities.

UNHAS monitored its performance through user satisfaction surveys, including regular user group meetings, the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS), and the Passenger Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS), attaining 96 percent. This feedback informs adjustments to the UNHAS flight schedule and continuous improvement of customer service.

UNHAS maintains close collaboration with various stakeholders to ensure safe and efficient operations. These include the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), WFP Security, the Area Security Management Team, the Government of Kenya, and the Kenyan Civil Aviation Authority.

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 Outcome 4. Therefore, Gender and Age Marker coding did not apply to these activities.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide UNHAS to all humanitarian and development actors	N/A
Provide humanitarian air services in support of DG-ECHO Funded projects	N/A
Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian and development community	N/A



# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Kenya falls under the category of lower-middle-income countries with gender inequality remaining a significant issue in the country. Kenya scored 0.71 on the Gender Inequality Index in 2021, ranking 152<sup>nd</sup> among 191 countries. This suggests that there are significant disparities between men and women when it comes to reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market participation[2]. Therefore, it is crucial to address gender inequality for sustainable development.

Multiple factors contribute to gender inequality in Kenya, including harmful social norms, entrenched patriarchal systems, and persistent gender stereotypes. These factors create power imbalances and limit women's rights across various aspects of life. While women play a crucial role in ensuring food security and nutrition, contributing 60-80 percent of agricultural labour[3][4][5] and actively managing household food security, they face significant barriers due to cultural norms and discriminatory beliefs restricting women's ownership of land and other productive resources, limiting their economic opportunities and decision-making power[6][7]. Limited access to resources and services such as education, healthcare, financial services, and extension services further disadvantages women compared to men[8][9]. Discriminatory policies and practices within legal frameworks and institutions can hinder women's participation in economic activities and leadership roles[10][11]. Addressing these complex factors is crucial for achieving gender equality which is crucial for food security and sustainable development in Kenya.

WFP implemented interventions to address gender inequalities and empower women. A Value Chain Analysis conducted in 2022 across targeted arid and semi-arid counties and High Productive Areas identified disparities in land ownership, control over high-value crops and larger livestock, and access to resources. Women primarily engaged in labour-intensive tasks like planting, weeding, and harvesting with basic tools, managing smaller animals, and handling their products. Men tend to have access to mechanized equipment, specialized skills, and established market networks. The analysis noted a gradual trend in both genders embracing joint decision-making on selling farm produce (presenting an opportunity to empower women in the agricultural value chain further), and women actively participate in decisions related to land use, input selection, and equipment adoption.

Youth face specific challenges in agriculture, including limited access to finances, skills gaps in business and marketing, and the perception that agriculture is expensive and unprofitable. Socio-cultural norms further hinder their participation, particularly for female youth. These factors limit their potential to contribute to and benefit from food security initiatives.

To tackle gender and age disparities, especially impacting female youth in the ASAL regions, WFP collaborated with county governments and key stakeholders to implement various initiatives. Initiatives included designing youth dialogue forums and mentorship sessions specifically for female youth. These aimed at instigating a shift in mindset towards engaging in productive work and recognizing their crucial role in achieving improved food security and nutrition outcomes. Cross-learning forums were organized, facilitating knowledge exchange between male and female youth from different counties. The capacities of youth were assessed to tailor programmes that make agriculture more accessible, profitable, and sustainable. This approach sought to empower both male and female youth, enhancing their ability to effectively communicate their visions, priorities, and aspirations. This, in turn, would enable them to make informed decisions impacting their lives and take advantage of available productive jobs for improved well-being.

WFP implemented various initiatives to strengthen the socio-economic empowerment of women and youth in Kenya's agricultural value chains. These efforts focused on capacity building, access to resources, and engagement in key activities:

1. Women, men, and youth (male and female) youth participated in Climate-Smart Agriculture training, establishing linkages with input suppliers, and receiving access to certified farm inputs.
2. Extension services were strengthened by including Farmer Service Centres staffed by trained youth participants.

3. Financial inclusion models like Youth in Village Savings and Loans Associations were integrated to provide financial resources.
4. Youth participated in skills-building initiatives on post-harvest loss reduction, food safety and quality, aggregation, and market linkages.
5. Digital technologies were leveraged in training and across the value chains, enhancing accessibility and flexibility, particularly for women.
6. Women actively participated in a pilot nixtamalization initiative, gaining ownership of mechanized equipment like Hello Tractors, and providing services to smallholder farmers.

These comprehensive interventions increased participation and benefits for women and youth across various value chain nodes, ultimately contributing to their enhanced socio-economic empowerment.

WFP actively engaged both male and female youth through training sessions and sub-county dialogue forums. These forums served as valuable tools for understanding the specific interests and needs of young people across various agricultural value chains and the broader agribusiness sector. Insights gained from these youth-focused forums directly inform WFP's decision-making, particularly in the procurement of Non-Food Items (NFIs) distributed to 17,686 people (53 percent women and 60 percent youth) as start-ups for income-generating activities in the poultry, beekeeping, and other value chains. These innovations are anticipated to increase participation and profitability for both women and youth in agribusiness.

WFP invested in capacity development through flexible online business training, mentorship, and coaching, recognizing its effectiveness in reaching diverse participants. The KUZA Leadership Academy, implemented under the Mastercard Foundation project, utilizes an online model allowing rural participants to access training remotely on devices provided by WFP. This approach increased participation, particularly among women and young females, by overcoming traditional barriers to their engagement in business development and entrepreneurship training. Over 300 Farmer Service Centers are benefiting, 41 percent led by youth.

WFP Kenya developed a Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy to guide the systematic integration of gender principles across all programme levels, embracing a transformative approach. This strategy aligns with the WFP Gender Policy (2022-2026), the WFP Corporate Strategic Plan (2022-2025), and relevant national, UN, and international frameworks on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE).

WFP actively fostered collaboration with various partners to advance GEWE within food security and nutrition programmes. These partners included civil society organizations, UN agencies, cooperating partners, and the State Department of Gender. Collaboration occurred through existing gender working groups at UN, national, and county levels. As a co-chair in the UN-Kenya Gender Technical Group (GTG), WFP provided support to enhance capabilities within the GTG, participated in developing the GTG's work plan, and contributed to the development of the 2023 GTG report. Furthermore, WFP ensured the development, review, and implementation of gender, age, and diversity-responsive monitoring and evaluation tools. This contributed to enhanced gender-responsive reporting across all WFP programmes and operations.

# 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**

Security challenges, terrorism threats, inter-communal violence, and resource competition particularly in pastoral communities[1], rising crime rates in urban centers, mainly affect women and girls through sexual assault and gender-based violence (GBV)[2]. Restricted movement poses risks to staff and beneficiaries. Flooding in several arid and semi-arid counties resulted in displacement, limited access to essential supplies (food, medical services) for men, women, boys and girls, and disrupted movement between locations increasing risks of marginalization due to isolation[3]. WFP, alongside government and humanitarian responders, swiftly responded with humanitarian assistance.

In Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, protection concerns were prevalent. Women, girls, and minority groups disproportionately faced elevated safety and protection risks including GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), while limited access to sanitation facilities and reproductive health services compounded their vulnerabilities[4].

WFP, together with its cooperating partners and government, implemented interventions prioritizing the rights, dignity, safety, and integrity of beneficiaries. Consistent community awareness campaigns on protection, equitable access, and participation in WFP programmes were conducted. Radio, bulk SMS, WhatsApp, community meetings, and audiovisual communication channels were used to cater to the information needs of various beneficiary groups, including those with disabilities and limited literacy. A WFP-led joint gender and protection assessment with partners revealed that 98 percent of refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma camps understood how and where to report protection concerns. Our risk assessment identified protection concerns, including: Attacks on women and persons with disabilities while travelling to and from distribution sites, with food primarily stolen by youth and members of the host community; Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) incidents; Factors hindering beneficiaries from reporting GBV and other protection-related cases. A joint action plan, co-developed with partners, outlines recommendations to address these identified issues.

Forty-nine bulk SMS campaigns (including 15 via WhatsApp) reached around 320,000 households across refugee, relief, and resilient livelihood programmes. Additionally, WFP created 13 audiovisual materials covering topics such as SEA prevention, corruption reporting, nutrition, food sale, programme extension, gender, protection, and CFM visibility. These materials were showcased on camp TV screens, shared via WhatsApp, and posted in high-traffic areas for relief and livelihood beneficiaries.

To enhance community engagement, WFP conducted two community consultation exercises, targeting 841 beneficiaries, community leaders and partners, considering diversities in ages, gender and disabilities.. The first surveyed preferred and available communication channels among beneficiaries, aiming to align information dissemination with beneficiary preferences. The second assessment evaluated beneficiary satisfaction with CFM channels, aiming to find out their perceptions about accessibility, responsiveness, conduct of CFM staff and their ability to handle sensitive protection cases. Results will guide WFP in optimizing CFM implementation to better address beneficiary needs and complement monitoring data to inform future communication strategies. Both exercises are also expected to inform a community engagement action plan in 2024.

