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Kenya

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

Kenya faced persistent food insecurity and malnutrition in 2024, mainly driven by climate shocks, economic and market vulnerabilities, insecurity, and inter-communal conflicts. The 2024 Long Rains Food and Nutrition Assessment revealed that over 1 million people faced acute food insecurity between July and September and 1.8 million between October and December. The prevalence of malnutrition remained a concern, with over 872,000 children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).[1] These findings underscore the continued vulnerability of Kenyans, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs).

As of December 2024, Kenya was a host to over 820,000 refugees and asylum seekers, an 18 percent increase compared to 2023, with Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps hosting 87 percent of the total refugee population[2]. The refugees face dire conditions including poverty, food insecurity, and limited access to essential services. Severe funding shortfalls further exacerbated these vulnerabilities, pushing many refugees towards hunger and malnutrition.

Despite the challenges highlighted above, WFP provided life-saving interventions to vulnerable populations, and capacity strengthening to the Government of Kenya. In 2024, WFP made great strides across its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), effectively providing critical food assistance (in-kind and cash-based transfers), nutrition support, and gender-responsive livelihood and resilience-building support to 2.5 million people (55 percent female), including 696,800 refugees and asylum seekers and 1.8 million vulnerable Kenyans to improve access to food, basic needs, and livelihood opportunities and 35,700 persons with disability. WFP provided supplementation to prevent and manage wasting to 305,000 children aged 6-59 months and PBW/G through specialized nutritious foods[3]. Additionally, 565,880[4] school-going children received school meals, and 400,000 people received livelihood and resilience-building support.[4]

Innovative programme design and delivery models

Beyond food assistance to crisis-affected people, WFP advanced innovative programme designs in collaboration with the Government, to provide sustainable solutions for refugees and vulnerable Kenyans. WFP established 41 climate-resilient food system hubs across 10 ASAL counties targeting 330,000 participants (56 percent women), including two that integrate refugees and host communities. Led and co-financed by county governments and targeted communities, these hubs were selected based on vulnerability, food insecurity and investment potential, utilizing a community-based planning approach to ensure inclusivity and ownership. The interconnected hub model maximize impact by creating impactful linkages such as in Turkana where fish vendors from the Lake Zone hub supplied the refugee/host community hub, creating markets and expanding the reach of investments beyond hub boundaries. This led to increased income and employment opportunities for fish vendors and improved access to nutritious food for refugees and host communities. The county Governments have embraced the hubs and are leading the coordination of layered investments while integrating them with national systems. For sustainability, WFP is fostering multi-year flexible funding arrangements, strengthening public-private partnerships, and promoting technological innovations.

Collaborating with the Department of Refugee Services (DRS), UNHCR, and partners, WFP designed a differentiated assistance framework, slated for 2025 rollout. This marks a paradigm shift from uniform support to tailored assistance based on individual refugee household needs and capacity. WFP and partners collected data and engaged with refugee communities to profile households for differentiated assistance. This framework will foster self-reliance and enhance social integration among refugees and host communities by providing customized humanitarian and livelihood packages including skills training and access to economic opportunities and resources.

Recognizing the need for broader economic diversification, WFP, Hive Limited, and Turkana County Government launched an innovative public-private partnership model enabling 3,500 honey farmers (58 percent women) in eight ASAL counties to earn USD 300,000 collectively by producing and selling 130 MT of honey to private partners. This initiative promotes livelihood diversification, ecosystem-based management, and biodiversity conservation. Early results indicate improved yields, enhanced income streams, and a stronger economic foundation for participating communities.

Systems Strengthening

WFP contributed towards strengthening Kenya's national systems through targeted technical and financial support, enabling the Government to expand social protection and school meals programmes. WFP's technical assistance directly contributed to the enrollment of 500,000 households into the *Inua Jamii* cash transfer programme, raising coverage to 1.7 million households, and laying the groundwork for the government's ambitious target of 2.5 million households by 2026[5]. WFP's support further helped strengthen social assistance delivery systems in 23 new counties, improve the national cash transfer management information system for timely payments, and the launch of the 2023 National Social Protection Policy. WFP strengthened the policy environment by supporting the drafting of legislations,

including the National Social Protection Bill and the Older Persons Bill. By investing in inclusive and scalable social protection, WFP is playing a key role in building resilience among Kenya's vulnerable populations, ensuring sustainable progress in food security and economic stability.

WFP's support was key to launching the National School Meals Coalition and its plan to reach 10 million learners by 2030 with climate-friendly school meals: an increase from the current 2.6 million learners. This initiative has the potential to generate significant economic returns, estimated at USD 3-9 for every dollar invested when food is locally sourced.

WFP supported the development and launching of the Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap (2024-2029), providing a national framework for proactive disaster response, and operationalized disaster risk management (DRM) policies in Garissa, Tana River, and Wajir counties, including the establishment of DRM funds and the development of County Emergency Operation Plans. This work enhanced disaster risk governance at national and county levels. Anticipatory Action Plans for Wajir and Marsabit Counties were developed to mitigate drought impacts and safeguard resilience investments.

Engagement and participation of communities

WFP employed participatory methods like community consultations and focus group discussions to understand the diverse needs and preferences of the people and communities it serves. In the refugee operations, WFP conducted 300 focus group discussions, 39 key informant interviews, and feedback sessions, reaching 3,000 community members, whose feedback informed the design of the differentiated assistance framework. This human-centered approach ensured that programmes were relevant, culturally appropriate, and addressed community priorities. Involving communities in programme design, implementation, and monitoring enhanced accountability as part of the global assurance initiative, ensuring transparency and resource optimization.

Advocacy

WFP's ongoing advocacy with donors injected USD 202 million to support Government's response to food insecurity. This investment supported the provision of life-saving food assistance, nutrition programmes, systems strengthening and resilience-building initiatives to refugees and vulnerable Kenyans.

WFP collaborated with the World Bank and Government to co-design the scale-up of the five-year Kenya Economic and Social Inclusion Programme (KSEIP). Leveraging WFP's resilience programming, KSEIP will prioritize people in Kenya's most climate-affected ASALs, linking them to employment within the country's green value chains and income-generating opportunities.

Evidence Generation

In 2024, WFP Kenya conducted the CSP baseline, essential for monitoring progress, evaluating outcomes, and guiding evidence-based programme improvements. Additionally, WFP co-financed and provided technical support for two nationwide food and nutrition security assessments in February and July, and Nutrition SMART surveys.[6] Findings informed the Government and partners' response strategies. Furthermore, WFP commissioned key studies, including a fish value chain analysis which revealed 67 percent post-harvest losses. A WFP-supported conflict and climate security analysis identified resource competition as a conflict driver, and a social and behaviour change assessment highlighted cultural barriers to fish consumption. These studies continue to inform programme design for greater impact and community ownership.

2,549,021

Total beneficiaries in 2024



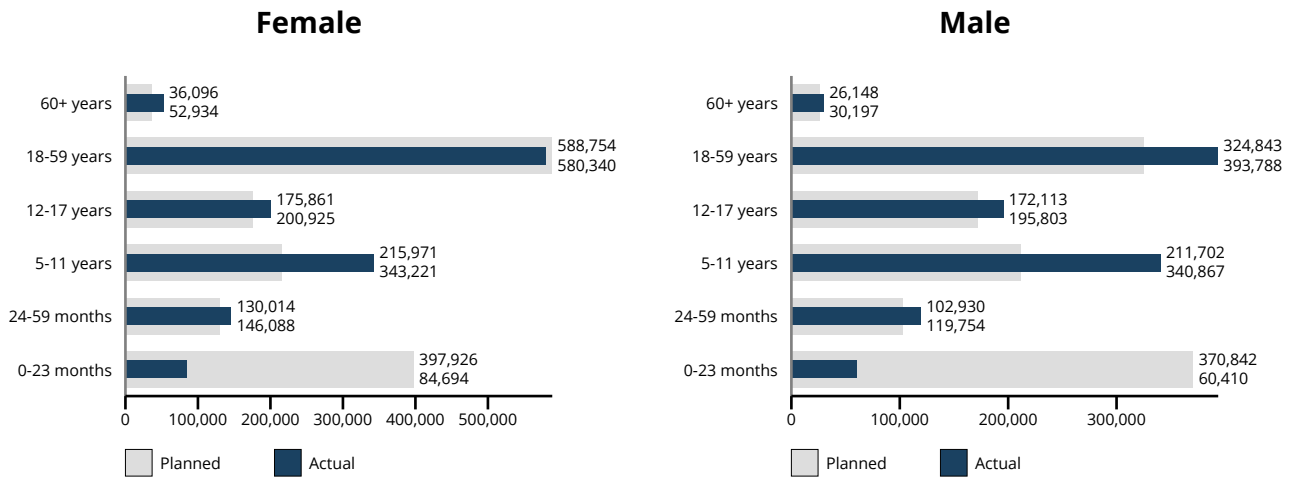
55% female



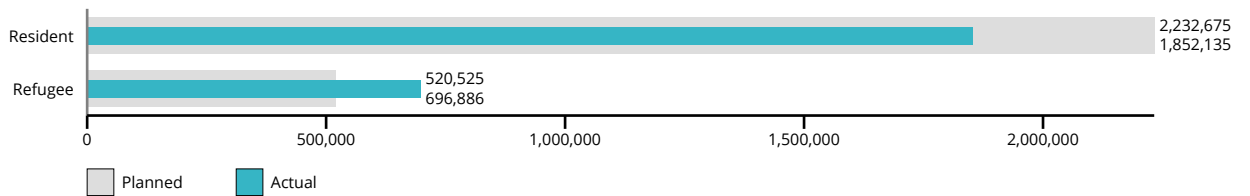
45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 35,722 (50% Female, 50% Male)

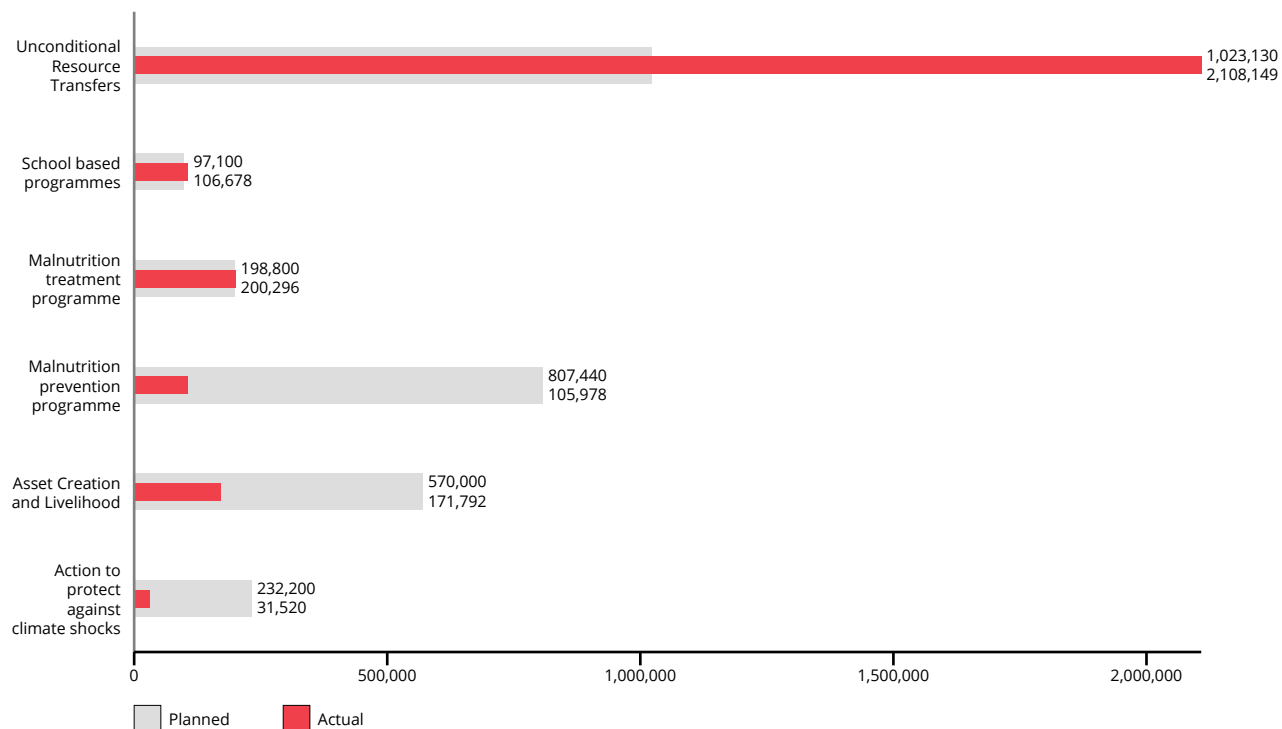
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



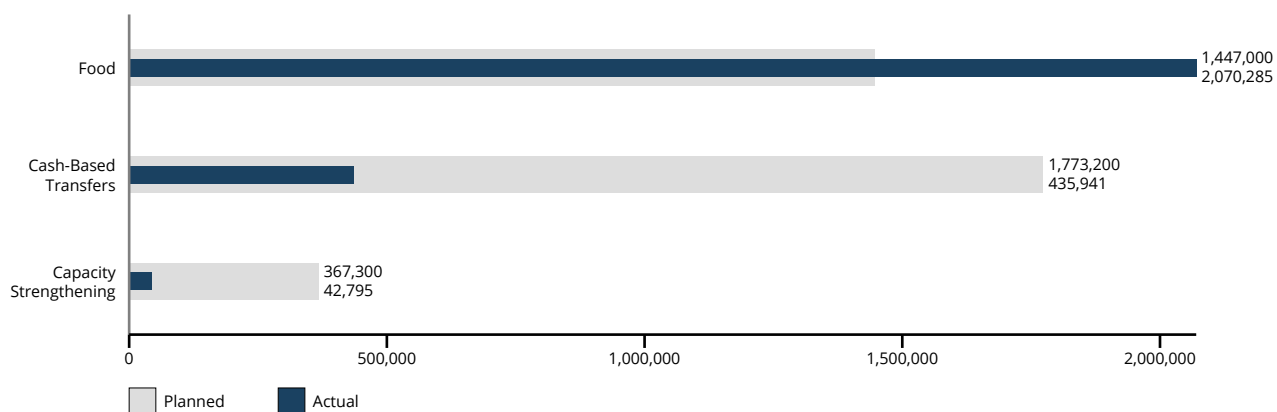
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



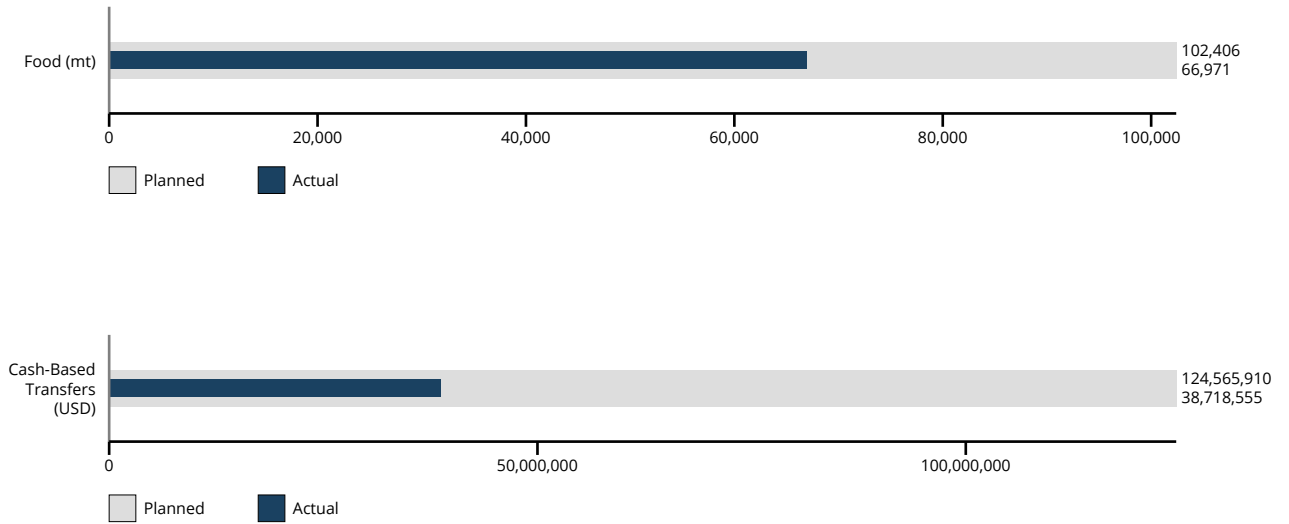
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



