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Programme

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Kenya

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

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Overview

In 2025, WFP Kenya navigated converging crises—climate shocks, economic pressures, and unprecedented funding constraints. An estimated 2.1 million Kenyans were acutely food insecure, while over 850,000 children and women were acutely malnourished. Of the 830,000 refugees registered in Kenya, more than 700,000 are hosted in Dadaab and Kakuma camps and the Kalobeyei settlement[1], where food insecurity remained widespread and sustained food and nutrition support was essential. Despite a 35 percent funding reduction compared to 2024, WFP adapted its operations to deliver life-saving assistance, advanced long-term resilience, supporting the Government of Kenya to scale flagship programmes, and deploying innovative solutions to address the root causes of food insecurity.

WFP assisted 1.5 million people (53 percent women) delivering 41,500 metric tons (mt) of food and USD 34 million in cash-based transfers. Of those reached, 739,000 were refugees and asylum seekers (50 percent women) and 161,000 were drought-affected Kenyans (55 percent women). WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 176,000 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) for supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition and delivered school meals to 113,000 children in refugee-hosting areas. In a shift from reactive response to prevention, WFP activated its first drought Anticipatory Action during the 2025 short rains season. Using pre-arranged financing; implementing four integrated measures: early warning dissemination to 460,000 people; anticipatory cash transfers to 64,600 people; and nutrition sensitive top-up combined with social and behavior change messaging for young children and PBWGs. These early interventions enabled at risk households to protect assets and mitigate the escalation of a humanitarian crisis.

Severe funding shortfall forced refugee food rations down to 32 percent of the minimum food basket by mid-year- the lowest level ever in Kenya's refugee operation. The government's Department of Refugee Affairs led the rollout of the Differentiated Assistance Framework, developed jointly with WFP, UNHCR and stakeholders. The framework replaced blanket distributions with a needs-based model prioritizing the most vulnerable households, marking a deliberate transition toward greater self-reliance and reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance for refugees. By year-end, additional donor contributions enabled WFP to raise rations to 60 percent for the most vulnerable refugees, still below minimum requirements.

Amid widespread service reductions, the food assistance provided by WFP and school meals became critical lifelines. 67 percent of refugee households were unable to meet their basic food needs, and 82 percent of households remained fully dependent on humanitarian assistance[2]. Women-headed households bore the greatest burden, with many mothers sacrificing meals to feed their children. Children as young as three attended school primarily for the daily meal.

For drought-affected Kenyans, relief food assistance extended from 2024 concluded in April. Nutrition programming was significantly reduced: supplementation for children with moderate acute malnutrition declined by 84 percent in the second half of the year and ceased entirely for PBWGs.

While advocating for additional nutrition resources, WFP and partners expanded community-led solutions prioritized by the Government. The Positive Deviance Hearth model, which rehabilitates malnourished children using locally available foods, demonstrated strong results. Data from test phases in Nairobi's informal settlements confirmed that 75 percent of undernourished children, and 90 percent of moderately malnourished children rehabilitated within 3 months. In 2025, the model scaled gradually across Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) counties to complement resilience efforts.

WFP's resilience work centered on 41 Climate-Resilient Food Systems Hubs across 10 ASAL counties, reaching almost 650,000 people in the ASALs and high production areas. The integrated Hubs, combining climate smart-production, aggregation, value addition, post-harvest loss reduction, market access and financial inclusion, increased the ease of food access by 30 percentage points compared to baseline. WFP's output data indicated that through Farmer Service Centres and the Farm to Market Alliance, farmers aggregated and sold approximately 83,000 mt of produce valued at USD 21 million.

Financial inclusion accelerated, with 3,000 Village Savings and Loan Associations increasing their capital to USD 4.6 million and loan disbursements to USD 3.1 million, benefiting 49,800 people; this growing capital base is strengthening household resilience, reflected in a 36 percent reduction in households with weak ability to withstand climate shocks. Overall, the hub model positions WFP to scale sustainable, locally owned and government-led solutions that protect lives during shocks while reducing future humanitarian needs over time.

WFP supported the Government to scale flagship national safety net and social protection programmes that reach millions of Kenya's most vulnerable households. Through technical and financial assistance, WFP contributed to the development of the Social Protection Act 2025 and supported the expansion of government cash transfers. Together with the Government and the World Bank, WFP co-designed the USD 127 million Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion

Programme (KSEIP II), launching in 2026. In a landmark step towards inclusive social protection, 739,000 refugees and asylum seekers were integrated into the national Enhanced Single Registry for the first time.

In nutrition and health systems, WFP supported revisions to the Kenya National Nutrition and HIV Operational Manual and the Toolkit for service providers and contributed to updating of the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition guidelines, in line with WHO 2023 recommendations, and facilitated development of national guidelines for food fortification monitoring.

As Secretariat of Kenya's National School Meals Coalition, WFP supported the scale up of the national school meals programme, aligning different ministries and partners toward a target of reaching 10 million learners by 2030. In 2025, government and partners reached 3.2 million primary school children. WFP advanced home-grown school feeding models: facilitated procurement from local smallholders of 69 mt of food for 48 schools in Embu and Tharaka Nithi counties and procured directly 309 mt of food from smallholder farmers for refugee schools; it also supported clean cooking transitions in 43 schools. Kenya was recognized as a front-runner in sustainable school nutrition at the Global School Meals Coalition Summit in Brazil.

WFP installed solar systems across Dadaab, Kakuma, Wajir, and Lodwar generating approximately 165,000 kWh of clean energy, meeting 90 percent of energy needs, and saving USD 87,590 on fuel and electricity costs. As a regional logistics hub, WFP transported approximately 267,000 mt of cargo by sea, land and via the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, supporting humanitarian operations in 16 countries.

WFP advanced a co-creation approach with the Government of Kenya, securing approval for a first-of-its-kind debt conversion that supports Kenya's debt management strategy while creating fiscal space for investment in food security priorities. In parallel, WFP also implemented a robust resource mobilization strategy, actively diversifying its partnership portfolio. In addition to government donors, WFP deepened its multi-year collaboration with philanthropic and private sector partners, Foundations and IFIs.

Looking ahead, WFP will deepen its role as a long-term partner of the Government of Kenya, anchoring its work firmly within national priorities on food security, climate resilience, human capital development, and systems strengthening, under Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda. WFP will focus on flagship initiatives in food systems transformation, Anticipatory Actions, Human Capital Development, refugee self-reliance, shock-responsive social protection, home-grown school feeding, and resilience investments, reducing humanitarian needs at scale through fewer, larger and more flexible multi-year partnerships, supported by bankable value propositions targeting Government, international financial institutions, climate finance mechanisms, and private sector. Delivery excellence, digital innovation, and robust evidence will remain central to sustaining partner confidence and driving measurable results.

1,548,572

Total beneficiaries in 2025



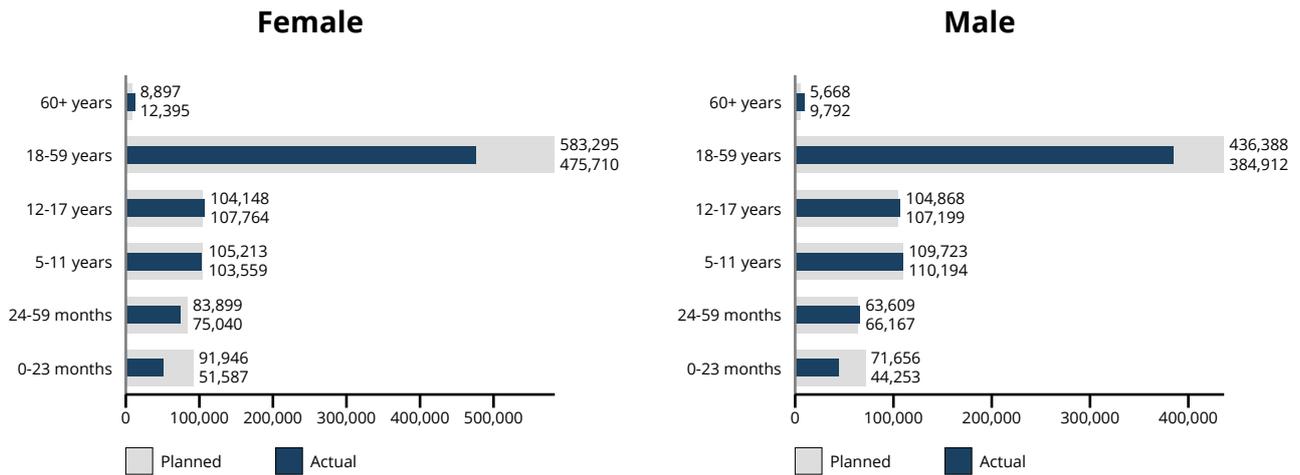
53% female



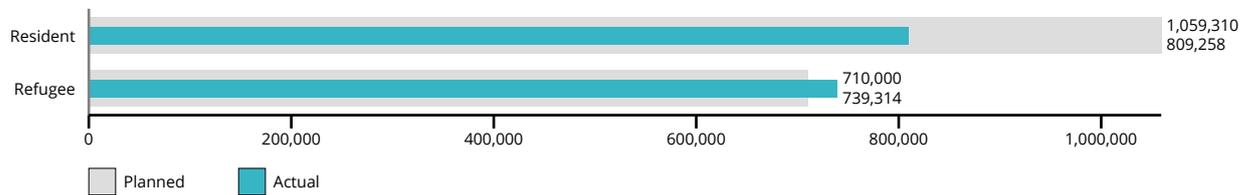
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 20,401 (50% Female, 50% Male)

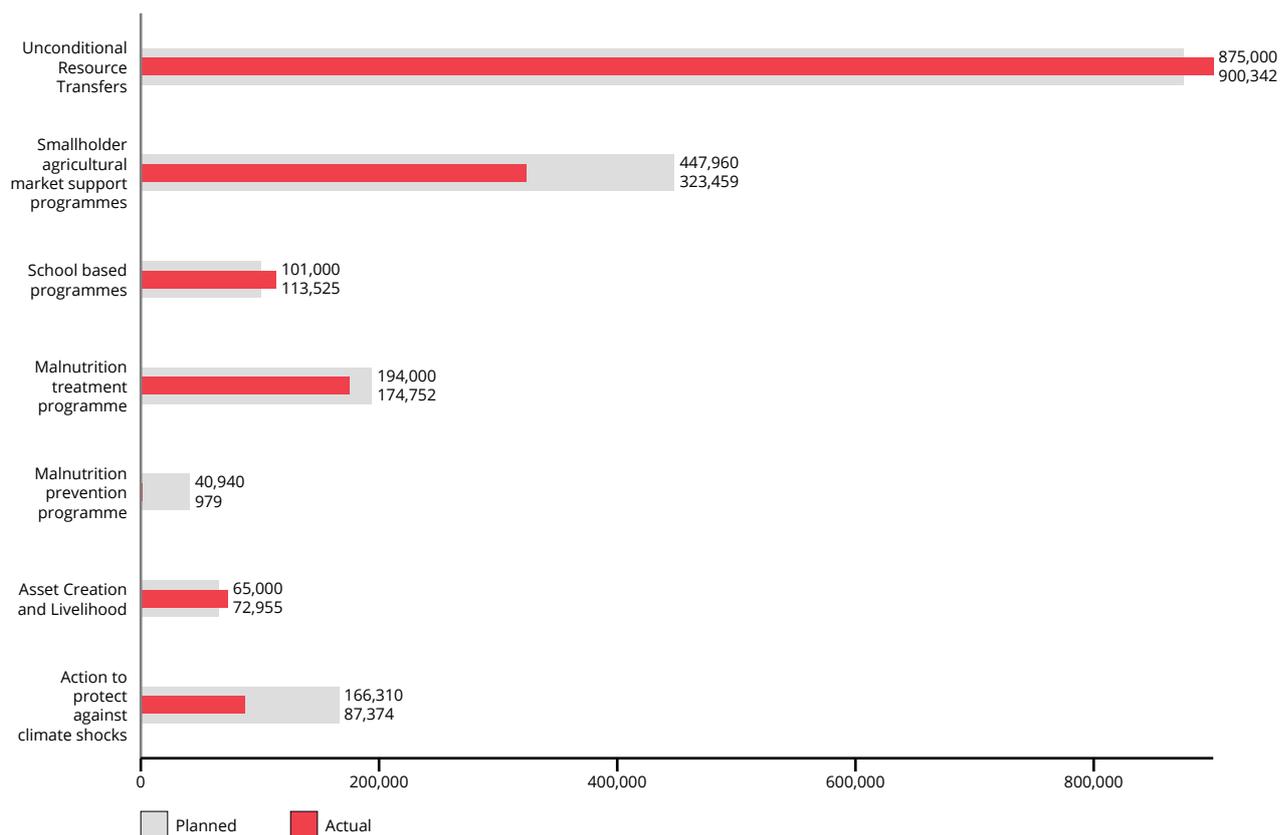
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



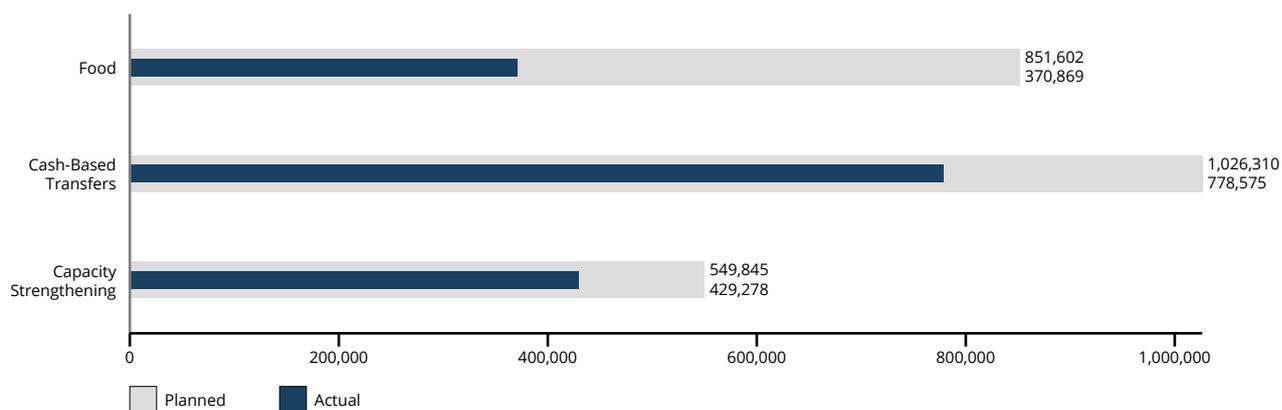
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



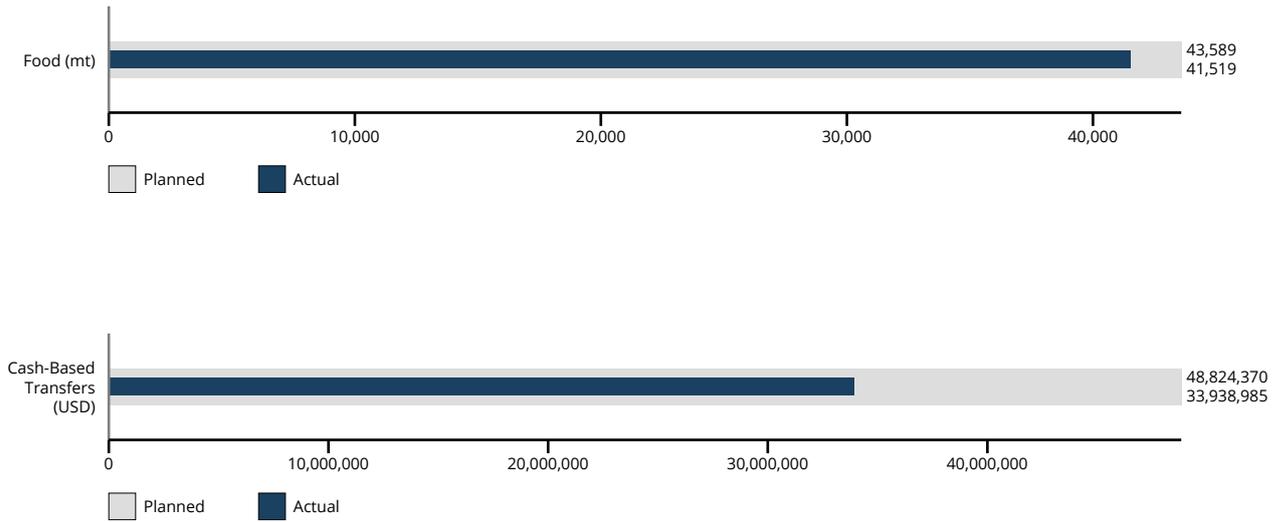
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