WFP trained 131 cooperating partners' staff on protection, accountability to affected populations (AAP), PSEA, and SGBV. The training enhanced partners' knowledge on improving the quality of programming through mainstreaming these aspects into the programme cycle.

Eighty percent of WFP's direct food assistance recipients (1.6 million women, girls, men, and boys) across programmes were sensitized on the four secure and accessible SEA reporting channels. The helpdesks are in the refugee camps in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei, while the SMS, emails and helpline are operated from WFP's Call Center in Nairobi. Posters, flyers, radio, and community outreach programmes were used to create awareness on the CFM channel. Bulk SMS campaigns proved particularly effective, reaching the highest number of households - 320,000. WFP staff received inquiries and addressed crucial operational issues related to food assistance through the CFM channels. The Call Center has three staff managing the hotline, SMS, and email channels, recording, addressing, and escalating feedback and complaints as needed. Additionally, an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system allows beneficiaries to provide feedback

24 hours a day. With CFMs accessibility, responsiveness, and scalability, WFP is committed to effective communication and responsive support to beneficiaries.

WFP utilizes a centralized customer relationship management system (Sugar CRM) to record, analyze, and report all cases received through the four CFM channels. A total of 21,799 cases, (55 percent by women and 3 percent by individuals who indicated to have a form of disability) were received. Seventy-four percent were received from refugee assistance beneficiaries and 24 percent from relief beneficiaries. More than 60 percent concerned lost SIM cards, PIN resets, registration inclusion/exclusion queries, failed transfers due to inaccurate ID and phone numbers, and disbursement date inquiries. The other 40 percent were mostly requests for transfer of funds by beneficiaries who were equipped with new SIM cards and requests for assistance by non-beneficiaries. By the end of the period, 86 percent of the received cases were resolved including two protection concerns addressed collaboratively with protection actors like UNHCR and the national government. During this period, seven high-priority cases were also reported, with five successfully resolved and two currently awaiting closure upon completion of the cooperating partner's internal investigations.

A monthly report was produced based on the analyzed cases, and key recommendations were presented to the CFM committee which is convened monthly. Four recommendations from the CFM reports were integrated into programme operations under refugee assistance, relief, and resilient livelihood programmes, all informed by beneficiary feedback. One recommended improving communication to increase awareness of WFP's zero tolerance to corruption following a complaint against a cooperating partner's staff. Another recommendation concerned improving SCOPE data deduplication during beneficiary enrolment. Previously, deduplication encompassed all existing beneficiaries, regardless of active assistance status, leading to complaints from individuals wrongly excluded. Based on CFM feedback, the process was refined to focus solely on deduplicating against 'active' beneficiaries, enhancing enrolment accuracy and reducing beneficiary concerns.

WFP process and output monitoring reports for refugee assistance programme indicate 99 percent of beneficiaries (men and women) felt safe and secure while accessing WFP's in-kind food assistance. Additionally, 100 percent of in-kind food assistance beneficiaries reported receiving dignified and respectful treatment at food distribution points, with no reported cases of discrimination or harassment. Similarly, communication channels were effective with 99 percent of refugees reporting being aware of the cash transfer programme. Ninety-three percent reported being satisfied with the communication process. In-kind modality awareness was slightly lower at 92 percent, but satisfaction with communication remained high at 98 percent. Additionally, the refugee assistance process monitoring report indicated consistent prioritization of vulnerable groups, including pregnant women and people with disabilities, during food distribution. These findings demonstrate the success of WFP's efforts in ensuring safe, dignified, and accessible assistance for refugees.

WFP recognizes the crucial role of identity management (IDM) in ensuring transparent and efficient assistance delivery. This is particularly critical in emergency contexts like drought and flooding, where rapid and effective responses are crucial. To address potential concerns about data privacy, WFP conducted community sensitization campaigns during the drought response programme. Utilizing community meetings and local radio, they informed beneficiaries about WFP's dedicated efforts toward data protection. This initiative aimed to assure individuals that their information is solely collected for programme purposes, fostering trust and transparency.

WFP employs context-specific data management systems. While the refugee assistance programme utilizes UNHCR's IT system, the drought response programme used the Cash Transfer Module for updating beneficiary details. This approach ensured effective data management while addressing the unique needs of each programme.

WFP strategically leveraged pre-existing data from the national government's registry, enhancing efficiency and reinforcing government capacity. This allowed for expedited beneficiary targeting during emergencies. Additionally, WFP conducted rigorous field-based data validation exercises to maintain data consistency and reliability.

WFP employed data deduplication techniques to ensure accurate beneficiary enrolment. This process eliminated duplicate records, mitigating the risk of "double dipping" and ensuring the efficient allocation of resources.

The digitization of registration processes facilitated seamless data syncing during emergencies. This, in turn, enhanced Cash-Based Transfer assistance processes, leading to smoother and more efficient programme implementation. WFP's commitment to robust IDM practices has significantly bolstered its capacity to manage and utilize beneficiary data effectively. This translates to increased programme efficiency, enhanced data privacy, and overall strengthened credibility of WFP's assistance programmes in Kenya.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

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 fuel 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 long-term sustainability. WFP Kenya's infrastructure projects incorporate environmental and climate considerations into their design and implementation, ensuring long-term ecological reliability.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

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

WFP Kenya 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 Kenya proactively 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 approximately 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 this model to other locations. The Management Services Division actively contributed through initiatives such as electronic filing and archiving of all operational documents and implementing a long-term agreement for the recycling of electronic waste.

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 Kenya is actively seeking qualified recyclers to handle its fleet waste, encompassing hazardous materials like used oil and tyres.

WFP Kenya 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.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

WFP Kenya's Country Strategic Plan demonstrates an integrated approach to nutrition that aims to address nutrition issues along the lifecycle to address acute and chronic malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity through healthy diets.

## Programme Integration

Recognizing the crucial role of staple foods in combating micronutrient deficiencies, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health (MOH), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC), academia, the private sector, and development partners to strengthen the regulatory framework for maize and rice fortification. These efforts targeted the two most widely consumed staples in the country, offering significant potential for widespread nutritional impact. WFP's contributions included participating in revising the National Food Fortification Strategy (2018-2022) and in validating the National Food Fortification Strategic Plan (2023-2027). Furthermore, WFP supported the Government in developing a comprehensive National Policy Brief on Rice Fortification which was approved by MOH, paving the way for its adoption. The Kenya Nutrition Action Plan, the Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy, and the National Training Package for nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems are under development. To facilitate a smooth programmatic shift towards increased production and availability of fortified foods, key stakeholders were engaged through dedicated workshops and consultations.

To combat micronutrient deficiencies in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands, WFP implemented a multifaceted intervention focused on both crop diversification and capacity building. Recognizing the resilience of nutrient-dense crops like orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and groundnuts, WFP introduced these varieties to smallholder farmers. This initiative enabled them to cultivate diverse and nutritious food sources even in challenging climatic conditions. Complementing these efforts, WFP partnered with MoALFC and FAO to implement a comprehensive social behaviour change communication programme. This programme reached 50,791 smallholder farmers (35,554 women) empowering them to not only grow but also prepare, cook, and consume a wider range of nutrient-rich foods. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with 72 county officers, sensitizing them on agri-nutrition principles. Subsequently, these trained officers provided on-the-ground support to the targeted communities, guiding them in adopting and sustaining practices for producing and consuming diverse and safe nutritious food.

WFP engaged nine Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties through innovative approaches. Leveraging village savings and loans associations as a platform for financial inclusion, community dialogue cards on agri-nutrition were employed to disseminate key messages about healthy food choices and practices. These sessions aimed at empowering individuals to make informed diet and nutrition decisions.

In response to worsening malnutrition because of the Horn of Africa drought, particularly in Kenya's ASALs, WFP scaled up its Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme between August 2022 and 2023. The programme's reach expanded from 8 to 15 counties, providing critical nutrition support to 450,605 children aged 6-59 months and 206,439 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/Gs) by December. Furthermore, WFP implemented a targeted nutrition prevention programme in the North Horr sub-county, Marsabit county, classified under Food Security Phase 4 (IPC). This initiative reached 25,557 children aged 6-59 months and PBWGs at risk of malnutrition, aiming to prevent MAM and mitigate associated health risks, including increased susceptibility to diseases and death.

WFP's Positive Deviance Hearth (PDH) programme uses community-based practices to combat child malnutrition. The pilot in Baringo trained caregivers on using locally available, nutrient-rich foods to nourish their children. This resulted in a 100 percent recovery rate within 12-30 days of over 2,600 children aged 6 to 59 months (1,479 girls). Further, linking PDH with school vegetable-lunch projects improved students' vegetable consumption and empowered caregivers (mainly women) through cultivating and selling vegetables. The Kenyan Government, seeing its success, adopted PDH nationally and launched a training guide in March 2023. WFP continues advocating for its expansion to other arid counties.