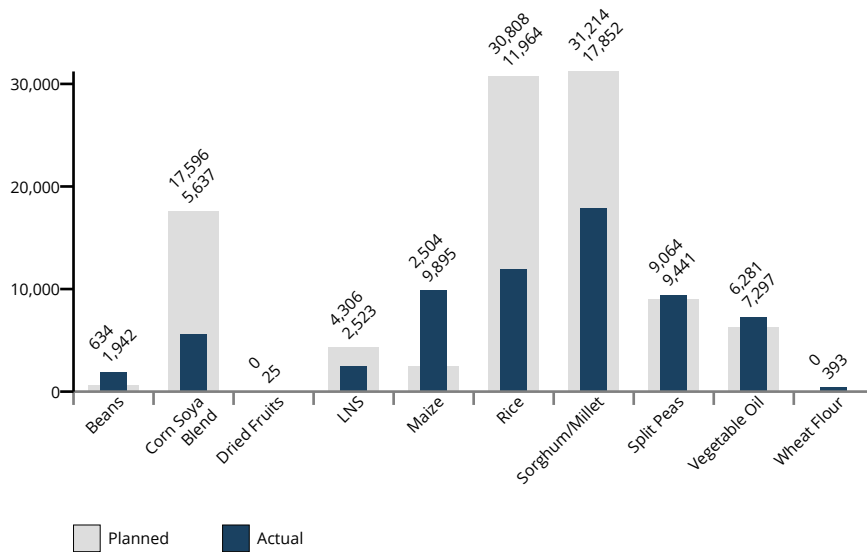
Beneficiaries by Modality



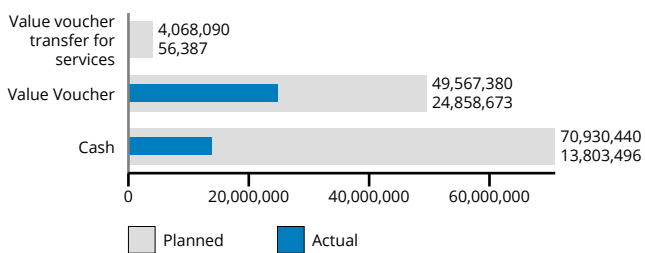
Total Transfers by Modality



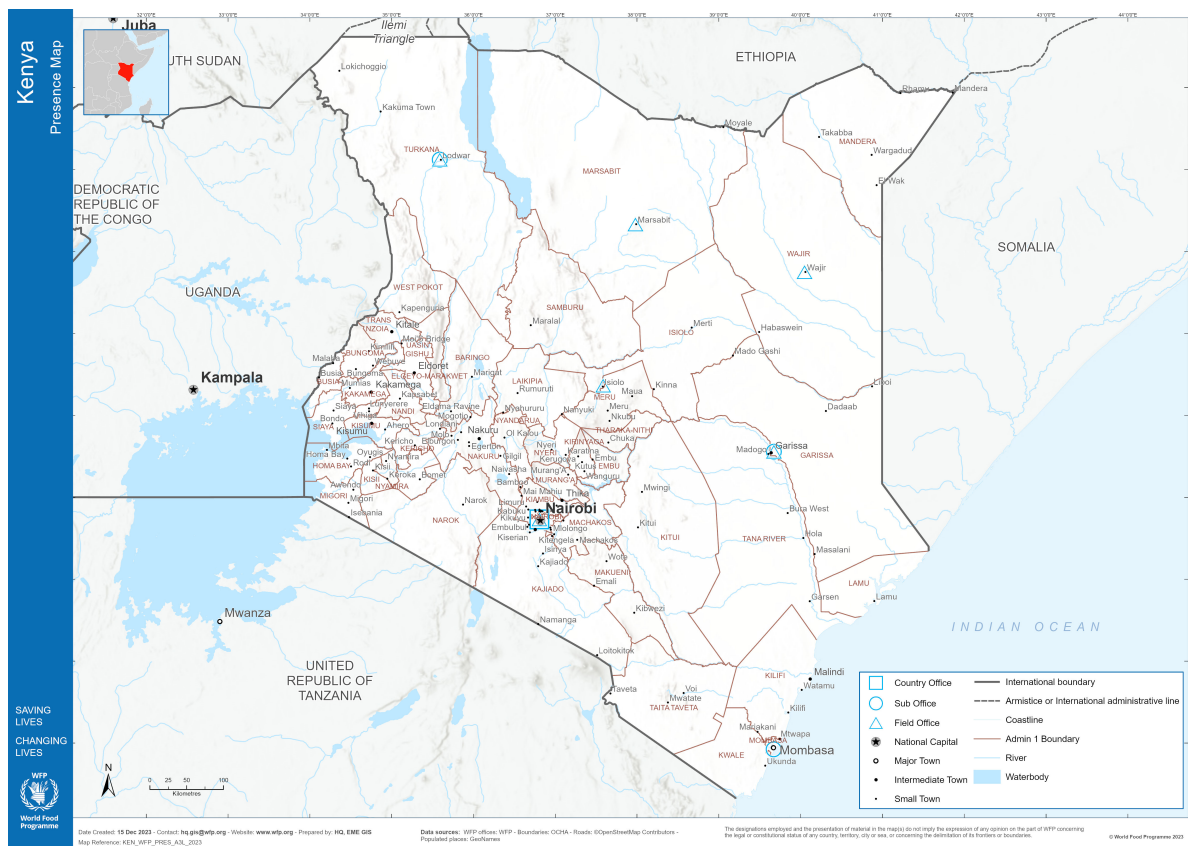
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The Long Rains Food Security and Nutrition Assessment, released in August 2024, showed that 1 million people were acutely food insecure, classified as IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse), particularly in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs)^[1]. This was a reduction from the 1.9 million people acutely food insecure in February 2024, thanks to the combined impact of improved rainfall and sustained humanitarian assistance. The assessment results also predicted that 1.8 million people would face high levels of acute food insecurity in early 2025 due to a forecasted La Nina phenomenon. High staple food prices, market disruptions in some areas, resource-based conflict, insecurity, crop pests and diseases were the main food insecurity drivers.

The prevalence of malnutrition remained a concern, with 872,000 children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls suffering from malnutrition.^[2] ASALs like Turkana, Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir, Garissa, and Tana River counties were most affected. Among the drivers of malnutrition include poor childcare practices, sub-optimal coverage of essential health and nutrition services, stockouts of commodities for managing acute malnutrition, high disease burden and reduced humanitarian support.

In 2024, Kenya experienced a severe humanitarian crisis due to heavy and prolonged rains. From March to May, the country witnessed devastating floods, landslides, and riverine overflows, affecting over 400,000 people, displacing 278,000 of them, and destroying 48,000 cropland acres and thousands of livestock^[3]. The floods also damaged infrastructure, including roads, businesses, and schools pushing an estimated 350,000 learners out of school, while tragically resulting in numerous fatalities. The Government and humanitarian partners collaborated to assist those affected, including creating over 170 displacement sites to accommodate those displaced.

Kenya has hosted a large refugee population over three decades, primarily due to climate-induced crises and protracted civil unrest across Africa. In 2024, Kenya experienced an influx of refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from Somalia, South Sudan, and the Great Lakes region, reaching over 820,000 individuals^[4]. While Dadaab and Kakuma camps host 87 percent of refugees, they are situated in marginalized counties with limited access to resources and opportunities -Garissa and Turkana counties, respectively. Despite the progressive Refugee Act of 2021, which aims to enhance refugees' socio-economic inclusion, the Government's encampment policy remains in place, restricting their economic opportunities and increasing reliance on humanitarian assistance. Durable solutions like resettlement are declining due to prevailing barriers and limited participation from resettlement countries, and voluntary repatriation is often not a viable option for many refugees^[5]. Providing humanitarian assistance, and access to self-reliance

opportunities remain crucial for the survival and well-being of refugees in Kenya. However, severe funding shortfalls continue to exacerbate vulnerabilities.

Climate change and variability pose a significant threat to food systems in Kenya. Despite agriculture contributing 33 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, climate variability, including unpredictable rainfall patterns, droughts, floods, and rising temperatures significantly impact crop yields and livestock production, exacerbating food insecurity and hindering the ability of communities to adapt and thrive. Traditional livelihoods in the ASALs like livestock herding and small-scale irrigation^[6] are increasingly threatened by water scarcity, yet they offer crucial pathways to resilience building for ASAL communities.

Furthermore, lack of access to quality seeds and inputs hinders productivity for smallholder farmers. Poor infrastructure, limited market information, and low bargaining power often result in low prices for produce. Limited access to credit and financial services restricts farmers' ability to invest in their farms and improve productivity, and crop and livestock diseases threaten agricultural production, leading to losses for farmers.

WFP is working with the Government, private sector, farmer organizations and smallholder farmers to improve agricultural practices, enhance market linkages, and build resilience to climate change.

Kenya has made strides in expanding its social protection system, with a shift towards more universal, inclusive, and lifecycle-based programmes^[7]. However, gaps remain, particularly in reaching the rural poor and the informal sector workforce. The coverage and the adequacy of social protection programmes for these vulnerable groups are limited^[8]. Barriers to accessing social protection, including limited awareness and lack of tailored programmes exist, leaving a substantial population exposed to poverty owing to various vulnerabilities. Evidence shows that the poor cannot cope with economic, social, natural and covariate shocks without consistent support^[9].

The Government is emerging as a leader within the developing world, with its commitment to expand its social protection and safety nets to cushion the most vulnerable people from shocks and support their basic needs. An estimated 1.2 million primary school-age children in Kenya are currently out of school, highlighting the need for continued investment in education and social protection systems.^[10] The Government, under the leadership of the President, is committed to scaling school meals from 2.6 to 10 million children by 2030, and to expand access to social assistance from 1.2 to 2.5 million households by 2026. WFP supports these goals by providing technical and financial assistance to the Government.

Despite existing efforts, a significant portion of the Kenyan population remains vulnerable to hunger, poverty, and various shocks. In contributing to SDG 2 -Zero Hunger, WFP's Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on meeting the basic food needs of those affected by crises and shocks through unconditional cash-based transfers and food assistance and building self-reliance among refugees and their host communities^[11]. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to support food-insecure and risk-prone populations, especially women and youth, in targeted rural and urban communities to be 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. Strategic Outcome 3 invests in strengthening national and county-level systems and capacities responsible for social protection and disaster risk management. WFP facilitates government ownership through capacity strengthening and innovative technology transfer initiatives.

In line with SDG 17's focus on partnerships, Strategic Outcomes 4 focuses on reinforcing the joint capacity of the humanitarian and development community through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services, efficient supply chain services and logistical support, thereby promoting sustainable operations.

Risk management

Kenya confronted risks, including climate change, economic instability, and resource limitations. In response, WFP proactively embedded risk management into its strategic and operational frameworks. This included conducting cross-functional oversight missions to identify operational gaps, maintaining an up-to-date risk register, and implementing targeted mitigation measures. Throughout the year, WFP regularly reviewed these efforts to ensure their effectiveness and adaptability to emerging risks.

Kenya remained vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Extreme rainfall triggered widespread flooding across 33 counties, damaging infrastructure and crops, displacing communities and disrupting food supply chains, particularly in Dadaab refugee camp and Garissa County. To deliver assistance to affected populations, WFP deployed high-clearance trucks and helicopter services. WFP promoted early warning systems and disaster risk reduction strategies to enhance preparedness and supported climate-resilient agricultural practices.

Insufficient funding posed operational risks, resulting in reduced food rations and cash entitlements for refugees, disruptions to UNHAS operations, resilience and nutrition programmes. WFP intensified its resource mobilization

efforts by advocating for increased funding, pursuing partnerships with the private sector, and enhancing donor engagement through targeted field missions.

Food safety and quality emerged as significant risks, raising health concerns, particularly following an incident involving Super Cereal Plus in Turkana. WFP recalled 739 MT of the affected commodities and collaborated with the Ministry of Health for investigation.

WFP progressed in strengthening assurance standards through several key initiatives. The assisted people database was redesigned, and the cash disbursement platform (SurePay) upgraded to enable more secure, flexible, and responsive cash transfers. Programmatic changes, like reductions in assistance, were communicated effectively to targeted assisted people and partners. To enhance accountability, third-party monitoring was expanded, and food quality controls strengthened through rigorous inspections and laboratory analyses. Market monitoring efforts helped mitigate supply chain disruptions, while staff training improved awareness of safeguarding against sexual exploitation, abuse, and fraud.

Lessons learned

Food insecurity and malnutrition in refugee camps and ASALs, particularly in women-headed households, persisted. WFP is implementing interventions like the Climate-Resilient Food Systems Hubs and differentiated assistance models to enhance resilience and improve food security and nutrition outcomes.

Locally Produced Superfood



© Dennis Matendechere
Mwanaisha Halua sorts her sweet potatoes in crates after harvesting.

Mwanaisha Halua is one of the 20 members (of which 90 percent are women) of the *Uhuru na Kazi* group in Makere, Tana River County in southeastern Kenya, growing orange-fleshed sweet potatoes - a superfood that is not only climate-friendly, but also highly nutritious and among the top-selling products in the local markets. She is 42 years old, married and has 5 children; three girls and two boys.

"Before I started growing sweet potatoes, I planted maize, green grams, kales and tomatoes - the maize did not have a good market," says Mwanaisha. "I now consistently plant sweet potatoes because my children eat it and are happy and I earn money from it."

The orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) is a rich source of energy; it contains immune-boosting vitamins A, C, K and E. It is also a rich source of B vitamins and contains magnesium and potassium. This superfood - both the leaves and tubers - can contribute greatly to stemming malnutrition.

In July, WFP piloted the use of OFSP for school feeding in Tana River and Migori Counties, in line with the Government's vision for scaling up school feeding in a climate-friendly way. In addition to the OFSP's high nutritional values, it can withstand prolonged dry periods and is highly resistant to pests and diseases. It can be harvested severally over the year, ensuring consistent supply to schools and local markets despite climate change shocks. This initiative is being undertaken through the South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), in collaboration with the Government, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Egerton University, Technical University of Kenya and the International Potato Centre (CIP).

WFP, through the ministries of education and agriculture, has introduced this superfood in the school menu. This is a win for farmers like Mwanaisha.

"The sweet potatoes are more profitable. We sell the produce in the local market and re-invest or share profits - we expect to earn more with supplying the local schools."

So far, with WFP's support, farmers are supplying sweet potatoes to eight schools in Tana River on a pilot basis, benefiting 4,232 schoolchildren with school meals. With a steady and structured market, farmers can plough back profits and expand production. More importantly, it is an opportunity to beat chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children, using locally grown affordable food.

"Sweet potatoes can make a variety of nutritious dishes - veggies, chapatis, mashed with beans, including juice - and can be served with rice, githeri, or with groundnut sauce," explains Josephine Mwema, a nutritionist with WFP. "100-150g of boiled sweet potatoes supplies the daily requirement of vitamin A, which can protect a child from blindness."

Mwanaisha's group can now produce tubers year-round, as WFP built low-cost irrigation infrastructure to provide the farmers with access to water to boost consistent production. The group currently earns about 200,000 shillings from the sale of sweet potatoes in the local markets each season - and they harvest at least twice a year. Their farm extends to nearly 50 hectares, but they lack the financial capacity to clear the bush and irrigate the expansive field. With additional financial support, the group aims to gradually expand their production to 50 hectares to increase their output and income.

The crop is watered once a week, matures in just three months and is not labour-intensive.

"At any given time, I have a maturing crop. This way, I keep a constant cash inflow," says Mwanaisha. "We are farming as a business. But the first benefit is the health of our children."

WFP is supporting communities with trainings on how to plant, tend and harvest, how to preserve the surplus through solar drying, and how to cook the tubers and the leaves into tasty meals such as mash, bread, chapati, crisps, or chips - to endear it more to younger children and prolong its shelf life, avoiding food waste.

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 reached **696,880 (350,630 women)** refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei settlement.



WFP fed **1.4 million drought- and flood-affected** people (**766,720** women) across ten arid and semi-arid lands.



WFP provided **specialized nutritious foods** to **305,170** children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (refugees and Kenyans).



WFP provided **school lunches** to **565,880** primary **refugee and drought-affected** Kenyan schoolchildren in Mandera, Turkana, Wajir, and Marsabit counties.

Strategic outcome 1 focuses on ensuring that crises-affected people including refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable Kenyans, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) have access to food and nutrition. WFP provides general food assistance (GFA), including in-kind and/or cash-based transfers (CBT), nutrition support to address malnutrition, and school meals to refugee children to promote school enrollment and attendance. Self-reliance interventions provide refugees and host communities with income-generating opportunities, fostering resilience and social cohesion.

With only 71 percent of its annual needs-based plan funded, WFP had to reduce food rations and CBT entitlements to stretch resources. The Minimum Food Basket (MFB) fluctuated between 60 and 40 percent of the recommended amount, and electronic cash transfers were suspended in May and June. In the second quarter, blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) shifted to a targeted, lean seasons-only approach, and triggered only when Global Acute Malnutrition rates exceeded 15 percent^[1]; for both refugees and Kenyans. While these measures extended assistance throughout the year, implementation was impacted, and assisted peoples' nutritional and food security status was compromised because their ability to meet their food and other essential needs was affected.

Food Assistance and Nutrition Support to Refugees

WFP reached 696,880 (350,630 women) refugees and asylum seekers in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei settlement, 5 percent more than in 2023, attributed to the resumption of registration of births, and new arrivals.

The Country Strategic Plan's baseline results (Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security - CARI) show high food insecurity among refugees. Seventy-four percent of households were severely and moderately food insecure and only 14 percent had the means to cover their essential needs. Sixty-two percent of households reported borderline to poor levels of food consumption. Sixty-one percent of households employed stress-level coping strategies like reducing meals, borrowing, relying on debts, and selling assets; mechanisms that undermine their ability to cope with future shocks. Women-headed households experienced greater food insecurity and vulnerability than those headed by men. This disparity is due to existing inequalities, including limited control over household resources, which worsens nutrition for women and children. While GFA reached all targeted households, further efforts are needed to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups, such as women-headed households, people with disabilities, and the

elderly.