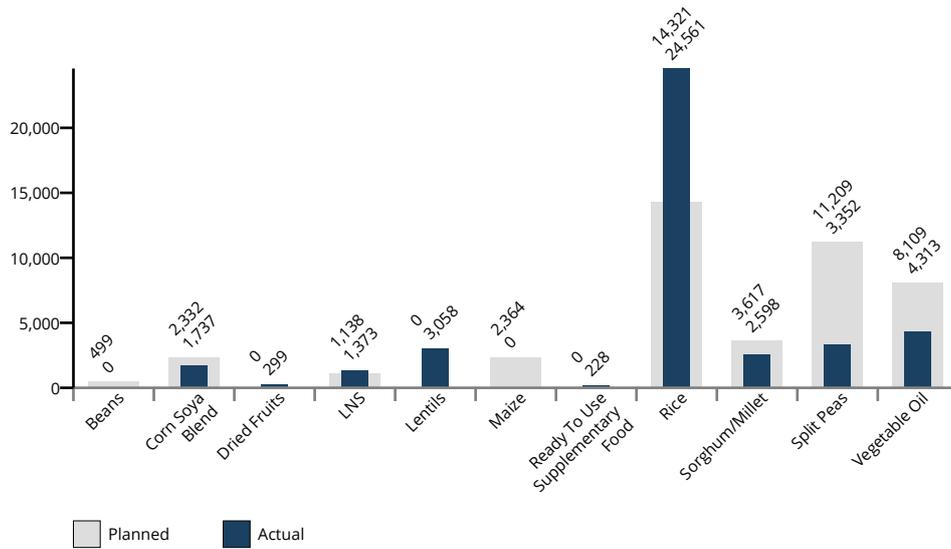
Beneficiaries by Modality



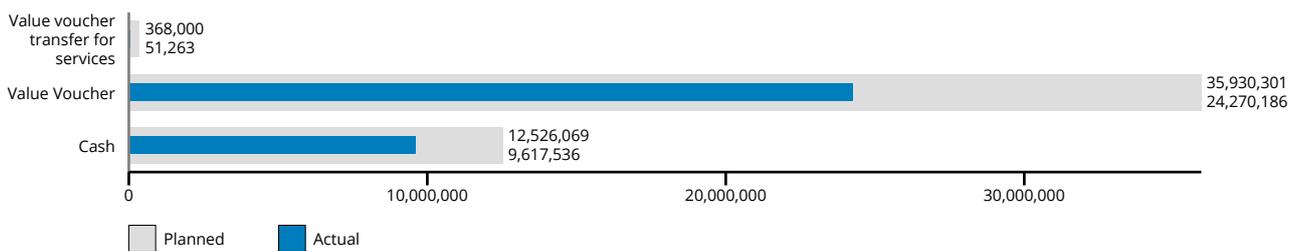
Total Transfers by Modality



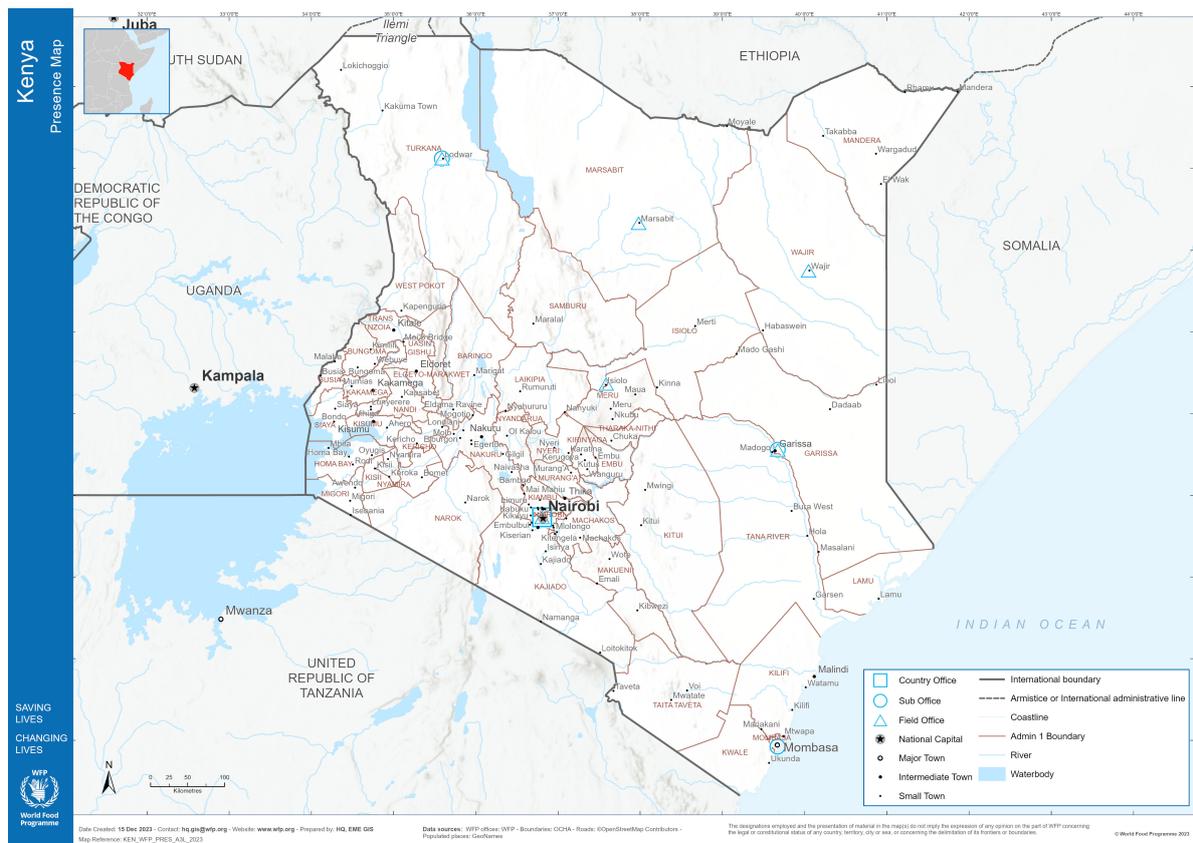
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, Kenya confronted a multifaceted crisis shaped by climate variability, economic pressure, insecurity and unprecedented funding constraints. These overlapping challenges disrupted livelihoods, strained essential services, and pushed millions into acute food insecurity, thousands into malnutrition, eroding household resilience and economic capacity.

Climate variability continued to threaten food systems, particularly in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) where vulnerability remains high[1]. The frequency and intensity of climate shocks have increased, with prolonged dry spells often followed by flash floods, creating a volatile cycle of crisis. The 2020-2022 drought, the worst in 40 years, resulted in the loss of over 2.6 million livestock, devastated pastoralist livelihoods, degraded natural resources, and led to an estimated 2.5 million children dropping out of school [2][3]. Although conditions improved in 2023 through early 2025, the October-December 2025 rains underperformed before full recovery from the drought was achieved, threatening to reverse gains and push vulnerable communities back into deep food insecurity[4]. Recurrent climate shocks, compounded by poverty, and limited adaptive capacity, continue to exacerbate food insecurity, intensify competition over scarce resources, and undermine resilience, underscoring the need for proactive humanitarian action integrated with long-term resilience-building interventions.

By July 2025, 1.8 million people were experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Following poor October rainfall and persistently high food prices, projections indicated this number could rise to 2.12 million people by January 2026[5]. The ASAL counties remained the most affected, with Mandera, Turkana, Wajir and Marsabit counties in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), and pockets of populations in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The nutrition situation remained critical: 742,000 children and 109,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women required treatment for acute malnutrition, with the highest burden in Turkana, Mandera, and Samburu.

Kenya hosted up to 870,000 refugees across the country[6][7]: approximately 750,000 of whom resided in Dadaab and Kakuma camps and the Kalobeyei settlement. A significant proportion faced food insecurity and malnutrition exacerbated by funding shortfalls and limited livelihood opportunities, adding further pressure to national humanitarian systems.

The operational environment was severely constrained by a global humanitarian funding crisis. WFP experienced a 35 percent drop in anticipated contributions compared to 2024. This shortfall necessitated operational adjustments, including the suspension of cash-based transfers to refugees in June and a reduction of in-kind food rations to as low as

32 percent of the minimum food basket—the lowest level of assistance ever provided in the Kenya refugee operation. Supplementation for moderate acute malnutrition was suspended in seven of ten ASAL counties. In the remaining three counties, only 17 percent of targeted children received specialised nutrition commodities. Nutrition support for 80,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls was fully suspended. To maintain operational continuity, WFP transferred some operational responsibilities to cooperating partners and adjusted internally to continue serving population in need.

The funding shortfall also led to the downsizing of over 100 staffing positions. To safeguard business continuity, WFP prioritized measures that kept critical operations stable and supported staff through the transition. Key actions included: guiding leadership teams through restructuring discussions to ensure timely, well-sequenced decisions; providing targeted wellness, change-management, and financial-management support to sustain staff productivity; coordinating recognition and connection-building initiatives such as SHE Inspires, HE Inspires, and office breakfasts to maintain morale; and facilitating corporate learning opportunities that strengthened essential skills across teams. WFP also ensured uninterrupted delivery of core processes by achieving high completion rates in performance planning, managing recruitment under the staffing review exercise, advancing an improved onboarding experience, and efficiently processing indemnities and final dues for affected colleagues, thereby reducing operational delays and enabling smooth handovers. These efforts collectively helped maintain organizational stability and continuity during a challenging operational year.

Persistent insecurity, in northern Kenya, including banditry, cross-border raids, clan tensions and intercommunal conflicts further disrupted livelihoods, displaced communities, and limited access to markets and essential services[8][9]. In counties like Turkana, Marsabit, and Samburu, insecurity was closely linked to competition over increasingly scarce water and pasture resources[10][11]. Women and children were disproportionately affected, facing heightened protection risks and barriers to service access. WFP maintained robust security surveillance and consistently provided security advisory to staff.

Despite these challenges, the Government of Kenya demonstrated strong leadership in addressing food insecurity and advancing resilience. National development is anchored in Vision 2030, and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda which prioritize inclusive growth, eradicating hunger, and expanding social protection[12]. In 2025, key policy milestones included the enactment of the Social Protection Act,[13] validation of the Shirika Plan on refugee management and approval of the 2025-2030 National School Feeding Strategy and updated National School Meals Policy, advancing the goal of achieving universal school feeding by 2030[14][15].

The year also saw progress in consolidating national systems for targeting, registration, and data management, including expanded use of the Enhanced Single Registry as the central platform for social protection, anticipatory actions and disaster response. These national efforts created a stronger enabling environment for expanding safety nets, improving service delivery, and linking social protection with local food systems to support long-term resilience, economic inclusion and human capital development.

WFP's operations were guided by the 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), aligned with national priorities. Under SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), Strategic Outcome 1 provided life-saving food and cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations. Strategic Outcome 2 strengthened the resilience, particularly among women and youth, including through disaster risk management. Strategic Outcome 3 supported national systems for social protection and school feeding.

Under SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), Strategic Outcome 4 enabled partners to deliver assistance through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and supply chain services.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP navigated significant operational risks driven by funding shortfalls, rising food insecurity, insecurity, and tensions within refugee camps. Access and security incidents occasionally required temporary suspensions of food distributions, demanding agile and adaptive risk management.

WFP faced a 35 percent funding shortfall necessitating the termination of some Field Level Agreements with cooperating partners, a 22 percent reduction in personnel, reduced coverage for nutrition programmes, and a stop of relief support to vulnerable Kenyans in April. WFP prioritized life-saving support to refugees despite rations falling to 32 percent of the minimum food basket, while intensifying donor engagement to mitigate the long-term impacts.

Operational risks escalated during the August rollout of the Differentiated Assistance Framework in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps which transitioned from blanket to needs-based assistance. Misinformation, political interference and uncertainty surrounding ration reductions triggered community tensions and temporary suspension

of distributions. WFP and partners strengthened coordination and community engagement, disseminated accurate information, and stabilized the situation, enabling operations to resume.

WFP maintained robust security surveillance and consistently provided security advisory to staff. To strengthen readiness for operating in all environments, 459 staff members and partners were trained by the Security Unit in core areas, including the Safe and Secure Approaches to the Field Environment (SSAFE), security awareness, first aid and trauma response, and fire safety. These trainings enhanced overall preparedness and equipped personnel with essential skills to prevent and respond effectively to security incidents.

To embed risk management across its operations, WFP conducted systematic risk assessments, enabling mitigation of predictable climatic shocks and potential operational disruptions. A dynamic risk register, regular management reviews, and use of the incident management system supported proactive oversight. Recommendations from oversight missions and external audits were implemented, strengthening controls in asset management, procurement, financial oversight and business continuity planning.

Lessons learned

Evidence generation highlighted strategic lessons and good practices.

The Differentiated Assistance framework provides a pathway to sustainably reduce refugee dependency on external assistance. Continuous dialogue with communities is essential to maintain trust and ensure understanding and acceptance of needs-based assistance models.

Reduced humanitarian assistance drove refugee households—particularly those headed by women—towards negative coping strategies that erode self-reliance. Data show that women continue to face deeper structural barriers than men resulting in unequal access to opportunities and less favourable outcomes. In response, WFP is intensifying approaches that enhance women’s agency and decision-making power to contribute to equitable, sustainable and resilient outcomes.

WFP’s resilience approach through the Hubs proved effective to increase household resilience to shocks and food security. Going ahead, WFP will invest even more in integrated and focused programming, prioritizing the most impactful combination of interventions in selected Hubs.

Similarly, Positive Deviance Hearth demonstrated that nutrient-dense, local diets can treat underweight and moderately acutely malnourished children. As a sustainable, government-aligned nutrition strategy, this model complements resilience efforts and can be scaled up and adapted to different contexts.

Country office story

Anticipatory Action Protected Zainab's Future



© Martin Karimi

Zainab spent some of the cash transfer on buying staple foods like rice, which will nourish her family as the rain becomes scarcer.

As the rains failed, food insecurity in northern Kenya followed quickly. WFP acted before conditions worsened, sending cash transfers so families could stock up on nutritious food and protect what mattered most. WFP also disseminated drought early warning alerts about the upcoming failed rains to inform their own decisions and actions to reduce potential risks.

"If I hadn't received this cash, I would have had to sell my goats at a throwaway price just to feed my children. Now, even if drought comes, I won't sell them," says Zainab Ali, 48, from her home in Kilkely, in Kenya's northeastern Wajir county.

Zainab, a mother of nine, spoke with the confidence that came from knowing that her source of livelihood — livestock — was not under threat from drought-like conditions, thanks to the anticipatory actions taken by WFP in September 2025. Anticipatory actions enable the implementation and financing of mitigating measures before an extreme weather event occurs, aimed at preventing, to the extent possible, the effects of such events on the food security and nutrition of vulnerable people.

It was the first time WFP had activated an Anticipatory Action Plan in Kenya to help communities prepare for the likelihood of below-average rainfall. Rainfall forecasts pointed to poor October - December rains in 2025, triggering WFP to disburse cash via mobile money to at-risk families to help them prepare before the dry spell worsened. This proactive approach was designed to protect the assets and dignity of vulnerable communities while helping them to stock up on nutritious food before food. Having cash before prices increase helps households buy more.

"I bought rice, cooking oil, wheat, and maize flour, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, and paid school fees and cleared some debts," says Zainab. *"I have also saved up some cash as I wait for the next disbursement."*

Wajir, like much of northern Kenya, experiences recurring weather shocks, from droughts to flash floods. Season after season, these harsh events have chipped away at its mainly pastoralist communities, leaving them increasingly vulnerable to food insecurity.

The last drought that affected Kenya, from 2020 to 2022, left 4.4 million people severely food-insecure and more than 970,000 children acutely malnourished. It wiped out nearly 2.6 million livestock, the main source of livelihood for communities in northern Kenya. Crops were decimated, and an estimated 95 percent of water pans in the arid and semi-arid regions had dried up.

"We supported families based on vulnerability to extreme weather shocks," says Muktar Abdi, WFP's Programme Associate. "These include orphans, people with disabilities, child-headed families, families with malnourished children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women enrolled in nutrition programmes."

"Eighty percent of the people registered to receive this assistance are women, since we know that women play a key role in managing food and caring for their families," says Muktar.

WFP's innovative Anticipatory Action approach provided assistance before a disaster struck, that is, before families experienced crisis-level food insecurity, livestock weakened and died, and malnutrition rates spiked.

"Anticipatory action protects lives and livelihoods," says Abdikadir Hussein, the Director of Disaster Risk Management in the Wajir County Government.

With part of the KES 10,500 (about USD 84) sent by WFP via mobile money, Zainab also bought dry grass for her young goats and a mother goat that gives her a cup of milk a day, a welcome supplement to the powdered milk she bought with the same cash. She received cash support through December.

Acting on early warnings and climate advisories, Zainab and her family moved about 15 kilometres from home in search of pasture, where they would stay until grass closer to home rejuvenated.

"When disasters strike, food prices often rise sharply due to disruptions in supply chains or reduced production when fields are destroyed," says Abdikadir. "This support will help communities to buy and store nutritious foods before prices spike."

"With this cash, we have managed to take care of ourselves before the rains fail," says Zainab. "If we hadn't received this assistance, our problems would have been much bigger."

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 **739,000 refugees and asylum seekers** through general food assistance in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei settlement.



WFP provided food assistance and cash based transfers to **161,000 crisis affected Kenyans** in the arid and semi-arid lands.



Over **113,000 school going refugee children** benefited from daily school meals in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei.



WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to **176,000 children (6-59 months) and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** (refugees and Kenyans)

WFP assisted crisis-affected populations including refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable Kenyans to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Through in-kind food, cash-based transfers (CBT), and specialized nutrition support, WFP assisted 739,000 refugees and asylum seekers and 161,000 food-insecure Kenyans. WFP also supported refugees and host communities with income-generating opportunities to promote self-reliance and social cohesion.