## System Integration

Furthermore, WFP fosters strong collaboration with the Ministry of Health's Division of Nutrition and Dietetics within the Department of Family Health. This partnership extends across various technical areas crucial to the country's

strategic plan for tackling nutrition challenges. Notably, WFP actively engages with teams responsible for:

- Food Security and Emergency Nutrition: Ensuring access to adequate food during both stable and crisis periods.
- Micronutrient Deficiency Prevention and Control: Combatting deficiencies in essential vitamins and minerals.
- Healthy Diets and Lifestyle: Promoting balanced nutrition and healthy living habits.
- Research, Monitoring and Evaluation: Gathering data and assessing programme effectiveness to inform continuous improvement.
- Advocacy and Capacity Development: Raising awareness, mobilizing resources, and building skills to strengthen the national nutrition response.
- Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition: Prioritizing the nutritional needs of vulnerable mothers and children.
- Clinical Nutrition: Providing specialized care for individuals with malnutrition-related illnesses.

By collaborating across these diverse areas, WFP contributes to a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach to improving nutrition outcomes in Kenya, and ultimately contribute to improved health and well-being of its population.

# Partnerships

Robust and strategic partnerships play a critical role in WFP's transformative work aligned with the "Changing Lives" agenda in Kenya. WFP prioritizes sustained engagement with established partners like the Government of Kenya, government donors, and UN agencies alongside non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP also diversifies its donor base by actively engaging new partners, including International Financial Institutions (IFIs), national and international private sector companies, and foundations.

While the arrival of rainfall in late 2023 offered respite, WFP and its partners remained vigilant to identify needs and respond. Recovery from the prolonged drought remained precarious, further complicated by the El Niño weather event which caused flooding, loss of life and livestock, displacement, and damage to cropland, property, and infrastructure in regions like Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, and Tana River. WFP actively responded to the flooding-related emergency needs. In addition to maintaining ongoing food assistance in impacted counties, WFP mobilized approximately USD 1 million from flexible funding to provide further support.

WFP expanded its collaboration with the Government of Kenya (a key partner for the CSP) beyond programme implementation, transitioning into a strategic role in resource mobilization for a sustainable National School Feeding Programme (SMP) as a key partner for the Country Strategic Plan. Notably, WFP facilitated the securing of a USD 10 million commitment from Government of Qatar for SMP scale-up, through collaboration with National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya and the Ministry of Education. Furthermore, WFP actively promoted school feeding as a promising investment opportunity. These efforts, alongside mobilizing over USD 11 million in technical assistance resources for the SMP in 2023, contributed to a diversified funding landscape, highlighting the international community's increasing recognition of the programme's impact and potential.

WFP is spearheading a transformative approach to supporting vulnerable populations, including refugees and vulnerable communities in northern Kenya by linking long-term investments in refugee assistance, social protection, and resilience building. This multifaceted effort leverages the Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF), a collaborative initiative with the Kenyan government, to achieve two objectives namely (i) enhanced social safety nets, and (ii) sustainable livelihood opportunities aligned with the progressive Refugee Act 2021 and the "Shirika Plan" for refugee integration. This approach not only addresses immediate needs but also empowers individuals and communities to build long-term resilience and contribute meaningfully to their communities.

WFP actively collaborated with IFIs and the Kenyan government to align its operations with national development plans and the Sustainable Development Goals. Through the collaboration, WFP participated in the Africa Development Bank's Kenya Vulnerability and Resilience Assessment which will inform the Bank's upcoming country strategy paper. This involvement emphasizes WFP's role in providing technical expertise and data, particularly regarding the ASALs vulnerability and resilience. Furthermore, WFP is currently benefiting from a World Bank-funded evaluation framework, a joint venture with the International Food Policy Research Institute under the National Policies and Strategies Initiative and the World Bank Rome Jobs Programme. The evaluation framework will enable the contribution of operationally relevant evidence that is essential for policy-making, learning and accountability for WFP and other partners.

WFP aims to engage with the vibrant Kenyan private sector to fight hunger. WFP can leverage private sector engagement through the Farm to Market Alliance and other market access programmes to provide access to seeds, fertilizer, training, and ready markets for smallholder farmers' produce and improve their access to financial services such as loans and insurance.

WFP has built consensus on effective, sustainable, and transformative change in Kenya to achieve food security and sustainable, climate-sensitive agriculture across the country and is working on nurturing these partnerships in WFP Kenya's 2023-2027 CSP.

## Focus on localization

To enhance local ownership and effectiveness of humanitarian responses by local responders, 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 cooperating partners, initially focused on implementation aspects like commodities management and reporting, but progressively expanding to include cross-cutting areas like gender and protection. Resources such as computers, warehouse rental costs, and human resource support (funding staff salaries for WFP projects they implement). The support strengthened partnerships with local partner responders, ultimately broadening the reach and effectiveness of WFP's interventions in Kenya, while



increasing the capacity of local responders. WFP engaged 19 NGOs (9 percent increased compared to 2022) and 10 international NGOs through field-level agreements and signed 19 agreements with national and county Government entities, three academia and research institutions and two regional bodies - 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.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Aligned with its focus on transformative interventions, WFP engaged in strengthening the fish value chain in collaboration with county governments. This initiative focuses on empowering fishing cooperatives like Beach Management Units through capacity building and fostering improved market linkages. Building on these efforts, WFP is partnering with UNESCO on the "Unlocking the Economic Potential of Lake Turkana" project, funded by the Netherlands Government. This project aims to enhance food security and economic well-being for vulnerable populations residing around the lake.

In north-eastern Kenya, the "Promoting Peace and Inclusive Development in Borderlands Counties" project demonstrates a collaborative approach to regional challenges. Jointly implemented by WFP, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the project engages a diverse range of stakeholders, including national and county governments, civil society organizations, local communities, and development partners. This inclusive model fosters collective efforts in designing and implementing initiatives for peacebuilding, human security, and sustainable development. Notably, the project will prioritize addressing the underlying structural causes of conflict in the target counties, aiming to build long-term peace and stability. It aims to build trust between communities and security forces through Civil-Military Cooperation and strategically implemented livelihood micro-projects as "peace dividends."

# Financial Overview

Building on its previous achievements, WFP initiated its second Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2023, outlining a comprehensive roadmap for tackling food insecurity through 2027. With a total budget of USD 1.4 billion, the plan secured 14 percent of funding from July to December.

In 2023, the Needs-Based Plan (NBP) secured 97 percent of its total funding. However, only 7 percent was confirmed during the year, with the remaining 93 percent carried over from the completed CSP. Due to the persistent Horn of Africa drought, alongside an increase in refugees, asylum seekers, and food-insecure Kenyans in arid and semi-arid lands, humanitarian needs rose. Consequently, around 73 percent of available resources were allocated to crisis response efforts, addressing the urgent needs of those most in need.

Outcome One focusing on enhancing equitable access to food and nutrition for refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable Kenyans facing emergencies, received 97 percent of its 2023 NBP. However, the refugee operation faced a funding shortfall, securing only 81 percent of its requirements. Consequently, the general food ration for refugees was adjusted from 80 percent to 60 percent of the minimum food basket from July to December. Conversely, the relief operation exceeded its NBP by 27 percent, allowing it to reach over 900,000 Kenyans affected by drought and flooding, and extended food assistance duration from 6 to 8 months.

Outcome Two centred on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities against climate change and other shocks, secured only 83 percent of its 2023 NBP funding. The resources were used to positively impact the lives of 596,800 individuals. Despite the funding shortfall, WFP successfully implemented various resilience-building initiatives, including water infrastructure development, youth empowerment programmes, and agricultural support to smallholder farmers. These initiatives enhanced community resilience and improved household livelihood.

Outcome Three aiming to strengthen the capacity of national and county institutions to have stronger, inclusive, and innovative policies, programmes, and systems, to expand coverage and support populations facing food and nutrition insecurity, secured 129 percent of its NBP funding. While 35 percent of this was confirmed contributions, the remaining 65 percent was carried over from the 2018-2023 CSP. This substantial funding enabled WFP to continue with capacity-strengthening efforts within government institutions and implement innovative solutions contributing towards the long-term sustainability of programmes. Examples include social protection initiatives, school meals, and emergency preparedness support. These efforts are anticipated to generate lasting positive impacts among communities and individuals reached. While innovation and capacity-building efforts offer significant potential for return on investment, their success hinges on long-term commitment through flexible, multi-year funding.

