To prevent and manage moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 30,870 children aged 6-59 months (15,900 girls) and 36,800 PBWGs. This was complemented by Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) to promote healthy dietary practices, optimal maternal, infant, and young child nutrition, and uptake of antenatal and postnatal services. The MAM programme achieved positive results: over 90 percent coverage, 95 percent recovery, 2 percent default, and 0 percent mortality. This success is attributed to access to nutrition commodities and close follow-up by community health workers.

Differentiated assistance framework

WFP collaborated with the Department of Refugee Services (DRS), UNHCR, and partners to design a differentiated assistance framework, planned for rollout in 2025. This framework will tailor support to refugees based on household needs and capacity, rather than providing uniform assistance based on status. The framework aims to gradually transition refugees toward self-reliance by offering customized humanitarian and livelihood packages, promoting sustainability and efficient resource use. WFP is working with donors and partners to mobilize funds for effective implementation and optimal impact for the people we serve.

School Meals Programme

Through a five-year partnership with the National Council for Nomadic Education (NACONEK), WFP provided daily hot lunches to primary schoolchildren in camps and the settlement. WFP covered 60 percent of food requirements, and NACONEK 40 percent. The programme reached 106,680 children (43 percent girls), contributing to a 2.1 percentage points increase in enrollment in Kakuma, 0.7 in Kalobeyei, and 1.8 in Dadaab compared to 2023. Retention and Kenya Certificate of Primary Education graduation rates were high (92 and 97 percent, respectively) and equitable for both boys and girls. The school meals alleviated household food insecurity during periods of limited rations and provided income to 263 refugee workers (94 percent women).

Self-reliance Initiatives

Under the differentiated assistance framework, WFP led stakeholders in developing livelihood assistance packages to facilitate a transition from dependency to self-reliance for refugees and host communities, in collaboration with UNHCR. These packages feature complementary humanitarian services, household income targets to bridge gaps left by humanitarian assistance, tailored support based on people capacity, and a multisectoral, multi-agency, time-bound approach linked to a transition framework. Through convenings and advocacy, WFP, UNHCR, and DRS secured stakeholder support for a government-led information system to track assistance, monitor package effectiveness, and facilitate household transitions to self-reliance. This system will require agencies to align their livelihood programmes with the framework. To this end, WFP, FAO and the Turkana County government, introduced commercial elements to vegetable and grain production in Kalobeyei. Similar climate-resilient interventions, implemented with FAO, county governments, and target communities in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Kalobeyei, aim to reduce aid dependency, improve food security and incomes, mitigate resource conflicts, and promote peaceful coexistence.

WFP is driving self-reliance among refugees and host communities. In Kalobeyei, WFP maintained 12 agricultural infrastructures^[2] that support over 1,900 refugee and host community farmers and youth in growing vegetables, drought-tolerant crops, and rearing fish and poultry. These shared infrastructures support preventing conflicts, fostering peaceful coexistence and ensuring mutual benefit. The CSP baseline results show 77 percent of participants reported benefiting from the integrated resilience activities, compared to only 35 percent of non-participants.

Emergency and Relief Response for Kenyans

Building on the 2023 Lisha Jamii drought response, WFP continued to provide crucial food assistance to drought-affected Kenyans in the first quarter of 2024; enabled by 2023 exchange rate savings. In-kind distributions and mobile money transfers reached 1.4 million people (766,720 women) across ten ASALs. Furthermore, thanks to new contributions, WFP maintained CBT support for 165,000 *Lisha Jamii* assisted people classified as IPC 4 through December.^[3]

In response to a severe drought in 2023 and a government request for emergency food assistance for schoolchildren, WFP implemented a one-off school feeding programme in the four hardest-hit counties: Mandera, Turkana, Wajir, and Marsabit. Over one month, this intervention provided meals to more than 459,200^[4] children, helping to keep them in school and providing a crucial safety net to families during the crisis. This effort complemented existing government programmes.

Following floods from March to May, WFP complemented the government-led response by providing CBTs to 29,512 displaced individuals (16,088 women) in Garissa and Kisumu counties for two months, improving their access to food. WFP also provided logistical support to the government and partners like the Kenya Red Cross, deploying specialized trucks to transport essential food and non-food items to remote, hard-to-reach areas.

WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, distributed specialized nutritious food to 147,500 children aged 6-59 months (77,900 girls) and 90,000 PBWGs for MAM management - reaching fewer people than planned because of resource constraints. The MAM programme met SPHERE standards, achieving 86 percent cure rate, 7 percent defaulter rate, a 0.07 percent death rate and 97 percent coverage. However, reduced outreach services, long distances to MAM sites, and referral delays in hard-to-reach areas posed challenges. These challenges stemmed from reduced funding to implementing partners, which affected their ability to adequately support the counties.

Emergency Preparedness, Response and Anticipatory Action

WFP supported the National Drought Management Authority and Kenya Red Cross-led anticipatory action technical working group in finalizing and launching the Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap (2024-2029), which outlines a comprehensive strategy for integrating anticipatory actions into Kenya's national disaster management system. At the county level, WFP helped Garissa, Tana River, and Wajir counties operationalize their disaster risk management (DRM) policies, including establishing DRM funds, securing predictable internal financing, and preparing and validating County Emergency Operation Plans detailing emergency preparedness and response arrangements, including stakeholder coordination. These policy documents will enhance disaster risk governance at both national and county levels.

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 established **41** Climate-Resilient Food Systems Hub to **foster inclusive food systems** to **improve livelihoods and access** to safe and healthy diets.



WFP supported **3,000** VSLAs with **75,000** people, **80** percent women. Collectively, **they saved** USD **15.7** million and **accessed** USD **9.2 million** in loans.



WFP supported over **400,000** **smallholder farmers** (**53** percent women and **23** percent youth) to access services under **1,600** FSCs and **diversify income**.



3,500 honey farmers (**58** percent women) **earned** USD **300,000** by selling **130 MT** of honey to private sector partners.

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities- particularly women and youth, against climate shocks by fostering inclusive food systems, improving livelihoods, and ensuring access to safe, healthy, and sustainable diets. In collaboration with the Government, WFP introduced the Climate-Resilient Food Systems Hub approach to enhance climate resilience in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). This targeted approach concentrates investments and interventions in priority areas, creating synergies across Strategic Outcomes using a food systems approach to achieve impactful, scalable results.

Climate-Resilient Food Systems Hub Approach

WFP established 41 hubs across 10 ASAL counties, including two hubs integrating refugees and host communities. County Governments, in collaboration with communities and partners, led the hub selection process, guided by vulnerability to shocks and stressors, levels of food insecurity, and investment potential in priority value chains, building on prior investments. Approximately 330,000 individuals (184,800 women) were registered as potential participants. priority interventions were identified through community-based planning approaches ensuring relevance, and community ownership.

The hub approach aims to attract catalytic investments from diverse sources, including county governments, development partners, and the private sector. The interconnected nature of the hubs creates synergies that amplify their impact. For example, in Turkana County, fish sourced from the Lake Zone hub supplies the refugee/host community hub in Turkana West, providing an important local market. These linkages expand the reach of investments and maximize benefits for surrounding areas and populations beyond the hubs.

Building Livelihoods and Market Linkages

WFP supported over 60,000 participants across the hubs with complementary livelihoods such as beekeeping, fishing, and pasture production. Seventeen water infrastructures were rehabilitated or constructed, improving access to water for crop production and livestock use. Additionally, over 3,700 hectares of land, including degraded rangelands were rehabilitated, ecosystems restored and others benefited from irrigation alongside investments in climate-resilient agricultural practices and pastoral livelihoods. Market linkages were strengthened by adapting innovative business models to the specific needs of ASALs.

The Farmer Service Centre (FSC) Approach has fostered greater collaboration with private sector partners. In the ASALs, over 1,000 FSCs comprise 48 percent women and 72 percent youth, focused on diverse value chains, including honey, sorghum, vegetables, and pasture production. Participants received start-up resources, including beehives, solar-powered pumps and agricultural inputs complemented by targeted training and mentorship. CSP baseline results

indicate that WFP interventions are boosting resilience and livelihoods among refugees and ASAL communities, though climatic shocks like floods periodically reverse gains. Resilience Capacity Score data shows 78 percent of targeted ASAL households have medium RCS, 8 percent high, and 14 percent low. In Wajir, 30 agro-pastoralist and smallholder farmers (27 per cent women) aggregated and sold 30 MT of surplus sorghum to WFP for USD 18,000. They also sold fodder and vegetables to neighboring communities and the county government. These achievements highlight the transformative impact of investing in water infrastructure, climate-resilient practices, and enhanced market linkages, demonstrating how tailored interventions can drive economic resilience and food security in challenging environments.

In Tana River, WFP's South-South Triangular Cooperation linked smallholder producers 39 (69 percent women) directly to schools through the school meals programme, facilitating the sale of 9 MT of Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes for USD 11, 000 while enhancing children's access to nutritious school meals. Similarly, 3,500 honey farmers (58 percent women) across eight ASALs earned USD 300,000 by selling 130 MT of honey to private sector partners, showcasing the transformative impact of connecting smallholders to sustainable markets.

Expanding the FSC Model

In collaboration with Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), WFP supported over 400,000 smallholder farmers (53 percent women and 23 percent youth) across 13 counties providing them access to services offered in 1,600 FSCs. As a result, farmers adopted Climate-Smart Agriculture techniques, diversified their incomes by producing high-iron beans, groundnuts, African leafy vegetables, beekeeping, and poultry, helping them build resilience against climate-related shocks. This led to the aggregation of over 65,000 MT of produce valued at USD 27.5 million; boosting household incomes.

Empowering Youth and Women through Agribusiness

The *Vijana in Kilimobizz*[1] programme in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, supported 32,800 young people (51 percent women) across 27 counties. The programme created diversified income opportunities and fostered entrepreneurship by offering training in agronomic practices, business development, and creating linkages with the private sector. The programme emphasizes creating opportunities for young people to have their voices heard, informing programme adjustments, and providing platforms for learning, knowledge exchange, and market access. An annual youth survey involving 19,000 youth showed that over 14,000 youth reported increased income, and access to employment opportunities.

Financial Inclusion and Climate Risk Insurance

WFP supported 3,000 Village Savings and Loan Associations reaching 75,000 people, 80 percent women who saved USD 15.7 million and accessed USD 9.2 million in loans in 2024. These funds addressed essential needs like school fees, food, and medical expenses while supporting income-generating activities.

Additionally, WFP provided 7,880 smallholder farmers in Makueni and Kitui counties with crop insurance. The sustained 30 percent contribution of farmers toward insurance premiums demonstrates a growing appreciation of insurance as a climate resilience tool. WFP reached 6,823 pastoralists in arid counties with the Index-Based Livestock Insurance, which protects livelihoods from severe drought impacts. WFP leverages World Bank-funded DRIVE project to access partial premium financing (80 percent), with willing pastoralists contributing 20 percent.

Anticipatory Action for Climate Resilience

Recurrent droughts in Kenya's ASALs highlight the urgent need for anticipatory action to protect vulnerable communities during times of crisis. WFP supported the development of Anticipatory Action Plans (AAP) for Wajir and Marsabit counties, a key step in addressing this challenge. By using weather monitoring and tailored forecasts, the plans will enable future quick release of pre-arranged funding for early interventions when drought conditions are forecasted. This proactive approach aims to mitigate food insecurity while safeguarding resilience investments. Baseline data shows that 43 percent of ASAL households have access to climate information services, allowing them to adapt their agricultural and pastoral livelihood practices and better manage climate risks.

Flagship Initiatives

In February 2024, WFP Kenya, in collaboration with regional and global partners and the University of Nairobi, hosted an Ecosystem Restoration Boot Camp in Wamba, Samburu County. Sixty participants from Kenya, Uganda, and Somalia attended. The boot camp developed a regional cohort of ecosystem restoration experts equipped to scale efforts across ASALs. Participants learned to integrate food-water-energy nexus approaches into programme designs and practical techniques for sustainable livelihoods. Additionally, over 80 community members received training in participatory planning and livelihood methodologies, ensuring inclusive, community-driven solutions for long-term resilience and sustainability.

WFP initiated Ufugaji Bora in Garissa and Isiolo counties to strengthen pastoral livelihoods, supported by the Zoetis Foundation with direct linkages to the World Bank's Horn of Africa's De-risking, Inclusion, and Value Enhancement of

Pastoral Economies (DRIVE II) programme. This new flagship programme provides financial inclusion, livestock insurance, and market linkages to pastoralists. In 2024, 4,760 pastoralists (72 percent women) were registered for livestock insurance, securing USD 2.66 million in financial protection against climate-related losses.

The emerging Lake Turkana Programme supports pastoral and fishing communities in Turkana and Marsabit counties' lake zone hubs. It aims to strengthen the fish value chain and other complementary livelihoods to improve climate resilience and economic development in this fragile region of Kenya, which is characterized by high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition.

The Promoting Peace and Inclusive Development in the Borderland Counties of Northeastern Kenya project, led by WFP, UNDP, and OHCHR, fosters conflict resolution and strengthens food security and resilience by improving sustainable access to water in Wajir, Garissa, and Mandera counties. It adopts community engagement approaches and trust-building between communities and security actors through Civil-Security Cooperation and implementing "peace-dividend" livelihood projects. In Wajir, communities involved in resource-based conflicts were engaged and sources of conflicts identified. A 50,000-litre masonry tank and four water troughs were constructed as peace dividends, benefiting 300 households. A water pipeline to the Anti-Stock Theft Police Unit was constructed to reinforce the CISEC component. Developing a digital portal for better coordination and information sharing to support peacebuilding efforts is ongoing.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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.



Kenya **launched the National School Meals Coalition** and scale-up plan towards providing nutritious school meals to **10 million** learners by 2030.



WFP empowered **318** farmers (**140** women) from **20** aggregators with **knowledge in climate-friendly agriculture, food safety, quality, and handling.**



Kenya is **expanding** social protection coverage to reach **2.5 million** people by 2026. In 2024, **500,000** people were onboarded.



WFP **supported** the Government to design the Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Programme II to reach **50,000** participants in **25** counties in 2025.

This Strategic Outcome addresses the root causes of hunger and malnutrition by enabling the expansion of Kenya's government programmes and systems to reach and support more food-insecure, climate-affected, and nutritionally vulnerable populations through Kenya's own capacities and leveraging innovation. Aligned with SDG target 17.9, the Outcome aims to sustainably empower the Kenyan Government to lead the fight against hunger.

Strategic Outcome 3 was well-resourced at 85 percent of its annual requirements, allowing WFP to continue strengthening government institutions' capacity, maintain consistent engagement, and deploy innovative solutions.

Enabling Kenya to expand social protection from 1.2 to 2.5 million households by 2026

The Government continued empowering and promoting the rights and welfare of vulnerable people. It commits to expanding social protection coverage in line with the President's target to scale from 1.2 to 2.5 million households by 2026. Thanks to WFP's technical assistance to the Government, Kenya registered and enrolled 500,000 more households into the *Inua Jamii* cash transfer programme, increasing coverage to 1.7 million households; strengthened social assistance through household registration in the Enhanced Single Registry in 23 additional counties making the system more shock-responsive (a foundation for the scale-up); and improved Kenya's Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme Management Information System for timely payments of cash transfers. The Government also revised and launched its 2023 National Social Protection Policy, the enabling framework for the scaleup, and launched a Joint UN Programme for Child and Social Protection under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, led by WFP, with UNICEF, FAO, and ILO to aid the scaleup. Further, WFP's social protection-related capacity-strengthening interventions through advocacy, financial, and technical assistance to improve national and county policies, systems, school meals and nutrition are indirectly reaching approximately 6 million people^[1].

Building on WFP Kenya's prior technical assistance to the Government in expanding social protection cash transfer programmes and drawing from WFP's ongoing Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF) initiative focused on economic inclusion, WFP advocated and collaborated with the World Bank and Government to co-design the scale-up phase of their five-year "Kenya Economic and Social Inclusion Programme - KSEIP". The programme will prioritize people in Kenya's most climate-affected ASALs to link them to employment within the country's green value chains and income-generating opportunities, leveraging WFP's existing resilience programmes. WFP was identified as the main technical assistance partner, alongside UNICEF, to implement the programme.^[2]

WFP laid the groundwork for implementing the corporate CLTF initiative in Kenya, supporting vulnerable refugees and host communities on their transformative journey of economic inclusion and transition to resilience and self-reliance. CLTF investments contributed to mapping needs, targeting exercises, layering programme activities for greater impact, supporting the expansion of social protection coverage, and designing the strategic shift towards differentiated

assistance for refugees.

WFP provided financial and technical assistance to develop and implement social protection policies and legislation at national and county levels to ensure sustainable government financing for social protection programmes and their expansion. Examples include: the Kenya Social Protection Policy, launched in December promoting economic and social rights for Kenyans; the drafting of the National Social Protection Bill; drafting the Older Persons Bill and regulations for the Community Group Registration Act, an enabler to community organization and economic empowerment targeting vulnerable and low-income earners. Makueni County was assisted in reviewing its Social Protection Policy (approved in November) and the adoption and drafting of eight other county-level social protection legislation. In Makueni, once the policy is approved by the County Assembly in 2025, the county government is committing to set aside funding for social protection interventions targeting the most vulnerable. WFP also advocated jointly with the Government at the UN in New York for greater inclusion of persons with disabilities in social protection programmes.