Funding shortfall's impact

Operations were significantly constrained by a 65 percent funding shortfall, with most contributions received in the second half of the year. This resource gap forced WFP to make operational adjustments, including reducing food rations from 60 percent of the Minimum Food Basket (MFB) in January, to 32 percent in June and July, and suspending cash transfers. Under the Differentiated Assistance Framework, WFP shifted from blanket distributions to prioritized food assistance to safeguard the most in need refugee households.

The reduction in assistance, combined with limited livelihood opportunities, led to a deterioration in food security, with 67 percent of refugee households unable to meet their basic food needs. Outcome monitoring results indicated over 90 percent of refugee households relied on negative coping strategies, including consuming less preferred foods, reducing portion sizes, and skipping meals. Women-headed households were disproportionately affected, with many women sacrificing their own food to protect their children. In this context, the school meals programme implemented in partnership with the Government of Kenya became a critical safety net. Schools reported increased enrolment, attendance, and retention, with children as young as three attending primarily to access daily meals. Enrolment rose by 8 percentage points in Kakuma, 9 in Dadaab, and 11 in Kalobeyei. Attendance increased by 4, 25, and 17 percentage points, respectively, while retention averaged 99 percent across all locations, with no significant gender disparities.

Shift to differentiated assistance

The Differentiated Assistance Framework, developed jointly by WFP, the Department of Refugee Services (DRS), UNHCR, and other partners, proved essential in prioritizing limited resources. The framework replaced blanket assistance with a needs-based approach, categorizing households in Dadaab, Kakuma, and Kalobeyei according to their socio-economic status and capacities. This ensured higher levels of support for the most at risk, while enabling more resilient households to progress toward self-reliance.

The approach led to a reduction in the number of refugees receiving general food assistance from 720,000 to approximately 642,500, and enabled WFP to restore higher ration levels for those most in need. By December, assistance was provided at 60, 40, and 20 percent of the Minimum Food Basket for highly vulnerable households (Category 1), those with limited capacity to meet basic needs (Category 2), and partially self-reliant households (Category 3), respectively.

Accountability to affected populations remained central. A dedicated, inter-agency recourse mechanism was established to allow refugees to provide feedback and submit complaints. Over 12,000 complaints were received following the household categorization. WFP also supported the development of a "Single Source of Truth," digital platform linking refugee assistance data to government systems. Together with the integration of refugees into the national Enhanced Single Registry, this laid the foundation for a more coherent, government-led refugee management system.

To strengthen targeting accuracy, WFP supported DRS to improve data quality by removing 28,000 inaccurate records, including duplicate registrations and incomplete biometrics. This strengthened targeting accuracy and ensured that assistance reached eligible individuals, maximizing the impact of available resources.

In response to increasingly unpredictable food assistance funding, WFP also finalized its Social and Behaviour Change strategy, *Nourishing to Flourish, Even in Crisis*, promoting healthy, affordable food choices using locally available resources, and reinforcing sustainable nutrition practices.

Transition to self-reliance

Economic inclusion remained a priority under the Differentiated Assistance Framework. WFP, DRS, and UNHCR facilitated SIM card registration for eligible refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma removing a key barrier to financial inclusion, enabling access to mobile money, banking services, and digital livelihood opportunities.

In Kakuma and Kalobeyei, WFP partnered with communities to strengthen agricultural production through improved rainwater harvesting systems and the rehabilitation of 12 agricultural infrastructures, that supported vegetable production, drought-tolerant crops, poultry, fish farming, and beekeeping, supporting transition from subsistence to commercially viable activities, benefiting 1,800 refugees and host community farmers and youth.

In Dadaab, WFP and FAO completed key infrastructure projects including the construction of three water pans, a borehole, rehabilitation of the Dagahaley livestock market and the Hagadera slaughterhouse. Local management committees were established to promote sustainability. The infrastructure will directly benefit over 2,000 refugees and host community farmers.

Launched in November 2025, the Changing Lives Project, under WFP's Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF) targets 1,600 partially self-reliant households in Kakuma and Kalobeyei to support enterprise development and transition toward self-reliance. Through a 12-month journey, the project focuses on strengthening and set-up of agri-food enterprises. A baseline survey was conducted in September 2025 and the impact assessment will inform transition programming.

WFP continued supporting the school meals programme, providing daily meals to 113,000 refugee learners in partnership with the Ministry of Education and the National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya. WFP contributed 60 percent of food requirements, with the Government covering 40 percent.

Relief support to vulnerable Kenyans

Funding shortfalls significantly constrained drought response and nutrition support for vulnerable Kenyans. A carryover from 2024 of the Lisha Jamii cash transfers reached 161,000 people across seven ASAL counties before concluding in April. Nutrition programming faced severe disruptions. On the nutrition front, funding gaps also led to stock-outs of specialized foods for the supplementation of moderate acute malnutrition, with WFP reaching 175,000 children and mothers—20 percent below target - until mid-year with positive outcomes including an 80 percent recovery rate and zero mortality.

From June onwards, only three ASAL counties (Wajir, Samburu and West Pokot) received specialized nutritious foods, reaching just 17,000 children, covering only 17 percent of the planned participants. These disruptions reduced clinic attendance and limited malnutrition screening, increasing the risk of undetected cases. In response, WFP intensified advocacy for sustainable, locally sourced nutrition solutions. For refugees, Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food for children remained available, while fortified porridge for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls resumed only in the final quarter of the year. Malnutrition prevention programmes for refugees remained suspended due to insufficient funding.

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.



460,000 people received drought early warning information. Of these, **64,600 people** received **Anticipatory Action cash transfers**.



Over **319,000 smallholder producers** aggregated **83,000 MT** of produced valued at **USD 21 million** through the support of **2,550 farmer service centers**.



WFP supported youth employment and agribusiness development reaching **106,000 youth** engaged in **16,000 youth-led enterprises**.



WFP supported **49,800 people** through VSLAs. Collectively, they saved **USD 4.6 million** and accessed **USD 3.1 million** in loans.

Strategic Outcome 2 strengthened the resilience of vulnerable communities, particularly women and youth, to climate shocks by promoting climate-resilient food systems, diversified livelihoods and improved access to safe, nutritious diets in the ASALs. In 2025, WFP and county governments consolidated the Climate-Resilient Food Systems Hub approach across 41 hubs in 10 ASAL counties, reaching 323,000 people. The integrated model, combining ecosystem restoration, climate-smart production, aggregation, value addition, market access, financial inclusion and nutrition linkages, increased ease of food access by 30 percentage points compared to baseline. Through strengthened market linkages, farmers aggregated and sold approximately 83,000 metric tons (mt) of produce worth USD 21 million (in ASALs and high productive areas).

Anticipatory Action (AA) and shock-responsive approaches

In partnership with Wajir and Marsabit County Governments, WFP activated Anticipatory Actions for drought in September, triggered by forecasts from the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD). Pre-arranged climate financing enabled early interventions that reached 460,000 people (51 percent women) with early warning messages via radio, SMS and community forums; provided three-month cash transfers to 64,600 people; and delivered nutrition-sensitive top-ups for 7,344 families with children (6-24 months) or pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, alongside social and behaviour change messaging. Targeting used data from Kenya's Enhanced Single Registry, reinforcing alignment with national systems. Monitoring showed strong results: acceptable Food Consumption Score increased from 41 percent (baseline) to 70 percent (endline); households with good dietary diversity (7 or more food groups) rose from 13 percent to over 50 percent; low dietary diversity fell from 25 percent to 2 percent; and use of early warning information increased by 31 percent.

Coordination through national and county Anticipatory Action Technical Working Groups contributed to success and national recognition during the 2025 International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction symposium. WFP also strengthened AA technical working groups and, with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre, enhanced KMD drought forecasting and trigger capabilities. Anticipatory Action is now embedded in the national Disaster Risk Management Strategy, and WFP supported the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy (2026-2030) to establish pre-agreed government financing for early action; and explored use of Artificial Intelligence to improve flood early warning systems.

Evidence-led ecosystem restoration and water for livelihood

WFP completed or updated landscape and rangeland assessments in 10 ASAL counties, combining field measurements, geospatial analysis and participatory tools to map degradation hotspots, water sources, land-use change and livelihood dynamics and to prioritize restoration investments. Based on the findings, counties and communities applied sustainable land management practices to approximately 8,680 hectares of degraded rangelands and cropland through soil and water conservation measures, reseeding and enclosures. To improve water access for crops and

livestock, about 6.38 km of irrigation canals and feeder channels were constructed or desilted. WFP trained almost 50,000 participants, including community resource persons and county technical staff on rangeland management, restoration techniques and basic monitoring, with follow-up indicating early adoption. A key lesson is that assessment results translate faster when converted into costed, county-owned plans and embedded into county sector budgets. WFP also advanced the SoILPro 2.0 test phase in Wajir and Samburu, integrating satellite imagery, machine learning and soil carbon modelling to generate evidence on soil health and degradation trends and translate it into actionable guidance for communities and county planning.

Market access through Farmer Service Centres and FtMA

The Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA) connected 319,000 smallholder farmers (32 percent youth, 52 percent women) to structured markets through Farmer Service Centres (FSCs). In 2025, 565 FSCs operated in the ASAL counties to extend bundled services to pastoral and agro-pastoral households, while 1,992 FSCs were supported in higher-production areas where FtMA is primarily implemented. Working with over 200 public and private actors, FtMA provided bundled services—input supply, extension, aggregation, basic processing, finance facilitation and market linkages—enabling farmers to aggregate and sell approximately 83,000 mt valued at USD 21 million across both ASALs and high productive areas. WFP also directly bought 500 mt of mung beans from Tharaka-Nithi farmer groups through the local and regional procurement initiative. In total, 111,900 smallholder farmers were trained in climate-smart agricultural practices, strengthening risk management, quality and market readiness, and supporting more stable and predictable incomes.

Financial inclusion

Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) continued to serve as a cornerstone of financial empowerment across ASAL counties. In 2025, a total of 49,800 participants were engaged in 3,000 VSLAs. Savings mobilized reached USD 4.6 million, up from USD 1.6 million in 2024, while loan disbursements rose to USD 3.1 million, up from USD 0.9 million in 2024, supporting livelihood investment, food purchases, school fees, health costs and crop and livestock insurance premiums. Eighty percent of VSLA members were women. WFP introduced a VSLA performance dashboard to strengthen oversight and support linkages to formal financial services. Combined with improved market access and FSC services, growing VSLA capital contributed to a 12-percentage points reduction in households with low Climate Resilience Capacity Scores compared to 2024, and a 36 percent reduction in households with weak ability to withstand climate shocks.

WFP expanded access to climate risk insurance for vulnerable farming and pastoralist households, supporting 6,504 smallholder farmers in Makueni County with crop insurance and reaching 14,604 pastoralists in Garissa and Isiolo counties through Index-Based Livestock Insurance. Following drought impacts during the 2024 October-December season, 18,380 insured farmers in Kitui and Makueni received payouts totaling USD 154,106, helping safeguard livelihoods and reduce negative coping strategies. Insurance payouts triggered by drought delivered critical protection, while premium contributions—supported in part by the World Bank-funded DRIVE project, demonstrated growing ownership and uptake of insurance as a climate resilience tool, with participating households increasingly willing to invest in climate risk financing solutions.

Youth employment and enterprise pathways

The Vijana in Kilimobizz (ViK) youth-in-agribusiness initiative continues to drive agrifood systems transformation by placing youth at the centre of change. In 2025, the programme onboarded an additional 92,000 youth (59 percent young women) while sustaining earlier cohorts. ViK has reached 162,000 youth (55 percent young women) since inception in 2022 and supporting 21,000 youth-led enterprises. Notably, the share of women-led businesses rose from 38 percent in 2024 to 51 percent in 2025.

Outcome monitoring for the 2023-2024 cohorts show employment gains, with 99 percent of participating youth accessing economic opportunities. This progress is attributed to ViK's integrated support package—combining skills development, access to finance, markets, mentorship, and enterprise strengthening—to build resilience, raise incomes, enhance financial inclusion, and contribute to food security.

To ease financing constraints, WFP and E4Impact launched the ASAL Agripreneurs Sprint-Up Programme, targeting 260 agripreneurs (80 percent women, 50 percent youth) and 45 VSLA enterprises. FtMA supported 186 youth-led FSCs (60 percent young women) with business training and co-financed equipment, benefiting 2,000 youth.

Diversifying incomes through nature-based value chains

WFP expanded beekeeping, an important complementary livelihood in ASAL counties, registering 10,076 beekeepers (38 percent women) and training producers on colony management, quality control, post-harvest handling and business skills, while strengthening contractual market linkages. Approximately 920 mt of honey was sold with a market value of USD 2.8 million.

Lake Turkana evidence base

In 2025, WFP, UNESCO and the county governments of Turkana and Marsabit advanced implementation of the multi-year initiative "Sustainably Unlocking the Economic Potential of Lake Turkana," strengthening climate-resilient livelihoods for communities dependent on lake resources. County-led consultative forums identified priority locations, target groups and implementation structures, reinforcing ownership and integration within county systems. WFP conducted food safety, quality and water assessments to inform design and risk mitigation, onboarded cooperating partners across both counties, and delivered governance, post-harvest management, financial literacy and enterprise development training to 17 Beach Management Units (BMUs) with a membership of 7,000 fisherfolk. In Marsabit, BMUs were supported to formalize as cooperatives and improve access to financial services, while the Loiyangalani BMU received 10 boat engines under a lease-to-own model. In Turkana, community consultations informed plans for floating landing sites in response to rising lake waters, and support was provided to relocate submerged processing infrastructure. A Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategy was developed to promote safe fish consumption and nutrition. Together, these efforts strengthened fisheries' governance, reduced post-harvest and safety risks, expanded access to productive assets and finance, and positioned BMUs to deliver sustainable services and market linkages amid evolving climate pressures.

Food safety and quality support

WFP leveraged its supply chain expertise to strengthen national food systems. In partnership with the Government and stakeholders, WFP supported finalization of national guidelines for food fortification monitoring, strengthening compliance and quality assurance. WFP also trained local millers, and county education departments, strengthening linkages for the supply of fortified, nutrient-rich food to hospitals and schools. At the county level, food safety strategies for Wajir and Mandera were finalized outlining clear objectives to reduce foodborne disease risks, enhance trade and support local economies, positioning food safety and quality as foundations of resilient supply chains.

To address the dual challenges of climate change and food safety, WFP introduced a drought-resistant peanut variety, in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Egerton and Nairobi Universities, Kenya Industry of Research and Development Institute, Ministry of Education, and the Cereal Growers Association. The initiative trained 10,000 smallholder farmers in peanut agronomy, food safety, quality, and market linkages, supporting safer, production on over 100 acres of land. Additionally, youth agripreneurs were trained in food safety and quality, and certification. Through a co-creation model, they received commercial-grade equipment, to transform safe local produce into high-quality, market-ready products.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



The national school meals coverage reached **3.2 million children** by 2025 against the government's target to reach **10 million** children by 2030.



H2Grow hydroponics reached **32,000 learners** across **17 schools** and **110 farmers** with this **climate-smart model of farming**.



Kenya enacted the **Social Protection Act, 2025**, establishing the country's first unified framework for cash transfers, insurance, and livelihoods.



WFP supported designing **Kenya's Social and Economic Inclusion Programme (KSEIP II)**, a USD127 million initiative supporting **3 million households**.

Strategic Outcome 3 supports the Government of Kenya to scale and strengthen its national social protection and safety net programmes to better protect Kenyans against climate-induced and economic shocks. In 2025, WFP supported the implementation of the national school meals programme scale-up plan, and co-designed large-scale social protection systems with the government and the World Bank. WFP also scaled innovative solutions to accelerate hunger reduction.

Support to the National School Meals Coalition

Following the launch of the National School Meals Coalition and the adoption of the national scale-up plan in late 2024, in 2025 WFP provided technical support to Government to strengthen policy and programming systems to realise the scale-up.

As Secretariat of the Coalition, WFP supported coordination across technical working areas, including policy, financing, clean cooking, and climate-smart production. WFP assisted the development of policy and guidelines to inform the scale-up through home-grown climate smart approaches, promoting local production of drought-tolerant crops and more nutritious school menus. WFP also strengthened the mapping and monitoring of school meals programmes and facilitated knowledge exchange among partners.

The mapping confirmed that 3.2 million primary school children received school meals in 2025. Of these, 2.6 million were reached through the national school meals programme, mainly in the arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties, and 600,000 through partner-supported programmes.

WFP facilitated the finalization of the revised National School Meals Policy and a landmark Partnership Framework to reach 10 million learners by 2030. It also supported testing and validation of the Aggregator Model Guidelines, and updates to the Menu and Food Production Guidelines. Kenya's progress was recognized at the Global School Meals Coalition Summit in Brazil, where the country was showcased as a leader in sustainable school nutrition.

WFP continued policy dialogue and advocacy to safeguard school meals budgets, and worked with FAO, IFAD and other partners to explore sustainable financing models to accelerate universal coverage, particularly in ASAL counties.