The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service secured 201 percent of its 2023 budget. Forty-three percent of this funding was received from donors, the remaining was income generated through cost-recovery flight operations.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 149,764,257	 123,906,219	 145,144,277	 116,801,642
SO01: Refugees, asylum seekers, and food insecure populations in emergency contexts in Kenya have equitable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious foods, and inclusive gender-responsive, nutrition-sensitive pathways to self-reliance, by 2027	 149,764,257	 123,906,219	 145,144,277	 116,801,642
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities	 84,797,450	 55,805,843	 68,453,221	 55,092,103
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance.	 4,858,132	 1,062,786	 825,002	 639,098
Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.	 60,108,674	 67,037,589	 75,855,229	 61,070,439
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 10,824	 0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 29,809,864	 17,373,854	 24,659,265	 12,804,000

SO02: Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, in targeted rural and urban communities, are more resilient to climate change and other shocks, and benefit from more inclusive food systems, improved livelihoods, and better access to safe, healthy and sustainable diets, by 2030.	29,809,864	17,373,854	24,659,265	12,804,000
Activity 04: Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.	29,809,864	17,373,854	24,585,757	12,804,000
Non-activity specific	0	0	73,508	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	4,343,589	3,775,913	5,624,593	2,069,498
SO03: By 2027, national and county institutions have in place stronger, more inclusive, innovative policies, systems and capacities, especially through Kenya's own social protection and disaster risk management systems, and relief programmes, to expand coverage and better assist populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.	4,343,589	3,775,913	5,624,593	2,069,498
Activity 05: Provide technical advice, assistance and capacity strengthening (incl. SSTC) support to national and county institutions and partners for Kenya's inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive, social safety nets and social protection systems and programmes and to strengthen Kenya's adaptive capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks.	2,890,696	2,359,405	5,349,536	2,040,902

Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to enable innovative, scalable, transformative approaches among government and other food security, nutrition, social protection, and private sector actors at the national and subnational levels.	1,452,892	1,416,508	262,084	28,595
Non-activity specific	0	0	12,972	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	3,206,918	1,696,602	3,776,468	2,775,226
SO04: By 2027, government at national and county levels, UN agencies, humanitarian and development actors, have access to and benefit from clean, effective and efficient supply chain services.	3,206,918	1,696,602	3,776,468	2,775,226
Activity 07: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.	1,874,839	1,696,602	3,773,449	2,772,793
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian air services in support of DG-ECHO Funded projects	1,067,953	0	0	0
Activity 09: Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.	264,125	0	3,019	2,433
Non-SDG Target	0	0	5,254,098	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	187,124,628	146,752,589	184,458,704	134,450,367

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 4,735,339	 4,698,915	 7,180,220	 4,719,497
Total Direct Costs	 191,859,968	 151,451,505	 191,638,924	 139,169,865
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 12,285,293	 9,749,326	 8,118,788	 8,118,788
Grand Total	 204,145,262	 161,200,832	 199,757,713	 147,288,654

# Data Notes

## Overview

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## Strategic outcome 01

[1] This is wastewater from non-toilet plumbing systems such as hand basins, washing machines, showers, and baths.

[2] Zai pits refers to small planting pits of about 20–30 cm in width, 10–20 cm deep filled with manure.

Outcome Indicators: A comprehensive baseline covering the entire CSP for old and new indicators is planned for Q1/2 of 2024. A comprehensive and solid baseline is critical for G2 given the change with the anticipated refugee transition. For ongoing activities, monitoring has been taking place through post-distribution monitoring (PDMs), food security and nutrition monitoring (FSOM) and other relevant processes. Data from this processes will be used as baseline for this annual country report. This will be complemented later with the data that will come from the comprehensive baseline for future reporting.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Kiswahili for 'good animal rearing'

[2] De-risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies (DRIVE) project

[3] Turkana, Baringo, Samburu, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, and Tana River

[4] Watermelon, Sweet melon, Tomatoes, Onions, Spinach, Kale, Cabbage. Sweet potatoes, Green grams, and Cereals

[5] Isiolo, Samburu, Tana River, Garissa, Mandera and Wajir

[6] Kiswahili for 'grow business'

[7] Outcome Indicators: WFP Kenya has been undertaking preparatory activities, especially under Outcome 2. Targeting is underway for most activities. A comprehensive baseline covering the entire CSP is planned for quarters 1 and 2 of 2024. A comprehensive and solid baseline is critical for the New CSP given the change in programming approach (hub approach) and the anticipated refugee transition from encampment to settlements. For ongoing activities, monitoring has been taking place through post-distribution monitoring (PDMs), food security and nutrition monitoring (FSOM) and other relevant processes. Data from these processes are used as the baseline for this annual country report. This will be complemented later with the data that will come from the comprehensive baseline for future reporting.

[8] For the below new indicators, baseline will be set in April.

- Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs (LCS-EN)
- Climate Adaptation Benefit Score (CABS)
- Climate resilience capacity score
- Climate Services Score (CSS)
- Investment Capacity Index (ICI)

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] Somaliland, Nigeria, Burundi, Rwanda, and Malawi

Outcome Indicators: A comprehensive baseline covering the entire CSP for old and new indicators is planned for Q1/2 of 2024. A comprehensive and solid baseline is critical for G2 given the change with the anticipated refugee transition. For ongoing activities, monitoring has been taking place through post-distribution monitoring (PDMs), food security and nutrition monitoring (FSOM) and other relevant processes. Data from this processes will be used as baseline for this annual country report. This data was collected in August, follow up values could not be conducted within the remaining timeframes, hence for this reason, this data has been used as baselines with plans to conduct follow ups in 2024

## Strategic outcome 04

outcome data: For ongoing activities, monitoring has been taking place through post-distribution monitoring (PDMs), food security and nutrition monitoring (FSOM) and other relevant processes. Data from this processes will be used as baseline for this annual country report. This data was collected in August, follow up values could not be conducted within the remaining timeframes, hence for this reason, this data has been used as baselines with plans to conduct follow ups in 2024

# Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Bank. "World Bank Open Data | Data." data.worldbank.org. Accessed 2024-02-02.

[2] United Nations Development Programme. "Human Development Reports 2021/2022 – Uncertain times, Unsettled lives: Shaping our future in a transforming world | Gender Inequality Index (GII)." hdr.undp.org. Accessed 2024-02-02.

[3] International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). "Women in agriculture in Kenya." <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/w/country/kenya>

[4] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). "Women in Agriculture in Kenya." <https://www.fao.org/gender/learning-center/thematic-areas/gender-and-food-security-and-nutrition/9/en?&tablnx=0>

[5] World Bank. "Women in Agricultural Production." <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/207211487843624375/pdf/112972-WP-P160179-PUBLIC-GFADRFollowUpNoteWBGGenderStrategy.pdf>

[6] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). "Gender Equality in Kenya." <https://www.unicef.org/esa/topics/gender-equality>

[7] United Nations Women. "Kenya: Country Gender Profile." <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/eastern-and-southern-africa/kenya>

[8] World Bank. "World Development Report 2012: Gender Equality and Development." <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4391>

[9] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). "Human Development Reports: Gender Inequality Index (GII)." <https://www.undp.org/africa/publications/africa-hdr-collection>

[10] African Union. "Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want." <https://au.int/en/agenda2063/overview>

[11] Government of Kenya. "Vision 2030: National Development Plan." [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenya\\_Vision\\_2030](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kenya_Vision_2030)

Outcome data - For ongoing activities, monitoring has been taking place through post-distribution monitoring (PDMs), food security and nutrition monitoring (FSOM) and other relevant processes. Data from this processes will be used as baseline for this annual country report. This data was collected in August, follow up values could not be conducted within the remaining timeframes, hence for this reason, this data has been used as baselines with plans to conduct follow ups in 2024

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] UNHCR (2023). Kenya Emergency Update. <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/> - Accessed on 18 December 2023

[2] UN Women (2023). Gender-Based Violence in Kenya: Facts and Figures. <https://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/Committed%20to%20Gender%20Equality%20WVC%20Gender%20Report%20FINAL%20Sept%202020.pdf> - Accessed on 18 December 2023

[3] Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi, and Kwale counties were the most affected.