Climate-smart school meals programme

WFP financially and technically supported the Government in consolidating and launching the National School Meals Coalition and its scale-up plan to reach 10 million learners by 2030 through climate-friendly school meals, up from 2.6 million, alongside the Rockefeller Foundation. WFP also assisted the Government in hosting the Second Ministerial meeting of the Global School Meals Coalition Taskforce in Nairobi, presided by the President, convening global leaders to promote access to nutritious meals for all schoolchildren by 2030. In Kenya, school meals keep children in school and contribute to Kenya's economic development, with studies showing a return on investment of USD 3-9 for every dollar invested in locally sourced food.^[3]

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP is piloting a climate-friendly school feeding approach in Embu and Tharaka Nithi counties through the Government's "Aggregator Model." The model supports smallholder farmer (SHF) organizations to produce, aggregate, and sell local drought-resistant crops directly to schools and local markets. WFP trained 318 SHFs (140 women) from 20 aggregators in climate-friendly agricultural practices. WFP is supporting the government in transitioning schools from traditional, carbon-heavy cooking methods to cleaner alternatives such as energy-saving stoves. This shift will reduce emissions while helping the Government to achieve its climate targets, such as its 15 billion tree planting by 2032.

Knowledge Sharing and Learning

The expansion of the Government's programmes for climate-friendly school feeding and social protection was supported through targeted WFP-facilitated South-South Technical Cooperation learning activities. For example, WFP and the State Department for Labour and Social Protection hosted delegates from Uganda's Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development to exchange experiences on shock-responsive social protection. Following the launch of Kenya's national school meals coalition, WFP facilitated a learning visit to Brazil for different arms of the Kenyan Government to tap into lessons of large scale-ups of school meals programmes and to demonstrate how inter-sectoral government collaboration drives scale-ups. South-to-South exchanges with China promoted progress on the orange-fleshed sweet potato value chain and market linkages to schools.

Addressing wasting and underweight through nutrition capacity-strengthening:

WFP's Positive Deviance Hearth (PDH) programme uses community-based practices to combat child malnutrition using locally available, nutrient-rich foods to nourish children. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH), WFP trained 90 healthcare managers, ministry officials, and partners, equipping them to implement PDH in Baringo, Wajir, and Samburu counties (65 women). PDH was rolled out in Nairobi's informal settlements, reaching 4,800 children aged 6-59 months out-of-whom 75 percent attained the required weight gain and thus graduated from the programme. WFP helped the National AIDS and STI Control Programme in updating nutrition guidelines for HIV and TB patients and assisted MOH in developing a five-year Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP).

Leveraging innovations

Building on the success of County Innovation Centres in Isiolo and Tana River, WFP collaborated with partners, including International Labour Organization (ILO), the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA), to develop and validate Guidelines and Standards for Entrepreneurship, Innovation, and Incubation Hubs. These guidelines provide a framework for establishing youth-focused Innovation Centres which TVETA plans to institutionalize in Technical Vocational Education and Training institutions to support youth in innovation and entrepreneurship.

In partnership with Self Help Africa and Hydroponic Africa Limited, WFP implemented H2Grow asset-based financing model in Wajir, Isiolo, and Makueni, supporting 60 farmers (30 women) and empowering communities in ASALs with skills, materials, and market linkages. H2Grow integrated hydroponic systems in schools, benefiting over 3,000 learners in Kibera (Nairobi) and Wajir through climate-smart agricultural education, nutrition awareness, and support for

home-grown school meals. WFP aims to reach 15 schools and 15,000 learners in 2025.

To build innovation capacities, WFP Kenya, in collaboration with the Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa and the WFP Innovation Accelerator, launched the WFP Innovators' Playbook, providing a global resource for practical innovation tools and strategies. Eighty-four WFP and 18 partners' staff were trained in Human-Centered Designs, equipping them to understand, and address community needs better. A Trainer of Trainers equipped 20 regional innovation practitioners with advanced workshop facilitation skills, empowering them to amplify knowledge and drive organizational change in their respective country offices.

WFP's MEZA digital healthcare solution has transformed healthcare data management in Turkana County. Over 3,000 patient records (60 percent women) are now digitized and integrated into the national database, empowering government decision-making for life-saving nutrition programmes.

WFP's EMPowerment in ACTION (EMPACT) digital livelihoods programme is addressing youth unemployment by testing a model for youth employment that could be replicated by providing training, infrastructure, and linkages to online work. Partnering with two US-based companies, EMPACT provided digital microwork to youth in Isiolo and Nairobi, with participants earning above Kenya's minimum wage (USD 3 per hour). Of the 132 trained youth, 63 (47 percent young women) have worked consistently for over six months, earning a total of KSH 2,157,297. To ensure sustainability, the EMPACT participants pay for their working space and internet with the money they earn. Additionally, those trained in blockchain joined an accelerator programme to develop innovative blockchain-based solutions, securing USD 4,000 in seed funding.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



The Mombasa Port discharged **253,939** metric tons (MT) of cargo, and dispatched **195,145 MT** of food to **14** countries.



WFP optimized warehouse operations, **increasing storage efficiency** and **reducing loading times** by palletizing and using a racking system.



UNHAS transported **17,890** passengers and **70 MT** of light cargo to six destinations.



UNHAS **repaired** the runway and passenger terminal and **erected** a perimeter fence in Kakuma and patched **900** meters of runway in Dadaab to enhance safety.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP, enhanced the capacity of first responders to access and utilize effective and efficient supply chain and logistics services, and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), working with government agencies, UN partners, and humanitarian and development partners, contributing to SDG 17.

Logistics and Supply Chain Services

In 2024, WFP strengthened its supply chain and logistics services by improving its own logistics operations, warehousing, and corridor management. These actions align with the goals of the 2023-2027 Supply Chain Strategic Roadmap, which include strengthening national systems, becoming the preferred service provider, and demonstrating leadership in emergency response. These advancements strengthened WFP's ability to respond effectively to crises and support humanitarian efforts, contributing to broader UN goals of increased efficiency and inter-agency coordination, and providing efficient services and valuable logistical support to the government and partners. Overall, WFP's efforts are building a more resilient and effective supply chain system, better equipped to support both ongoing and emerging humanitarian needs.

A significant milestone was achieved in January 2024 with the global launch of the first Common Back Office (CBO) initiative, for which WFP Kenya was awarded the Logistics Service Line. This pilot officially went live on January 2, 2024 and it is part of the broader UN reform efforts to streamline operations and foster inter-agency collaboration. Since then, WFP has engaged with ten UN agencies with logistics components in Kenya, establishing three Service Level Agreements (SLAs) and signing two additional SLAs with Save the Children and the Kenya Red Cross. Since April 2024, WFP has managed the storage and inventory of operations equipment (approximately 200 square meters) for UNOPS in Mombasa, including a formal handover ceremony with UNOPS and the Kenya Coast Guard. These early CBO logistics services demonstrate a commitment to operational efficiency and enhance UN partnerships in Kenya. WFP also responded to customized service requests from other UN agencies, further reinforcing this drive.

WFP Kenya's supply chain operations strengthened overland transportation services and contracting for humanitarian partners, facilitating efficient and reliable corridor logistics from Kenya to neighboring countries. This involved addressing bottlenecks and streamlining cross-border operations to ensure essential supplies reached overland country offices without delay. This capability proved particularly crucial during large-scale operations such as the Sudan scale-up. By enhancing these services, WFP contributes to the overall effectiveness and impact of humanitarian assistance in the region.

The Mombasa Port discharged 253,939 metric tons (MT) of cargo, including 41,078 MT of Global Commodity Management Facility stocks, and dispatched 195,145 MT of food to 14 countries. To further solidify its position as a strategic logistics center in the region, including diversifying its operations as a milling hub, progress was made on the proposed Mombasa Humanitarian Hub, with tendering initiated for a new state-of-the-art facility. This new facility aims to enhance capacity, streamline operations by centralizing the team, and expedite cargo clearance through Special

Economic Zone status. A learning academy will also be established to improve knowledge sharing and staff development.

WFP Kenya optimized warehouse operations by transitioning to a new palletized warehouse in Nairobi. This increased storage efficiency, reduced loading times, improved throughput, and reduced reliance on bulk warehousing. Additionally, a racking system was installed in Mombasa increasing warehouse storage efficiency and dispatch. Together, these improvements have enhanced WFP's storage capacity, improved space utilization, and created a more responsive supply chain.

To strengthen stock tracking and align with the global assurance plan, WFP Kenya is collaborating with Global Fleet to adapt their Fleet Finder tracking system for the Northern Corridor. By tracking trucks in transit to nine countries, this initiative aims to enhance visibility and accountability, ensuring the timely delivery of essential supplies.

Air Operations

In 2024, UNHAS responded to increased demand for both passengers and flights, particularly to Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps, and delivered aid during the El Niño flood response. UNHAS deployed a helicopter to access 36 severely impacted remote villages during the floods, conducting 11 dedicated flood response flights in January alone and delivering 9.65 MT of cargo via helicopter. UNHAS services were vital for delivering food and non-food items to affected populations and providing essential, safe, and reliable air transport for humanitarian and development partners and the Government.

UNHAS transported 17,890 passengers and 70 MT of light cargo to six destinations: Nairobi, Kakuma, Dadaab, Garissa, Lodwar, and Isiolo, serving both regular and ad-hoc locations. Operating 827 flights, UNHAS served 60 user organizations, including government, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations. To reach vulnerable communities in remote areas such as Garissa, Lodwar, and Isiolo, UNHAS deployed 29 special charter flights, providing safe and reliable humanitarian air service.

UNHAS added the Nairobi-Garissa route to its regular flight schedule to maintain access and ensure responder safety after security concerns and May flooding led to the temporary closure of the Dadaab-Garissa Road. This action provided essential air services when road travel to Garissa was strongly discouraged, supporting the delivery of life-saving assistance and essential services to vulnerable communities; aligned with the Area Security Management Team and UNDSS guidelines.

An ECHO monitoring evaluation mission in May 2024, conducted as part of project cycle management, affirmed the quality and efficiency of UNHAS services, recognizing its crucial role as often the only transportation option for humanitarian partners. The mission highlighted UNHAS's vital role, particularly in remote and inaccessible areas, and emphasized the urgent need for sustained funding and greater engagement with development donors to ensure continued operations and to address the funding gap.

UNHAS measured user satisfaction through standardized feedback mechanisms—the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and the Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS)—achieving 100 percent satisfaction rate in both. To ensure relevance and quality of ongoing services, UNHAS further maintained regular engagement with stakeholders through user groups and Steering Committee meetings. Data from user surveys and regular group meetings provided crucial feedback that guided operational adjustments within UNHAS, resulting in positive performance throughout the year.

With support from USAID's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) through IOM, UNHAS undertook airfield rehabilitation in Kakuma and Dadaab. In Kakuma, UNHAS repaired the runway and passenger terminal and erected a perimeter fence to enhance safety. In Dadaab, 900 meters of runway patching was completed; an additional USD 50,000 is needed for full resurfacing to ensure long-term resilience, especially during the rainy season. These improvements enhance operational safety and can open these locations to potential commercial air services, fostering long-term sustainability.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 4 provided essential support to other Country Strategic Plan activities but solely targeted humanitarian and development partners, with no direct assistance provided to assisted people. Therefore, Gender and Age Marker (GAM) coding was not applicable.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

WFP's target areas in Kenya face entrenched gender and age inequalities, disproportionately impacting vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Women and youth, in particular, encounter significant barriers in accessing productive, financial, educational, and social resources.

The Kenya CSP baseline (2024) revealed that 33 percent of female-headed households experience disproportionately higher levels of food insecurity and vulnerability compared to 24 percent of male-headed households. It also identified gender disparities in meaningful participation and leadership roles, including within household decision-making, which reduces women's control over food and cash resources, worsening nutritional outcomes for women and children. These challenges, compounded by an unequal policy environment and unfavourable social and institutional structures, hinder women's ability to contribute to and benefit from improved food and nutrition security.

WFP-Kenya advanced socio-economic empowerment for women and youth through innovative approaches. Value chain analyses, community consultations, and real-time monitoring during project implementation were done to understand the societal dynamics of women and men. Participants were engaged through a participatory, community-based approach, involving them in the design, implementation, decision-making, and evaluation of WFP initiatives. For example, to support plans for Differentiated Assistance for refugees, WFP conducted gender-integrated vulnerability assessments and engaged representatives of men and women across ages and diversities through community consultations. These efforts aimed to inform future vulnerability-based assistance and self-reliance initiatives. During the Promoting Peace and Inclusive Development in the Borderland Counties of Northeastern Kenya, men and women were involved in community engagement and trust-building enabling WFP and partners to invest in peace-divided projects that the communities selected.

In crisis response, WFP provided food assistance to both male and female refugees, asylum seekers, and drought- and flood-affected Kenyans, with over 50 percent of primary cash-based transfer people being women. Men, women, persons with disabilities, and minority groups were involved in designing and implementing assistance through community-based committees like Food Advisory Committees. Communities were sensitized on the importance of joint household decision-making. In refugee camps, women made 69 percent of food use decisions and 65 percent of voucher use decisions, while in ASAL counties, most decisions were made jointly by women and men (58 percent for food, 59 percent for vouchers, per CSP baseline).

In nutrition programmes, women, men and other key influencers were engaged in promoting healthy dietary practices, optimal maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN), and uptake of antenatal and postnatal services. A total of 129,977 people (12,681 male) in the refugee camps and Kalobeyei settlement and 663,337 (67,574 male) in the ASALs were reached through nutrition education and counselling, Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), and Positive Deviance Hearth interventions.

WFP-Kenya enhanced the resilience of vulnerable communities by investing in women- and youth-friendly value chains, such as poultry, beekeeping, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, vertical gardening, and high-iron beans. These short-cycle activities, which are less time-intensive and can be managed close to home, are particularly accessible to women. The interventions helped target populations, especially women, diversify and increase their incomes, reduce economic vulnerability, build climate resilience, and improve access to safe, nutritious foods. For example, 3,500 honey farmers (58 percent women) across eight ASALs earned USD 300,000 by producing and selling 130 MT of honey.

WFP promoted integrated financial inclusion models for women and youth, supporting 75,000 people—80 percent women—to join 3,000 Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs). Through the VSLAs, members saved USD 15.7 million and accessed USD 9.2 million as loans in 2024, helping them improve their ability to meet household needs and invest in income-generating activities. Beyond financial benefits, women reported increased participation in decision-making, stronger support from spouses for agri-business ventures, and enhanced community social ties. According to the CSP Baseline, 98 percent of men and 94 percent of women in ASAL counties reported meaningful

participation in WFP programmes, such as food distribution, farmers' groups, and climate change organizations.

The Vijana in Kilimobizz (Youth in Agribusiness) project engaged 71,133 participants (71 percent youth, 52 percent young women) in diversified income opportunities and entrepreneurship. The initiative improved access to finance, inputs, markets, and technology while boosting agricultural production, reducing post-harvest losses, and promoting value addition and sales. Participants expanded their businesses, diversified their livelihoods, and acquired equipment, increasing their incomes and strengthening their roles as key contributors to improved food systems. An annual youth survey involving 19,000 youth showed that over 14,000 youth reported increased income, and access to employment opportunities.

Through the Farmer Service Centre (FSC) and Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), WFP created job opportunities for young people in agriculture, with a special focus on empowering young women. By ensuring equal opportunities—such as offering flexible schedules for business development courses—WFP made it easier for young women to participate while also helping both male and female farmers expand their sources of income. This not only strengthened their ability to withstand climate challenges but also boosted economic growth in their communities. Additionally, exchange visits and youth forums provided valuable opportunities for young farmers to learn from each other, connect with local agricultural entrepreneurs, and build a strong support network for their businesses.

WFP strengthened the capacity of county governments in government-led gender-responsive programme design for the Home-Grown School Meals and the Kenya Economic and Social Inclusion Programme, and in collaboration with UNICEF, WFP carried out a gender assessment in Social Protection. The purpose of the capacity-strengthening efforts was to strengthen programme implementation to enhance women's empowerment and the impact on food security and nutrition. Additionally, WFP actively participated in gender working groups at UN, national, and county levels. As co-chair of the UN-Kenya Gender Theme Group, WFP provided technical and financial support for capacity-building across UN-wide Result Groups, including joint programmes.

WFP-Kenya also prioritized the development, review, and use of gender, age, and diversity-responsive monitoring and evaluation systems, enhancing gender-responsive reporting and accountability.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

WFP upheld its commitment to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) by ensuring transparency, inclusivity, and meaningful engagement with targeted communities. Through accessible information, functional feedback mechanisms, safe reporting channels, and a focus on community engagement, WFP strengthened its responsiveness and built trust with affected populations, enhancing programme quality.

WFP finalized the Community Engagement Action Plan (CEAP) and implemented several initiatives to strengthen community engagement. Feedback sessions were conducted with diverse groups—including men, women, boys, girls, community leaders, and representatives of minority groups and persons with disabilities. In refugee camps, community consultations, by WFP, UNHCR and the Department of Refugee Affairs and partners, informed the design and implementation of the differentiated assistance approach, encompassing 300 focus group discussions, 39 key informant interviews. Feedback sessions reaching 3,000 community members were also conducted to share the results of the community consultations with the communities and to allow them to validate the findings. These findings informed the tailored use of communication channels to ensure relevance to the needs and preferences of men, women, boys, girls and persons with disabilities.