Home-grown school feeding and local food systems

The Government, WFP and partners operationalized a new aggregator model in Embu and Tharaka Nithi counties. Twenty farmer cooperatives (representing 16,100 smallholders) were trained and equipped with post-harvest technologies, and 245 schools linked to the local aggregators. Ten aggregators (about 5,000 farmers) supplied 69 metric

tons of local produce to 48 schools, reaching 10,000 learners. Evidence generated informed finalization of the Aggregator Model Guidelines, which will inform the scale-up of homegrown school feeding, in partnership with the Rome-Based Agencies.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Education to adopt updated Menu and Food Production Guidelines. Revised menus were implemented across public primary schools in Turkana, Embu, and Tharaka Nithi, improving dietary diversity, while creating a stable, predictable market for smallholder farmers.

Finally, to accelerate Kenya's transition from 90 percent firewood use, WFP supported the testing of energy-efficient stoves and steam cooking technology in 43 schools across Turkana County, complementing government-led efforts in seven additional counties and building evidence to inform scale-up.

Advancing Economic Inclusion for households living in extreme poverty

In 2025, WFP's technical support and advocacy were instrumental in designing Kenya's Social and Economic Inclusion Programme Phase II (KSEIP II), a USD127 million World Bank-backed initiative which will support almost 3 million households. WFP was selected to implement the programme's Economic Inclusion component (EIP II), which focuses on adaptive social protection and employment opportunities along green value chains in the ASALs. EIP II will support 26,000 households living in extreme poverty across 20 counties, through a comprehensive package combining predictable cash transfers, livelihood grants, skills development, and financial inclusion. Leveraging WFP's resilience Hubs, the programme creates a clear transition pathway towards self-reliance.

Technical support to strengthen social protection policy and systems

WFP continued to advocate for the expansion of social protection, in line with the President's commitment to reach 2.5 million vulnerable households. This included efforts to consolidate the gains from 2024, when Government increased cash transfer coverage from 1.2 million to 1.7 million households.

WFP supported the Government to strengthen the core building blocks of social protection - policy, institutional capacity, and delivery platforms - to enhance inclusivity and link short-term assistance to long-term economic inclusion. As the lead of the UN Joint Programme for Child and Social Protection, WFP coordinated with FAO, ILO and UNICEF to ensure these systems provide predictable, sustainable support to Kenya's most vulnerable populations.

WFP's technical support contributed to achieving the landmark Social Protection Act, 2025. Signed by the President in July, the Act creates a unified framework to protect millions of Kenyans from shocks. WFP also contributed to the Persons with Disabilities National Policy 2025. At county level, in Makueni, WFP's technical assistance led to a new county Social Protection Act and the re-establishment of the County Empowerment Fund; and in Turkana, WFP supported the approval of the Persons with Disabilities Bill 2025 and an allocation of USD 155,000 for the county safety nets. These milestones are strengthening national and county systems to be more inclusive, sustainable, and aligned with best practices.

In 2025, Kenya achieved a historic milestone in inclusive social protection: with WFP and partners' support, 739,000 refugees and asylum seekers were integrated into the Enhanced Single Registry (ESR) for the first time. The ESR was also used in September to identify vulnerable Kenyan households for anticipatory action in Marsabit and Wajir. To improve service delivery, WFP supported critical upgrades to government management information systems, including platforms for cash transfers and grievance management. These technical enhancements improved targeting accuracy and accelerated complaint resolution, strengthening the coordination, accountability, and efficiency of social protection systems.

WFP leveraged knowledge exchange and South-South and Triangular Cooperation to position Kenya as a regional leader while incorporating global best practices into its national systems. WFP facilitated a learning visit for senior Ethiopian officials to study the country's advanced social protection targeting models, and sponsored a government mission to Bihar, India, to learn about large-scale poverty reduction models. These exchanges directly informed the design of Kenya's National Ultra-Poor Graduation Strategy and the Economic Inclusion Programme, helping Kenya both showcase its expertise and adopt proven innovations to strengthen self-reliance for its poorest households.

Scaling-up innovative solutions

Innovation remained embedded across programmes to address operational challenges and accelerate scale.

Through the Global AgTech Innovation Facility (GAIF), supported by the World Bank, WFP funded six ventures over a tailored seven-month training programme to bridge funding gaps and facilitate investments for approximately 250,000 smallholder farmers. The ventures span cold chain, insurance, dairy, processing and finance solutions for sustainable community impact.

WFP's H2Grow - hydroponics climate smart agricultural expanded to 17 schools and benefitted 32,000 learners through increased access to fresh produce (a thousandfold compared to the scale in 2024). Beyond schools, 110 farmers in four

counties received subsidized capital and technical coaching, to transition from subsistence to commercial production.

By fostering collaboration between the government and the private sector, WFP ensured that digital and climate-smart innovations were co-created, tested, and integrated into core programming, transforming experimental ideas into scalable solutions that strengthen long-term food security and resilience.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP supported partners to move **266,000 metric tons** of cargo across **16 country** through its supply chain.



UNHAS transported **37 metric tons** of cargo by air and **11,900 passengers**, serving **61 agencies**.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP strengthened the capacity of humanitarian and development partners to access efficient supply chain and logistics services, including the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), in coordination with Government and UN agencies.

Logistics and Supply Chain Services

In 2025, WFP operationalized the Logistics Service Line under the Common Back Office (CBO), the first such initiative globally, launched in January 2024[1]. WFP provided logistics services to UNICEF and UNHCR, transporting nutritious commodities to 215 health centers in Turkana and repositioning vehicles and generators from Kakuma to Nairobi. Through optimized backhauling—ensuring trucks did not return to Nairobi empty—WFP reduced duplication and transport costs, enabling partner agencies to redirect savings towards their core missions in health and protection, maximizing every donor contribution.

Mombasa Port remained a critical logistics hub for humanitarian operations in East Africa. WFP received 266,061 metric tons (mt) of cargo, a 33 percent increase compared to 2024, supporting operations in 16 countries. This included 126,404 mt of Global Commodity Management Facility stocks for regional emergency response. WFP also exported 27,335 mt by sea to countries as far as Cambodia and milled 1,399 mt of Wheat for Djibouti operations.

Air Operations

UNHAS ensured continued humanitarian access to Kakuma and Dadaab, where insecurity, poor road infrastructure, and the absence of commercial flights sustained demand.

UNHAS experienced delays in the receipt of contributions creating financial constraints early in the year. Adjustments were made, including reducing contracted aircraft flight hours and increasing passenger fares and cargo charges, to ensure the service remained available to all partners.

The service supported 61 agencies, transporting 11,900 passengers and 37 mt of light cargo. Passenger numbers declined by 37 percent compared to 2024, largely due to partner funding constraints and the 14-month closure of Garissa airport by the Kenya Airports Authority for runway rehabilitation, which limited access for 15 humanitarian organizations.

Despite early-year funding delays, UNHAS maintained three weekly flights to preserve operational continuity. Cost-efficiency measures included triangular routing patterns and temporary adjustments to flight hours, ensuring financial sustainability without compromising essential access.

A USD 5 infrastructure levy per ticket was created as an infrastructure maintenance and development fund. It funded critical airstrip improvements of the Kakuma runway, restoring compliance with aviation safety standards and prevented further flight diversions during heavy rains. Poor drainage had previously caused six flight diversions.

Ahead of an anticipated decline in passengers due to partners' funding shortfalls, a mid-year Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS) found that 78 percent of respondents affirmed the service's importance, and over 80 percent preferred Monday and Friday flights. UNHAS maintained its three-flight weekly schedule (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) as the actual passenger decline was less than anticipated.

User confidence remained strong. By end of the year, UNHAS achieved a 95 percent satisfaction rate across PASS and the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS). To gather continuous feedback and guide service improvements, UNHAS established a database to track and address user queries and held six hybrid user group meetings- both online and in-person in Dadaab and Kakuma. ECHO monitoring mission reaffirmed UNHAS' critical role in enabling humanitarian access and recommended continued funding.

Lessons from 2025 confirm that predictable infrastructure financing and regional resource consolidation strengthen both cost-efficiency and operational resilience. UNHAS relocated its flight-following office to the main UN compound in Gigiri, Nairobi, in coordination with UNDSS and UNON, improving inter-agency coordination and reducing overhead costs by sharing office space costs. Consolidating resources with UNHAS Somalia and Sudan, including fleet, staff, and flight-following systems, maximized efficiency and reduced costs.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

WFP is committed to promoting equal and meaningful participation, access to benefits, and leadership opportunities for women, youth and persons with disabilities, groups facing disproportionate barriers to food security and resilience.

Persistent structural inequalities continue to limit women's access to credit, productive inputs, land and decision-making power. Heavy unpaid care responsibilities constrain women's economic participation, while youth, particularly young women, face barriers in education, land ownership and enterprise development. Persons with disabilities experience elevated food insecurity due to exclusion and underemployment.[1]

The 2025 Annual Outcome Monitoring confirmed measurable progress[2]. Through the Climate-Resilience Food Systems Hubs and financial inclusion initiatives, women reported increased participation in household financial decisions, including food purchases, school fees and health expenditures. Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), and community-based organizations (CBOs) served as effective entry points for strengthening women's economic agency and inclusion of persons with disabilities.

There are emerging signs of women assuming leadership roles in cooperatives and community structures. For women, being involved in collective structures is more effective in improving access to extension services, inputs, and training, particularly where those structures are strong. Savings groups, function as both safety nets and entry points to entrepreneurship.

Youth demonstrated strong readiness to challenge restrictive norms and adopt more equitable roles. By investing in promoting resilience and economic opportunities for young people, WFP has the potential to accelerate progress for underprivileged groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities.

Under the Vijana in Kilimobizz programme, young women-led enterprises rose to 43 percent, up from 38 percent in 2024, and young women secured 74 percent of the 8,493 credit opportunities accessed through the programme. In ASAL counties, where gender barriers are most entrenched, 71 percent of 9,018 youth reached were young women. Women also secured 61 percent of 6,802 new green livelihood opportunities. Through these programmes, and the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology, the programme promotes norm shifts in women's decision-making, mobility, and meaningful participation in value chains and shared roles in the family. WFP facilitated community dialogues with 5,479 community members (3,296 women including 1,251 young men, 1,983 young women, 78 persons with disability).

Despite these gains, challenges persist. For example, agricultural income generation does not consistently translate into greater decision-making power for women without control for income use, land, and livestock. More efforts are needed by WFP and partners across sectors in removing entrenched, structural barriers to accelerate permanent gains in food and nutrition security for all.

Market access remains a major bottleneck. Even when women play central roles in production and aggregation, they are often excluded from price negotiations and rely on intermediaries, exposing them to exploitation and losses. Poor infrastructure and limited access to market information exacerbate these barriers.

Domestic and caregiving responsibilities continue to fall almost entirely on women, limiting their ability to attend training or engage fully in livelihood activities. Female-headed households and young mothers experience heightened time poverty and high labour demand, further restricting their participation in productive work.

In refugee hosting areas, 1,800 people (58 percent women) were reached through WFP's self-reliance initiatives. Establishing water pans for production reduced the time women spent fetching water, enabling them to engage more effectively in horticulture and other productive activities. In the ASALs, WFP promoted women-friendly enterprises, including beekeeping, gum and resin harvesting, horticulture, poultry and agricultural technologies for land-constrained women, expanding their economic opportunities.

While household diets improved across several Hubs, particularly in the ASALs, with increased food availability, dietary diversity, and meal frequency reported, these gains have not translated into greater roles and power for women. Food and nutrition management at household level largely remain women's responsibility.

There are emerging indications that entrenched dynamics can shift through sustained community engagement. The Positive Deviance Hearth approach, which actively involves men in nutrition training and behaviour change, shows promise. In 2025, WFP engaged 163,662 individuals (86 percent women) in health and nutrition education, fostering shared responsibility for family well-being, and successfully promoting the role of men as partners in nutrition and health.

In addition, continued contextual analysis, gender analysis and participatory community consultations continue to inform programme design, targeting, and implementation strategies. In 2025, WFP also conducted a specific gender analysis for the Home-Grown School Meals, with recommendations embedded into future planning.

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

Climate shocks and resource-based conflicts in arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties heightened risks of displacement and economic exploitation. In refugee camps, funding constraints on food assistance led to increased tension and negative coping mechanisms.

WFP strengthened protection mainstreaming across all operations to ensure assistance was delivered with dignity, safely, respectfully and equitably to women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities. This conflict-sensitive and people-centred approach was informed by continuous protection analysis, assessments, and community consultations. For example, when ration reductions led to rising tensions in Kakuma refugee camp, WFP, alongside the Turkana County Commissioner, UNHCR, and the Department of Refugee Services (DRS), engaged community leaders to de-escalate the situation and develop shared solutions, preventing further unrest.

At food distribution points, WFP implemented comprehensive protection measures, such as separate queues for people with special needs and the timely dissemination of entitlement information. Post-distribution monitoring confirmed that 96 percent of respondents—including 97 percent of women and 96 percent of persons with disability—felt they were treated with respect. However, the monitoring also revealed a significant increase in crowd control issues, reported by 28 percent of respondents up from 9 percent in quarter 3. This was largely attributed to tensions following ration adjustments under the reduced rations, and the new Differentiated Assistance Framework. WFP responded immediately by deploying additional staff to high-traffic sites and retraining partners in crowd management, leading to a measurable reduction in reported concerns by year-end.

WFP maintained zero tolerance to inaction on all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). To reinforce prevention and response on all forms of protection risks, WFP trained 2,155 participants (1,516 women, 614 men) including WFP staff, cooperating partners, government counterparts, and community resource persons. The training reinforced their obligation to uphold protection principles, mainstreaming, prevent SEA and GBV in relation to WFP programming, and handle disclosures and referrals safely through established reporting mechanisms.

WFP upheld its commitment to Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) across all activities, by strengthening two-way communication ensuring communities were informed of eligibility, their entitlements, assistance modalities, and able to provide feedback. Guided by the Community Engagement Action Plan, WFP and partners strengthened, WFP used these channels to support meaningful participation in programme design and implementation.

Community sensitization on rights, protection from all forms of safety and protection risks including GBV, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and reporting incidents were conducted through radio broadcasts, SMS campaigns, and community dialogues reaching 62 percent of project participants, by WFP and partners. Despite these efforts and noting the high prevalence of GBV and barriers to reporting, further efforts are needed to ensure adequate coverage of community sensitization on PSEA, GBV prevention and reporting mechanisms. WFP further worked in collaboration with Protection, GBV and Child Protection actors in the refugee operations and across counties of operations for enhanced awareness creation among project participants on prevention of SEA, GBV, reporting mechanisms and timely response to identified cases. WFP Kenya also participated in a regional pilot of a tailored module designed to equip surge-deployed personnel with tools to identify and mitigate SEA risks in high-risk/emergency contexts.

At National and UN levels, WFP actively participated in the UN Kenya PSEA Network, the Development Partners Gender Group, and supported in developing and reviewing Standard Operating Procedures for the pool of PSEA Investigators and GBV/femicide prevention strategies.

During the rollout of Differentiated Assistance, WFP implemented a multi-channel communication strategy, including town halls, SMS notifications, helpdesks, radio, social media and community outreach, to clarify assistance categories and manage expectations. Community engagement was central to the successful rollout of the DA in both Kakuma and Dadaab. When concerns arose among those in lower assistance categories, WFP intensified joint engagement with community groups to clarify information and rebuild trust. A multi-channel communication strategy—including posters, WhatsApp, animations, radio spots, 15 audio-visual materials and FilmAid drama outreach, social media, public announcements and mobile caravans—reinforced key messages on ration changes, PSEA, gender and corruption

reporting. Across all programmes, 103 SMS campaigns reached approximately 840,000 people, keeping them informed and engaged throughout the transition.

A joint inter-agency recourse mechanism was operationalized with UNHCR and DRS to manage complaints related to assistance categorization. WFP trained 27 cooperating partner staff on AAP, PSEA, and data protection, and together with UNHCR, trained 102 DRS and partners staff involved in recourse processes.

WFP maintained safe and confidential feedback channels—including eight camp helpdesks, a toll-free hotline, email, and SMS—for reporting programmatic, operational, and protection concerns. In 2025, the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) processed 19,654 cases, with 99 percent successfully closed. Women submitted 54 percent of all cases, demonstrating strong engagement; however, less than 1 percent came from persons with disabilities, highlighting the need for more inclusive outreach. Six high-priority cases involving corruption and food diversion were escalated, and two protection cases were referred to partners. All feedback was logged and analyzed through a centralized Sugar Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system, with results shared internally to inform action. Due to funding constraints, helpdesk management was transitioned to partners in quarter 4, with WFP retaining oversight.

Process monitoring in 2025 confirmed strong accountability practices—over 95 percent of sites in refugee camps had operational helpdesks and correctly displayed information materials—while revealing critical information gaps. Although 79 percent of respondents knew how to contact WFP (including 73 percent of women and 69 percent of people living with disabilities) and 69 percent had used the feedback system, only 50 percent felt adequately informed about programmes, citing language barriers and low literacy. Similar trends emerged in resilience programmes, where 71 percent of youth knew how to access feedback channels but only half had sufficient programme information. In response, WFP is prioritizing simplified, low-literacy communication through radio, audio-visual materials, and targeted community dialogues to close these awareness gaps and ensure beneficiaries can fully engage with available support.