[4] Refugees International (2023). Dadaab Refugee Camp, Kenya: A Protection Crisis Deepens. <https://www.refugeesinternational.org/kenya/> - Accessed on 18 December 2023

outcome data- For ongoing activities, monitoring has been taking place through post-distribution monitoring (PDMs), food security and nutrition monitoring (FSOM) and other relevant processes. Data from this processes will be used as baseline for this annual country report. This data was collected in August, follow up values could not be conducted within the remaining timeframes, hence for this reason, this data has been used as baselines with plans to conduct follow ups in 2024

# Environmental sustainability

[1] KFS (2020). State of the Forests Report 2020. <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/national/article/2001447088/kenya-makes-strides-in-tree-and-forest-cover> 15/12/2023

[2] WRI (2020). Land Degradation & Poverty in Ethiopia and Kenya. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/ldr.4091>. Accessed 15/12/2023

[3] IPCC (2023). Sixth Assessment Report. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-i/>. Accessed 15/12/2023

[4] WFP (2023). Climate Change and Food Security in Kenya. <https://www.wfp.org/climate-action>. Accessed 15/12/2023

[5] WASREB (2019). National Water Master Plan 2019-2030. <https://www.kws.go.ke/content/management-plans> 15/12/2023

[6] UNEP (2019). Kenya Water Scarcity Assessment 2019. <https://water.org/our-impact/where-we-work/kenya/>. Accessed 15/12/2023

[7] KFSP (2023). Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Analysis (IPC). <https://response.reliefweb.int/kenya/food-security>. Accessed 15/12/2023

[8] WHO (2023). Kenya Nutrition Profile 2023. <https://www.who.int/countries/ken>. Accessed 15/12/2023

[9] FAO (2023). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en?details=cc3017en>. Accessed 15/12/2023

Outcome data- For ongoing activities, monitoring has been taking place through post-distribution monitoring (PDMs), food security and nutrition monitoring (FSOM) and other relevant processes. Data from this processes will be used as baseline for this annual country report. This data was collected in August, follow up values could not be conducted within the remaining timeframes, hence for this reason, this data has been used as baselines with plans to conduct follow ups in 2024

## Nutrition integration

For ongoing activities, monitoring has been taking place through post-distribution monitoring (PDMs), food security and nutrition monitoring (FSOM) and other relevant processes. Data from this processes will be used as baseline for this annual country report. This data was collected in August, follow up values could not be conducted within the remaining timeframes, hence for this reason, this data has been used as baselines with plans to conduct follow ups in 2024

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,155,605	988,464	86%
	female	1,488,895	1,300,414	87%
	total	2,644,500	2,288,878	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	369,190	94,282	26%
	female	396,390	139,823	35%
	total	765,580	234,105	31%
24-59 months	male	95,770	113,982	119%
	female	122,970	158,207	129%
	total	218,740	272,189	124%
5-11 years	male	195,730	192,239	98%
	female	199,680	207,622	104%
	total	395,410	399,861	101%
12-17 years	male	163,055	178,830	110%
	female	166,455	193,352	116%
	total	329,510	372,182	113%
18-59 years	male	308,460	374,037	121%
	female	570,055	545,016	96%
	total	878,515	919,053	105%
60+ years	male	23,400	35,094	150%
	female	33,345	56,394	169%
	total	56,745	91,488	161%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	550,000	644,751	117%
Resident	2,094,500	1,644,127	78%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	94,500	32,668	34%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	570,000	332,616	58%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	810,740	90,210	11%
Malnutrition treatment programme	200,200	305,846	152%
School based programmes	99,100	102,495	103%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,052,130	1,604,583	152%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	468	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	12,310	4,098	33%
LNS	2,188	1,859	85%
Maize	1,847	9,515	515%
Rice	16,845	8,823	52%
Sorghum/Millet	17,217	25,664	149%
Split Peas	4,981	9,201	185%
Vegetable Oil	3,464	5,887	170%
Wheat	0	7,021	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	236	668	283%
Maize	787	0	0%
Rice	157	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	2,360	0	0%
Split Peas	236	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	315	461	146%
Wheat Flour	0	4,288	-

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	31,866,400	28,336,420	89%
Value Voucher	26,680,000	9,688,768	36%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	11,012,400	1,042,821	9%
Value voucher transfer for services	2,165,805	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Refugees, asylum seekers, and food insecure populations in emergency contexts in Kenya have equitable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious foods, and inclusive gender-responsive, nutrition -sensitive pathways to self-reliance, by 2027					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Food-insecure refugees (Tier 1) receive in-kind and cash-based resource transfers in an equitable, safe manner, to meet their essential food & nutrition needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	275,000	329,385	
			Male	275,000	315,366	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>644,751</b>	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Inpatients	General Distribution	Female	1,800	4,758	
			Male	1,800	3,047	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>7,805</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	40,162	35,586.12	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,808,000	3,066,085	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	26,680,000	9,688,768	
CSP Output 03: Refugee and surrounding host community children (Tier 1) receive food transfers every day they attend pre-primary and primary school to improve enrolment and attendance						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	44,595	44,566	
			Male	54,505	57,929	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>99,100</b>	<b>102,495</b>	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	1,203	873.51	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	218,400	64,472	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: Refugee and surrounding host community children 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods & social and behaviour change communication to prevent & treat acute malnutrition						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			MT	58	36.66	

	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,065 1,065 <b>2,130</b>	1,183 981 <b>2,164</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	837 103 <b>940</b>	1,912 236 <b>2,148</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	11,400 11,400 <b>22,800</b>	10,293 10,185 <b>20,478</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	11,400 7,600 <b>19,000</b>	6,644 6,268 <b>12,912</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	37,000  <b>37,000</b>	40,570  <b>40,570</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,200  <b>1,200</b>	937  <b>937</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,129	1,121.2
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	6	0.52
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,070	1,117.61

### Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.

Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 05: Food-insecure Kenyan households (Tier 1) in emergency context receive unconditional food and cash-based assistance to meet their basic food & nutrition needs.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	285,000 215,000 <b>500,000</b>	547,103 412,729 <b>959,832</b>



A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	3,496	29,647.66
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	24,840,000	25,205,864
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 06: Kenyan children aged 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & ART/TB DOTS clients (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods and behaviour change communication (SBCC) for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	300,000	11,886
			Male	300,000	10,891
			<b>Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>22,777</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	60,000	105,737
			Male	40,000	70,490
			<b>Total</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>176,227</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	150,000	4,237
			Male		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>4,237</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	80,000	115,770
			Male		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>115,770</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	12,270	4,802.97
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	12,270	4,802.97

#### Other Output

##### Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: Refugee and surrounding host community children (Tier 1) receive food transfers every day they attend pre-primary and primary school to improve enrolment and attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	77
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Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: Refugee and surrounding host community children 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & HIV/TB patients (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods & social and behaviour change communication to prevent & treat acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	30,660	26,447
			Individual	21,770	20,418
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	30,660	24,546
			Individual	21,770	18,526

**Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance.**

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 04: Refugees, surrounding host communities and market actors (Tier 1, Tier 2) receive inclusive, gender responsive capacity building and technical support to increase self-reliance, and enable equitable access to affordable, safe and nutritious foods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	2,000	1,200
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	8	13
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	51	33

**Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.**

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: Kenyan children aged 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls & ART/TB DOTS clients (Tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods and behaviour change communication (SBCC) for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	405,055	348,881
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	331,252	317,681

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Dadaab - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥90	>0		Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	≥0		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥50	≥0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥50	≥0		Secondary data
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	>0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Dadaab - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.2	≤16.2	≤16.2		WFP survey
	Male	14.9	≤14.9	≤14.9		WFP survey
	Overall	15.8	≤15.8	≤15.8		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	52.3	≥52.3	>52.3		WFP survey
	Male	50.4	≥50.4	>50.4		WFP survey
	Overall	51.7	≥51.7	>51.7		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	69.5	≥69.5	≥69.5		WFP survey
	Male	77.7	≥77.7	≥77.7		WFP survey
	Overall	72.1	≥72.1	≥72.1		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.3	≥26.3	≤26.3		WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≥18.2	≤18.2		WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	≥23.8	≤23.8		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	≤4.1	≤4.1		WFP survey
	Male	0.1	≤0.1	≤4.1		WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤4.1	≤4.1		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.5	≥0.5	≥0.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	17.1	≤17.1	≤17.1		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	82.4	≤82.4	≤82.4		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	61.2	≥6.2	≥61.2		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	36.4	≤36.4	≤36.4		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2.3	≤2.3	≤2.3		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	22.2	≥22.2	≥22.2		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	36.2	≤36.2	≤36.2		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	41.6	≤41.6	≤41.6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	35.7 35.5 35.7	<35.7 <56.4 <35.7	<35.7 <56.4 <35.7		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	13.2 12.4 12.9	<13.2 <12.4 <12.9	<13.2 <12.4 <12.9		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	32.3 49 34.4	<32.3 <49 <34.4	<32.3 <49 <34.4		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	18.8 13.2 17.1	>18.8 >13.2 >17.1	>18.8 >13.2 >17.1		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Dadaab - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female Male Overall	99.9 99.9 99.9	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	>70 >70 >70		Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	>100 >100 >100	>100 >100 >100		Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	8.33	≥70	≥8.33		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	0	≥70	≥0		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	10.19	≥70	≥10.19		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0	≥70	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Dadaab - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	82	≥82	≥82		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Dadaab - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	2.06	>2.06	>2.06		WFP survey
	Male	1.56	>1.56	>1.56		WFP survey
	Overall	1.76	>1.76	>1.76		WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	76.4	>76.4	>76.4		WFP survey
	Male	77.5	>77.5	>77.5		WFP survey
	Overall	77	>77	>77		WFP survey
Graduation rate	Overall	76.3	≥76.3	≥76.3		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=0		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=0		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Dadaab - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.13	<15	<0.13		Secondary data
	Male	0.14	<15	<0.14		Secondary data
	Overall	0.13	<15	<0.13		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<0.03		Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<0		Secondary data
	Overall	0.01	<3	<0.01		Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.78	<15	<1.78	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	1.54	<15	<1.54	
	Overall	1.67	<15	<1.67	
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.06	≥75	>98.06	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	98.32	≥75	>98.32	
	Overall	98.18	≥75	>98.18	
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	90	≥90	>90	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kakuma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset					
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥90	>0	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>50	>0	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>0	
	Overall	0	>50	>0	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	>0	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kakuma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution					
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.7	≤17.7	≤17.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	16.7	≤16.7	≤16.7	
	Overall	17.4	≤17.4	≤17.4	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	24.5	≥24.5	>24.5	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	30.1	≥30.1	>30.1	
	Overall	26.5	≥26.5	>26.5	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.1	≥75.1	≥75.1	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	72.2	≥72.2	≥72.2	
	Overall	74	≥74	≥74	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	≤20.2	<20.2	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	24.8	≤24.8	<24.8	
	Overall	21.9	≤21.9	<21.9	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.7	≥4.7	≤4.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	3	≥3	≤3	
	Overall	4.1	≥4.1	≤4.1	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.5	≥0.5	≥0.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	25.4	≤25.4	≤25.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	74	≤74	≤74	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	60.9	≥60.9	≥60.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	36.9	≤36.9	≤36.9	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2.2	≤2.2	≤2.2		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	6.8	≥6.8	≥6.8		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	41.5	≤41.5	≤41.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	51.6	≤51.6	≤51.6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	<56.7	<56.7		WFP survey
	Male	12.8	<37.6	<37.6		WFP survey
	Overall	7.4	<49.7	<49.7		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9	<9	<9		WFP survey
	Male	15.8	<15.8	<15.8		WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	<11.5	<11.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	<30	<30		WFP survey
	Male	33.8	<33.8	<33.8		WFP survey
	Overall	31.4	<31.4	<31.4		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56.7	>56.7	>56.7		WFP survey
	Male	37.6	>37.6	>37.6		WFP survey
	Overall	49.7	>49.7	>49.7		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kakuma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	95.2	≥70	>70		Secondary data
	Male	95.2	≥70	>70		Secondary data
	Overall	95.2	≥70	>70		Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	98.9	>100	>100		Secondary data
	Male	98.9	>100	>100		Secondary data
	Overall	98.9	>100	>100		Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	31.3	≥70	≥31.3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	0.87	≥70	≥0.87		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	2.61	≥70	≥2.61		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0.87	≥70	≥0.87		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kakuma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	60	≥60	≥60		WFP survey