WFP enhanced people communication through various channels—radio, bulk SMS, WhatsApp, audio-visual content, and public announcements—to address diverse needs, including those related to disabilities and literacy. Forty-seven SMS campaigns reached 195,000 households, while 15 audio-visual materials shared messages on PSEA, data protection, corruption, gender, entitlements, ration cuts, and CFM visibility. These materials were disseminated through community forums, local radio, mobile caravans, megaphones, posters in high-traffic areas, and TV screens at food distribution points (FDPs) in camps. While programme awareness gaps noted in the CSP baseline report highlight the need for continued improvement, the CEAP aims to enhance communication impact.

Partnerships were crucial for advancing AAP and are emphasized in the CEAP. In refugee camps, Filmaid Kenya supported WFP's communication activities by engaging communities through media and outreach on programme information, including entitlements, gender, and protection. In ASAL counties, cooperating partners mobilized communities for targeting activities, shared programme information, and promoted WFP's CFMs, complementing WFP's system with their channels. Key activities included training 165 CP staff on AAP, PSEA, and data protection, and conducting cross-functional spot checks of three CPs to review data protection policies, AAP and CFM integration, and recommend areas for improvement.

Regarding CFMs, a multi-channel call center system was implemented in collaboration with the Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa's TEC and the WFP Kenya Business Transformation Unit (BTU). The initial pilot phase focused on inbound and outbound calls. The new system is more cost-efficient compared to the existing one, it is also cloud-based and users can connect from wherever they are. Two phases, incorporating chat/messaging and Customer Relations Management database integration, are planned for 2025.

WFP provided affected people with safe, confidential, and accessible channels—including helplines, eight helpdesks, email, and SMS—to report PSEA and other protection concerns. Additional call center capacity was deployed during surge periods. The Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) received approximately 58,000 cases (166 percent more than in 2023), including six high-priority cases (three PSEA-related and three corruption-related), reflecting increased usage.

Most cases, primarily from refugees, concerned technical issues such as SIM activation and PIN resets. Women submitted 55 percent of cases, and 1 percent (675 cases) were submitted by persons with disabilities; a lower percentage than the average representation of persons with disabilities in the population highlighting the need for enhanced, targeted efforts to ensure greater inclusivity. Persons with disabilities were identified through self-reporting upon submitting their cases. Protection cases were referred to partners, while sensitive cases followed CFM standard operating procedures (SOPs) and were also escalated to the Office of Inspections and Investigations (OIGI).

Cases were consistently closed with a 95 percent resolution rate, up from 76 percent in 2023, demonstrating improved feedback loop closure. Key actions taken in response to feedback included re-targeting in Burduras, Mandera County, following complaints of unfair targeting in an emergency relief programme, and developing a secure online portal for updating assisted people's IDs and phone numbers.

Protection

WFP Kenya maintained its commitment to protection mainstreaming, integrating protection considerations into programming and operations. This was achieved by strengthening the capacity of cooperating partners, county and national governments, stakeholders, and the people we serve. Over 236 staff (133 women) received training and sensitization on WFP's mandate and their role in protecting and upholding the rights of affected populations to equal participation, access, and benefit from WFP assistance in a safe and dignified manner. Further, the sessions empowered staff and partners to recognize and address protection risks, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and disability inclusion, contributing to a safer and more inclusive environment for crisis-affected people.

In refugee operations and ASAL counties, community members were sensitized, through joint efforts with partners and bulk SMS messaging, on their rights to protection from all forms of harm, including PSEA, SGBV, and other safety and security risks. This awareness-raising included information on prevention, reporting mechanisms, and available responses. As evidenced in the WFP Country Strategic Plan's baseline report, this approach contributed to a safer and more inclusive environment: 89 percent of people in camps and 99 percent in ASALs (with no significant gender difference) reported no safety concerns related to WFP programmes; respect was reported by 87 percent of men and women in camps and 99 percent in ASALs; and programme sites were considered dignified by 99 percent of people in ASALs and 87 percent in camps.

WFP conducted assessments to identify protection risks and mainstreaming gaps to inform programme design and implementation. These included vulnerability assessments for the Refugee Differentiated Assistance programme and a protection and conflict sensitivity analysis for the "Sustainably Unlocking the Economic Potential of Lake Turkana" project. The later identified mainstreaming gaps, like SGBV and other safety and protection risks, including child labor, increased incidences of rape against women (linked to extended hours or late returns from the lake), and "sex for fish" practices in Kalokol, Ileret, and Loiyangalani, and household disagreements resulting from asset loss, to further enhance protection. To mitigate the identified protection risks, WFP and protection partners trained WFP, county and cooperating partners' staff, and community gender champions across all operational counties, including Turkana's fisherfolk communities. This raised awareness within communities on protection mainstreaming, safeguarding against SEA, GBV prevention, mitigation, reporting mechanisms, and available response services.

WFP collaborated with government agencies, UN agencies, and NGOs specializing in protection, SGBV, child protection, and disability inclusion to strengthen protection mainstreaming and augment protection services. At the national level, the State Department of Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action led activities through the National Gender Sector Working Groups, while county Gender and Social Services departments led initiatives in ASALs. Through participation in relevant SGBV, child protection, and disability inclusion working groups, referral pathways, and networks, WFP enhanced collaboration, knowledge sharing, and the implementation of protection measures, including timely responses to reported protection issues via existing SGBV/protection referral pathways and WFP's Community Feedback Mechanisms.

WFP commemorated key gender-related events, such as International Women's Day, International Day of the Girl Child, and the 16 Days of Activism, through internal and joint external initiatives. In collaboration with partners, WFP raised awareness of gender equality, women's empowerment, and protection from all safety and protection risks, including for persons with disabilities. These efforts contributed to the enhanced integration and implementation of more disability-inclusive and protection-responsive WFP interventions in both refugee and ASAL operations.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Kenya faces environmental challenges, including climate change, deforestation, and land degradation, severely impacting food security and nutrition. Climate change has intensified extreme weather events like droughts and floods, disrupting agricultural production. Deforestation, driven by agricultural expansion and logging, has led to soil erosion, biodiversity loss, and reduced water availability, further straining natural resources.

From 2001 to 2023, Kenya lost 386,000 hectares of tree, a 12 percent decrease in tree cover, resulting in the release of greenhouse gases equivalent to 189 million metric tons of CO₂ emissions[1].

These challenges have disproportionately affected vulnerable populations, particularly smallholder farmers and pastoralists, by destroying crops, livestock, and livelihoods. Over the past three years (2021-2023), food production has steadily declined, with maize production falling by 20 percent in 2021 to 36.7 million bags due to drought[2], and dropping further to 32 million bags in 2023 due to prolonged drought and deforestation[3]. This decline always leaves a significant proportion of Kenyans food insecure, with over 1 million Kenyans acutely food insecure in 2024[4], underscoring the urgent need for sustainable land management, climate adaptation, and resilient agricultural practices.

In 2024, WFP addressed environmental and food security challenges by collaborating with targeted communities to rehabilitate 3,800 hectares of land through reforestation, dykes construction to reduce flood damage and soil erosion, and irrigation systems to boost agricultural productivity. WFP also improved water availability by supporting the construction or rehabilitation of 16 water infrastructures, including ponds, shallow wells, and dams. Additionally, over 60 community gardens, orchards, and 1,200 household and school gardens were established or rehabilitated enabling communities to grow fresh produce and improve nutrition and food security.

WFP partnered with communities to develop early warning systems for climate-related disasters. The Country Strategic Plan Baseline results show that 43 percent of households in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands now access climate information services, enabling them to adapt agricultural and pastoral practices and better manage climate risks.

WFP supported targeted communities by promoting climate-resilient crop varieties and sustainable practices, e.g., cultivating orange-fleshed sweet potatoes to mitigate climate impacts on agriculture in Tana River County. WFP also provided training in sustainable land management techniques, including agroforestry, to prevent soil erosion, enhance fertility, and ensure long-term productivity.

WFP ensures its programmes do not harm the environment. Where needed, WFP conducts environmental and social impact assessments to identify risks and develop mitigation strategies, ensuring positive outcomes for communities and ecosystems.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Since 2019, WFP Kenya has been implementing its Environmental Management System (EMS) per its corporate Environmental policy, which commits it to identify, manage and reduce environmental impacts and risks. Following environmental assessments conducted in all WFP premises, sustainable initiatives have been implemented across different focus areas including energy management, waste management, sustainable transport, and sustainable procurement.

Towards scaling up renewable energy and in line with global decarbonization targets, WFP Kenya has invested in solar energy systems in all Dadaab Food and End Distribution Points, Wajir and Marsabit Field Offices, in addition to the previously installed system in the Kakuma Food Distribution Point 3. Combined, these systems generate 200MWh of clean energy annually, reducing the use of fossil fuels in areas that lack access to the national grid. WFP Kenya intends to further scale up solar power generation in Dadaab and Marsabit premises in 2025.

In a bid to reduce energy consumption within its premises, the WFP Kenya has switched to energy-efficient air conditioners (Acs) by replacing old ACs with more environmentally friendly inverter-type ACs, that utilize lower impact refrigerants[5]. So far, the CO has replaced 294 out of 299 ACs.

Growing to approximately 480 MT of recycled waste, WFP Kenya continued to utilize its recycling systems to recycle generated waste streams, including supply chain and packaging waste, and electronic waste, through local and reputable recyclers. WFP Kenya is also identifying additional recyclers to recycle and safely dispose of hazardous waste generated from its fleet, which includes used oil and used tyres. Six technical site assessments were done on potential recyclers across the country to verify their operations and assess potential environmental and social impacts.

To enhance sustainability in travel, UNHAS implemented several initiatives, including replacing small water bottles with larger ones, reducing plastic bottle usage by 80 percent, and switching to eco-friendly alternatives for crew meals and in-flight services. UNHAS manages cabin waste, monitors, analyses, and reports carbon emissions for each flight and optimizes fuel consumption through published flight profiles during taxiing, climbing, cruising, and descent.

Sustainable engineering designs continue to be incorporated in all repair works within WFP premises. Concepts like passive air cooling, natural lighting, alternative power sources, natural drainage, local sourcing, and construction of waste recycling infrastructure are undertaken in all engineering works.

In sustainable water management, the Kakuma Area Office continues to recycle its generated wastewater, which is used for irrigation within the Area Office premises.

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

Improving access to healthy, safe and nutritious diets is now central to national efforts to address malnutrition. This highlights the crucial role of improved diets in preventing all forms of malnutrition and related health problems. Accordingly, WFP Kenya has integrated nutrition as a key component of its Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027 to support these national efforts.

The World Health Organization has been evolving its global guidance on the management of acute malnutrition, shifting towards a more integrated and preventative approach. This transition emphasizes the importance of addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition and strengthening community-based prevention strategies while ensuring effective management of those already affected. As part of this global shift, Kenya was selected as a front-runner country in the 2023 WHO guideline transition plan. This new approach prioritizes the prevention of malnutrition through interventions that address key determinants like food security, access to healthcare, and optimal infant and young child feeding practices and maintaining a crucial focus on the dietary management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

In 2024, UNICEF and WFP collaborated to develop a joint country action plan, providing a framework for both agencies and the Kenyan Government to implement this context-adapted programmatic approach. This plan focuses on delivering a comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in the pilot counties of Wajir, Samburu, and West Pokot, aiming to prevent deterioration in malnutrition among vulnerable children under five, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. The MAM programme performance in 2024 remained within Sphere standards across the ten Arid and Semi-Arid Lands counties and the refugee populations covered.

Furthermore, demonstrating a commitment to preparedness and anticipatory action, a contingency plan to mitigate malnutrition risks was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and development partners. This plan is designed to support responses to emergencies, including climate-related shocks like the floods experienced during the March-April-May long rains.

Availability and affordability of healthy, safe, nutritious foods remain significant barriers to improving diets the ASALs. In 2024, WFP mapped geographic areas to integrate and sequence climate-resilient investments, leveraging its hub approach to strengthen the supply of nutritious food for vulnerable communities by working with smallholder farmers and investing in climate adaptation and resilience.

To improve healthy diets, WFP contributed to the review and validation of the National Food Fortification Strategic Plan 2023-2027. In Baringo and Makueni counties, WFP built the capacity of 26 micro-millers to fortify maize flour, with 12 selected to pilot fortification. Six of these are now actively fortifying maize, with a maximum capacity of 700kg per day at full demand. A community-level campaign is underway to increase awareness and demand for fortified flour at the retail level. In 2024, collaboration with the private sector led to the first commercial launch of fortified rice by Capwell Industries, creating a platform for scaling up production, demand, and consumption of fortified products to promote healthier diets.

WFP trained 21 county officials from Wajir and Mandera (six female) on Agri-Nutrition at the Kenya School of Government, where WFP also supported curriculum mainstreaming. This training aimed to improve the nutritional knowledge of smallholder farmers, market actors, and the wider community. WFP has also promoted nutrition-sensitive value chains, such as orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, high-iron beans, and horticultural crops, targeting markets and schools to increase the availability of nutrient-dense, diverse foods for vulnerable children and women.

In partnership with the Centre for Behaviour Change and Communication Africa, WFP conducted a social behaviour change formative assessment and developed a strategy for the "Unlocking Lake Turkana Potential" programme. This initiative aims to increase household and individual demand for healthy diets and address sociocultural barriers. To promote long-term sustainability, WFP is supporting the Positive Deviance Hearth (PDH) model for rehabilitating underweight children without medical complications, sustaining their recovery, and preventing future malnutrition. This support has led to the drafting and adoption of national PDH guidelines in Kenya. PDH implementation has taken place in Wajir, Baringo, and Nairobi counties, with plans to scale up to Wajir, Mandera, Turkana, Tana River, West Pokot, and

Samburu counties.

At the national level, WFP Kenya supported the policy environment, standards, and strategies related to nutrition, including revising nutrition HIV treatment protocols, reference charts, and guidelines, and providing nutrition commodities to HIV-affected clients in refugee settings. WFP also supported the development of national strategies such as the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan 2023-2027 and contributed to developing basic and technical modules for community health promoter capacity building. Community engagement sessions using dialogue cards on agri-nutrition, incorporating key messages on nutrition within village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), were also conducted.

WFP partners with governments, UN agencies (including UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, and UNHCR), civil society organizations, the private sector, and academia to ensure coherent approaches to acute food and nutrition insecurity and to leverage commitments and financing for healthy diets. WFP supported the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) strategy (2019-2023) and co-chaired both the SUN UN Network and the SUN Business Network.

In collaboration with the government and stakeholders, the Nixtamalization Specification and Code of Practice, was finalized and officially published in the Kenya Gazette in November, marking a significant step in enhancing food safety and mitigating aflatoxin risks in Kenya.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP Kenya strengthened its partnerships with existing donors while expanding and diversifying its funding sources. WFP fostered close collaboration with the Government of Kenya, private sector entities, local organizations, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), International Financial Institutions and UN agencies to address critical food security and nutrition challenges.

Quality Multiyear Funding

Multiyear agreements with organizations like the Mastercard Foundation, DSM-Firmenich, and Novo Nordisk Foundation focused on addressing food security challenges through sustainable agriculture, livelihood development, improved food systems, education and skills development, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Despite flexible multilateral funding constituting less than 1 percent of total contributions in 2024, its impact on covering critical funding gaps was notable and much appreciated.

Private Partnerships and International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

WFP continues to explore new and innovative partnerships with the private sector to secure funding and technical expertise that drive impactful solutions. WFP partnered with Hive Limited and the County Government of Turkana to implement an innovative public-private partnership model. This initiative supports communities in the ASALs by diversifying livelihoods, promoting integrated ecosystem-based management, and enhancing biodiversity.

Recognizing agriculture's critical role in Kenya's economy, WFP also works through the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) to strengthen smallholder farmers' incomes. By collaborating with public and private sector partners, FtMA invests in viable agricultural value chains, empowering farmers to build resilient and sustainable livelihoods.

WFP Kenya proactively strengthened collaboration with the government and International Financial Institutions to align its innovative programmes with Kenya's macroeconomic framework and development priorities. Working with the National Treasury, WFP contributed to the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Country Strategy Paper (2024-2028) and vulnerability and resilience assessments. WFP, advocated with the International Monetary Fund, in the context of their country programmes under the Extended Fund Facility, Extended Credit Facility and Resilience and Sustainability Facility with a view of ensuring social programmes that benefit the most vulnerable remained prioritized even as Kenya went through fiscal consolidation. Robust collaboration with the World Bank Group included contributing to its country engagement framework and finalizing a grant agreement to support agri-food small and medium-sized enterprises. This agreement supports national development plans through agricultural systems, viable value chain development, climate-smart agriculture, and enhanced digital agriculture.

Additionally, WFP took on the role as lead technical assistance partner for Kenya's new Phase of its Kenya Economic and Social Inclusion Programme (KSEIP II). The programme co-designed by the World Bank and government ministries aims to link the most vulnerable Kenyans across the country to employment opportunities in green value chains and cushion them from shocks through a cash plus training and resilience package.

In 2024, WFP set up new partnerships with corporate foundations including the Rockefeller Foundation, Novo Nordisk Foundation and Grundfos Foundation to provide technical assistance to the Government to expand the coverage of their home-grown school feeding programme as they scale up from 2.6 to 10 million children by 2030, and to shift to a more climate-friendly approach. This means reducing dependency on carbon-heavy imports and firewood for cooking in favor of locally sourced food and adoption of cleaner sources of energy for cooking in schools. WFP is also currently serving as the Secretariat for the Government's newly established National Chapter of the School Meals Coalition.