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's food systems face mounting pressures including recurrent droughts and floods which are a primary shock, destroying livelihoods and agricultural assets[1]. This is compounded by land degradation, deforestation (with an estimated 50,000 hectares lost annually)[2][3], and water scarcity, which deplete the natural resources essential for sustainable food production[4]. Simultaneously, rapid population growth, inequality, and escalating resource-based conflicts over diminishing pasture and water destabilize food system, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs)[5][6]. These interconnected crises drive persistent acute food insecurity and malnutrition.

In 2025, WFP embedded Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) across programming to ensure that immediate food security interventions also supported ecosystem recovery and long-term resilience. This approach ensured that interventions maximized co-benefits for livelihoods, ecosystem health, and the long-term sustainability of food systems, in alignment with WFP Kenya Strategic Plan 2023-2027. By systematically applying ESS principles, minimized environmental and social risks while actively contributing to climate change adaptation and community well-being.

The year's achievements demonstrate a strong nexus between humanitarian assistance and environmental stewardship. While providing food assistance to 1.5 million people, including those affected by climate shocks in the ASALs, WFP leveraged this support to foster environmental recovery. This was particularly evident in the Anticipatory Actions (AA) implemented in Wajir and Marsabit. By utilizing early warning systems to reach over 460,000 people before the drought impacts set in, AA protected household assets and reduced reliance on distress coping mechanisms, potentially lessening pressure on fragile natural resources like grazing land and water sources.

In refugee operations and resilience building activities, 22 water infrastructure projects supported year-round crop production, mitigating social tensions often linked to resource scarcity. These projects were supported by key sustainability commitments: integrated water resources management using solar-powered pumping; adopting a precautionary approach to prevent biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation by conducting environmental and social impact assessments before interventions were implemented together with the respective County Governments; implementing efficiency measures to minimize energy, water, and material use, for example through drip irrigation and gravity-fed systems; and integrating climate risk into programme design by assessing future hazards like extreme rainfall and groundwater recharge rates to build resilient infrastructure and avoid over-extraction during droughts.

WFP promoted climate-smart agriculture, including training over 111,000 smallholder farmers in Good Agricultural Practices and innovative techniques such as hydroponics, including introducing it in 17 schools in Nairobi and Wajir Counties. Promoting drought-resistant crops diversified diets and increased yields and reduced water consumption while contributing to improving soil health, directly addressing land degradation.

WFP-supported ecosystem rehabilitation efforts restored 8,680 hectares of degraded lands through improved soil and water conservation techniques such as reseeded and enclosures. These initiatives improved the water retention capacity of the land, improved biodiversity, and strengthened the resilience of local ecosystems to climate shocks in the ASALs.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Since launching its Environmental Management System (EMS) in 2019, WFP has made significant steps in reducing its environmental footprint across energy, waste, and water management. Building on this progress, WFP is developing a comprehensive Greening Strategy for 2026-2030 to further integrate sustainability into all operations and align with WFP's global environmental commitments.

The transition to renewable energy remains a cornerstone of WFP's environmental strategy. Solar systems across nine sites generated 164,833 kWh of clean energy, meeting 90 percent of energy needs, saving USD 87,590 on fuel and electricity costs, and reducing carbon emissions by 56 tons. Two additional solar projects underway in Kakuma and Dadaab will deliver a combined 575 kWp, meeting up to 95 percent of energy requirements. These systems are complemented by energy efficiency measures such as the installation of electrical timers and automatic door closers.

To reduce fleet emissions, WFP replaced twelve 4,200cc Land Cruisers with fuel-efficient 2,800cc models, with 18 additional replacements planned for 2026. Car-pooling initiatives were implemented, and paper-based records digitized reducing the carbon footprint. Looking ahead, WFP will pilot electric vehicles in Lodwar/Kakuma and Mombasa offices, to further reduce fleet-related emissions. WFP is continuously exploring logistics networks optimization to reduce distances travelled by its fleet.

In sustainable waste management, WFP established robust recycling systems that demonstrated significant impact. In 2025, 670 metric tonnes of waste—an increase of 112 metric tonnes from the previous year—were recycled through vetted local recycling partners, including packaging materials, fleet waste (e.g., tires), and electronic waste: generating approximately USD 9,000 in revenue which was reinvested into operations. WFP reduced its surplus packaging through right-sizing orders. Previously, WFP had a packaging surplus of 2 percent and now only 0.05 percent, significantly reducing waste entering its supply chain. To foster innovation and localization, WFP will pilot a plastic waste management unit in Dadaab in partnership with humanitarian and private sector partners, aiming to reduce plastic waste accumulation, while enhancing community livelihoods by creating scalable, appropriate waste solutions.

Sustainable engineering principles are embedded in all WFP construction and facility upgrades. Key design features include passive air cooling, maximized natural lighting, solar power integration, natural drainage systems, local sourcing of materials, and on-site waste recycling infrastructure.

The Kakuma Area Office continues to recycle wastewater for on-site irrigation as part of a broader water conservation strategy. WFP is also exploring rainwater harvesting and installing water-saving fixtures in its facilities to further reduce consumption.

Environmental considerations are increasingly embedded in WFP's sourcing processes. By prioritizing local procurement through farmer aggregators, local nutrition commodities suppliers (Super Cereal) and selecting suppliers committed to environmental stewardship, WFP is actively reducing transport-related emissions and the carbon footprint associated with long-distance food supply chains.

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

Nutrition remains a cross-cutting priority under the Country Strategic Plan, with a strategic shift from treatment-focused interventions toward prevention and food-systems-based solutions, aligned with the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (2023-2027), which promotes healthy diets through stronger food systems.

In 2025, WFP launched its new Nutrition Strategy, placing communities at the center of solutions to malnutrition. The strategy introduced five major shifts: leveraging resilience hubs across 10 ASAL counties; prioritizing prevention through locally available nutrient-dense foods and behaviour change; investing in locally led innovation; strengthening policy and fortification; and driving demand and delivery through Positive Deviance Hearth (PDH) Plus cash transfers, and school-based nutrition programmes.

The PDH approach is the primary delivery model driving this shift. With WFP's technical and financial support, the Government has adopted PDH in Turkana, Samburu, Wajir, Baringo, Nairobi, and Marsabit counties aligned in the County Nutrition Action Plans. In 2025, the programme has enrolled approximately 15,000 children under five (51 percent girls) with undernutrition and trained 150 health care workers and 4,500 community health promoters to support its rollout. PDH promotes the use of locally available foods, reducing reliance on specialized nutrition commodities and fostering community ownership. During the first phase, caregivers bring pre-established ingredients to the training venue, cook together in small groups, and feed their children collectively, providing hands-on training, immediate feedback, and peer support.

PDH results are promising: an analysis of 3,000 participants in Nairobi found that 75 percent of undernourished children (based on weight for age), and over 90 percent of moderately malnourished children (based on mid-upper arm circumference) in the programme were rehabilitated within 3 months. This means that, in the right context, PDH can sustainably manage wasting. WFP, through county governments, showcased PDH at the Kenya Devolution Conference and the UN Food Systems Stocktaking Moment, where it was recognized as a promising model for improving child nutrition and resilience.

Kenya advanced the global pilot of the WHO 2023 guidelines on wasting prevention and management through the Joint Action to Stop Wasting initiative. Rolled out in Wajir, Samburu, and West Pokot, the pilot reached 28,599 children, trained 200 health workers across 136 facilities, and launched mass screening using digital tools. Children were enrolled into a revised management approach that uses ready-to-use therapeutic food for moderate acute malnutrition in high-risk contexts and ready-to-use supplementary food in low-risk contexts. The pilot is coordinated through national and county level structures and supported by a robust monitoring and evaluation framework. Impact is being measured through a randomised control trial and research and knowledge management systems. Strong government commitment, innovative community-based programming, and effective real-time monitoring were observed.

In refugee-hosting areas, WFP finalized Social and Behaviour Change strategies for Kakuma, Kalobeyi, and Dadaab to promote dietary diversity, household budgeting, and debt management. Anchored in the theme "*Nourishing to Flourish, Even in Crisis*", these strategies position SBC as a central pillar for sustaining good nutrition and resilience within refugee communities, reflecting the operational shift toward differentiated, community-driven assistance.

For the first time, WFP incorporated nutrition into anticipatory action plans for Marsabit and Wajir. Based on drought forecasts for the October-December season, WFP activated its plan in September, providing nutrition cash transfer top-ups and SBC messaging through community dialogues, radio, and SMS. In partnership with national and county governments, these interventions reached 7,344 families with children (6 to 59 months) or pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Kenya's experience was shared at a global webinar in November 2025, contributing to the Global Strategy on Protecting Diets and Preventing Wasting through Anticipatory Action. Kenya is now among countries pioneering nutrition-focused anticipatory actions, positioning it as a leader in integrating nutrition into climate risk management.

WFP is integrating nutrition into resilience-building projects, including the Lake Turkana Project in Turkana and Marsabit counties, by linking nutrition to local value chains such as fish and diversified foods. To strengthen SBC, WFP partnered with the Center for Behaviour Change Communication Africa and the Government to promote nutrient-rich diets in communities and schools as part of the home-grown school feeding approach. Through this collaboration, WFP

developed an SBC strategy and is finalizing a messaging framework to guide nutritional communication and build the capacity of community and school change agents.

Micronutrient deficiencies remain widespread, particularly among women and children. Through its global partnership with DSM-Firmenich, WFP advanced fortification efforts. Key achievements included the development of the East Africa Fortified Rice Standards (currently undergoing final technical approvals by Government), revision of wheat and maize flour standards, the integration of fortified rice into regional policies, and strengthened quality assurance systems. Testing methods were validated, national laboratories capacity was assessed, and efficiency improvements were made in fortification technologies.

Advocacy and consumer awareness campaigns were conducted in Makueni and Baringo counties reaching 300 county decision-makers from health, education, and trade sectors to stimulate demand for fortified foods. WFP also conducted a fortification landscape analysis for staple foods to identify barriers and inform policy reforms, while quality assurance guidelines were developed through stakeholder engagement to strengthen monitoring systems. To promote local sourcing, WFP procured 500 metric tonnes of Super Cereal for pregnant and breastfeeding women from a Kenyan supplier (Bulto Industries), reducing shipping costs, strengthened local markets, and creating opportunities to link smallholder producers to nutrition programmes.

To strengthen efficiency and data-driven decision-making, WFP supported the integration of nutrition indicators into the Kenya Health Information System and the Logistics Management Information System for improved commodity tracking. WFP also contributed to developing Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition guidelines, aligned with WHO 2023 global recommendations and linked to the Wasting Transition Operational Manual. Kenya participated in the 2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris, where global leaders mobilized commitments to tackle malnutrition. WFP supported the Government in preparing its engagement and ensuring alignment with national priorities. The Kenyan delegation registered ten commitments in the Nutrition Accountability Framework, reinforcing actions to improve nutrition outcomes nationwide.

Partnerships

In 2025, partnerships remained the cornerstone of WFP's ability to deliver life-saving assistance while advancing systems strengthening and resilience in an increasingly constrained global funding environment. Against a backdrop of fiscal tightening and competing geopolitical priorities, WFP strategically leveraged a diverse partnership base to safeguard critical operations, sustain national capacity-building efforts, and advance integrated humanitarian-development-peace outcomes aligned with Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda under its 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

Faced with a 35 percent reduction in funding from 2024 levels, WFP implemented a robust resource mobilization strategy focused on protecting traditional funding sources while actively growing and diversifying its partnership portfolio. Through regular donor briefings, targeted funding proposals and joint field missions, WFP demonstrated the operational impact of funding shortfalls, securing continued support from about seven government donors whose contributions were crucial for sustaining operations. Simultaneously, WFP deepened its multi-year collaboration with philanthropic and private sector partners, such as the Mastercard Foundation and Novo Nordisk Foundation, securing approximately USD 9.9 million compared to USD 5.4 million in 2024. This support was essential for innovation and long-term resilience programming. Several donors contributed to WFP Kenya for the first time, including Ireland and Denmark, who stepped in at a crucial moment when resources were extremely limited. Their timely support played a significant role in sustaining food assistance for refugees.

Through regular donor briefings, targeted funding proposals, and joint field missions, WFP highlighted the severe operational impacts of funding shortfalls, particularly on refugee rations and nutrition programmes. These engagements were critical in securing resources and ensuring that constrained funds were deployed efficiently, prioritizing the most vulnerable populations while safeguarding catalytic investments in resilience and systems transformation.

Predictable and flexible funding was a critical enabler of operational effectiveness in 2025. Although limited (below 2 percent), flexible multilateral funding played a decisive role in covering urgent operational gaps and preserving minimum food baskets in refugee operations during periods of acute funding shortfalls. WFP utilized internal advance financing mechanisms to ensure the timely implementation of grants with short validity periods, preventing pipeline breaks in essential services and for drought response.

In 2025, funding was less predictable than in previous years, with overall contributions falling by approximately 35 percent compared to 2024 due to the challenging global context. Despite this, WFP maintained continuous communication with donors and facilitated several field missions that demonstrated our strong operational presence and responsiveness on the ground. Visits by delegations from the United States, the Republic of Korea, the European Union, Slovenia and others were instrumental in helping donors understand the evolving situation firsthand and reinforcing confidence in WFP's ability to deliver under difficult circumstances.

Multi-year contributions from partners such as the Mastercard Foundation, the Novo Nordisk Foundation, the Netherlands and Korea enabled WFP to sustain cash pipelines for drought and flood response, activate anticipatory action in high-risk arid counties, and protect long-term investments in social protection, disaster risk management, and school meals programme. This predictable funding was instrumental in shifting from reactive crisis response to proactive risk management.

WFP strengthened its engagement with the Government of Kenya and key IFIs, focusing on upstream programme design and downstream implementation support. WFP provided critical data and analytical inputs to inform the African Development Bank's vulnerability assessments and deepened collaboration with the World Bank through the joint design of the USD127 million Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Programme. The programme, co-financed by the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), demonstrates how coordinated financing enhances efficiency, scale, and government ownership.

At the sub-national level, WFP's field presence played a catalytic role in helping counties—including Turkana, Garissa, and Tana River—access and implement IFI-financed programmes such as the World Bank's FLOCA and DRIVE. Through early investments in community mobilization, climate risk analysis, and value-chain development, WFP enabled the effective local implementation of large-scale national development projects, contributing directly to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 13, and 17

WFP cultivated new collaborations to drive innovation. WFP engaged with private sector actors to co-create solutions in school feeding, climate-smart agriculture, and digital transformation. The technical expertise and financial contributions from these partners helped bridge funding gaps and scale up impactful solutions. By leveraging the influence and networks of respected private entities, WFP amplified the visibility of food security issues, fostering

dialogue and collective action to achieve long-term development outcomes in Kenya's most fragile regions.

Technical expertise and financial contributions from private sector partners helped bridge funding gaps and scale impactful solutions while amplifying the visibility of food security issues in Kenya's most vulnerable regions.

Focus on localization

WFP continued to leverage a network of 22 cooperating partners (CPs) out of whom 15 were local actors, through Field Level Agreements valued at USD 11 million (20 percent being contributions from the CPs). The FLAs clarified roles and improved delivery quality, enabling WFP to reach all programme areas including the arid and semi-arid (ASAL) counties, ensuring programmes remained responsive to community dynamics. WFP systematically strengthened CPs capacities in financial management, monitoring, and digital reporting.

The CPs provided essential complementary activities that strengthened humanitarian, development, and peace outcomes. Their expertise in community mobilization, engagement, nutrition counselling, and others extended WFP's assistance impact. In conflict-prone areas, CPs led peacebuilding and social cohesion initiatives, stability, ensuring that humanitarian investments were sustained and contributed to long-term resilience.

Partnering with local organizations and academic institutions remained key to fostering innovation that meets community needs. By involving local communities in identifying challenges and co-creating solutions, these collaborations strengthened local ownership and sustainable outcomes. In climate-smart agriculture, partnerships provided farmers with subsidized equipment, financial access, and market linkages. WFP also partnered on digital transformation, using satellite imagery to support ecosystem restoration, early warning systems, and anticipatory action in the ASALs.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP actively advanced joint programming and UN interagency collaboration, working closely with FAO, IFAD, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, among others to deliver integrated solutions aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including on adaptive social protection and home-grown school feeding. This collaborative approach ensured WFP's interventions were complementary, avoided duplication, and maximized collective impact.

Notable achievements include the formal signing of the Nutrition Joint Programme, which brought together agency and government leadership to accelerate policy reform and scale up proven nutrition interventions. WFP also co-led the Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Joint Programme, integrating anticipatory action and early warning systems into Kenya's risk governance framework. As the lead agency for Home-grown School Feeding Joint Programme, WFP coordinated with FAO and IFAD to secure joint funding for transformative food systems initiatives. Furthermore, regular joint assessment missions with UNHCR informed more effective targeting and prioritization for refugee assistance, ensuring aid reached those most in need.

Financial Overview

In 2025, the financial landscape for Kenya Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was significantly reshaped to align with realistic implementation capacities. At the start of the year, the Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) stood at USD 348 million, supported by USD 214 million in available funding. Following a budget revision in November, the 2025 CPN was adjusted to USD 204 million as part of a broader revision of the multi-year 2023-2027 CSP, which was updated from USD 1.4 billion to USD 1.07 billion. By the end of the year, the revised CSP was funded at 50 percent.