<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kakuma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	-2.4	>-2.4	>-2.4		WFP survey
	Male	5.6	>5.6	>5.6		WFP survey
	Overall	2.1	>2.1	>2.1		WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	59.5	>59.5	>59.5		WFP survey
	Male	59.1	>59.1	>59.1		WFP survey
	Overall	59.3	>59.3	>59.3		WFP survey
Graduation rate	Overall	65	≥65	=65		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=0		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=0		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kakuma - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<0		Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<0		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<0		Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<0		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.3	<15	<0.3		Secondary data
	Male	0.35	<15	<0.35		Secondary data
	Overall	0.31	<15	<0.31		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.63	≥75	>99.63		Secondary data
	Male	99.6	≥75	>99.6		Secondary data
	Overall	99.61	≥75	>99.61		Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	90	≥90	>90		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kalobeyei Settlement - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						



Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥90	>0		Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	≥0		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥50	≥0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥50	≥0		Secondary data
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	>0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kalobeyei Settlement - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.3	≤21.3	≤21.3		WFP survey
	Male	18.9	≤18.9	≤18.9		WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	≤20.1	≤20.1		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	29.5	≥29.5	>29.5		WFP survey
	Male	21.8	≥21.8	>21.8		WFP survey
	Overall	25.6	≥25.6	>25.6		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52.6	≥52.6	>52.6		WFP survey
	Male	56.4	≥56.4	>56.4		WFP survey
	Overall	54.5	≥54.5	>54.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.1	≤32.1	<32.1		WFP survey
	Male	33.3	≤33.3	<33.3		WFP survey
	Overall	32.7	≤32.7	<32.7		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.4	≥15.4	<32.1		WFP survey
	Male	10.3	≥10.3	<33.3		WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	≥12.8	<32.7		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.6	≥0.6	≥0.6		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	20.5	≤20.5	≤20.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	78.8	≤78.8	≤78.8		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	37.2	≥37.2	≥37.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	53.8	≤53.8	≤53.8		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	9	≤9	≤9		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	12.8	≥1.8	≥12.8		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	49.4	≤49.4	≤49.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	37.8	≤37.8	≤37.8		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<9	<9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.8	<12.8	<12.8	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.2	<28.2	<28.2	WFP survey
	Male	39.7	<39.7	<39.7	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<34	<34	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55.1	>55.1	>55.1	WFP survey
	Male	32.1	>32.1	>32.1	WFP survey
	Overall	43.6	>43.6	>43.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kalobeyei Settlement - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition					
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	93	>70	>93	Secondary data
	Male	93	>70	>93	Secondary data
	Overall	93	>70	>93	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	>100	>100	Secondary data
	Male	100	>100	>100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	>100	>100	Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	11.76	≥70	≥11.76	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kalobeyei Settlement - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies					
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	76	≥76	≥76	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kalobeyei Settlement - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)					
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0.6	≥0.6	≥0.6	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≥0.8	≥0.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	≥0.7	≥0.7	WFP survey
Attendance rate	Female	44	>44	>44	WFP survey
	Male	56	>56	>56	WFP survey
	Overall	74	>74	>74	WFP survey

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=0		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=0		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	=0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kalobeyei Settlement - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.61	<15	<2.61		Secondary data
	Male	3.88	<15	<3.88		Secondary data
	Overall	3.09	<15	<3.09		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<0		Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<0		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5.75	<15	<5.75		Secondary data
	Male	6.83	<15	<6.83		Secondary data
	Overall	5.86	<15	<5.86		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	90.95	≥75	>90.95		Secondary data
	Male	87.73	≥75	>87.73		Secondary data
	Overall	89.35	≥75	>89.35		Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	90	≥90	>90		Secondary data
<b>Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Kenyan population and children aged 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls and ART/TB DOTS clients - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		≥0		Secondary data

Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		≥0		Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0		≥0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	10.35	<15	<10.35		Secondary data
	Male	10.01	<15	<10.01		Secondary data
	Overall	10.18	<15	<10.18		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.16	<3	<0.16		Secondary data
	Male	0.1	<3	<0.1		Secondary data
	Overall	0.14	<3	<0.14		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	6.24	<15	<6.24		Secondary data
	Male	6.36	<15	<6.36		Secondary data
	Overall	6.29	<15	<6.29		Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	83.26	≥75	>83.26		Secondary data
	Male	83.52	≥75	>83.52		Secondary data
	Overall	83.58	≥75	>83.58		Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	98	≥70	>70		Secondary data
	Male	98	≥70	>70		Secondary data
	Overall	98	≥70	>70		Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, in targeted rural and urban communities, are more resilient to climate change and other shocks, and benefit from more inclusive food systems, improved livelihoods, and better access to safe, healthy and sustainable diets, by 2030.</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 04: Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.</b>					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 08: Food insecure households (Tier 1), in Kenya's most drought affected arid counties benefit from a seasonal safety net and other protective actions to meet their food and nutrition needs and protect their livelihoods					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		100,146
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	290,700 279,300 <b>570,000</b>	169,635 162,981 <b>332,616</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female Male <b>Total</b>	48,195 46,305 <b>94,500</b>	16,661 16,007 <b>32,668</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	4,090	5,416.25
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	11,012,400	942,675
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,165,805	

## Other Output

### Activity 04: Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 07: Targeted food insecure and risk-prone communities, (Tier 1, 2) especially women and youth, benefit from integrated climate risk management and adaptation activities, including natural resource management and improved agricultural practices, asset creation, livelihood diversification and access to climate information and financial services.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	315,127	8,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	282.7	425.4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	5	15.2
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	31,370	23,473
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	46,000	11,988
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	10,000	32,668
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 (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	14,529	28,734
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs 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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	0	10,228

G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	0	32,060
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	89,983.33	108,065
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	600,000	925,477
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 (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	35,149	37,918
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 (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	401,740.89	594,662.84
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 (Overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	US\$	308,293.45	408,276.54
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	50	50

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 10: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 2, 3) benefit from more nutrition-sensitive value chains that expand dietary diversity and healthy diets

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	911	196
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	90	122
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	57	17

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	20	7
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	69	50
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	US\$	1,540,536.37	9,838.9
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	734	25,112
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	504	12,086
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	0
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	38	14
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	14
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	4
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	85
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.5: Number of financial service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	0