WFP Kenya extends our heartfelt thanks to the European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and to all our private donors for their generous and invaluable support in 2024^[1].

Focus on localization

Local partnerships drove WFP's success in 2024. Local actors provide deep contextual understanding, identify appropriate solutions to food security and nutrition challenges, and enhance programme sustainability. WFP collaborated with local communities across all activities, engaged refugee-led organizations and community groups, and maintained formal Field Level Agreements with 10 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 14 international NGOs, and 14 government institutions at national and county levels. WFP strengthened cooperating partners'

capacities through targeted training in commodity management, reporting, protection, accountability to affected populations, anti-fraud measures, and business process flows.

WFP also established strategic partnerships with academic and research institutions for specific initiatives, including the Confucius Institute of Egerton University for the South-South, orange-fleshed sweet potato project and various institutions for formative studies supporting the Lake Turkana Programme to support pastoral and fishing communities in Turkana and Marsabit counties' lake zone hubs. The local private sector served as a critical partner in all food systems and inclusive value chain work within the Hubs and high-productive areas, forming the core of the Farmer Service Centre model.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborated with UNHCR, and the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) and other stakeholders, including local and International NGOs and refugee and host communities to develop a differentiated assistance framework for refugees in Kenya. This innovative approach, set for rolled out in 2025, categorizes refugees based on their needs and aims to provide tailored humanitarian and livelihood support. Jointly with other INGOs, local NGOs and refugee-led organizations, key preparatory steps including data collection, community engagement, vulnerability assessments, and the development of targeted assistance packages were carried out. WFP, UNHCR, and DRS are engaging with donors to secure the necessary funding to implement this transformative approach.

WFP partnered with FAO, ILO, and UNICEF to support the Government's investment in inclusive, shock-responsive and coordinated social protection systems to address poverty, reduce vulnerability, and build resilient communities. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, WFP led the UN Joint Programme for Child and Social Protection, signed in June 2024. Through the joint Programme, UN agencies are contributing to scaling up social assistance coverage from 1.2 million to 2.5 million households by 2026. In 2024, WFP supported increasing the enrolment of vulnerable households into the Government Enhanced Social registry through the enrolment of an additional 500,000 households.

In 2023 UNICEF and WFP jointly developed the Strategic Approach for Early Actions to Address Wasting in Children and Women in 15 Priority Countries (2024-2026). In 2024, UNICEF and WFP developed a joint country action plan guiding both agencies and Government towards a context-adapted programmatic approach. This initiative aligns with the joint strategic framework and prepares Kenya for the rollout of the transition plan starting in January 2025.

Financial Overview

WFP Kenya is implementing its second Country Strategic Plan (2023-2027) which is 29 percent funded over its four-year needs-based plan budget (NBP). In 2024, WFP Kenya's funding was 76 percent of the annual NBP, a decrease from 79 percent in 2023. The reduced funding led to ration cuts for refugee operations, constrained implementation of underfunded activities, and a shift in the blanket supplementary feeding programme in the second quarter to a targeted, seasonal approach.

Earmarked contributions, designated for specific activities or geographic locations, comprised 88 percent of available funding in 2024. This high level of earmarking restricted WFP's ability to respond critical emerging needs. Flexible multilateral funding, designed to provide greater operational flexibility, accounted for less than 2 percent of contributions and only partially addressed critical funding shortfalls. Compounding these challenges, most 2024 funding, particularly for refugee and relief activities, arrived in the middle of the year. This late arrival hampered effective planning and resource allocation, resulting in programme delays. One consequence was a two-month (May-June) suspension of cash-based transfers, specifically restricted vouchers, for participants in the refugee operation.

The timing of contributions had a significant impact on the level of assistance provided to refugees throughout the year. It also resulted in delays in implementing crucial capacity strengthening and service delivery activities. Despite this challenge, advance financing, comprising 20 percent of available contributions, proved essential in sustaining critical operations and minimizing operational risks caused by delayed donor contributions. These advance funds facilitated: timely procurement of food commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility at favourable prices; timely delivery of value vouchers and cash-based transfers (CBT) to vulnerable populations; and timely implementation of infrastructure, food systems, and livelihood projects, as well as country capacity strengthening activities under Strategic Outcome 3.

Strategic Outcome 1 was 71 percent funded against the NBP, including 17 percent of funds carried over from 2023, and received 83 percent of allocated 2024 CSP contributions. Although the refugee operation was funded at 80 percent, a critical funding gap in April forced WFP to temporarily suspend value voucher transfers in Kakuma and Dadaab camps during May and June. This shortfall also led to a reduction in refugee rations, from 60 percent to an unprecedented low of 40 percent of the minimum food basket (both food and CBT), further compounded by an influx of refugees and resumption of registration for new births. The self-reliance activities received full funding through a multi-year contribution. The relief and emergency activity for vulnerable Kenyans, however, was only 50 percent funded. Implementation of some relief activities was also hampered by shipping delays, road closures due to flooding, and restricted access, resulting in delayed activities and lower expenditure. Additional funding in July allowed WFP to extend the relief programme by six months, providing unrestricted cash transfers via mobile money to approximately 168,000 acutely food insecure participants.

Strategic Outcome 2 was funded at 56 percent against the NBP. From the available contributions 38 percent were carried over from 2023 while 10 percent was allocated in 2024. Despite the capacity-strengthening modality being fully funded, a funding shortfall along with programmatic and sustainability considerations led WFP to deprioritize seasonal cash-based transfers (CBT) for resilience activity participants. Efforts focused on implementing and expanding the integrated climate-resilient food systems hub approach. As a result, the outcome fell short of fully achieving its resilience-building objectives, which included infrastructure development for production, support for smallholder farmers, seasonal CBTs, and integrated climate risk initiatives.

Strategic Outcome 3 was funded at 96 percent against the NBP, including 40 percent in carryover funds, and 3 percent allocated in 2024. However, expenditure was low (58 percent) because 60 percent of the 2024 funding for innovation activities was allocated under the WFP's Regional Bureau and Headquarters budgets. As Strategic Outcome 3 primarily focuses on providing technical assistance to the Government, multi-year funding is crucial for building relationships and ensuring consistent engagement.

Strategic Outcome 4 was funded at 127 percent against the NBP (4 percent allocated contributions and 12 percent carryover funds). The United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Services (UNHAS) activity received 96 percent of these allowing WFP to provide humanitarian air passenger and cargo services to the humanitarian and development community in Kenya. However, rising fuel prices and aviation costs and reduced funding from donors necessitated WFP to rely on internal locally generated funds and multilateral funds to meet its operational requirements. WFP also diversified its partnership strategy, most notably with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on the rehabilitation of the Kakuma airstrip, which has resulted in improved aircraft and passenger safety.

WFP will carry over 34 percent of the available contributions into 2025.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 247,159,804	 124,313,214	 175,924,122	 122,788,124
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	 247,159,804	 124,313,214	 175,924,122	 122,788,124
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities	 163,610,220	 103,383,804	 130,683,733	 89,996,979
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance.	 5,293,105	 3,088,668	 6,253,045	 576,912
Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.	 78,256,479	 17,840,742	 38,987,345	 32,214,233
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 54,399,828	 23,252,980	 30,638,539	 18,811,079
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.	 54,399,828	 23,252,980	 30,638,539	 18,811,079

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.	54,399,828	23,252,980	30,638,539	18,811,079
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	9,034,356	8,245,821	8,652,529	5,270,521
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.	9,034,356	8,245,821	8,652,529	5,270,521
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.	6,421,366	6,020,852	7,386,936	4,873,008
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.	2,612,990	2,224,969	1,265,593	397,512
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	6,531,782	4,073,528	8,301,629	5,931,773
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.	6,531,782	4,073,528	8,301,629	5,931,773

Activity 07: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.	 3,858,614	 4,073,528	 8,006,894	 5,637,039
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian air services in support of DG-ECHO Funded projects	 2,144,918	 0	 0	 0
Activity 09: Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.	 528,250	 0	 294,734	 294,734
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 19,976,867	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 317,125,769	 159,885,542	 243,493,686	 152,801,498
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 9,556,636	 9,748,570	 12,282,856	 10,340,103
Total Direct Costs	 326,682,406	 169,634,112	 255,776,542	 163,141,600
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 20,880,402	 10,872,776	 11,117,315	 11,117,315
Grand Total	 347,562,807	 180,506,889	 266,893,857	 174,258,916

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Kenya Food Security Steering Group (2024). The 2024 Long Rains Food and Nutrition Security Assessment report.

[2] Kenya Statistics and Infographics as of 31 December 2022

[3] Refugees and Kenyans

[4] 106,678 being refugee schoolchildren and 459,200 Kenyan schoolchildren.

[5] Inua Jamii is the Government of Kenya's flagship National Safety Net Program for the beneficiaries of; Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, ii. Older Persons Cash Transfer. iii. Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer iv. Hunger Safety Net Programme. The objective of Inua Jamii is to uplift the lives of poor and vulnerable citizens of Kenya through regular and reliable bi-monthly cash transfers.

[6] Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys are a rapid assessment tool used in humanitarian settings to determine the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, particularly children. These surveys measure the prevalence of acute malnutrition, specifically wasting, among children aged 6-59 months. The data collected helps humanitarian partners understand the severity of the nutritional crisis and trigger appropriate interventions, such as providing supplementary or therapeutic feeding programmes.

Operational context

[1] Kenya Food Security Steering Group (2024). The 2024 Long Rains Food and Nutrition Security Assessment report.

[2] Kenya Food Security Steering Group (2024). The 2024 Long Rains Food and Nutrition Security Assessment report.

[3] UNOCHA Kenya: Heavy Rains and Flooding Update: Kenya: Heavy Rains and Flooding Update - Flash Update #6 (17 May 2024) | OCHA – Visited on 21 January 2025

[4] Kenya Statistics Infographics | December 2024

[5] The Resettlement Gap: A Record Number of Global Refugees, but Few Are Resettled

[6] USAID: Agriculture, Food and Water Security 2023 - <https://www.usaid.gov/kenya/agriculture-food-and-water-security>

[7] International Labour Organization: Social Protection Situation and Priorities - <https://www.social-protection.org>.

[8] International Labour Organization: Empowering Kenya's Informal and Rural Workers on Inclusive Social Protection - <https://www.ilo.org/resource/article/empowering-kenyas-informal-and-rural-workers-inclusive-social-protection>

[9] Directorate of Social Assistance <https://www.socialprotection.go.ke/>

[10] UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS). (2023). Out-of-school children and adolescents in Kenya _ <http://uis.unesco.org>

[11] Although inflation showed a downward trend in 2024, households' purchasing power was eroded as cash-based transfers covered only 40 to 60 percent of the recommended minimum food basket (MFB). Without resources to enable WFP to adjust and increase cash to the recommended MFB, this diminished the real value of the transfers, leaving beneficiaries struggling to meet their basic needs.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] A threshold indicating a serious nutrition crisis.

[2] Water pans, irrigation systems, in-situ rainfed production structure, fish points and shed netted farms.

[3] IPC Phase 4 refers to an extremely severe food insecurity situation where urgent action is needed to save lives and livelihoods.

[4] The 459,200 school going children are part of the 1.4 million drought-affected Kenyans reached under Activity 3 "Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.

The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In the 2024 ACR, the narrative sections reflect the management of MAM translating to 'supplementation of MAM'. However, the indicators presented on tables/matrices still reflect the 'treatment of MAM' due to ongoing adjustments in the WFP corporate M&E; systems that have not been finalized.

Outcome Indicators: The CSP began in 2023, so no follow-up values are available for that year. Baseline data was collected for Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs, the Percentage of Moderate Acute Malnutrition Cases Reached by Treatment Services (Coverage), and Retention Rate, with follow-up values to be reported in 2025. FCS-N disaggregated data was collected in 2024.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Youth in Agribusiness

For Output A.2.1, the data showing the actual quantity distributed overlaps with 2023 distributions. In 2024, no distributions were planned due to resource constraints.

For Outputs G.11 and G.12, insurance payouts are not planned in advance as they depend on prevailing climatic conditions. They are initiated only when a trigger is reached.

The low achievement under Indicator D.3 resulted from funding constraints.

Outcome Indicators: Baseline values were collected for the Climate Adaptation Benefit Score, Livelihood Coping Strategies for Essential Needs, Investment Capacity Index, Climate Services Score, Resilience Capacity Score (RCS), and Shock Exposure Index (SEI), with follow-up values to be reported in 2025. FCS-N disaggregated data was collected in 2024.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Tier 3 beneficiaries include 1.7 million under social protection initiatives, school meals 2.6 million, 1 million under emergency preparedness and response, and 864,000 under Nutrition.

[2] KSEIP (II) counties: Murang'a, Nyeri, Kiambu, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale, Marsabit, Makueni, Tharaka Nithi, Isiolo, Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Kisumu, Homabay, Kisii, Migori, Turkana, Samburu, West Pokot, Baringo, Machakos, Kakamega, and Busia

[3] WFP School Feeding Investment Case: Cost Benefit Analysis of February 2016

Outcome Indicators - SABER - undertaken every two years. Next exercise in 2025

Gender equality and women's empowerment

The new gender indicators came in the midst of a transition period when the country office was adopting to a new CSP implementation of hub approach. The indicators were not embedded in the data collection tools in a good time to give the country office collect data in a timely manner. The CO has rolled out the new tools with the required changes in 2025 and the plans to have the new indicators collected and reported in 2025 to end of CSP.

Protection and accountability to affected people

No data collected for Activity 4 due to revision of tools tailored to the hub approach. Baseline values for Activity 3, no follow up values.

Environmental sustainability

ESS

[1] <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/KEN/>

[2] National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). (2022). 2022 Short Rains Assessment Report. Nairobi: NDMA.

[3] Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. (2023). Preliminary Crop Production Estimates for 2023.

[4] Kenya Food Security Steering Group (2024). The 2024 Long Rains Food and Nutrition Security Assessment report.

EMS

[1] IPCC, 2021: Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/>

[2] Government of Kenya, 2023: The State of the Environment Report 2023.

[3] Government of Kenya, 2018-2022: National Climate Change Action Plan.

[4] Kenya Action Plan 2023-2027 Review: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/kenya/commitments/KE0032/>

[5] Refrigerants with significantly lower Global Warming Potential, such as R410A or HFC 32

Outcome Indicator - No tier 1 under Act 2 planned on the Need based plan

Nutrition integration

The new nutrition-sensitive score indicator was introduced during a transitional period when the country office was adapting to the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) implementation under a hub approach. Due to this timing, the indicator was not integrated into the data collection tools early enough to allow the country office to gather data in a timely manner. As a result, the country office plans to begin collecting and reporting on this new indicator starting in 2025, continuing until the end of the CSP.

Partnerships

[1] The list of donors is arranged in alphabetical order.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable**: used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected**: used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,208,578	1,140,819	94%
	female	1,544,622	1,408,202	91%
	total	2,753,200	2,549,021	93%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	370,842	60,410	16%
	female	397,926	84,694	21%
	total	768,768	145,104	19%
24-59 months	male	102,930	119,754	116%
	female	130,014	146,088	112%
	total	232,944	265,842	114%
5-11 years	male	211,702	340,867	161%
	female	215,971	343,221	159%
	total	427,673	684,088	160%
12-17 years	male	172,113	195,803	114%
	female	175,861	200,925	114%
	total	347,974	396,728	114%
18-59 years	male	324,843	393,788	121%
	female	588,754	580,340	99%
	total	913,597	974,128	107%
60+ years	male	26,148	30,197	115%
	female	36,096	52,934	147%
	total	62,244	83,131	134%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	520,525	696,886	134%
Resident	2,232,675	1,852,135	83%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	232,200	31,520	13%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	570,000	171,792	30%
Malnutrition prevention programme	807,440	105,978	13%
Malnutrition treatment programme	198,800	200,296	100%
School based programmes	97,100	106,678	109%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	1,023,130	2,108,149	206%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	634	1,828	289%
Corn Soya Blend	17,596	5,637	32%
Dried Fruits	0	25	-
LNS	4,306	2,523	59%
Maize	2,504	9,895	395%
Rice	30,808	11,964	39%
Sorghum/Millet	31,214	17,852	57%
Split Peas	9,064	9,441	104%
Vegetable Oil	6,281	7,238	115%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	114	-
Maize	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	59	-
Wheat Flour	0	393	-

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	39,979,440	12,635,575	32%
Value Voucher	49,567,380	24,858,673	50%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	30,951,000	1,167,921	4%
Value voucher transfer for services	4,068,090	56,387	1%

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	260,500	350,631	
			Male	260,500	346,255	
			Total	521,000	696,886	
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	1,500	4,712	
			Male	1,500	2,979	
			Total	3,000	7,691	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	74,551	40,665.05	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	14,625,360	6,056,405	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	49,567,380	24,858,672	
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	43,695	47,269	
			Male	53,405	59,409	
			Total	97,100	106,678	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	2,503	1,128.67	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	514,080	113,104	
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	117	42.15	

	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male Total	1,065 1,065 2,130	1,340 1,065 2,405
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 Total	837 103 940	990 620 1,610
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 Total	11,220 10,780 22,000	8,693 8,543 17,236
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 Total	10,620 7,080 17,700	7,218 6,416 13,634
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 Total	34,500 34,500 34,500	35,186 35,186 35,186
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 Total	1,100 1,100 1,100	1,048 1,048 1,048
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	4,010	600.37
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	12	0.8
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	3,891	592.46