The budget revision responded to key operational priorities and strategic shifts designed to maximize impact within a constrained funding environment. These included managing rising refugee numbers and transitioning from blanket assistance to a targeted differentiated assistance framework. Due to funding challenges, WFP was unable to secure its specialized nutrition food pipeline in 2025, affecting the supply of ready to use supplementary food for children under five and Super Cereal Plus for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. WFP continued advocacy and resource mobilization to restore this pipeline in line with global standards. In parallel, WFP shifted its nutrition approach towards prevention, adopting community-driven models such as Positive Deviance Hearth to manage malnutrition. The relief implementation plan was updated based on new food security assessments, incorporating anticipatory action to mitigate crises before they escalate. The resilience building model in the Arid and Semi-Arid Land was also refined, prioritizing local system strengthening over direct transfers.

In 2025, WFP responded to a significant funding shortfall by driving cost efficiency across support budgets. Through targeted reductions in travel, security, vehicle, and guesthouse expenses, alongside process digitization and improved asset management, the office achieved total efficiency gains of USD 2.19 million compared to 2024. Enhanced planning, compliance, and operational controls underpinned these savings, reflecting WFP Kenya's commitment to operational excellence and environmental sustainability.

A strategic partnership with a Foundation provided USD 8 million in multi-year funding. This supported climate-smart school feeding across five counties,^[1] integrating sustainable agriculture, national procurement and school meals system strengthening, cleaner cooking solutions, and gender-responsive budgeting—directly supporting the Government's goal of reaching 10 million learners by 2030.

The Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF), being a flexible multiyear instrument, proved critical in supporting self-reliance transition efforts in the framework of differentiated assistance, as well as continued supporting expansion and strengthening of social protection systems.

Funding flexibility remained a major challenge, with 88 percent of contributions earmarked at the activity level, with flexible funding remaining below 2 percent overall. WFP accessed 1.25 percent in advance financing to implement grants with short validity periods.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	141,115,336	82,130,849	157,458,180	95,783,147
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	141,115,336	82,130,849	157,458,180	95,783,147
Activity 01: Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities	119,852,767	63,891,980	136,785,369	82,590,120
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance.	4,996,559	4,052,196	5,676,133	2,932,784
Activity 03: Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.	16,266,011	14,186,673	14,996,679	10,260,243
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	24,160,130	19,906,063	30,040,871	15,669,535
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.	24,160,130	19,906,063	30,040,871	15,669,535

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.	24,160,130	19,906,063	30,040,871	15,669,535
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	9,062,348	11,743,552	10,174,965	4,284,574
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.	9,062,348	11,743,552	10,174,965	4,284,574
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.	6,390,663	9,509,771	9,095,487	3,351,629
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.	2,671,685	2,233,781	1,079,478	932,945
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,393,946	5,083,770	5,860,931	4,361,441
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.	4,393,946	5,083,770	5,860,931	4,361,441

Activity 07: Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.	 3,865,696	 5,083,770	 5,847,760	 4,348,278
Activity 09: Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.	 528,250	 0	 13,171	 13,163
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 9,955,193	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 178,731,760	 118,864,234	 213,490,139	 120,098,697
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 13,210,839	 10,144,309	 13,255,573	 8,337,685
Total Direct Costs	 191,942,599	 129,008,543	 226,745,713	 128,436,382
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 12,252,899	 8,227,968	 7,650,570	 7,650,570
Grand Total	 204,195,498	 137,236,511	 234,396,283	 136,086,952

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya as of December 2025. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/ken>. December 2025

[2] WFP Kenya 2025 Annual Outcome Monitoring

Operational context

[1] ASALs cover 80 percent of the landmass with their population mostly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. This population live in extreme poverty and food insecurity. ASALs also host refugees.

[2] Kimutai, J. et al. (2025). Human-induced climate change increased 2021–2022 drought severity in horn of Africa. *Weather and Climate Extremes*, 47.

[3] Anyadike, O. (2023, December 8). The testing climate journey facing Kenya's pastoralists. *The New Humanitarian*.

[4] FEWS NET. (2025, August). Kenya Food Security Outlook Update

[5] IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis (July 2025 – January 2026). Long Rains Assessment, August 2025. [2] Government of Kenya/UNHCR, July 2025.

[6] <https://refugee.go.ke/sites/default/files/2025-11/Kenya%20Statistics%20Package%20-%2031%20October%202025.pdf>: Registered refugees and asylum-seekers as of 31 October 2025

[7] The Kenya Food Security Steering Group's Short Rains Assessment indicates a sharp decline in food security across the country. The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance has nearly doubled since August 2025, rising from 1.8 million to 3.3 million in 2026. Of these, 3 million are now in IPC 3, while 400,000 are in IPC 4; more than double the 180,000 reported in August. Nine counties are classified in IPC 3 (Crisis) up from 3 counties in 2025.

[8] Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. (2025). Consumer Price Indices and Inflation Rates – July 2025.

<https://www.knbs.or.ke/reports/consumer-price-indices-and-inflation-rates-july-2025/>

[9] Government of Kenya. (2025, February). The 2024 Short Rains Food and Nutrition Security Assessment Report. NDMA Knowledge Web.

https://knowledgeweb.ndma.go.ke/Content/LibraryDocuments/National_Report_SRA_202420250313125401.pdf

[10] Nation Africa. (2025, October). Tension rises in Turkana as bandits set up camp near school.

[11] ResearchGate. (2025, August). Banditry and Insecurity in Pastoral Kenya: A Critical Discourse.

[12] Nation Africa. (2025, October). Tension rises in Turkana as bandits set up camp near school.

[13] Government of Kenya. (2023). The Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027): Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)

[14] Parliament of Kenya. (2025, May 13). The Social Protection Bill, 2025.

[15] Global Partnership for Education. (2025, July 23). How Kenya is cooking up success with school meals.

Strategic outcome 01

Outcome indicators: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) and Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) - The data is missing because the programme was suspended in 2024.

Strategic outcome 02

Outcome indicator - Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions - In 2025, SO 2 did not subscribe to AIMS hence N/A

[1] Wajir, Marsabit, Turkana, Mandera, Tana River, Samburu, Isiolo, Baringo, Makueni and Garissa counties.

[2] WFP established 41 hubs across 10 ASAL counties, including two hubs integrating refugees and host communities. 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.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Providing a practical testing environment (sandbox).

Strategic outcome 04

[1] The CBO is part of the broader UN reform efforts to streamline operations and foster inter-agency collaboration.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Outcome indicators: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment - First time to collect hence Baseline values.

[1] Kenya economic report, 2022 <https://kippra.or.ke/download/kenya-economic-report-2022-main-report/>

[2] Kenya Country Strategic Plan, Annual Outcome Monitoring report 2025, WFP Kenya, 2025

Environmental sustainability

[1] WFP. Kenya Annual Country Report 2024. https://www.wfp.org/operations/annual-country-report?operation_id=KE02&year;=2024

[2] United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (2018). Kenya's forests and woodlands are disappearing at a rate of 50,000 hectares per year.

[3] Government of Kenya. (2022). National Forest and Landscape Restoration Action Plan 2021-2025. Ministry of Environment and Forestry. (This document corroborates the 10 percent to ~7 percent decline and the annual loss figures cited by UNEP).

[4] Government of Kenya. National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2023-2027. <https://emsi.co.ke/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/Kenya-NCCAP-2023-2027-1.pdf>

[5] National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). The 2024 Short Rains Food and Nutrition Security Assessment Report.

https://knowledgeweb.ndma.go.ke/Content/LibraryDocuments/National_Report_SRA_202420250313125401.pdf

[6] AGRA. Kenya Food Systems and Land Use Action Plan (October 2023).

https://agra.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/KENYA-FOOD-SYSTEMS-AND-LAND-USE-ACTION-PLAN-OCTOBER-2023_FA-22.11.2023.pdf

Nutrition integration

[1] Turkana, Wajir, Samburu, Baringo, Tana River, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Garissa, and Nairobi.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	791,912	722,517	91%
	female	977,398	826,055	85%
	total	1,769,310	1,548,572	88%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	71,656	44,253	62%
	female	91,946	51,587	56%
	total	163,602	95,840	59%
24-59 months	male	63,609	66,167	104%
	female	83,899	75,040	89%
	total	147,508	141,207	96%
5-11 years	male	109,723	110,194	100%
	female	105,213	103,559	98%
	total	214,936	213,753	99%
12-17 years	male	104,868	107,199	102%
	female	104,148	107,764	103%
	total	209,016	214,963	103%
18-59 years	male	436,388	384,912	88%
	female	583,295	475,710	82%
	total	1,019,683	860,622	84%
60+ years	male	5,668	9,792	173%
	female	8,897	12,395	139%
	total	14,565	22,187	152%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	710,000	739,314	104%
Resident	1,059,310	809,258	76%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	166,310	87,374	52%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	65,000	72,955	112%
Malnutrition prevention programme	40,940	979	2%
Malnutrition treatment programme	194,000	174,752	90%
School based programmes	101,000	113,525	112%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	447,960	323,459	72%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	875,000	900,342	102%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	499	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,332	1,737	74%
Dried Fruits	0	299	-
LNS	1,138	1,373	121%
Lentils	0	3,058	-
Maize	2,364	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	228	-
Rice	14,321	24,561	171%
Sorghum/Millet	3,617	2,598	72%
Split Peas	11,209	3,352	30%
Vegetable Oil	8,109	4,313	53%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	0	0%
Maize	0	0	0%
Rice	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	0%
Split Peas	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

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	9,742,106	6,774,194	70%
Value Voucher	35,930,301	24,270,186	68%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,783,963	2,843,342	102%
Value voucher transfer for services	368,000	51,263	14%

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	355,000	369,657	
			Male	355,000	369,657	
			Total	710,000	739,314	
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	1,249	5,007	
			Male	1,251	5,004	
			Total	2,500	10,011	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	39,319	37,120.75	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,359,906	3,596,317	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	35,930,301	24,270,187	
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	45,450	51,086	
			Male	55,550	62,439	
			Total	101,000	113,525	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	711	1,050.5	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	115,200	270,895	
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	88	4.14	

	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male Total	1,065 1,065 2,130	663 554 1,217
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	865 114 979
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	7,800 5,200 13,000	7,109 5,261 12,370
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 Total	1,000 1,000	897 897
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	412	233.63
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	9	1.03
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	322	223.83

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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total	2,579 2,381 4,960	2,022 1,753 3,775

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	94,050 70,950 165,000	90,816 70,212 161,028
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,267,000	2,906,982

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	12,500	
			Male	12,500	
			Total	25,000	
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	47,666
			Male	40,000	43,396
			Total	100,000	91,062
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	15,000	
			Total	15,000	
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	70,423
			Total	80,000	70,423
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	3,060	3,109.54
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	3,060	3,109.54

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	41,685	33,522
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	41,685	32,380

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	5	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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	44	34
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	1	3

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	187,286	157,590

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	>25	29.4	18.7	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥50	>25	26.1	22	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥50	>25	28.4	19.8	Secondary data
1.1.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥50	>50	16.6		WFP survey
	Male		≥50	>50	13.5		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	>50	15.7	18.5	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	69.5	≥69.5	≥69.5	64.1	50.6	WFP survey
	Male	77.7	≥77.7	≥77.7	56.5	54.2	WFP survey
	Overall	72.1	≥72.1	≥72.1	61.9	51.8	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	26.3	≥26.3	≥26.3	26.7	24.1	WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≥18.2	≥18.2	28.5	26.3	WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	≥23.8	≥23.8	27.2	24.8	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	≤4.1	≥4.1	9.2	25.2	WFP survey
	Male	0.1	≤0.1	≥4.1	14.9	19.5	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤4.1	≥4.1	10.9	23.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				0	0.6	WFP survey
	Male				0	0.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≥0.5	≥0.5	0	0.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				1.2	12.8	WFP survey
	Male				4.9	14.4	WFP survey
	Overall	17.1	≤17.1	≤17.1	2.3	13.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				98.8	86.6	WFP survey
	Male				95.1	84.9	WFP survey
	Overall	82.4	≤82.4	≤82.4	97.7	86	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				49.6	46.2	WFP survey
	Male				44.6	48.1	WFP survey
	Overall	61.2	≥6.2	≥61.2	48.1	46.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				46.7	37	WFP survey
	Male				51.9	40	WFP survey
	Overall	36.4	≤36.4	≤36.4	48.2	38	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				3.7	16.8	WFP survey
	Male				3.5	11.9	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	≤2.3	≤2.3	3.6	15.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				10.8	13.3	WFP survey
	Male				7.1	10.7	WFP survey
	Overall	22.2	≥22.2	≥22.2	9.8	12.5	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				31.9	28	WFP survey
	Male				37.4	33.2	WFP survey
	Overall	36.2	≤36.2	≤36.2	33.5	29.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				57.2	58.7	WFP survey
	Male				55.5	56.1	WFP survey
	Overall	41.6	≤41.6	≤41.6	56.7	57.9	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.2	≤16.2	≤16.2	9.19	5.79	WFP survey
	Male	14.9	≤14.9	≤14.9	9.11	6.25	WFP survey
	Overall	15.8	≤15.8	≤15.8	9.17	5.94	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13.2	<13.2	<13.2	2.9	0.9	WFP survey
	Male	12.4	<12.4	<12.4	5.2	0.2	WFP survey
	Overall	12.9	<12.9	<12.9	3.6	0.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	35.7	<35.7	<35.7	19	5.2	WFP survey
	Male	35.5	<35.5	<35.5	20.4	8.5	WFP survey
	Overall	35.7	<35.7	<35.7	19.4	6.3	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.3	<32.3	<32.3	47.1	43.8	WFP survey
	Male	49	<49	<49	45.9	46.4	WFP survey
	Overall	34.4	<34.4	<34.4	46.7	44.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	18.8	>18.8	>18.8	31	50.1	WFP survey
	Male	13.2	>13.2	>13.2	28.5	44.9	WFP survey
	Overall	17.1	>17.1	>17.1	30.3	48.4	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.1	≤2.1	≤2.1	2.7		WFP survey
	Male	0.6	≤0.6	≤0.6	4		WFP survey
	Overall	1.6	≤1.6	≤1.6	3.1		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.9	≤5.9	≤5.9	21.2		WFP survey
	Male	8.2	≤8.2	≤8.2	16.3		WFP survey
	Overall	6.6	≤6.6	≤6.6	19.8		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37.6	≤37.6	≤37.6	50.5		WFP survey
	Male	40.9	≤40.9	≤40.9	54.8		WFP survey
	Overall	38.7	≤38.7	≤38.7	51.8		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54.5	≥54.5	≥54.5	25.6		WFP survey
	Male	50.2	≥50.2	≥50	24.8		WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	≥53.1	≥53.1	25.3		WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	52.3	≥52.3	>52.3	18.4	20.9	WFP survey
	Male	50.4	≥50.4	>50.4	41.7	29.1	WFP survey
	Overall	51.7	≥51.7	>51.7	25.2	23.6	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female				12.9	17.8	WFP survey
	Male				4.4	10	WFP survey
	Overall	8.33	≥70	≥8.33	11.1	16.2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female				2.2	31.6	WFP survey
	Male				1.8	41.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	2.2	33.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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				16.1	32.1	WFP survey
	Male				11.3	41.3	WFP survey
	Overall	10.19	≥70	≥10.19	15.1	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	6.3	WFP survey
	Male				1.8	6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	1.9	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	99.9	≥70	>70	Not collected	99.9	Secondary data
	Male	99.9	≥70	>70	Not collected	99.9	Secondary data
	Overall	99.9	≥70	>70	Not collected	99.9	Secondary data
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	>66	>66	Not collected	100	Secondary data
	Male	100	>66	>66	Not collected	100	Secondary data
	Overall	100	>66	>66	Not collected	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	82	≥82	≥82	9	20.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.20: 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	21	Secondary data
1.1.20: 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	21	Secondary data
1.1.20: 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	21	Secondary data
1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	2.06	>2.06	>2.06	14.9	6.3	WFP survey
	Male	1.56	>1.56	>1.56	7.8	3.8	WFP survey
	Overall	1.76	>1.76	>1.76	10.8	4.9	WFP survey

1.1.22: Attendance rate	Female	76.4	>76.4	>76.4	105	91.5	WFP survey
	Male	77.5	>77.5	>77.5	99.3	94.3	WFP survey
	Overall	77	>77	>77	101.8	93	WFP survey
1.1.23: Graduation rate	Overall	76.3	≥76.3	≥76.3	88.5	94	Secondary data
1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	100	=100	≥100	100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	≥100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	≥100	100		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Dadaab - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		≥90	>90	92.5		Secondary data
	Male		≥90	>90	92.5		Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥90	>90	92.5		Secondary data
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.06	≥75	>75	97.2	94.87	Secondary data
	Male	98.32	≥75	>75	97.05	95.34	Secondary data
	Overall	98.18	≥75	>75	97.13	95.09	Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0.02	0.03	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.02	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.01	<3	<3	0.02	0.02	Secondary data
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.13	<15	<15	0.66	2.66	Secondary data
	Male	0.14	<15	<15	0.78	2.56	Secondary data
	Overall	0.13	<15	<15	0.72	2.61	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.78	<15	<15	2.12	2.44	Secondary data
	Male	1.54	<15	<15	2.15	2.1	Secondary data
	Overall	1.67	<15	<15	2.13	2.29	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	>50	>25	54.5	43.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	>50	>25	53.3	39.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	>50	>25	54	42.3	WFP survey
1.1.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥50	>50	40.3		WFP survey
	Male		≥50	>50	43.9		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	>50	41.6	41.9	Secondary data

Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75.1	≥75.1	≥75.1	42.7	31.6	WFP survey
	Male	72.2	≥72.2	≥72.2	48.2	30.9	WFP survey
	Overall	74	≥74	≥74	44.7	31.4	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	≤20.2	≤20.2	41.7	40.6	WFP survey
	Male	24.8	≤24.8	≤24.8	39.4	40.2	WFP survey
	Overall	21.9	≤21.9	≤21.9	40.8	40.5	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.7	≥4.7	≥4.7	15.6	27.8	WFP survey
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	12.4	28.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≥4.1	≥4.1	14.4	28.2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				0.5	0.3	WFP survey
	Male				0.5	1.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≥0.5	≥0.5	0.5	0.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				13.7	15.4	WFP survey
	Male				19.3	15.1	WFP survey
	Overall	25.4	≤25.4	≤25.4	15.8	15.3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				85.8	84.3	WFP survey
	Male				80.2	83.7	WFP survey
	Overall	74	≤74	≤74	83.7	84.1	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				32.6	29	WFP survey
	Male				35.8	28.3	WFP survey
	Overall	60.9	≥60.9	≥60	33.8	28.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				63.1	55.8	WFP survey
	Male				60.7	58.1	WFP survey
	Overall	36.9	≤36.9	≤36.9	62.2	56.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				4.3	15.2	WFP survey
	Male				3.6	13.6	WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	≤2.2	≥2.2	4	14.6	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				2.2	6.4	WFP survey
	Male				1.4	7.6	WFP survey
	Overall	6.8	≥6.8	≥6.8	1.9	6.9	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				39	40.1	WFP survey
	Male				46.9	39.8	WFP survey
	Overall	41.5	≤41.5	≤41.5	42	40	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				58.7	53.4	WFP survey
	Male				51.8	52.6	WFP survey
	Overall	51.6	≤51.6	≤51.6	56.1	53.1	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.7	≤17.7	≤17.7	16.61	8.62	WFP survey
	Male	16.7	≤16.7	≤16.7	15.99	8.49	WFP survey
	Overall	17.4	≤17.4	≤17.4	16.38	8.57	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9	<9	<9	11.5	3.2	WFP survey
	Male	15.8	<15.8	<15.5	11.3	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	<11.5	<11.5	11.4	2.6	WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	<4.3	<4.3	13.7	1.5	WFP survey
	Male	12.8	<12.8	<12.8	9.8	2.5	WFP survey
	Overall	7.4	<7.4	<7.4	12.3	1.9	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30	<30	<30	45.8	67.9	WFP survey
	Male	33.8	<33.8	<33.8	43.8	70	WFP survey
	Overall	31.4	<31.4	<31.4	45.1	68.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56.7	>56.7	>56.7	29	27.3	WFP survey
	Male	37.6	>37.6	>37.6	35.1	25.9	WFP survey
	Overall	49.7	>49.7	>49.7	31.3	26.8	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.2	≤2.2	≤2.2	11.1		WFP survey
	Male	1.1	≤1.1	≤1.1	9.9		WFP survey
	Overall	1.8	≤1.8	≤1.8	10.7		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1	≤1	≤1	11.2		WFP survey
	Male	1.4	≤1.4	≤1.4	9		WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	≤1.1	≤1.1	10.4		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	60.4	≤60.4	≤60.4	41.8		WFP survey
	Male	59.5	≤59.5	≤59.5	34.3		WFP survey
	Overall	60	≤60	≤60	39		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36.4	≥36.4	≥36.4	35.8		WFP survey
	Male	38.1	≥38.1	≥38.1	46.8		WFP survey
	Overall	37	≥37	≥37	39.9		WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	24.5	≥24.5	>24.5	2.1	5.1	WFP survey
	Male	30.1	≥30.1	>30.1	12.4	14.6	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	≥26.5	>26.5	6	8.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female				13.1	17.1	WFP survey
	Male				18.4	15.1	WFP survey
	Overall	31.3	≥70	≥31.3	14.9	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female				0.5	22.7	WFP survey
	Male				0.7	27.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0.87	≥70	≥0.87	0.6	24.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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				2.7	0.2	WFP survey
	Male				2.1	7.5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.61	≥70	≥2.61	2.5	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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				0.2	1.9	WFP survey
	Male				0.7	2.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.87	≥70	≥0.87	0.2	2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	95.2	≥70	>70	Not collected	95.5	Secondary data
	Male	95.2	≥70	>70	Not collected	97.9	Secondary data
	Overall	95.2	≥70	>70	Not collected	96.7	Secondary data
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	98.9	>66	>66	Not collected	80	Secondary data
	Male	98.9	>66	>66	Not collected	80	Secondary data
	Overall	98.9	>66	>66	Not collected	80	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	13.7	24.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.20: 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	3	Secondary data
1.1.20: 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	3	Secondary data
1.1.20: 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	3	Secondary data
1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	-2.4	>-2.4	>-2.4	10.9	-9.2	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	>5.6	>5.6	9.2	-8.6	WFP survey
	Overall	2.1	>2.1	>2.1	9.9	-8.9	WFP survey
1.1.22: Attendance rate	Female	59.5	>59.5	>59.5	63.8	76.3	WFP survey
	Male	59.1	>59.1	>59.1	62.8	75.1	WFP survey
	Overall	59.3	>59.3	>59.3	63.2	75.6	WFP survey
1.1.23: Graduation rate	Overall	65	≥65	≥65	97	91.6	Secondary data
1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	100	=100	≥100	100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	≥100	84		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	≥100	97		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kakuma - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		≥90	>90	70		Secondary data
	Male		≥90	>90	70		Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥90	>90	70		Secondary data
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.63	≥75	≥75	85.3	95.94	Secondary data
	Male	99.6	≥75	≥75	85.57	96.09	Secondary data
	Overall	99.61	≥75	≥75	85.44	96.01	Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	5.85	1.66	Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	5.79	1.63	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	5.82	1.64	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.3	<15	<15	8.86	2.4	Secondary data
	Male	0.35	<15	<15	8.64	2.28	Secondary data
	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	8.75	2.34	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyi Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	>25	66.8	52.8	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥50	>25	67.7	47.7	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥50	>25	67.1	51.4	Secondary data
1.1.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥50	>50	68.5		WFP survey
	Male		≥50	>50	69.7		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	>50	68.9	50.3	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyi Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52.6	≥52.6	≥52.6	16.5	23.2	WFP survey
	Male	56.4	≥56.4	≥56.4	20.3	20	WFP survey
	Overall	54.5	≥54.5	≥54.5	17.6	22.3	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.1	≤32.1	≤32.1	51.1	43.9	WFP survey
	Male	33.3	≤33.3	≤33.3	45.6	50.9	WFP survey
	Overall	32.7	≤32.7	≤32.7	49.4	45.8	WFP survey

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.4	≥15.4	≥15.4	32.5	32.9	WFP survey
	Male	10.3	≥10.3	≥10.3	34.2	29.1	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	≥12.8	≥12.8	33	31.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				0.5	0.6	WFP survey
	Male				0.3	1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0.6	≥0.6	≥0.6	0.5	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				8.5	9.8	WFP survey
	Male				14.4	13	WFP survey
	Overall	20.5	≤20.5	≤20.5	10.3	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				91	89.6	WFP survey
	Male				85.3	85.3	WFP survey
	Overall	78.8	≤78.8	≤78.8	89.2	88.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				9.6	20.9	WFP survey
	Male				12.2	20.8	WFP survey
	Overall	37.2	≥37.2	≥37.2	10.4	20.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				70.7	56.1	WFP survey
	Male				70.2	59.9	WFP survey
	Overall	53.8	≤53.8	≤53.8	70.5	57.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				19.7	22.9	WFP survey
	Male				17.6	19.3	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤9	≤9	19.1	22	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				7.9	8.4	WFP survey
	Male				3	5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	≥1.8	≥12.8	6.4	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				48.9	46.6	WFP survey
	Male				45.5	48	WFP survey
	Overall	49.4	≤49.4	≤49.4	47.9	47	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				43.1	45	WFP survey
	Male				51.5	46.3	WFP survey
	Overall	37.8	≤37.8	≤37.8	45.7	45.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.3	≤21.3	≤21.3	19.02	9.4	WFP survey
	Male	18.9	≤18.9	≤18.9	18.04	9.03	WFP survey
	Overall	20.1	≤20.1	≤20.1	18.72	9.3	WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.8	<12.8	<12.8	17.3	4.4	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	15.2	2.7	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	<1.5	<13.5	16.6	3.9	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.8	<3.8	<3.8	18.6	1	WFP survey
	Male	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	25.9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	9	<9	<9	20.9	0.8	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.2	<28.2	<28.2	44.7	71.5	WFP survey
	Male	39.7	<39.7	<39.7	38.6	77.3	WFP survey
	Overall	34	<34	<34	42.8	73.1	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55.1	>55.1	>55.1	19.4	23.1	WFP survey
	Male	32.1	>32.1	>32.1	20.3	20	WFP survey
	Overall	43.6	>43.6	>43.6	19.7	22.2	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.9	≤2.9	≤2.9	14.4		WFP survey
	Male	0.4	≤0.4	≤0.4	15.4		WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	≤2.2	≤2.2	14.7		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0.7	≤0.7	≤0.7	20		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	21.6		WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	≤0.5	≤0.5	20.5		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	61.9	≤61.9	≤61.9	40.4		WFP survey
	Male	63	≤63	≤63	35.9		WFP survey
	Overall	62.2	≤62.2	≤62.2	39		WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.5	≥34.5	≥34.5	25.2		WFP survey
	Male	36.5	≥36.5	≥36.5	27.1		WFP survey
	Overall	35	≥35	≥35	25.8		WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	29.5	≥29.5	>29.5	3.9	2.9	WFP survey
	Male	21.8	≥21.8	>21.8	13.9	12.2	WFP survey
	Overall	25.6	≥25.6	>25.6	7	5.4	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyi Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female				28.3	12.8	WFP survey
	Male				24.4	27.2	WFP survey
	Overall	11.76	≥70	≥11.76	27.3	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female				1.7	19.3	WFP survey
	Male				0	24.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	1.3	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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				2.4	1.2	WFP survey
	Male				7.6	8	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	3.7	2.9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: 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				0	2	WFP survey
	Male				0	11.2	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥0	0	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	93	≥70	>70	Not collected	100	Secondary data
	Male	93	≥70	>70	Not collected	100	Secondary data
	Overall	93	≥70	>70	Not collected	100	Secondary data
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	>66	>66	Not collected	80	Secondary data
	Male	100	>66	>66	Not collected	80	Secondary data
	Overall	100	>66	>66	Not collected	80	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	76	≥76	≥76	13.7	22.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kalobeyei Settlement - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.20: 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	5	Secondary data
1.1.20: 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	5	Secondary data
1.1.20: 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	5	Secondary data
1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0.6	≥0.6	≥0.6	12.8	25.8	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≥0.8	≥0.8	12.3	20.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	≥0.7	≥0.7	11.8	22.9	WFP survey
1.1.22: Attendance rate	Female	44	>44	>44	62.2	75.3	WFP survey
	Male	56	>56	>56	100	75.9	WFP survey
	Overall	74	>74	>74	90.6	75.6	WFP survey
1.1.23: Graduation rate	Overall	93.7	≥93.7	≥93.7	76.5	91.2	Secondary data

1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	100	=100	≥100	100		Secondary data
	Male	100	=100	≥100	100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	≥100	100		Secondary data

Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - **Location:** Kalobeyei Settlement - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		≥90	>90	92.8		Secondary data
	Male		≥90	>90	82.8		Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥90	>90	92.8		Secondary data

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	90.95	≥75	≥75	91.8	95.01	Secondary data
	Male	87.73	≥75	≥75	91.77	93.91	Secondary data
	Overall	89.35	≥75	≥75	91.78	94.47	Secondary data

1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	Secondary data

1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.61	<15	<15	2.7	1.14	Secondary data
	Male	3.88	<15	<15	2.88	1.52	Secondary data
	Overall	3.09	<15	<15	2.79	1.33	Secondary data

1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5.75	<15	<15	5.5	3.85	Secondary data
	Male	6.83	<15	<15	5.36	4.57	Secondary data
	Overall	5.86	<15	<15	5.43	4.21	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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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)

1.1.37: 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	0	1	Secondary data
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1.1.38: 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	0	Secondary data
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1.1.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	83.26	≥75	>75	80.3	86.11	Secondary data
	Male	83.52	≥75	>75	80.34	85.55	Secondary data
	Overall	83.58	≥75	>75	80.32	85.84	Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.16	<3	<3	0.02	0.07	Secondary data
	Male	0.1	<3	<3	0.03	0.08	Secondary data
	Overall	0.14	<3	<3	0.03	0.07	Secondary data
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	10.35	<15	<15	13.17	7.09	Secondary data
	Male	10.01	<15	<15	13.16	7.38	Secondary data
	Overall	10.18	<15	<15	13.17	7.23	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	6.24	<15	<15	6.51	6.74	Secondary data
	Male	6.36	<15	<15	6.47	6.99	Secondary data
	Overall	6.29	<15	<15	6.49	6.86	Secondary data
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	98	≥70	>70	Not collected	97	Secondary data
	Male	98	≥70	>70	Not collected	97	Secondary data
	Overall	98	≥70	>70	Not collected	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
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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
			USD	2,783,963	2,843,342
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male Total	36,368 34,942 71,310	32,983 31,691 64,674
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female Male Total	20,400 19,600 40,000	13,060 9,640 22,700
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	Children	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male Total	15,000 10,000 25,000	2,319 2,009 4,328
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	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Total	30,000 30,000	2,885 2,885
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	368,000	51,263

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	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	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	33,150 31,850 65,000	46,718 26,237 72,955

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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female	225,930	151,379
		agricultural market	Male	217,070	168,305
		support Activities	Total	443,000	319,684

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	2,066	1,640
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	56	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	248	439
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	50	68
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	572	370.99
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	80	86
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	14,496	8,589.56
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	10.6	7.4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	38.58	31.38

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	
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	37,054	43,440
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	21,470	12,190
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	16,000	18,640
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	78,000	14,604
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	51,787	49,326
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	18,380
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	154,105.95
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\$	83,077	51,263

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\$	0	192,972.07
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.4: Total sum insured through (meso) insurance schemes	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	0	910,043.18
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\$	369,231	144,814.16
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.6: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with cash or direct payment)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	1,162,460	
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	70,213	4,999
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	85,921	32,991
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	70,213	13,761
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	43,601	6,229
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	129,522	500,860

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	132,868	64,674
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	1	1
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	9	116
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	28	57
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	207	388
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	145	141
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	10	12
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	9,766	6,489
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	12,861	7,386
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	116	235
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	374	438

F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	109	156
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	497	576
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.5: Number of farmer service centers supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	584	1,034
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	317	657
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	6,582	5,401
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	46	46
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	2,428	6,284
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	148	293
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	19
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	95	168
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.1: Number of end buyers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	514	1,218
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	456	636
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	104	166
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.4: Number of transporters supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	76	54
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	13	31
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	61

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	38,392	42,247
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\$	1,354,264	3,142,066.13
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\$	2,229,457.37	4,593,960.33

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	222	874

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	14	49
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	26	52
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	211	153
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	290	247
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	2	8