#### Outcome Results

**Activity 04: Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)



Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.9	<14.9	≤14.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.16	<15.16	≤15.16	
	Overall	15.1	<15.1	≤15.1	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	66.5	≥66.5	≥66.5	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	59.5	≥59.5	≥59.5	
	Overall	63.3	≥63.3	≥63.3	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.8	≥46.8	≥46.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.5	≥44.5	≥44.5	
	Overall	45.1	≥45.1	≥45.1	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41.3	<41.3	<41.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.1	<43.1	<43.1	
	Overall	42.6	<42.6	<42.6	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.9	<11.9	<11.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	
	Overall	12.3	<12.3	<12.3	
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	0.8	≥0.8	≥0.8	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	24.9	≥24.9	≥24.9	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	74.2	<74.2	<74.2	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	54	≥54	≥54	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	35.5	≥35.5	≥35.5	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10.4	<10.4	<10.4	Joint survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	44.9	≥44.9	≥44.9	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	Joint survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	25	<25	<25	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	≤20	≤20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	≤17	≤17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.8	≤17.8	≤17.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	≤6	≤6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.9	≤13.9	≤13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.8	≤11.8	≤11.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	48.1	≤48.1	≤48.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.3	≤44.3	≤44.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.3	≤45.3	≤45.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	≥26	≥26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.8	≥24.8	≥24.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.1	≥25.1	≥25.1	WFP programme monitoring
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥0	Secondary data
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	=0	Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥100,000	=0	Secondary data

<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥90	=0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	=0		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	=0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	=0		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	=0		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	14.59	≤14.59	≤14.59		Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	29.2	≥29.2	=29.2		Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	48	≥48	≥48		Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: By 2027, national and county institutions have in place stronger, more inclusive, innovative policies, systems and capacities, especially through Kenya's own social protection and disaster risk management systems, and relief programmes, to expand coverage and better assist populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>
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**Other Output**

**Activity 05: Provide technical advice, assistance and capacity strengthening (incl. SSTC) support to national and county institutions and partners for Kenya's inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive, social safety nets and social protection systems and programmes and to strengthen Kenya's adaptive capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks.**

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 12: Nutritionally vulnerable populations (Tier 3) benefit from inclusive, well-coordinated and evidence-based nutrition and HIV sensitive interventions facilitated by county and national institutions to improve nutrition status throughout the lifecycle

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	190	491
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	8
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	1	2
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	US\$	12,000	24,497

CSP Output 14: Kenya's national and county institutions receive country capacity strengthening, knowledge brokerage support and engage in South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) to benefit Kenyan school children and their families.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	7
C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2,500	1,397
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	14
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	7	0
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	45,203	0

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 13: Food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people (Tier 2, 3) benefit from national and county institutions' improved coordination, planning, anticipation, targeting and delivery of inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive social protection systems and programmes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.2: Number of national southern programmes (or programme components) contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.10: Social protection system building blocks supported-Advocacy	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.11: Social protection system building blocks supported-Assessment and analysis	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.12: Social protection system building blocks supported-Planning and financing	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.1: Social protection system building blocks supported-Policy and Legislation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed

C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.3: Social protection system building blocks supported-Platforms and infrastructure	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.6: Social protection system building blocks supported-Registration and enrolment	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1,732	1,433
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	18	13
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	13	8
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	US\$	333,487	333,487

CSP Output 15: Risk-prone people (Tier 3) in Kenya, particularly all women and girls, youth and children in the ASAL counties and other vulnerable settings, benefit from strengthened national and county supply chain and emergency preparedness and response systems, to improve their adaptive capacity to withstand shocks

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	14
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1,019	876
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	20	18

C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	63	62
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	5,400	0

**Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to enable innovative, scalable, transformative approaches among government and other food security, nutrition, social protection, and private sector actors at the national and subnational levels.**

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 16: Vulnerable and food-insecure communities (Tier 3) benefit from increased capacity of national and county governments, and other public and private sector partners and actors (Tier 3), to innovate, co-create, and implement at scale inclusive, transformative, evidence-based, hunger-reducing initiatives.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	US\$	50,000	50,000
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	17	13

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 05: Provide technical advice, assistance and capacity strengthening (incl. SSTC) support to national and county institutions and partners for Kenya's inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive, social safety nets and social protection systems and programmes and to strengthen Kenya's adaptive capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥24	≥0		Joint survey
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥20,000,000	≥0		Joint survey

**Target Group:** National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥3.2	≥0		Joint survey
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**Target Group:** National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥5	≥0		Joint survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥7	≥0		Joint survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥6	≥0		Joint survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≥7	=0		Joint survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥15	≥0		Joint survey
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥12	=0		Joint survey
SABER school feeding index	Overall	3	=4	≥3		Joint survey
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥3	≥0		Joint survey

**Activity 06: Provide technical assistance to enable innovative, scalable, transformative approaches among government and other food security, nutrition, social protection, and private sector actors at the national and subnational levels.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)						
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	≥2,500,000	≥1,200,000	1,200,000	Joint survey



<b>Strategic Outcome 04: By 2027, government at national and county levels, UN agencies, humanitarian and development actors, have access to and benefit from clean, effective and efficient supply chain services.</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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**Other Output**

**Activity 07: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.**

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 18: Humanitarian and development actors have access to timely security relocation and medical evacuation by air through UNHAS

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	1	37.2
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	1,200	8,835

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 07: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> UNHAS users - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	96	≥80	≥80		Joint survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	84	≥100	≥84		Secondary data
	Male	87	≥100	≥87		Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥100	≥86		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	84	≥80	≥84		Secondary data
	Male	87	≥80	≥87		Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥80	≥86		Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	86	≥100	≥86		Secondary data
	Male	86	≥100	≥86		Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥100	≥86		Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	86	≥80	≥86		Secondary data
	Male	86	≥80	≥86		Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥80	≥86		Secondary data

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide food assistance &amp; nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	≥100	≥100		Secondary data
<b>Activity 04: Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	≥100	≥100		Secondary data

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	49	≥49	≥49		Secondary data
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	30.8	≥30.8	≥30.8		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	12.6	≥12.6	≥12.6		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	56.8	≥56.8	≥56.8		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	38	≥38	≥38		Secondary data
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	51.1	≥51.1	≥51.1		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	50.6	≥50.6	≥50.6		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	40.6	≥40.6	≥40.6		WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		Joint survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	21	≥21	≥21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≥16	≥16		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≥37	≥37		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	≥100	≥98.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥100	≥99		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥100	≥99		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.9	=100	≥99.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	=100	≥99.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.6	=100	≥99.6		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		Joint survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	8	≥8	≥8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥36	≥36		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≥44	≥44		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.9	≥100	≥97.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	≥100	≥99.5	
	Overall	99.9	≥100	≥99.9	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	≥90	≥99.8	
	Overall	99.9	≥90	≥99.9	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.9	=100	≥97.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.1	=100	≥98.1	
	Overall	98.1	=100	≥98.1	
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset					
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥100	Joint survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥100	
	Overall	100	≥90	≥100	

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	95.5	≥80	≥95.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.8	≥80	≥94.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.5	≥80	≥94.5		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - <b>Location:</b> Kenya - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	No		Joint survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		Joint survey
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	912,000	≥1094400	≥912,000		WFP survey
	Male	688,000	≥825600	≥688,000		WFP survey
	Overall	1,600,000	≥1920000	≥1,600,000		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	77.9	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.4	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75.3	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring



Cover page photo © WFP/Martin Karimi

Elizabeth, 26, is an upcoming beekeeper in Samburu County. WFP is supporting her and her group with hives, training, and market linkages.

**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.*

# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Refugees, asylum seekers, and food insecure populations in emergency contexts in Kenya have equitable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious foods, and inclusive gender-responsive, nutrition -sensitive pathways to self-reliance, by 2027
SO 2		Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, in targeted rural and urban communities, are more resilient to climate change and other shocks, and benefit from more inclusive food systems, improved livelihoods, and better access to safe, healthy and sustainable diets, by 2030.
SO 3		By 2027, national and county institutions have in place stronger, more inclusive, innovative policies, systems and capacities, especially through Kenya's own social protection and disaster risk management systems, and relief programmes, to expand coverage and better assist populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.
SO 4		By 2027, government at national and county levels, UN agencies, humanitarian and development actors, have access to and benefit from clean, effective and efficient supply chain services.
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	HIS1	Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities
SO 1	URT2	Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.
SO 2	CAR1	Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide technical assistance to enable innovative, scalable, transformative approaches among government and other food security, nutrition, social protection, and private sector actors at the national and subnational levels.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical advice, assistance and capacity strengthening (incl. SSTC) support to national and county institutions and partners for Kenya's inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive, social safety nets and social protection systems and programmes and to strengthen Kenya's adaptive capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks.
SO 4	HAS1	Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide humanitarian air services in support of DG-ECHO Funded projects
SO 4	ODS2	Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.

# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,254,098	0
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,254,098</b>	<b>0</b>
2.1	Refugees, asylum seekers, and food insecure populations in emergency contexts in Kenya have equitable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious foods, and inclusive gender-responsive, nutrition - sensitive pathways to self-reliance, by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance.	4,858,132	1,062,787	825,002	639,099
		Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.	60,108,675	67,037,589	75,855,230	61,070,439
		Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities	84,797,451	55,805,844	68,453,221	55,092,104
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,824	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>149,764,257</b>	<b>123,906,220</b>	<b>145,144,278</b>	<b>116,801,642</b>
2.4	Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, in targeted rural and urban communities, are more resilient to climate change and other shocks, and benefit from more inclusive food systems, improved livelihoods, and better access to safe, healthy and sustainable diets, by 2030.	Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.	29,809,864	17,373,855	24,585,757	12,804,000
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	73,509	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>29,809,864</b>	<b>17,373,855</b>	<b>24,659,266</b>	<b>12,804,000</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	By 2027, national and county institutions have in place stronger, more inclusive, innovative policies, systems and capacities, especially through Kenya's own social protection and disaster risk management systems, and relief programmes, to expand coverage and better assist populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.	Provide technical advice, assistance and capacity strengthening (incl. SSTC) support to national and county institutions and partners for Kenya's inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive, social safety nets and social protection systems and programmes and to strengthen Kenya's adaptive capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks.	2,890,696	2,359,405	5,349,537	2,040,903
		Provide technical assistance to enable innovative, scalable, transformative approaches among government and other food security, nutrition, social protection, and private sector actors at the national and subnational levels.	1,452,893	1,416,508	262,085	28,596
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,972	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,343,589</b>	<b>3,775,914</b>	<b>5,624,594</b>	<b>2,069,499</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	By 2027, government at national and county levels, UN agencies, humanitarian and development actors, have access to and benefit from clean, effective and efficient supply chain services.	Provide humanitarian air services in support of DG-ECHO Funded projects	1,067,953	0	0	0
		Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.	264,125	0	3,020	2,433
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.	1,874,840	1,696,602	3,773,449	2,772,793
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,206,918</b>	<b>1,696,602</b>	<b>3,776,469</b>	<b>2,775,226</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>187,124,629</b>	<b>146,752,590</b>	<b>184,458,704</b>	<b>134,450,367</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,735,339</b>	<b>4,698,916</b>	<b>7,180,220</b>	<b>4,719,498</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>191,859,968</b>	<b>151,451,505</b>	<b>191,638,924</b>	<b>139,169,865</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>12,285,294</b>	<b>9,749,327</b>	<b>8,118,789</b>	<b>8,118,789</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>204,145,262</b>	<b>161,200,832</b>	<b>199,757,713</b>	<b>147,288,654</b>



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

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

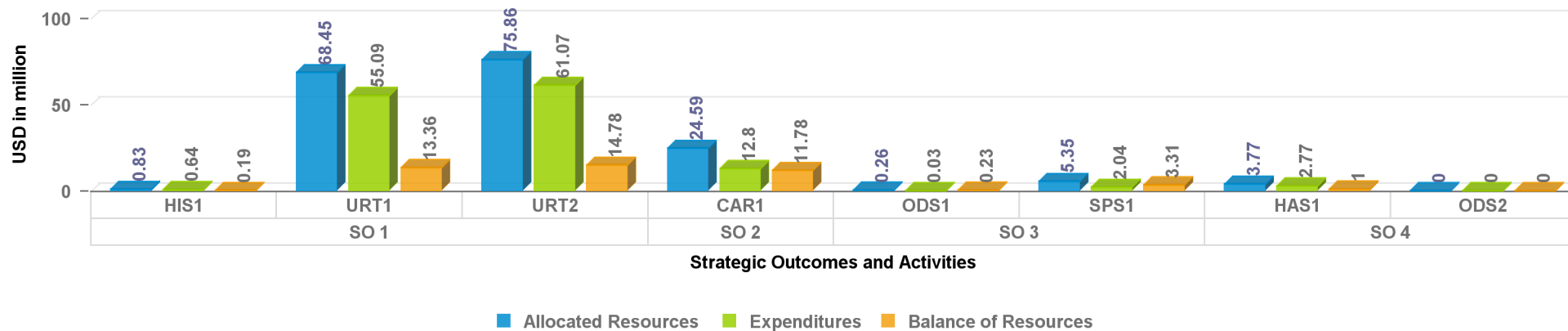


# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Refugees, asylum seekers, and food insecure populations in emergency contexts in Kenya have equitable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious foods, and inclusive gender-responsive, nutrition -sensitive pathways to self-reliance, by 2027
SO 2	Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, in targeted rural and urban communities, are more resilient to climate change and other shocks, and benefit from more inclusive food systems, improved livelihoods, and better access to safe, healthy and sustainable diets, by 2030.
SO 3	By 2027, national and county institutions have in place stronger, more inclusive, innovative policies, systems and capacities, especially through Kenya's own social protection and disaster risk management systems, and relief programmes, to expand coverage and better assist populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.
SO 4	By 2027, government at national and county levels, UN agencies, humanitarian and development actors, have access to and benefit from clean, effective and efficient supply chain services.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	HIS1	Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance.
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities
SO 1	URT2	Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.
SO 2	CAR1	Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide technical assistance to enable innovative, scalable, transformative approaches among government and other food security, nutrition, social protection, and private sector actors at the national and subnational levels.
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical advice, assistance and capacity strengthening (incl. SSTC) support to national and county institutions and partners for Kenya's inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive, social safety nets and social protection systems and programmes and to strengthen Kenya's adaptive capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks.
SO 4	HAS1	Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.
SO 4	ODS2	Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.

# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Refugees, asylum seekers, and food insecure populations in emergency contexts in Kenya have equitable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious foods, and inclusive gender-responsive, nutrition - sensitive pathways to self-reliance, by 2027	Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance.	4,858,132	825,002	0	825,002	639,099	185,903
		Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.	60,108,675	75,855,230	0	75,855,230	61,070,439	14,784,790
		Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities	84,797,451	68,453,221	0	68,453,221	55,092,104	13,361,117

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# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Refugees, asylum seekers, and food insecure populations in emergency contexts in Kenya have equitable access to adequate, safe, and nutritious foods, and inclusive gender-responsive, nutrition - sensitive pathways to self-reliance, by 2027	Non Activity Specific	0	10,824	0	10,824	0	10,824
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>149,764,257</b>	<b>145,144,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145,144,278</b>	<b>116,801,642</b>	<b>28,342,635</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Food insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, in targeted rural and urban communities, are more resilient to climate change and other shocks, and benefit from more inclusive food systems, improved livelihoods, and better access to safe, healthy and sustainable diets, by 2030.	Provide integrated climate-adaptive support to enable communities at risk, including small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, to produce, aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy food.	29,809,864	24,585,757	0	24,585,757	12,804,000	11,781,757
		Non Activity Specific	0	73,509	0	73,509	0	73,509
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>29,809,864</b>	<b>24,659,266</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,659,266</b>	<b>12,804,000</b>	<b>11,855,266</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2027, national and county institutions have in place stronger, more inclusive, innovative policies, systems and capacities, especially through Kenya's own social protection and disaster risk management systems, and relief programmes, to expand coverage and better assist populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.	Provide technical advice, assistance and capacity strengthening (incl. SSTC) support to national and county institutions and partners for Kenya's inclusive, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive, social safety nets and social protection systems and programmes and to strengthen Kenya's adaptive capacity to prepare for and respond to shocks.	2,890,696	5,349,537	0	5,349,537	2,040,903	3,308,634
		Provide technical assistance to enable innovative, scalable, transformative approaches among government and other food security, nutrition, social protection, and private sector actors at the national and subnational levels.	1,452,893	262,085	0	262,085	28,596	233,489

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# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	By 2027, national and county institutions have in place stronger, more inclusive, innovative policies, systems and capacities, especially through Kenya's own social protection and disaster risk management systems, and relief programmes, to expand coverage and better assist populations vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity.	Non Activity Specific	0	12,972	0	12,972	0	12,972
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,343,589</b>	<b>5,624,594</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,624,594</b>	<b>2,069,499</b>	<b>3,555,095</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	By 2027, government at national and county levels, UN agencies, humanitarian and development actors, have access to and benefit from clean, effective and efficient supply chain services.	Provide humanitarian air services in support of DG-ECHO Funded projects	1,067,953	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.	264,125	3,020	0	3,020	2,433	587
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.	1,874,840	3,773,449	0	3,773,449	2,772,793	1,000,656
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,206,918</b>	<b>3,776,469</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,776,469</b>	<b>2,775,226</b>	<b>1,001,243</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	5,254,098	0	5,254,098	0	5,254,098
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,254,098</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,254,098</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,254,098</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>187,124,629</b>	<b>184,458,704</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>184,458,704</b>	<b>134,450,367</b>	<b>50,008,337</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	4,735,339	7,180,220	0	7,180,220	4,719,498	2,460,722
		Total Direct Costs	191,859,968	191,638,924	0	191,638,924	139,169,865	52,469,059
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	12,285,294	8,118,789		8,118,789	8,118,789	0
		Grand Total	204,145,262	199,757,713	0	199,757,713	147,288,654	52,469,059

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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