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 Total	285,000 215,000 500,000	766,719 644,544 1,411,263

A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	3,496	16,442.86
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	24,840,000	6,466,066
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	21,492
			Male	300,000	19,514
			Total	600,000	41,006
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	56,418
			Male	40,000	50,098
			Total	100,000	106,516
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	10,940
			Total	150,000	10,940
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	79,098
			Total	80,000	79,098
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	17,730	7,526.52
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	17,730	7,526.52

Other Output

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

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
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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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual Individual	39,550 39,480	36,330 31,665
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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual Individual	39,550 39,480	31,714 30,268

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.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	25	16
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	50	50

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
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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	400,903	329,316

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - **Location:** Dadaab - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	>25	18.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	>25	22	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	>25	19.8	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	18.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.2	≤16.2	≤16.2	5.79	WFP survey
	Male	14.9	≤14.9	≤14.9	6.25	WFP survey
	Overall	15.8	≤15.8	≤15.8	5.94	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	52.3	≥52.3	>52.3	20.9	WFP survey
	Male	50.4	≥50.4	>50.4	29.1	WFP survey
	Overall	51.7	≥51.7	>51.7	23.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	69.5	≥69.5	≥69.5	50.6	WFP survey
	Male	77.7	≥77.7	≥77.7	54.2	WFP survey
	Overall	72.1	≥72.1	≥72.1	51.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.3	≥26.3	≤26.3	24.1	WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≥18.2	≤18.2	26.3	WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	≥23.8	≤23.8	24.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	≤4.1	≥4.1	25.2	WFP survey
	Male	0.1	≤0.1	≥4.1	19.5	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤4.1	≥4.1	23.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				0.6	WFP survey
	Male				0.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≥0.5	≥0.5	0.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				12.8	WFP survey
	Male				14.4	WFP survey
	Overall	17.1	≤17.1	≤17.1	13.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				86.6	WFP survey
	Male				84.9	WFP survey
	Overall	82.4	≤82.4	≤82.4	86	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				46.2	WFP survey
	Male				48.1	WFP survey
	Overall	61.2	≥6.2	≥61.2	46.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				37	WFP survey
	Male				40	WFP survey
	Overall	36.4	≤36.4	≤36.4	38	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				16.8	WFP survey
	Male				11.9	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	≤2.3	≤2.3	15.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				13.3	WFP survey
	Male				10.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.2	≥22.2	≥22.2	12.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				28	WFP survey
	Male				33.2	WFP survey
	Overall	36.2	≤36.2	≤36.2	29.7	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				58.7	WFP survey
	Male				56.1	WFP survey
	Overall	41.6	≤41.6	≤41.6	57.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.9	≤5.9	≤5.9		WFP survey
	Male	8.2	≤8.2	≤8.2		WFP survey
	Overall	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.1	≤2.1	≤2.1		WFP survey
	Male	0.6	≤0.6	≤0.6		WFP survey
	Overall	1.6	≤1.6	≤1.6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37.6	≤37.6	≤37.6		WFP survey
	Male	40.9	≤40.9	≤40.9		WFP survey
	Overall	38.7	≤38.7	≤38.7		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54.5	≥54.5	≥54.5		WFP survey
	Male	50.2	≥50.2	≥50.2		WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	≥53.1	≥53.1		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	35.7	<35.7	≤35.7	5.2	WFP survey
	Male	35.5	<35.5	≤35.5	8.5	WFP survey
	Overall	35.7	<35.7	≤35.7	6.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13.2	<13.2	≤13.2	0.9	WFP survey
	Male	12.4	<12.4	≤12.4	0.2	WFP survey
	Overall	12.9	<12.9	≤12.9	0.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.3	<32.3	≤32.3	43.8	WFP survey
	Male	49	<49	≤49	46.4	WFP survey
	Overall	34.4	<34.4	≤34.4	44.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	18.8	>18.8	≥18.8	50.1	WFP survey
	Male	13.2	>13.2	≥13.2	44.9	WFP survey
	Overall	17.1	>17.1	≥17.1	48.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99.9	≥70	>70	99.9	Secondary data
	Male	99.9	≥70	>70	99.9	Secondary data
	Overall	99.9	≥70	>70	99.9	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	>100	>100	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	>100	>100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	>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)	Female				17.8	WFP survey
	Male				10	WFP survey
	Overall	8.33	≥70	≥8.33	16.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female				31.6	WFP survey
	Male				41.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	33.6	WFP survey

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)	Female				32.1	WFP survey
	Male				41.3	WFP survey
	Overall	10.19	≥70	≥10.19	34.1	WFP survey
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	Female				6.3	WFP survey
	Male				6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	6.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	82	≥82	≥82	20.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	2.06	>2.06	>2.06	6.3	Secondary data
	Male	1.56	>1.56	>1.56	3.8	Secondary data
	Overall	1.76	>1.76	>1.76	4.9	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	76.4	>76.4	>76.4	91.5	WFP survey
	Male	77.5	>77.5	>77.5	94.3	WFP survey
	Overall	77	>77	>77	93	WFP survey
Graduation rate	Overall	76.3	≥76.3	≥76.3	94	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	21	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	21	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	≥4	21	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	100	=100	≥100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	≥100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	≥100		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.13	<15	<15	2.66	Secondary data
	Male	0.14	<15	<15	2.56	Secondary data
	Overall	0.13	<15	<15	2.61	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0.03	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.01	<3	<3	0.02	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.78	<15	<15	2.44	Secondary data
	Male	1.54	<15	<15	2.1	Secondary data
	Overall	1.67	<15	<15	2.29	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.06	≥75	>75	94.87	Secondary data
	Male	98.32	≥75	>75	95.34	Secondary data
	Overall	98.18	≥75	>75	95.09	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	90	≥90	>90		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>50	>25	43.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>25	39.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>25	42.3	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	41.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.7	≤17.7	≤17.7	8.62	WFP survey
	Male	16.7	≤16.7	≤16.7	8.49	WFP survey
	Overall	17.4	≤17.4	≤17.4	8.57	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	24.5	≥24.5	>24.5	5.1	WFP survey
	Male	30.1	≥30.1	>30.1	14.6	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	≥26.5	>26.5	8.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.1	≥75.1	≥75.1	31.6	WFP survey
	Male	72.2	≥72.2	≥72.2	30.9	WFP survey
	Overall	74	≥74	≥74	31.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	≤20.2	<20.2	40.6	WFP survey
	Male	24.8	≤24.8	<24.8	40.2	WFP survey
	Overall	21.9	≤21.9	<21.9	40.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.7	≥4.7	<4.7	27.8	WFP survey
	Male	3	≥3	<3	28.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≥4.1	<4.1	28.2	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				0.3	WFP survey
	Male				1.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≥0.5	≥0.5	0.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				15.4	WFP survey
	Male				15.1	WFP survey
	Overall	25.4	≤25.4	≤25.4	15.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				84.3	WFP survey
	Male				83.7	WFP survey
	Overall	74	≤74	≤74	84.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				29	WFP survey
	Male				28.3	WFP survey
	Overall	60.9	≥60.9	≥60.9	28.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				55.8	WFP survey
	Male				58.1	WFP survey
	Overall	36.9	≤36.9	≤36.9	56.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				15.2	WFP survey
	Male				13.6	WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	≤2.2	≤2.2	14.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				6.4	WFP survey
	Male				7.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6.8	≥6.8	≥6.8	6.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				40.1	WFP survey
	Male				39.8	WFP survey
	Overall	41.5	≤41.5	≤41.5	40	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				53.4	WFP survey
	Male				52.6	WFP survey
	Overall	51.6	≤51.6	≤51.6	53.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1	≤1	≤1		WFP survey
	Male	1.4	≤1.4	≤1.4		WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	≤1.1	≤1.1		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.2	≤2.2	≤2.2		WFP survey
	Male	1.1	≤1.1	≤1.1		WFP survey
	Overall	1.8	≤1.8	≤1.8		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.4	≤60.4	≤60.4		WFP survey
	Male	59.5	≤59.5	≤59.5		WFP survey
	Overall	60	≤60	≤60		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36.4	≥36.4	≥36.4		WFP survey
	Male	38.1	≥38.1	≥38.1		WFP survey
	Overall	37	≥37	≥37		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	<4.3	≤4.3	1.5	WFP survey
	Male	12.8	<12.8	≤12.8	2.5	WFP survey
	Overall	7.4	<7.4	≤7.4	1.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9	<9	≤9	3.2	WFP survey
	Male	15.8	<15.8	≤15.8	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	<11.5	≤11.5	2.6	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	<30	≤30	67.9	WFP survey
	Male	33.8	<33.8	≤33.8	70	WFP survey
	Overall	31.4	<31.4	≤31.4	68.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56.7	>56.7	≥56.7	27.3	WFP survey
	Male	37.6	>37.6	≥37.6	25.9	WFP survey
	Overall	49.7	>49.7	≥49.7	26.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	95.2	≥70	>70	95.5	Secondary data
	Male	95.2	≥70	>70	97.9	Secondary data
	Overall	95.2	≥70	>70	96.7	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	98.9	>100	>100	80	Secondary data
	Male	98.9	>100	>100	80	Secondary data
	Overall	98.9	>100	>100	80	Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female				17.1	WFP survey
	Male				15.1	WFP survey
	Overall	31.3	≥70	≥31.3	16.5	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female				22.7	WFP survey
	Male				27.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0.87	≥70	≥0.87	24.2	WFP survey
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)	Female				0.2	WFP survey
	Male				7.5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.61	≥70	≥2.61	7.3	WFP survey
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	Female				1.9	WFP survey
	Male				2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.87	≥70	≥0.87	2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	24.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	-2.4	>-2.4	>-2.4	-9.2	Secondary data
	Male	5.6	>5.6	>5.6	-8.6	Secondary data
	Overall	2.1	>2.1	>2.1	-8.9	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	59.5	>59.5	>59.5	76.3	Secondary data
	Male	59.1	>59.1	>59.1	75.1	Secondary data
	Overall	59.3	>59.3	>59.3	75.6	Secondary data

Graduation rate	Overall	65	≥65	≥65	91.6	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	3	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	≥4	3	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	100	=100	≥100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	≥100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	≥100		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	1.66	Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	1.63	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.64	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.3	<15	<15	2.4	Secondary data
	Male	0.35	<15	<15	2.28	Secondary data
	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	2.34	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.63	≥75	≥75	95.94	Secondary data
	Male	99.6	≥75	≥75	96.09	Secondary data
	Overall	99.61	≥75	≥75	96.01	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	90	≥90	>90		Secondary data

Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	>25	52.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	>25	47.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	>25	51.4	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	50.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.3	≤21.3	≤21.3	9.4	WFP survey
	Male	18.9	≤18.9	≤18.9	9.03	WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	≤20.1	≤20.1	9.3	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	29.5	≥29.5	>29.5	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	21.8	≥21.8	>21.8	12.2	WFP survey
	Overall	25.6	≥25.6	>25.6	5.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52.6	≥52.6	≥52.6	23.2	WFP survey
	Male	56.4	≥56.4	≥56.4	20	WFP survey
	Overall	54.5	≥54.5	≥54.5	22.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.1	≤32.1	<32.1	43.9	WFP survey
	Male	33.3	≤33.3	<33.3	50.9	WFP survey
	Overall	32.7	≤32.7	<32.7	45.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.4	≥15.4	<15.4	32.9	WFP survey
	Male	10.3	≥10.3	<10.3	29.1	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	≥12.8	<12.8	31.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				0.6	WFP survey
	Male				1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0.6	≥0.6	≥0.6	0.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				9.8	WFP survey
	Male				13	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	≤20.5	≤20.5	10.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				89.6	WFP survey
	Male				85.3	WFP survey
	Overall	78.8	≤78.8	≤78.8	88.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				20.9	WFP survey
	Male				20.8	WFP survey
	Overall	37.2	≥37.2	≥37.2	20.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				56.1	WFP survey
	Male				59.9	WFP survey
	Overall	53.8	≤53.8	≤53.8	57.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				22.9	WFP survey
	Male				19.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	22	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				8.4	WFP survey
	Male				5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	≥1.8	≥12.8	7.6	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				46.6	WFP survey
	Male				48	WFP survey
	Overall	49.4	≤49.4	≤49.4	47	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				45	WFP survey
	Male				46.3	WFP survey
	Overall	37.8	≤37.8	≤37.8	45.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0		WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.9	≤2.9	≤2.9		WFP survey
	Male	0.4	≤0.4	≤0.4		WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	≤2.2	≤2.2		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	61.9	≤61.9	≤61.9		WFP survey
	Male	63	≤63	≤63		WFP survey
	Overall	62.2	≤62.2	≤62.2		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.5	≥34.5	≥34.5		WFP survey
	Male	36.5	≥36.5	≥36.5		WFP survey
	Overall	35	≥35	≥35		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	≤3.8	1	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<14.1	≤14.1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<9	≤9	0.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.8	<12.8	≤12.8	4.4	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<14.1	≤14.1	2.7	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<13.5	≤13.5	3.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.2	<28.2	≤28.2	71.5	WFP survey
	Male	39.7	<39.7	≤39.7	77.3	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<34	≤34	73.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55.1	>55.1	≥55.1	23.1	WFP survey
	Male	32.1	>32.1	≥32.1	20	WFP survey
	Overall	43.6	>43.6	≥43.6	22.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyi Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	93	≥70	>70	100	Secondary data
	Male	93	≥70	>70	100	Secondary data
	Overall	93	≥70	>70	100	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	>100	>100	80	Secondary data
	Male	100	>100	>100	80	Secondary data
	Overall	100	>100	>100	80	Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female				12.8	WFP survey
	Male				27.2	WFP survey
	Overall	11.76	≥70	≥11.76	16.3	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female				19.3	WFP survey
	Male				24.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	20.6	WFP survey
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)	Female				1.2	WFP survey
	Male				8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	2.9	WFP survey
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	Female				2	WFP survey
	Male				11.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	4.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	76	≥76	≥76	22.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0.6	≥0.6	≥0.6	25.8	Secondary data
	Male	0.8	≥0.8	≥0.8	20.7	Secondary data
	Overall	0.7	≥0.7	≥0.7	22.9	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	44	>44	>44	75.3	WFP survey
	Male	56	>56	>56	75.9	WFP survey
	Overall	74	>74	>74	75.6	WFP survey
Graduation rate	Overall	93.7	≥93.7	≥93.7	91.2	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	5	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	5	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	≥4	5	Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	100	=100	≥100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	≥100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	≥100		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.61	<15	<15	1.14	Secondary data
	Male	3.88	<15	<15	1.52	Secondary data
	Overall	3.09	<15	<15	1.33	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5.75	<15	<15	3.85	Secondary data
	Male	6.83	<15	<15	4.57	Secondary data
	Overall	5.86	<15	<15	4.21	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	90.95	≥75	≥75	95.01	Secondary data
	Male	87.73	≥75	≥75	93.91	Secondary data
	Overall	89.35	≥75	≥75	94.47	Secondary data
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	90	≥90	>90		Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Kenyan population and children aged 6-59 months, pregnant/lactating women/girls and ART/TB DOTS clients - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: 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	≥0	1		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	≥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	≥0	0		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	10.35	<15	<15	7.09		Secondary data
	Male	10.01	<15	<15	7.38		Secondary data
	Overall	10.18	<15	<15	7.23		Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.16	<3	<3	0.07	Secondary data
	Male	0.1	<3	<3	0.08	Secondary data
	Overall	0.14	<3	<3	0.07	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	6.24	<15	<15	6.74	Secondary data
	Male	6.36	<15	<15	6.99	Secondary data
	Overall	6.29	<15	<15	6.86	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	83.26	≥75	≥75	86.11	Secondary data
	Male	83.52	≥75	≥75	85.55	Secondary data
	Overall	83.58	≥75	≥75	85.84	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	98	≥70	≥70	97	Secondary data
	Male	98	≥70	≥70	97	Secondary data
	Overall	98	≥70	≥70	97	Secondary data

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.					Resilience Building
Output 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.					
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
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	290,700	95,128
			Male	279,300	76,664
			Total	570,000	171,792
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	118,422	27,776
			Male	113,778	3,744
			Total	232,200	31,520
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT		566.09
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	30,951,000	1,167,921
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,068,090	56,387

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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	2,540	1,278
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	81	17
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.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	147	140

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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	582	18
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	644	61.5
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	65	2
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	5,241	3,725.4
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.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	110	6
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	80.5	15.3
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated /maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc...)	Food assistance for asset	Number	21	27
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	7,402	118
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	100	80.45
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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	104,206	124,012

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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	39,584	80,842
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.11: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	28,800	31,520
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.13: Total number of people covered by (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	90,000	40,938
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	46,121	43,924
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	68
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	259
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.3: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	113,386	118,571
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.5: Total USD value of premiums paid under (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	1,124,646	570,252
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	5,959,842	2,658,366
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.5: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with a Combination Value Voucher and Cash)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	453,543	727,385
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	%	100	100

G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	147,859	82,880
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	164,963	155,533
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	164,912	19,770
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	259,044	0

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 09: Targeted small-holder producers and other value-chain actors, especially women and youth (Tier 2), benefit from more equitable access to agricultural inputs and services, diversified agricultural markets, and innovative approaches to food loss & waste management, and value addition and increased employment opportunities; to increase their productivity and income from diversified sources

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	20	0
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.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	4,314	2,379
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	40	15
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.5: Number of training series organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	93	108
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	71	46

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	18	3
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	860	440
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	2,263	406
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15,118	569
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	70	195
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	203	450
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,177	3,205
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	366	636
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,978	7,231
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	429	218
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	160	75
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	2,101	947
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	48	239
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	183	125
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	300	589
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	95	249

F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	94	155
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)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	53,506	53,082
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)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	907,869.77	7,369,955.02
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)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	1,050,085	13,947,758.92

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	2,258	1,606
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.5: Number of training series organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	30	37
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	30	37

CSP Output 11: National, county and community level actors (tier 1, 3) are enabled through multi-stakeholder and public-private partnerships to scale-up innovative business models and green technologies to make food systems climate-resilient and sustainable.