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices

4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	13.6	≤13.6	≤13.6	66.8		WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	78.1	≥78.1	≥78.1	5.8		WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	8.4	≥8.4	≥8.4	27.4		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)							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.8	≥46.8	≥46.8	71.3	45.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.5	≥44.5	≥44.5	76.7	57.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.1	≥45.1	≥45.1	75.2	54	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41.3	<41.3	≤41.3	23.8	22.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.1	<43.1	≤43.1	20.9	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42.6	<42.6	≤42.6	21.7	20	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.9	<11.9	≤11.9	4.9	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.5	<12.5	≤12.5	2.4	23.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.3	<12.3	≤12.3	3.1	26	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				3	1.7	WFP survey
	Male				2.1	2	WFP survey
	Overall	0.8	≥0.8	≥0.8	2.4	1.9	Joint survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				25.2	20.2	WFP survey
	Male				34.5	23.3	WFP survey
	Overall	24.9	≥24.9	≤24.9	31.9	22.4	Joint survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				71.8	78.2	WFP survey
	Male				63.4	74.7	WFP survey
	Overall	74.2	<74.2	≤74.2	65.7	75.6	Joint survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				53.3	44.1	WFP survey
	Male				58.8	54	WFP survey
	Overall	54	≥54	≥54	57.3	51.3	Joint survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				44.4	38.5	WFP survey
	Male				39.6	35.6	WFP survey
	Overall	35.5	≥35.5	≤35.5	40.9	36.4	Joint survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				2.2	17.4	WFP survey
	Male				1.6	10.3	WFP survey
	Overall	10.4	<10.4	≤10.4	1.8	12.3	Joint survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				35.6	30.3	WFP survey
	Male				38.1	42.4	WFP survey
	Overall	44.9	≥44.9	≥44.9	37.4	39.1	Joint survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				42.3	3.2	WFP survey
	Male				44.2	32.6	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≤30	43.7	33	Joint survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				22.1	35.5	WFP survey
	Male				17.6	25	WFP survey
	Overall	25	<25	≤25	18.9	27.9	Joint survey
4.3.38: 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	5	4	Secondary data
4.3.39: 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	8,099,000	437,062.32	Secondary data
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.9	<14.9	<14.9	11.53	8.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.16	<15.16	<15.16	11.01	7.78	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.1	<15.1	<15.1	11.44	8.05	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	≤6	≤6	5.3	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.9	≤13.9	≤13.9	4.6	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.8	≤11.8	≤11.8	4.8	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	20	≤20	≤20	29.1	6.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	≤17	≤17	26.3	8.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.8	≤17.8	≤17.8	27.1	8.1	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	48.1	≤48.1	≤48.1	33.2	60.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.3	≤44.3	≤44.3	33.8	60.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.3	≤45.3	≤45.3	33.6	60.8	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	≥26	≥26	32.5	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.8	≥24.8	≥24.8	35.4	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.1	≥25.1	≥25.1	34.5	27.7	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	≤3	≤3	4.3		WFP survey
	Male	2.8	≤2.8	≤2.8	4.4		WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	≤2.9	≤2.9	4.4		WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.3	≤7.3	≤7.3	27.4		WFP survey
	Male	9.9	≤9.9	≤9.9	24.1		WFP survey
	Overall	9.2	≤9.2	≤9.2	25		WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	55.4	≤55.4	≤55.4	35.1		WFP survey
	Male	53.8	≤53.8	≤53.8	37.3		WFP survey
	Overall	54.2	≤54.2	≤54.2	36.7		WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.4	≥34.4	≥34.4	33.2		WFP survey
	Male	33.4	≥33.4	≥33.4	34.2		WFP survey
	Overall	33.7	≥33.7	≥33.7	33.9		WFP survey
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	66.5	≥66.5	≥66.5	0.4	0.2	WFP survey
	Male	59.5	≥59.5	≥59.5	0.6	0.4	WFP survey
	Overall	63.3	≥63.3	≥63.3	0.5	0.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services							
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	41.3	≥41.3	≥41.3	51.9		WFP survey
	Male	50.5	≥50.5	≥50.5	51.7		WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥48	≥48	51.7		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	97.2	≥97.2	≥97.2	95.2		WFP survey
	Male	95.8	≥95.8	≥95.8	94.9		WFP survey
	Overall	96.2	≥96.2	≥96.2	95		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	90.8	≥90.8	≥90.8	94.4		WFP survey
	Male	88.9	≥88.9	≥88.9	94.6		WFP survey
	Overall	89.3	≥89.3	≥89.3	94.5		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	91.7	≥91.7	≥91.7	95.3		WFP survey
	Male	89	≥89	≥89	95.8		WFP survey
	Overall	89.7	≥89.7	≥89.7	95.2		WFP survey

4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	79.2	≥79.2	≥79.2	88.3		WFP survey
	Male	76.1	≥76.1	≥76.1	88.7		WFP survey
	Overall	76.8	≥76.8	≥76.8	88.6		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	33.3	≥33.3	≥33.3	49.1		WFP survey
	Male	33.3	≥33.3	≥33.3	48.9		WFP survey
	Overall	33.3	≥33.3	≥33.3	49		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥50	≥50	59.2	50.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	65.5	53.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	63.7	52.5	WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female				58.7		WFP survey
	Male				64.2		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥12.5	62.7	50.3	WFP survey
4.3.27: Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	Not collected	64	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Macro Insurance							
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	393	≥393	≥393	4,604		WFP survey
	Male	451	≥451	≥451	7,299		WFP survey
	Overall	435	≥435	≥435	6,542		WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	222	≥222	≥222	1,751		WFP survey
	Male	263	≥263	≥263	4,556		WFP survey
	Overall	251	≥251	≥251	3,768		WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	87	≥87	≥87	274		WFP survey
	Male	79	≥79	≥79	372		WFP survey
	Overall	82	≥82	≥82	345		WFP survey
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	702	≥702	≥702	6,630		WFP survey
	Male	793	≥793	≥793	12,227		WFP survey
	Overall	768	≥768	≥768	10,655		WFP survey
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	27	=27	=27	9.9		WFP survey
	Male	27	=27	=27	9.8		WFP survey
	Overall	27	=27	=27	9.8		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	20	≤20	≤20	17.6		WFP survey
	Male	11	≤11	≤11	19.6		WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤14	≤14	19		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	73	≥73	≥73	56.7		WFP survey
	Male	81	≥81	≥81	60.8		WFP survey
	Overall	78	≥78	≥78	59.6		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	7	≥7	≥7	25.8		WFP survey
	Male	9	≥9	≥9	19.6		WFP survey
	Overall	8	≥8	≥8	21.3		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							

4.3.37: 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	12	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							
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	32.3	<32.3	<32.3	20.7		WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	50.9	≥50.9	≥50.9	60.5		WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	16.8	≥16.8	≥16.8	18.8		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female				9.11	3.96	Secondary data
	Male				11.09	3	Secondary data
	Overall	48	≥48	≥48	10.04	3.48	Secondary data
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	14.59	≤14.59	≤14.59	13.59	14	Secondary data
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	29.2	≥29.2	≥29.2	26.5	28.5	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	3,798,277.69	≥871,910,817.34	≥3,798,277.69	11,970,565.91	19,373,816.09	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall				1,781,904.89		Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall				7,542,062.66		Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall				2,307,808.05		Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall				338,790.31		Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	1,983	≥1,983	≥1,983	69,415.52	37,686.64	Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall				4,951.09		Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall				52,011.89		Secondary data
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall				11,242.37		Secondary data

4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall				1,210.17		Secondary data
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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	7
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	510	1,286
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	13	12
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	11
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\$	23,597	23,597

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	3
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	2	0

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	26	49
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	960	3,695
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	18	16
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	3	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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	6
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\$	90,000	90,000

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	14
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	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	Not 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	40	54
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	604	754
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	23	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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	22	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\$	180,000	56,037

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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	Number	1	9
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	1	4
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	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	US\$	150,000	157,000

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\$	6,000	7,000
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	24	8
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.3: Food Security Clusters (FSC) established	Service Delivery	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)

5.4.37: 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	≥7	9	6	Joint survey
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5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥278,853,601	≥263,361,735	263,770,364	270,981,728	Joint survey
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Target Group: National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

5.4.40: Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	≥3.2	≥3	3.1	3.1	Joint survey
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Target Group: National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

5.4.38: 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	≥4	4	2	Joint survey
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5.4.41: 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	≥5	6	4	Joint survey
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5.4.42: Transition strategy for school health and nutrition and school feeding developed with WFP support	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	3	3	Joint survey
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5.4.43: SABER school feeding index	Overall	3	=4	≥3.5	3		Joint survey
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5.4.45: 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	≥2	3	2	Joint survey
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - **Location:** Kenya - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)

5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥10,000,000	≥7,400,000	7,140,000	6,100,000	Joint survey
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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	37	37.44
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	10,800	11,655

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: UNHAS users - Location: Kenya - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	96	≥80	≥80	95	100	Joint 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	33	≥50	≥50	48		WFP survey
	Male	59	≥50	≥50	51		WFP survey
	Overall	46	≥50	≥50	49	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	87.9	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Male	87.3	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Overall	87.7	≥50	≥50	Not applicable	Not collected	WFP survey
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.3.4: 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥50	44.9		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥50	44.6		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥50	44.7	Not collected	WFP survey
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	75.8	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Male	75.6	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Overall	75.6	≥50	≥50	Not collected		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: 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	10,201	12,369	Secondary data
	Male	120,270	≥120,270	≥120,270	10,200	10,537	Secondary data
	Overall	226,705	≥226,705	≥226,705	20,401	22,906	Secondary data
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	≥100	≥100	97.02	96.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥100	≥100	97.04	95.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥100	≥100	96.99	96.47	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.9	=100	=100	99.03	96.93	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	=100	=100	97.04	95.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.6	=100	=100	98.29	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.9	≥100	≥100	98.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.6	≥100	≥100	98.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	≥100	≥100	98.81	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.7	≥100	≥100	99.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.9	≥100	≥100	98.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	≥100	≥100	99.08	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.9	≥100	≥100	99.88		WFP survey
	Male	99.5	≥100	≥100	99.91		WFP survey
	Overall	99.9	≥100	≥100	99.9		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.9	=100	≥100	99.58		WFP survey
	Male	98.1	=100	≥100	99.49		WFP survey
	Overall	98.1	=100	≥100	99.6		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90	94.67		WFP survey
	Male	99.8	≥90	≥90	95.59		WFP survey
	Overall	99.9	≥90	≥90	95.3		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥90	94.67	97.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	95.59	97.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	95.3	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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	Meeting	WFP survey
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
CC.2.5: 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	≥583,537.5	424,000	555,750	Secondary data
	Male	688,000	≥688,000	≥440,212.5	376,000	419,250	Secondary data
	Overall	1,600,000	≥1,600,000	≥1,023,750	800,000	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	95.5	≥80	≥95.5	32.98	58.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.8	≥80	≥94.8	29.98	52.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.5	≥80	≥94.5	31.89	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	64.9	≥64.9	≥64.9	54.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.3	≥59.3	≥59.3	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63.6	≥63.6	≥63.6	54.08		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	77.9	≥80	≥80	24.52		WFP survey
	Male	74.4	≥80	≥80	21.39		WFP survey
	Overall	75.3	≥80	≥80	22.21		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: 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	100	Secondary data
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and technical support to refugees in the settlements and surrounding host communities to enhance self-reliance.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Kenya / Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: 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	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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)							
CC.4.1: 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	100	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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Kenya / National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							

CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: National and county institutions targeted under SO3 - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	≥100	≥100		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	99.49	134.6	Secondary data
	Male	87	≥80	≥87	112.42	132.92	Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥80	≥86	105.76	133.76	Secondary data
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	10					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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	84	≥100	≥84	99.22	100	Secondary data
	Male	87	≥100	≥87	109.2	100	Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥100	≥86	104.11	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees, asylum seekers and food insecure populations - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	≥100	≥100	122.34		Secondary data
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	143.66		Secondary data
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	131.93		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure and risk-prone population especially women and youth - Location: Kenya - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	86	≥100	≥86	71.89	59.97	Secondary data
	Male	86	≥100	≥86	85.1	62.57	Secondary data
	Overall	86	≥100	≥86	78.76	61	Secondary data

Cover page photo © Dennis Matendechere

In Kakuma, Perina Nakanga farms with WFP support, earning income that strengthens her household's food security and self-reliance.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

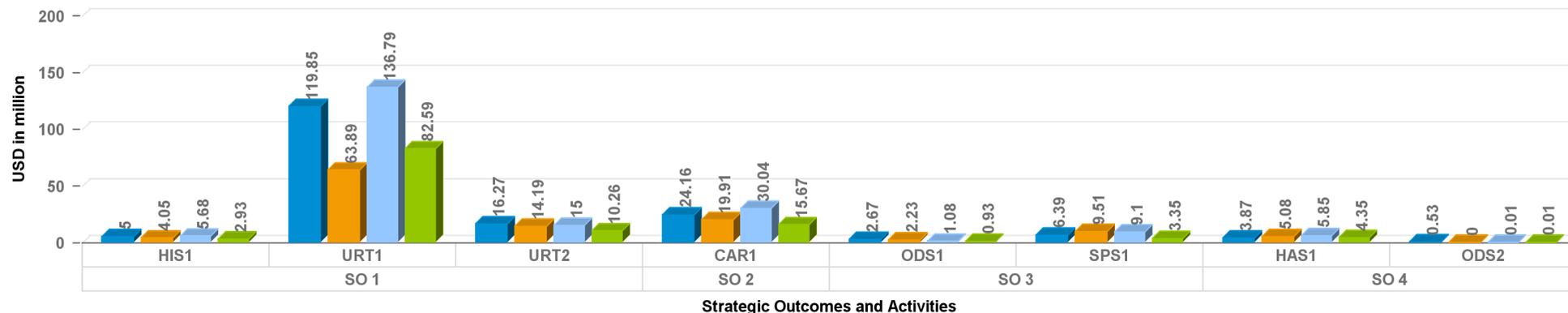
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ 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	ODS2	Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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)			141,115,336	82,130,849	0	95,783,147
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
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			24,160,130	19,906,063	0	15,669,535

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	4,996,559	4,052,196	5,676,133	2,932,784
		Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities	119,852,767	63,891,980	136,785,369	82,590,120
		Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.	16,266,011	14,186,673	14,996,679	10,260,243
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			141,115,336	82,130,849	157,458,180	95,783,147

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	24,160,130	19,906,063	30,040,871	15,669,535
Subtotal (2.4)	SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		24,160,130	19,906,063	30,040,871	15,669,535

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
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 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.	2,671,685	2,233,781	1,079,478	932,945
		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.	6,390,663	9,509,771	9,095,487	3,351,629
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			9,062,348	11,743,552	10,174,965	4,284,574

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,865,696	5,083,770	5,847,760	4,348,278
		Provide on demand services to the humanitarian and development community.	528,250	0	13,171	13,163
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,393,946	5,083,770	5,860,931	4,361,441
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,955,193	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	9,955,193	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			178,731,760	118,864,234	213,490,139	120,098,697
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			13,210,839	10,144,309	13,255,573	8,337,685
Total Direct Costs			191,942,599	129,008,543	226,745,713	128,436,382
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			12,252,899	8,227,968	7,650,570	7,650,570
Grand Total			204,195,498	137,236,511	234,396,283	136,086,952



Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

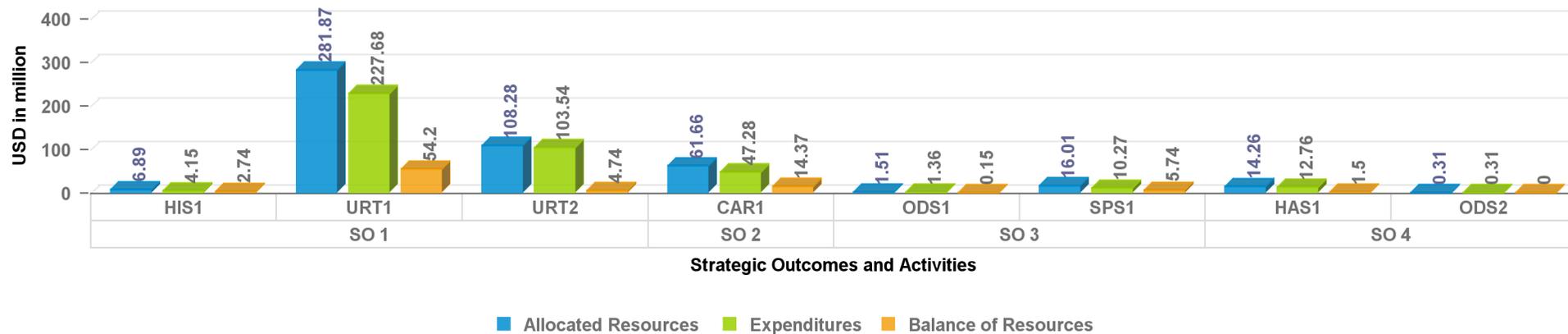
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

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

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	15,147,796	6,892,144	0	6,892,144	4,148,795	2,743,348
		Provide food assistance, nutrient-rich commodities, and behaviour change communication (SBCC) to vulnerable Kenyan populations in emergency contexts.	154,631,164	104,170,659	4,110,692	108,281,351	103,544,915	4,736,436
		Provide food assistance & nutrient-rich commodities to refugees in the camps, settlements and surrounding host communities	368,260,437	281,874,452	0	281,874,452	227,679,203	54,195,249

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			538,039,397	392,937,255	4,110,692	397,047,947	335,372,914	61,675,033
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.	108,369,822	61,655,950	0	61,655,950	47,284,614	14,371,336
		Non Activity Specific						
			0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			108,369,822	61,655,950	0	61,655,950	47,284,614	14,371,336

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Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	15,702,725	16,009,398	0	16,009,398	10,265,540	5,743,858
		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.	6,737,568	1,505,586	0	1,505,586	1,359,054	146,532

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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)			22,440,293	17,514,984	0	17,514,984	11,624,594	5,890,390

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	1,320,625	310,338	0	310,338	310,330	8
		Provide UNHAS services to all humanitarian and development actors.	9,599,149	14,257,592	0	14,257,592	12,758,110	1,499,482
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			14,132,646	14,567,930	0	14,567,930	13,068,440	1,499,490
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,955,193	0	9,955,193	0	9,955,193
Subtotal SDG Target			0	9,955,193	0	9,955,193	0	9,955,193

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Annual Country Report

Kenya Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	682,982,158	496,631,312	4,110,692	500,742,004	407,350,562	93,391,442
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	27,502,815	27,965,765	349,409	28,315,174	23,397,286	4,917,889
		Total Direct Costs	710,484,973	524,597,078	4,460,101	529,057,179	430,747,848	98,309,331
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	45,418,595	26,886,675		26,886,675	26,886,675	0
		Grand Total	755,903,568	551,483,752	4,460,101	555,943,853	457,634,522	98,309,331

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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