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.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	11	28
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	23	70
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	138	215
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	184	865

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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	27	27
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.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	25	21
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	57	35
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.5: Number of training series organized	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	136	90
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	98	85
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	14	6

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	13.6	≤13.6	≤13.6			WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	78.1	≥78.1	≥78.1			WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	8.4	≥8.4	≥8.4			WFP survey
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	8.75		WFP survey
	Male	15.16	<15.16	≤15.16	7.78		WFP survey
	Overall	15.1	<15.1	≤15.1	8.05		WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	66.5	≥66.5	≥66.5	0.2		WFP survey
	Male	59.5	≥59.5	≥59.5	0.4		WFP survey
	Overall	63.3	≥63.3	≥63.3	0.3		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.8	≥46.8	≥46.8	45.2		WFP survey
	Male	44.5	≥44.5	≥44.5	57.4		WFP survey
	Overall	45.1	≥45.1	≥45.1	54		WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41.3	<41.3	≤41.3	22.5	WFP survey
	Male	43.1	<43.1	≤43.1	19	WFP survey
	Overall	42.6	<42.6	≤42.6	20	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.9	<11.9	≤11.9	32.2	WFP survey
	Male	12.5	<12.5	≤12.5	23.6	WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	<12.3	≤12.3	26	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				1.7	WFP survey
	Male				2	WFP survey
	Overall	0.8	≥0.8	≥0.8	1.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				20.2	WFP survey
	Male				23.3	WFP survey
	Overall	24.9	≥24.9	≤24.9	22.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				78.2	WFP survey
	Male				74.7	WFP survey
	Overall	74.2	<74.2	≤74.2	75.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				44.1	WFP survey
	Male				54	WFP survey
	Overall	54	≥54	≥54	51.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				38.5	WFP survey
	Male				35.6	WFP survey
	Overall	35.5	≥35.5	≤35.5	36.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				17.4	WFP survey
	Male				10.3	WFP survey
	Overall	10.4	<10.4	≤10.4	12.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				30.3	WFP survey
	Male				42.4	WFP survey
	Overall	44.9	≥44.9	≥44.9	39.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				3.2	WFP survey
	Male				32.6	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≤30	33	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				35.5	WFP survey
	Male				25	WFP survey
	Overall	25	<25	≤25	27.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.3	≤7.3	≤7.3		WFP survey
	Male	9.9	≤9.9	≤9.9		WFP survey
	Overall	9.2	≤9.2	≤9.2		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤3	≤3		WFP survey
	Male	2.8	≤2.8	≤2.8		WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	≤2.9	≤2.9		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	55.4	≤55.4	≤55.4		WFP survey
	Male	53.8	≤53.8	≤53.8		WFP survey
	Overall	54.2	≤54.2	≤54.2		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.4	≥34.4	≥34.4		WFP survey
	Male	33.4	≥33.4	≥33.4		WFP survey
	Overall	33.7	≥33.7	≥33.7		WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	≤20	≤20	6.2	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤17	≤17	8.8	WFP survey
	Overall	17.8	≤17.8	≤17.8	8.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	≤6	≤6	4.1	WFP survey
	Male	13.9	≤13.9	≤13.9	3.2	WFP survey
	Overall	11.8	≤11.8	≤11.8	3.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	48.1	≤48.1	≤48.1	60.9	WFP survey
	Male	44.3	≤44.3	≤44.3	60.7	WFP survey
	Overall	45.3	≤45.3	≤45.3	60.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	≥26	≥26	28.8	WFP survey
	Male	24.8	≥24.8	≥24.8	27.3	WFP survey
	Overall	25.1	≥25.1	≥25.1	27.7	WFP 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	≥5	≥5	4	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	≥100,000	437,062.32	Secondary data
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services						
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	41.3	≥41.3	≥41.3		WFP survey
	Male	50.5	≥50.5	≥50.5		WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥48	≥48		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	97.2	≥97.2	≥97.2		WFP survey
	Male	95.8	≥95.8	≥95.8		WFP survey
	Overall	96.2	≥96.2	≥96.2		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	90.8	≥90.8	≥90.8		WFP survey
	Male	88.9	≥88.9	≥88.9		WFP survey
	Overall	89.3	≥89.3	≥89.3		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	91.7	≥91.7	≥91.7		WFP survey
	Male	89	≥89	≥89		WFP survey
	Overall	89.7	≥89.7	≥89.7		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	79.2	≥79.2	≥79.2		WFP survey
	Male	76.1	≥76.1	≥76.1		WFP survey
	Overall	76.8	≥76.8	≥76.8		WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	33.3	≥33.3	≥33.3		WFP survey
	Male	33.3	≥33.3	≥33.3		WFP survey
	Overall	33.3	≥33.3	≥33.3		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	64	Secondary data
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	≥50	50.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	53.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	52.5	WFP survey

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥50	≥12.5	50.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Macro Insurance						
Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	393	≥393	≥393		WFP survey
	Male	451	≥451	≥451		WFP survey
	Overall	435	≥435	≥435		WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	222	≥222	≥222		WFP survey
	Male	263	≥263	≥263		WFP survey
	Overall	251	≥251	≥251		WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	87	≥87	≥87		WFP survey
	Male	79	≥79	≥79		WFP survey
	Overall	82	≥82	≥82		WFP survey
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	702	≥702	≥702		WFP survey
	Male	793	≥793	≥793		WFP survey
	Overall	768	≥768	≥768		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	20	≤20	≤20		WFP survey
	Male	11	≤11	≤11		WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤14	≤14		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	73	≥73	≥73		WFP survey
	Male	81	≥81	≥81		WFP survey
	Overall	78	≥78	≥78		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	7	≥7	≥7		WFP survey
	Male	9	≥9	≥9		WFP survey
	Overall	8	≥8	≥8		WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	27	=27	=27		WFP survey
	Male	27	=27	=27		WFP survey
	Overall	27	=27	=27		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (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	≥5	≥5	4	Secondary data
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	32.3	<32.3	<32.3		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	50.9	≥50.9	≥50.9		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	16.8	≥16.8	≥16.8		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	14.59	≤14.59	≤14.59	14	WFP survey

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	29.2	≥29.2	≥29.2	28.5		WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female				3.96		Secondary data
	Male				3		Secondary data
	Overall	48	≥48	≥48	3.48		Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	3,798,277.6 9	≥871,910,81 7.34	≥3,798,277. 69	19,373,816. 09		Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	1,983	≥1,983	≥1,983	37,686.64	7,233	Secondary data

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.	Root Causes
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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	10	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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	567	495
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	4	2
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	13	13
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\$	18,000	16,000

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	11	9
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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	70	83
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	3,050	2,663
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	6	20
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	7	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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	11	5
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\$	82,125	65,592

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	11	8
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.17: Number of national southern solutions contributing to zero hunger captured and packaged for South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	C.17.g.3: Number of national southern technologies 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	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.21.4: Social protection system building blocks supported-Accountability, protection and assurance	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	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	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.7: Social protection system building blocks supported-Engagements and communication	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.8: Social protection system building blocks supported-Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.9: Social protection system building blocks supported-Design of programme features	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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	20	31
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	917	1,509
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	0	10
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	1
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	19	16
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\$	100,000	76,870

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	12
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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	100	115
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.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	3

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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	8
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	3	3

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	265,445
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	15	15

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	≥7	≥6	6		Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥278,853,601	≥271,107,668	270,981,728		Secondary data

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	≥2.9	3.1		Secondary data
Target Group: National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
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	≥3	≥3	2		Secondary data
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	≥5	≥3	4		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	≥4	≥3	2		Secondary data
Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	3		Secondary data
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: 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 support	Overall	0	≥10,000,000	≥6,400,000	6,100,000	1,200,000	Secondary data

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.	Crisis Response
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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	50	70
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	16,000	17,890

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UNHAS users - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	96	≥80	≥80	100		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	33	≥50	≥50			Joint survey
	Male	59	≥50	≥50			Joint survey
	Overall	46	≥50	≥50	Not applicable		Joint survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-
Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	94.3	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Male	97.8	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Overall	96.05	≥50	≥50	Not applicable		WFP survey
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Male	Not collected		Not applicable			-
	Overall	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		WFP survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	106,435	≥106,435	≥106,435	12,369		Secondary data
	Male	120,270	≥120,270	≥120,270	10,537		Secondary data
	Overall	226,705	≥226,705	≥226,705	22,906		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	≥100	≥100	96.93		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥100	≥100	95.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥100	≥100	96.47		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.9	=100	=100	96.93		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	=100	=100	95.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.6	=100	=100	96.47		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.9	≥100	≥99.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.6	≥100	≥99.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	≥100	≥99.8			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.7	≥100	≥99.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.9	≥100	≥99.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	≥100	≥99.8			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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.9	≥100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	≥100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	≥100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.9	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.9	=100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.1	=100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.1	=100	≥100			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90	97.95		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	97.95		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	97.95		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		WFP 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	≥912,000	≥957,600	555,750		Secondary data
	Male	688,000	≥688,000	≥722,400	419,250		Secondary data
	Overall	1,600,000	≥1,600,000	≥1,680,000	975,000		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	95.5	≥80	≥95.5	58.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.8	≥80	≥94.8	52.05		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.5	≥80	≥94.5	55.32		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	64.9	≥64.9	≥64.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.3	≥59.3	≥59.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63.6	≥63.6	≥63.6			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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
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

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: 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	100		Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
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	100		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: 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	100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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	134.6		Secondary data
	Male	87	≥80	≥87	132.92		Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥80	≥86	133.76		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	84	≥100	≥84	100		Secondary data
	Male	87	≥100	≥87	100		Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥100	≥86	100		Secondary data

Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	≥100				Secondary data
	Male	100	≥100				Secondary data
	Overall	100	≥100				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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	86	≥100	≥86	59.97		Secondary data
	Male	86	≥100	≥86	62.57		Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥100	≥86	61		Secondary data

Cover page photo © © WFP/Dennis Matendechere

Mwanaisha Halua harvesting orange flesh sweet potatoes in her farm in Tana River County.

World Food Programme

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/kenya>

Financial Section

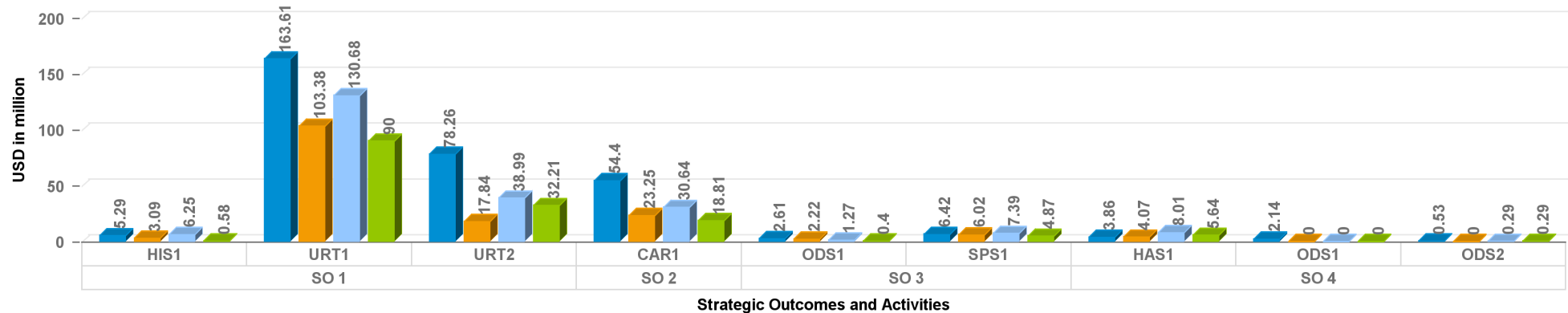
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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.

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			247,159,804	124,313,214	0	122,788,124
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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		54,399,828	23,252,980	0	18,811,079

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	5,293,105	3,088,668	6,253,045	576,912
		Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities	163,610,220	103,383,804	130,683,733	89,996,979
		Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.	78,256,479	17,840,742	38,987,345	32,214,233
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			247,159,804	124,313,214	175,924,122	122,788,124

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	54,399,828	23,252,980	30,638,539	18,811,079
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		54,399,828	23,252,980	30,638,539	18,811,079

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		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.	2,612,990	2,224,969	1,265,593	397,512
		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.	6,421,366	6,020,852	7,386,937	4,873,008
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			9,034,356	8,245,821	8,652,529	5,270,521

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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 UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.	3,858,614	4,073,528	8,006,894	5,637,039
		Provide humanitarian air services in support of DG-ECHO Funded projects	2,144,918	0	0	0
		Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.	528,250	0	294,734	294,734
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			6,531,782	4,073,528	8,301,629	5,931,773
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	19,976,867	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	19,976,867	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			317,125,769	159,885,543	243,493,686	152,801,498
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,556,636	9,748,570	12,282,856	10,340,103
Total Direct Costs			326,682,406	169,634,112	255,776,542	163,141,600
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			20,880,402	10,872,776	11,117,315	11,117,315
Grand Total			347,562,807	180,506,889	266,893,857	174,258,916


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

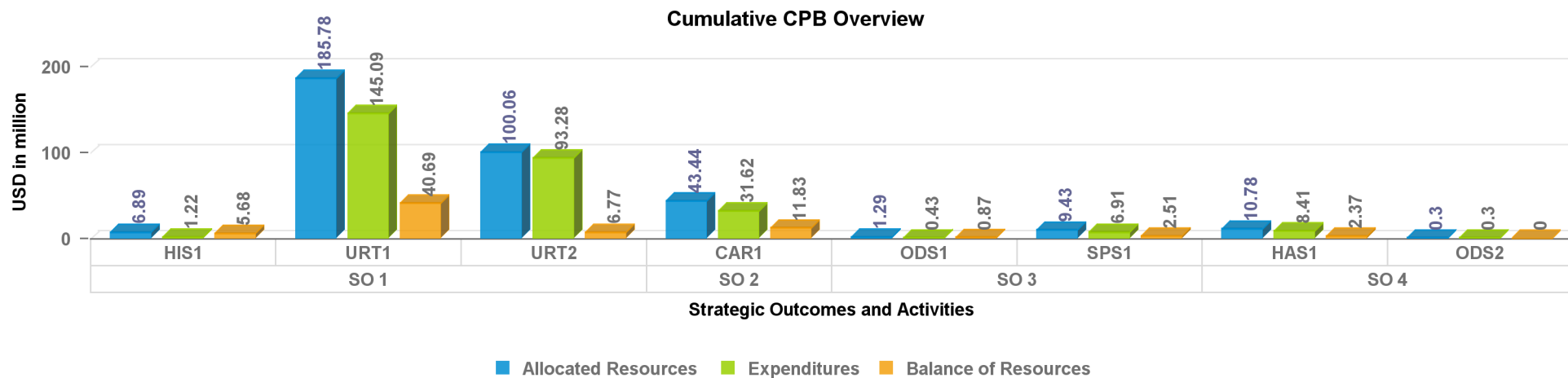
Expenditures

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

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



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.

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	10,151,237	6,892,144	0	6,892,144	1,216,011	5,676,133
		Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.	138,365,153	100,057,784	0	100,057,784	93,284,673	6,773,112
		Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities	248,407,671	185,775,837	0	185,775,837	145,089,083	40,686,754

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			396,924,061	292,725,764	0	292,725,764	239,589,767	53,135,998
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.	84,209,692	43,442,539	0	43,442,539	31,615,080	11,827,460
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			84,209,692	43,442,539	0	43,442,539	31,615,080	11,827,460

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	9,312,063	9,427,839	0	9,427,839	6,913,911	2,513,928
		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.	4,065,883	1,294,189	0	1,294,189	426,108	868,081

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			13,377,945	10,722,028	0	10,722,028	7,340,019	3,382,009

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	3,212,871	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.	792,375	297,168	0	297,168	297,168	0
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.	5,733,454	10,779,687	0	10,779,687	8,409,832	2,369,855
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			9,738,700	11,076,855	0	11,076,855	8,707,000	2,369,855
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	19,976,867	0	19,976,867	0	19,976,867
Subtotal SDG Target			0	19,976,867	0	19,976,867	0	19,976,867
Total Direct Operational Cost			504,250,398	377,944,053	0	377,944,053	287,251,865	90,692,188

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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)	14,291,976	17,002,354	0	17,002,354	15,059,601	1,942,754
		Total Direct Costs	518,542,374	394,946,407	0	394,946,407	302,311,466	92,634,942
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	33,165,696	19,236,104		19,236,104	19,236,104	0
		Grand Total	551,708,070	414,182,512	0	414,182,512	321,547,570	92,634,942

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling
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Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures