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SPR Reading Guidance



Food Assistance to Refugees Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

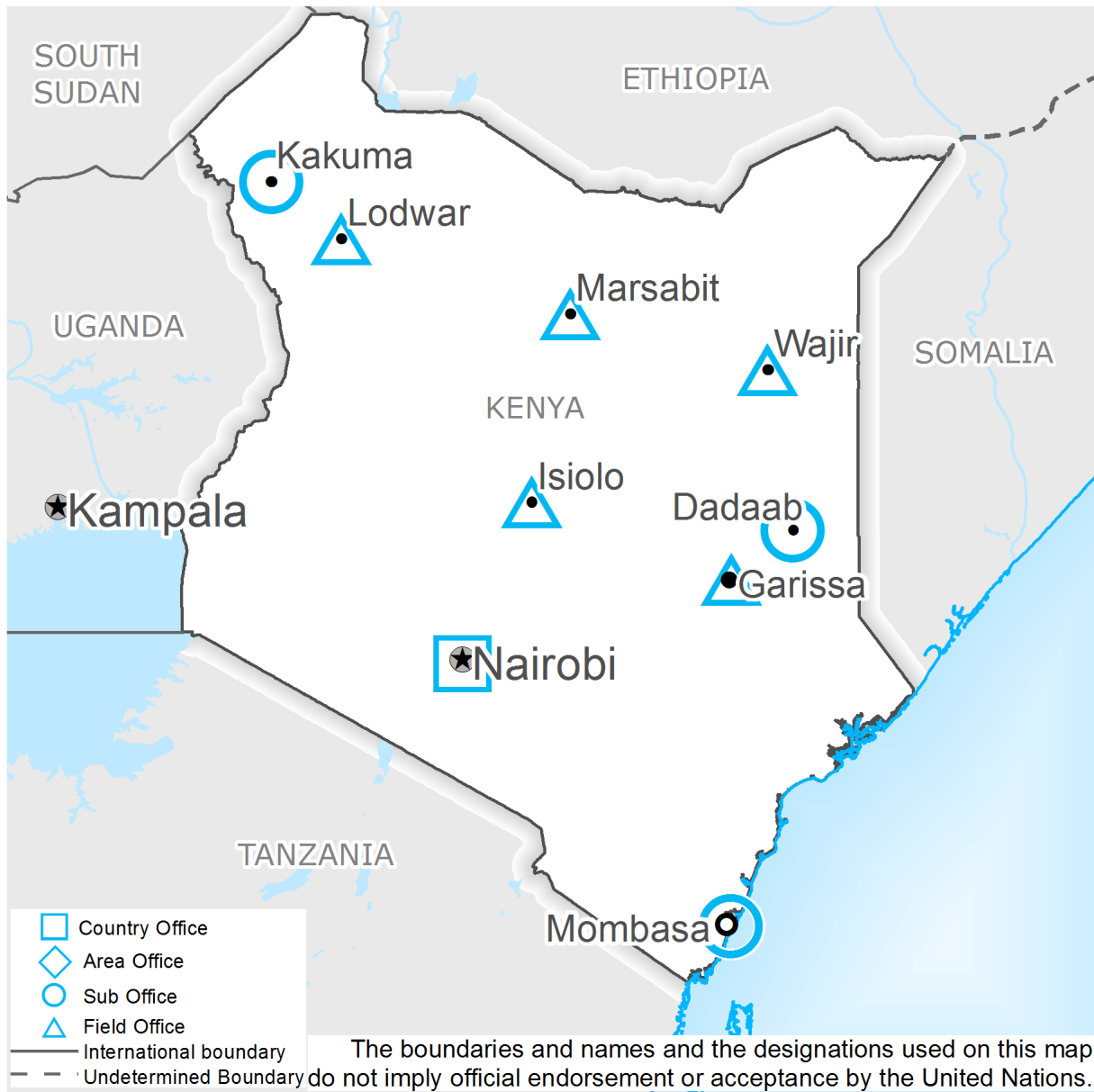
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Kenya has diverse natural resources with highly varied terrain and topography: the highlands comprise some of the most productive farming areas within the east African region. However, 80 percent of landmass is either arid or semi-arid land (ASAL), thereby limiting rain-fed crop production. Despite these limitations, agriculture remains the country's main economic driver, contributing 24 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), generating 45 percent of national income, and contributing over 50 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Agriculture is highly dependent on seasonal rainfall and is predominantly small-scale. Value chains tend to be long, inefficient and unresponsive to farmers' needs. Supply-side inefficiencies result from limited storage capacity, lack of post-harvest services, poor access to input markets, and exploitation by middlemen who create distortions in the product market.

The World Bank reclassified Kenya's economy as lower-middle income in 2014. However, the country has high levels of regional inequalities, and wealth concentrated in the hands of few people. Gender inequality in Kenya is also high, the country ranks 126 out of 188 in the UNDP Gender Inequality Index. The most difficult conditions are

found in the arid counties, which are underdeveloped, have unfavorable climatic conditions, with chronically poor populations, and often suffer from drought and conflicts between communities as they compete to access and use the limited natural resources. These areas are inhabited by nomadic pastoralists, who mainly depend on their livestock for their food and income.

The population in the arid counties suffers from high rates of undernourishment with global acute malnutrition among children aged 6 - 59 months often exceeding 15 percent, even in non-drought years. Stunting is above 25 percent in some counties. HIV prevalence has remained stable at about six percent for the last five years with geographical variation ranging from a low of 0.4 percent in Wajir to a high of 26 percent in Homa Bay. Women face considerably higher risks of HIV infection with a prevalent rate of 8 percent in adult women, compared to four percent in adult men.

The 2010 Kenyan constitution devolved governance to 47 counties, in an attempt to address the regional developmental issues while at the same time bring the basic public services closer to the citizens. The constitution obliges the government to provide social and other essential services to all its citizens. It allots equal rights to women and men to acquire, own and dispose of property. However, in practice men control access to most productive assets, most land is registered in the name of the eldest male head of household, and only 3 percent of land in Kenya is owned by women, in spite of the fact that women account for 80-90 percent of labour in subsistence production.

Devolution ushered in a new political and economic governance system which has strengthened public service delivery at sub-national levels. The government aims to deepen devolution and strengthen governance institutions, while addressing other challenges including improving economic and social outcomes, accelerating economic growth and equitable distribution of resources, reducing extreme poverty, and increasing youth employment.

The government has made social protection a priority in its policy and programming. The constitution has established the right to social security, and a National Social Protection Policy is in place. Strong political commitment is evident and the government has stepped up its budget allocation to safety nets exponentially. The National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) is providing important support to the government in strengthening its social protection activities, with a particular focus towards enhancing harmonization and consolidation for the sector to act as an integrated system.

Education in Kenya is fundamental to the government's strategy for social economic development. The 'Universal Primary Education for All' policy adopted in 2003 was a major milestone. It introduced compulsory free primary education for all children, aiming at reversing historical economic and gender imbalances in formal education.

However, the education sector has faced challenges in access, equity, quality, relevance and efficiency in the management of resources.[1] In the arid counties, net enrolment has remained low, with some counties attaining only 40 percent compared to national averages of 88 percent. Children in the arid lands face stark disadvantages in accessing education, shown by their low numeracy and literacy compared to the national average.[2] Factors driving this include: poverty, food insecurity, conflict, pressure to engage children in household chores or paid labour, the nomadic lifestyle of pastoralists, inadequately trained teachers, poor teacher attendance, insufficient access to textbooks, and poor water and sanitation (WASH) facilities. Furthermore, girls are further disadvantaged by retrogressive cultural practices that value girls less than boys or even livestock.[3]

Kenya hosts thousands of refugees in the Dadaab and Kakuma camps located in Garissa and Turkana. Kenya's government policy does not allow refugees hosted in camps to work or engage in livelihood activities outside of the designated areas. The government intends to close the Dadaab camps, citing security concerns, as well as environmental and economic costs of hosting refugees for the protracted period.

[1] The 2015 Kenya Economic Survey reports that the national net enrolment in primary education is 88 percent with 78.5 percent completion rates (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2015).

[2] 2015 UWEZO report on: Are our children learning? The State of Education in Kenya in 2015 and Beyond.

[3] Paper commissioned for the EFA Global Monitoring Report 2010, Reaching the marginalized (available at <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001866/186617e.pdf>, accessed on 06 December 2016).

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Kenya's development aspirations are articulated in Vision 2030, with the implementation of its Second Medium-term Plan 2013-2017 (MTP2) in progress. MTP2 prioritized the Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) plan as an integral part of transforming Kenya. Priority was given to increasing investment in irrigation to ultimately reduce the country's dependence on rain-fed agriculture. The plan includes mechanizing agriculture, reviving cooperatives and farmers'

unions, subsidizing farm inputs, and an emphasis on value addition in the production and supply chain.

As envisaged in the 2010 constitution, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning put together a national capacity building framework to facilitate and coordinate capacity development initiatives to enable county governments to perform their functions. However, funding was not systematic, and county governments often did not budget for capacity development of their workforce and institutions. Development partners such as WFP were requested to offer support. WFP's capacity strengthening work in Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir counties acted as a catalyst to fast-track institutional changes and budget for capacity strengthening activities, as counties recognized the importance of continuous learning.

To integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national policy, Kenya selected 128 out of the 230 global indicators for initial monitoring, based on relevance, national priorities and data availability. The Cabinet approved the SDG roadmap and WFP and partners will conduct a Zero Hunger capacity gaps and needs analysis in 2017. WFP's work in Kenya is aligned to SDG 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture) and SDG 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development).

The United Nations agencies and their partners aligned their activities with the government's priorities and governance structures through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014 – 2018. WFP participated in the following outcome areas of the UNDAF: (i) devolution and accountability; (ii) evidence and rights-based decision-making; (iii) education and learning; (iv) WASH environmental preservation/food availability – nutrition and health; (v) social protection; (vi) productive sectors and trade; and (vii) community security and resilience.

Social Protection

To improve social protection, the government has focused on cash transfers through the five-year National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) that started in 2013. The most vulnerable (or very poor) people receive regular and predictable cash transfers through four main cash transfer programmes. Three of these programmes, targeting orphans, elderly or physically challenged people are implemented country-wide while the fourth, the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) covers four arid counties – Marsabit, Mandera, Turkana and Wajir.

The State Department for Social Protection implements a social protection framework and creating linkages and integration within the sector. These include creating mechanisms for coordinating the four principal national cash transfer programmes with cash transfer programmes implemented by other sectors, such as in health, education and agriculture, as well as with other social protection programmes. The Social Assistance Unit is responsible for implementing a “consolidation strategy” of the social protection cash transfer schemes into one “*Inua Jamii*” (“Raising the population”) programme.

Education

Kenya's education policies reflect SDGs 4 and 5: quality education and gender equality. WFP is working with the government towards fully transitioning provision of meals to the national home-grown school meals programme by the end of 2018 with WFP continuing technical assistance thereafter. The main risk and challenge has been and will continue to be insufficient funding and late disbursements of funds to schools.

Kenya's school feeding programme is a prime example of how food assistance programmes can be gradually integrated into the national policy, institutional and budgetary framework. Governments are increasingly interested in understanding how home-grown school feeding can be implemented and scaled up in their countries. WFP Kenya facilitated visits from delegations from Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia to exchange knowledge on sustainable and cost-efficient programmes. These visits support the implementation of the African Union's decision on school feeding and the Continental Education Strategy for Africa.

Health and Nutrition

The National Food Security and Nutrition Policy (2012) aims to improve nutrition and ensure that adequate food is accessible. The Ministry of Health addresses malnutrition through strategies informed by nutrition surveys and tools such as the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines. Kenya is part of the Scaling-Up Nutrition movement, with WFP and UNICEF providing support to government's efforts to reduce under-nutrition under the National Nutrition Action Plan (2012–2017).

Agriculture and Food Security

In 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF) revised the Strategic plan (2013-2017), building on the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS: 2010 -2020). The plan articulates the strategies that the ministry will employ to address the agriculture sector development priorities over the five-year period in MTP2. It takes account of the changing circumstances arising from the provisions of the constitution. The plan recognizes the challenges faced by smallholder farmers, who are often poor and have limited access to credit and

structured markets.

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning - through the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and the State Department of Special Programmes - remained the most important counterpart for coordination and policy alignment of WFP relief and resilience support. The NDMA coordinated food security assessments and, together with WFP, co-led the EDE pillar group to assist institutions in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) to address the underlying causes of vulnerability. The NDMA also helped coordinate implementation of food assistance for assets (FFA) projects at national and county levels, with a particular focus on the technical quality of projects.

WFP chaired the ASAL Donor Working Group until November 2016, when it handed over to USAID. The group aims to enhance coordinated and harmonized approaches in addressing climate change-related hazards in the ASALs. WFP also participated in the Agriculture and Rural Development Donor Working Group for policy and programme priorities' discussions with government and development partners, and led the food assistance sector within the Kenya Humanitarian Partners' Team. At the county level, WFP participated in the County Steering Groups for effective coordination of food assistance activities.

In the arid counties, WFP continued to work closely with USAID-supported NGOs under the Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG) in project layering, focused on value chain development. In the semi-arid counties, WFP was instrumental in the roll-out of the Kenya Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window. Working with FAO and IFAD, interventions are to enable households to produce food surpluses and develop into commercial agriculture.

Refugees

The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government manages refugee affairs through the Refugee Affairs Secretariat. In Dadaab, the government's intention was to close the refugee camps by end of 2016, which was later postponed to mid-2017; the matter was pending ruling in Kenya's High Court. Repatriation of Somali refugees by road and air was scaled up in 2016 but was often slowed down by restrictions imposed by the Government of Somalia, based concerns about conditions in the areas refugees were returning to.

There was an evolution in the approach to refugee assistance in Turkana: the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme seeks to build sustainable services and economic opportunities in Kalobeyei for both refugees and the host community, focusing on: sustainable integrated service delivery and skills development; spatial planning and infrastructure development; agriculture and livestock development, and private sector and entrepreneurship. The 1,500 hectares of land in Kalobeyei land was allocated in 2015. Through spatial planning, the land was demarcated for various needs – for settlement of refugees, for livelihood activities including farming and markets (to benefit both host and refugee communities), and for agencies to set up their offices, and set up institutions such as health centres and schools.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Programme (CP) 200680 (2014-2018), approved budget USD 127 million, had two main objectives supported: i) reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs by strengthening communities and institutions; and ii) reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger by increasing equitable access to and utilization of education and addressing undernutrition among the school children. These supported and were interlinked with those of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200736 and its focus on capacity strengthening for county governments, support for nutrition sensitive agriculture and market access for smallholder farmers creating productive assets.

PRRO 200736 (2015-2018) “Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid Lands”, approved budget USD 266 million, had three strategic objectives: (i) save lives and livelihoods in emergencies through general distributions and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in the ASAL; (ii) reduce risk and enable people, communities and counties to meet their own food and nutrition needs through creation of productive assets; and (iii) reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger by providing micronutrient powders to children aged 6-23 months.

PRRO 200737 (2015-2018) “Food Assistance for Refugees”, approved budget USD 361 million, had two strategic objectives: (i) save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies for refugees living in the camps, and (ii) support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies, in and around the camps.

Three trust funds with a total budget of USD 3.8 million (2013-2016) supported the three operations in Kenya. Funded activities included milling and fortification of grains for school meals in the camps, smallholder farmers' production, and nutrition including HIV activities.

WFP Kenya was responsible for planning and execution of transitory logistics operations in support of six other WFP country offices in east and central African region.

WFP Kenya benefited from funding from three trust funds. Firstly, with funding from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, WFP successfully adjusted the school meals food basket in Kakuma refugee camps to use locally produced, processed and fortified maize and sorghum instead of imported SuperCereal. Other elements funded included: research to assess the prevalence of parasitic diseases such as trachoma and malaria; deworming children; and training hygiene promoters, teachers, farmers and milling groups. The aim was to integrate health and nutrition interventions to make school meals, and in the end improve learning. Secondly, a Norwegian trust fund provided micronutrient powder for 36,000 children 6-23 months in eight arid counties. Health and nutrition education was through social and behaviour change communication strategies (media and face-to-face sessions) to caregivers of children. Thirdly, funds from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), supported training and development of the national guidelines for the integration of nutrition services for HIV clients and management of moderate acute malnutrition. UBRAF is a UNAIDS instrument to maximize the coherence, coordination and impact of the United Nations' response to AIDS.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Kenya's main fundraising strategy was to maintain regular engagement with traditional donors, increase partnerships with development donors and foster new relationships with emerging donors. WFP endeavoured to showcase its work on reducing hunger and improving livelihoods through (i) donor meetings and consultative planning; (ii) regular evidence-based updates through reports and other publications on progress and results achieved; and (iii) field visits with donors.

WFP Kenya received 60 percent funding against the budgeted requirements for 2016. The level of funding was lower than in 2015, and has been decreasing since 2012. Some 95 percent of confirmed contributions were directed multilateral allocations, the rest were bilateral allocations. Several contributions were earmarked for certain activities or transfer modality, reducing the flexibility in programming and utilization of funds.

For all the operations, cash-based transfers (CBT) were better funded than in-kind food transfers, but CBT requirements were less than the in-kind food requirements. PRRO 200737 (refugees) was the best funded, with its CBT and nutrition activities benefiting from multi-year funding; however, funding shortfalls necessitated a continuation of the 30 percent ration cuts that had started in June 2015. In March 2016, the distribution of full rations was resumed in Kakuma given the higher food prices and poorer food security indicators than in Dadaab. Unfortunately, another 50 percent cut in the food portion of the ration needed to be introduced for both Dadaab and Kakuma in December 2016 as resources continued to dwindle. The cutting of rations was one of the contributing factors for poor food consumption outcomes and increased prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition among the refugees.

Under CP 200680, the school meals activity was under resourced, which resulted in food not being available on all school days. The capacity strengthening activities were well resourced, with predictable funds available from a multi-year grant. Investments in the Single Registry aimed to ensure that the Government had the capacity to ensure that resources available from all stakeholders were consolidated and used more efficiently by reducing overlap in targeting. The agricultural market access and linkages activity was underfunded, which reduced the number of counties in which WFP provided capacity building support to smallholder farmers to access the Home Grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP) market.

Under PRRO 200736, resources were prioritised for food assistance-for-asset (FFA) activities over general distribution (GD), negotiating with the government to cover GD requirements with resources from county governments and the State Department for Special Programmes. Still, the resources were not adequate to provide all the required non-food items for FFA, particularly for capital-intensive equipment. WFP did provide technical support to the government to respond to the needs of the people through GD. The treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was also seriously underfunded. WFP prioritised counties with a prevalence of global acute malnutrition above 10 percent. Micronutrient supplementation activities for children aged 6-23 months and school-aged children were also under resourced; budget revisions reduced the planned number of beneficiaries.

Despite the reduced funding, WFP was able to implement most of the planned activities, but had to prioritise resources to meet the most urgent needs and reduce rations. WFP Kenya used corporate advance financing opportunities that enabled the operations to access funds internally before the contributions were confirmed.

WFP Kenya continued to reduce the number of staff, with several international and national positions abolished. Having closed one field office in 2015 and closing a guest house in 2016 resulted in annual savings of USD 540,000. Oversight missions to the field ensured adequate controls in the payment processes, petty cash management, vehicle usage, repairs and fuel usage. To reduce the time and cost of vehicles moving from remote locations to Nairobi for repairs, WFP identified garages closer to field offices, saving USD 25,000 annually. Another USD 30,000 was saved annually through better planning of security escort vehicles.

The waste water management system in WFP Kakuma office recycles waste water for use in cleaning and watering of plants and trees. WFP installed solar flood lights system in Kalobeyei, promoting the use of renewable energy.

Achievements at Country Level

WFP has used its comparative advantage to leverage international funding for activities to support the Government of Kenya in relief, recovery and development activities since 1980. In recent years, WFP has focused on modelling

activities, and transferring skills and capacities to the government for its full ownership of the planning, resourcing and management of food and nutrition assistance.

In 2016, WFP's focus was in three broad areas: (i) technical assistance activities to strengthen the ability of national and county institutions to respond to the needs of its citizens; (ii) direct in-kind food or CBT to beneficiaries where the government did not have sufficient capacity; and (iii) supporting the host government to meet its international obligations of supporting refugees living in the refugee camps.

WFP transitioned beneficiaries from own activities to those of the government or other partners. This included: handover of the school meals programme in Tana River county to the Home Grown School Meals Programme; (ii) transitioning of FFA households who had attained a level of resilience that they no longer required transfers; (iii) handover of treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to the Ministry of Health in counties where prevalence of global acute malnutrition was well below 10 percent; and (iv) withdrawal of general distributions in arid counties given the coverage of the national safety nets and the improved food security in early 2016. The national and county governments stepped up to meet relief needs in Kenya, supported by WFP's capacity strengthening work.

WFP supported a series of technical assistance activities targeted at policy makers, legislators, programme managers, implementers and communities in the areas of education, social protection, nutrition, agricultural market access, and emergency preparedness and response. The assistance was provided to institutions at both national and county government levels in form of: (i) training through formal classroom workshops, learning events, and on-the-job coaching; (ii) technical expertise in the review of policies, plans and guidelines; and (iii) financial support to develop systems or purchase of tools and equipment.

WFP funded the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection to enhance and launch the first phase of the Single Registry. The Single Registry is an innovative web-based system that enables the ministry to consolidate, store, and share data and information. WFP's FFA households were registered electronically for integration into the Single Registry.

WFP Kenya and the Centre of Excellence in Brazil facilitated South-to-South cooperation through a multi-ministerial learning mission of senior policy makers to Brazil. The objective was for Kenyan government officials to understand first-hand how Brazil managed to integrate its social policies and programmes in nutrition, hunger, minimum income, school feeding and smallholder farming. The lessons learned are being used to formulate the new social protection bill and affirmative action that can help smallholder farmers' access public procurement opportunities.

For refugees, WFP increased the proportion of assistance provided as CBT. This provided refugees with opportunities to access a wider range of foods from local markets and increase their dietary diversity. Through these transfers WFP injected millions of shillings into the hosting counties of Garissa and Turkana, improving the livelihoods of traders in both refugee and host communities.

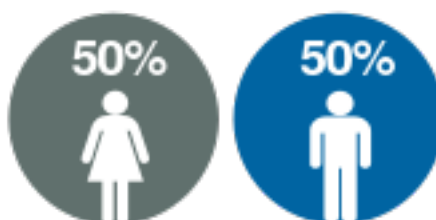
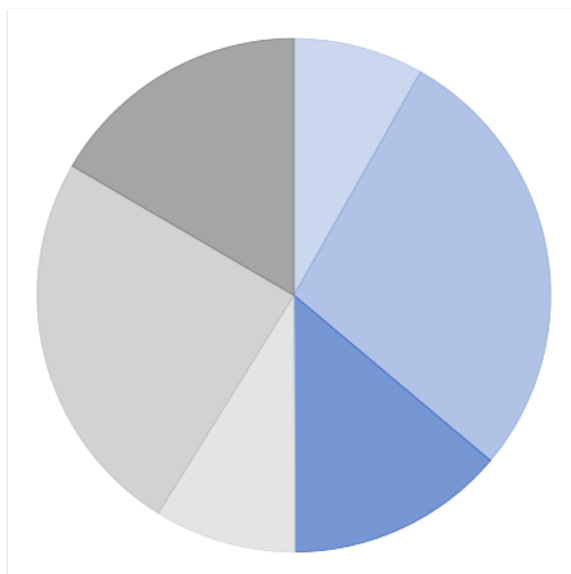


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	172,057	186,888	358,945
Children (5-18 years)	584,917	514,402	1,099,319
Adults (18 years plus)	289,192	347,514	636,706
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	1,046,166	1,048,804	2,094,970

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	8,961	287	2,369	-	180	11,796
Single Country PRRO	56,113	7,298	14,045	10,081	419	87,956
Total Food Distributed in 2016	65,074	7,585	16,414	10,081	599	99,752

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	1,555,036	-	-
Single Country PRRO	22,176,819	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	23,731,855	-	-

Supply Chain

Most of the food for operations in Kenya was received as in-kind donations from abroad. Compared to previous years, there was a decrease in the quantity of food purchased locally by WFP Kenya: most purchases were made through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The GCMF allows WFP to make advance purchases of food from local, regional or international markets, when prices are favourable, to support future programme needs. Some of the food purchased through the GCMF was purchased from Kenyan traders and smallholder farmer organizations, thus boosting the local economy. Purchasing directly from farmer organizations provided a market for their surplus, thus increasing their income, and built their capacity to meet the demands of the formal market.

Kenya's logistics infrastructure includes a seaport, several airports and airstrips, a railway line and a road network. Mombasa port is the main gateway serving programmes in Kenya and neighbouring countries (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda) by road and is also connected to a railway running to the border with Uganda. WFP Kenya managed the reception, storage and re-bagging of food at the port of Mombasa, as well as the primary transport from the port or from suppliers' premises to county warehouses. WFP Kenya was responsible for planning and execution of transitory logistics operations in support of six other WFP country offices in the region. The efficiency of the Mombasa corridor was fundamental to the achievement of WFP's objectives in the eastern and central Africa region.

The Kenyan road network consists of paved and unpaved roads and is the main route of transport, accounting for 90 percent of cargo and passenger traffic. Most of the roads in the hinterland are unpaved, making them impassable during heavy rainfall. The poor road infrastructure led to relatively high transit losses and long turn-around times. Insecurity was the main challenge for deliveries in northern Kenya: worst affected was Turkana along the main transport corridor, and the Garissa-Mandera route, which increased lead and turnaround times.

WFP continued efforts to improve the efficiency of inland primary transport and storage. This was particularly important given the reduced quantity of in-kind food required. Measures included:

- (i) reducing the number of shortlisted transporters to maintain allocations at reasonable levels, shortlisting only high-capacity and high-performing transporters;
- (ii) enhancing specialization of transporters through establishment of transport zones i.e., areas with similar characteristics such as road conditions, security risks, seasonal weather conditions and possibility of obtaining return cargo;
- (iii) rationalization of the existing infrastructure, especially warehouses in Mombasa;
- (iv) increasing competition among the service providers for clearing & forwarding services through competitive bidding process; and
- (v) dispatching food directly from vessels in Mombasa or suppliers' warehouses to partner stores at county level whenever possible; this reduced storage and handling costs as well as delivery lead times by avoiding double handling.

WFP reduced the in-country primary transport rate by 11-43 percent. These actions led to substantial savings of USD 5.8 million. The savings were used to purchase more food for beneficiaries.

Post-delivery losses were minimal compared with total food handled. WFP worked closely with suppliers including smallholder farmer organizations to improve their capacity to bag, store and handle their aggregated grains. Timely fumigation of stores in schools and warehouses minimized food deterioration. WFP corporately introduced a new IT system for executing logistics serves. This improved monitoring, tracking and reporting of stocks. It also offered real

time visibility of stocks at the warehouses together with their “best before” dates, thus ensuring commodities were utilised before they expired. Transporters who lost food in transit were charged.

WFP contracted 1,000 food traders in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The traders were monitored through mystery-shopping exercises that measures quality of service, and compliance with regulation. Only two percent of the contracts were terminated because of non-compliance to the agreed terms and conditions, for instance selling non-food items or allowing the refugees to withdraw cash instead of purchasing food.

In August 2016, WFP launched an initiative to improve the performance of the retail sector in Kakuma refugee camps and Kalobeyei settlement. The principal objectives were to: (i) maximise the value of food purchased by refugees and the Turkana community across the whole value chain (price, quality, selection and service); (ii) strengthen the retail sector to improve its efficiency and downstream benefits with long-term sustainability of markets; and (iii) better understand customer purchasing behaviour to enable retailers to increase their efficiency. By the end of 2016, 167 traders had selected and signed agreements with a preferred wholesaler for the dry foods. WFP also introduced temporary price guidance that ensured retail profit margins were in line with those recorded in reference retail markets. These actions resulted in a 10 percent retail price reduction in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, thus benefitting the consumers. In 2017, WFP will work on improving the efficiency for fresh food retailing.

WFP signed long-term agreements (LTAs) and contracts with suppliers, which reduced the procurement cycle and saved costs. For example, salt purchased was based on a 2014 LTA that ensured stable prices, led to a saving of USD 24,000 and a reduction in lead time from three weeks to just one week. For the non-food goods and services, WFP shortlisted suppliers not only in Nairobi but also in other towns to expand supply sources and improve competition; this resulted in timely deliveries, cost reduction and reduction of defaults. The inclusion of more field-based contractors increased competition and reduced construction costs by 30 percent. The capacity of field-based firms was limited to small-scale projects.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	198	-	198
Maize	1,480	-	1,480
Micronutrition Powder	-	2	2
Total	1,678	2	1,680
Percentage	99.9%	0.1%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	1,006
Corn Soya Blend	9,890
Maize	9,409
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,016
Split Peas	2,833
Sugar	115
Vegetable Oil	2,647

Commodity	Total
Total	26,915

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, WFP Kenya completed an evaluation and a detailed technical assessment to examine progress in the FFA implementation and the quality of assets. These studies revealed that FFA was aligned to national planning frameworks, builds physical assets and social capital, was well-respected among donors, has had an overall positive impact on food security and nutrition, and had empowered women. The evaluation also found that the quality of assets was often poor, that FFA focused too much on agriculture at the expense of livestock, that men and youth needed to engage more effectively, and that county governments should take on more responsibilities. Implementation of the recommendations started in December and will continue into 2017. The focus is on two pillars of action: (i) embedding asset creation in county governments' institutional structures and budgets; and (ii) revising the technical standards for asset selection and design and enhancing the capacity of government and beneficiaries to make sound decisions.

WFP Kenya has been implementing recommendations from two decentralized evaluations on school meals conducted in 2014 and 2015. WFP used the results of the evaluations to remodel the in-kind and cash-based school meals activities to make them more effective. The CBT, for example, incorporates a banding system where schools receive differentiated cash transfers to take into account distances from the nearest markets.

WFP Kenya commissioned an independent household vulnerability study of refugees in the Kakuma camps that was completed in 2016. The study concluded that very few refugees (4 percent) can meet a significant proportion of their basic needs from their own resources. Targeting options to eliminate food assistance would either not work or have unacceptably high exclusion errors. As only a small proportion of refugees was found to be food secure, the costs of implement targeting would far outweigh the benefits. Without greater economic integration, the opportunities for targeting food and other assistance will remain limited. Plans for a vulnerability study in the Dadaab refugee camps were postponed due to the government's intention to close the camps.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

In 2016, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200737 was in its second year of implementation. The project started on 1 April 2015 and it will run through 31 March 2018. The PRRO helped to ensure adequate food consumption for refugees and supported food and nutrition security for refugees and host communities in Dadaab and Kakuma. The food assistance was in line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017). The operation aimed to:

- facilitate acceptable food consumption for refugees (Strategic Objective 1);
- treat moderate acute malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable refugees with special nutrition needs (Strategic Objective 1);
- prevent and reduce the prevalence of undernutrition in children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and other vulnerable refugees with special nutrition needs (Strategic Objective 2);
- improve learning and access to education for girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools (Strategic Objective 2);
- increase livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities (Strategic Objective 2); and
- strengthen local food value chains and markets (Strategic Objective 2).



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,015,120
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	37,921,800
Direct Support Costs	50,300,170
Food and Related Costs	246,955,785
Indirect Support Costs	23,603,501
Total	360,796,376

Project Activities

Strategic Objective 1: activities included general distributions and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

WFP continued to provide general distributions (GD) to all eligible refugees living the camps. Eligibility was confirmed by biometric data: refugees were identified through fingerprints before they collected food each month. WFP distributed a combination of in-kind assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT). The food basket consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and SuperCereal. The CBT was delivered via mobile telephones, and was restricted to purchasing food from approved local traders. CBT had been introduced in the Kakuma camps in August 2015, while in the Dadaab camps it started in January 2016. This means the system had sufficient time to stabilize in order to handle a large number of transactions.

WFP gradually increased the proportion of CBT by substituting cereals in the distribution: the cash share increased from the initial 10 percent to 40 percent, higher than the planned 30 percent for 2016. This increase was possible because markets responded well to this intervention and adequate funds for CBT were available. Refugees in Kalobeyei received 93 percent of their entitlement as cash (USD 14 per person per month) with SuperCereal provided as a nutritional supplement. Therefore, the amount of cash transferred was much higher than initially planned.

The 30 percent reduction in GD entitlements introduced in June 2015 continued into 2016. In March, WFP increased the overall ration to 100 percent in Kakuma. In Dadaab, differentiated rations were maintained: 100 percent for households with one or two members; 85 percent for households with three members; and 70 percent for households with four members or more. Available resources were prioritized for Kakuma, given that these camps have had higher food prices and refugees consistently scored poorly in the food security indicators compared to the Dadaab camps. However, in December, WFP was again compelled to reduce the food portion of the ration for all refugees by half, amid a severe funding shortages. The cuts affected only the in-kind food transfers: the cash transfer was maintained at planned levels.

The number of refugees reached by WFP was dynamic throughout the year because of various factors: (i) new arrivals, mainly from South Sudan, in Kakuma (26,600); (ii) a decrease in actual beneficiaries after population verification exercises in both Kakuma and Dadaab (68,000); and (iii) an additional decrease because of repatriation of Somali refugees (33,000). By the end of 2016, the number of refugees assisted by WFP stood at nearly half a million. The beneficiary number being less than initially expected and the ration cuts meant that the total quantity of food distributed was less than planned. The overall reduction in the refugee population may also have contributed to the decrease in the number of beneficiaries reached in categories such as pregnant and lactating women under the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

To support repatriation from Dadaab, WFP distributed BP5 biscuits (a high-energy, vitamin fortified, compact, compressed and dry food) for the return journey to Somalia. UNHCR provided a cash stipend to returnees. WFP also registered beneficiaries in Dadaab who expressed interest to return for digital cash cards (SCOPE) to enable them receive WFP food assistance in Somalia.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition continued uninterrupted. Children aged 6-59 months received daily rations of ready-to-use supplementary foods while pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received SuperCereal and vegetable oil. Caretakers of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition admitted in stabilization centres and all in-patients received cooked meals (cereals, pulses and vegetable oil) with food supplied by WFP during their stay in the medical facilities.

Strategic Objective 2: activities included prevention of acute malnutrition, People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) support, school meals programme, food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT).

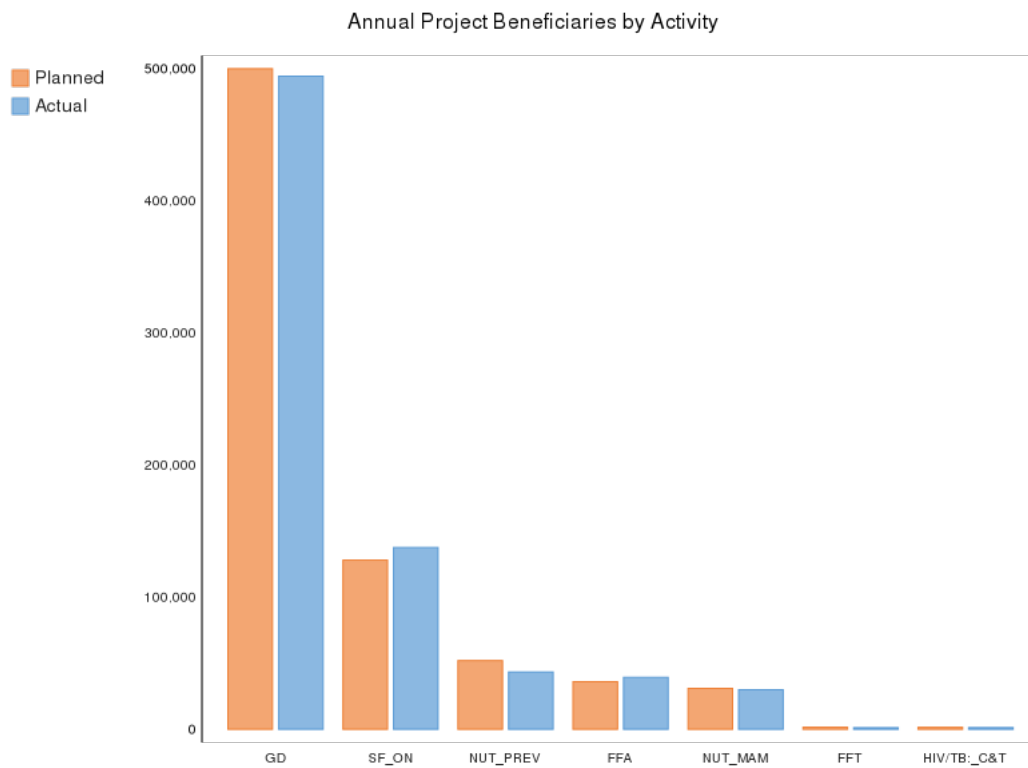
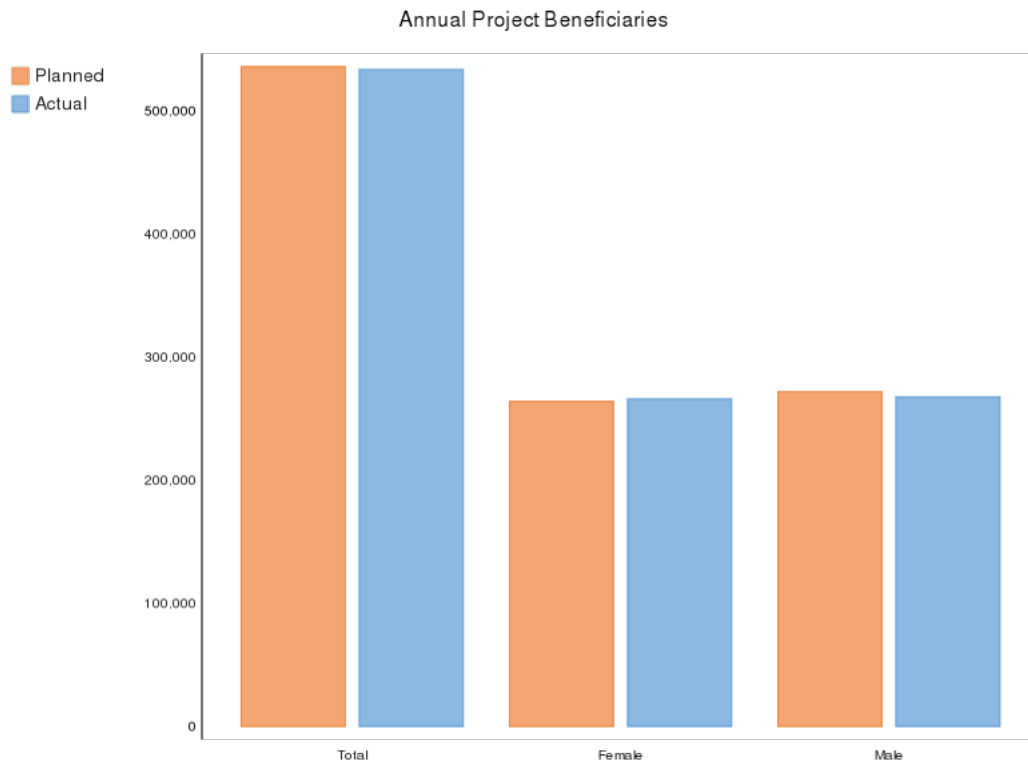
WFP targeted PLW and children aged 6-23 months for the prevention of undernutrition during the first 1,000 days of life - from conception to two years of age. WFP provided a ration of SuperCereal and vegetable oil to all women upon confirmation of pregnancy by medical personnel until their infants reached six months of age with the aim to promote maternal nutrition and in-utero growth. Upon introduction of complementary feeding at six months, the children received SuperCereal Plus, a fortified blended food containing animal protein. SuperCereal Plus was provided until children reached two years of age to promote linear growth, and prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

PLHIV, TB patients and others suffering from chronic illnesses received individual take-home rations of SuperCereal and vegetable oil as part of care and treatment to meet their calorific and micronutrient requirements.

Primary school pupils received porridge in school as a mid-morning snack. In Kakuma, milling of locally purchased cereals and baking of bread rolls were tested. The meals were prepared by parents, given employment paid for by UNHCR. In Kakuma, a locally processed maize-sorghum blend was also provided. The grains were purchased from smallholder farmers in Turkana and elsewhere in Kenya, and milled by local groups. The flour was successfully fortified with micronutrients using small-scale mill dosifiers. Other groups tested how to bake bread rolls as an alternative to the porridge. Most schools took into account cultural sensitivity by separating feeding areas for adolescent boys and girls.

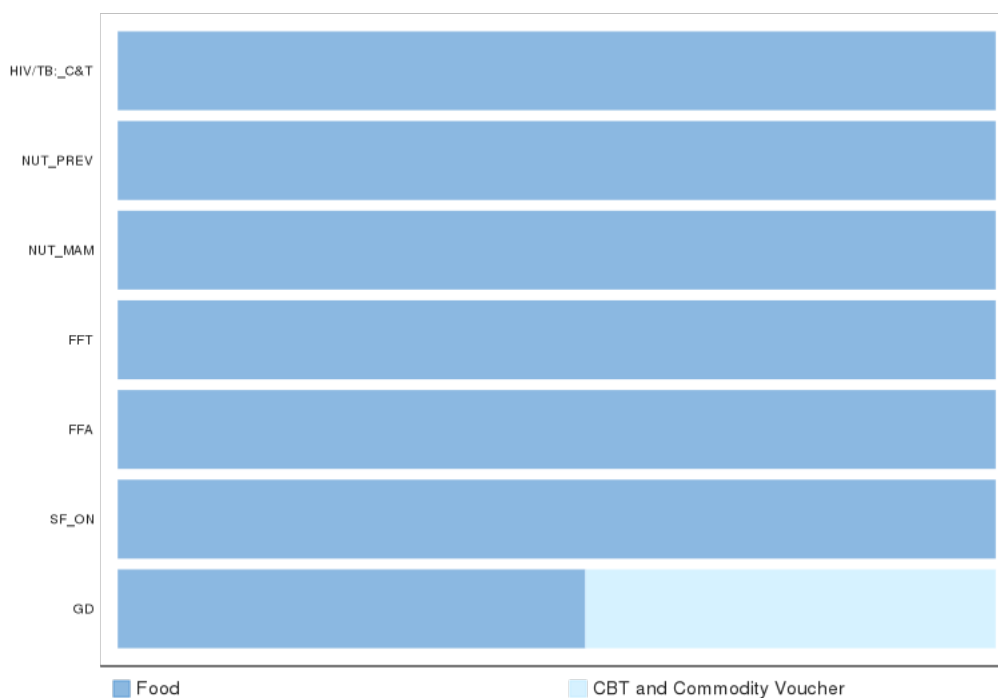
To improve the employability and promote self-reliance of youth from refugee and host communities, WFP provided hot lunches at vocational training centres so that trainees did not walk the long distances home for lunch and miss out on class time. The majority of the FFT beneficiaries were male refugees. Although females were encouraged to pursue courses such as mechanical and electrical engineering, electronics, car mechanics, carpentry and woodwork that were popular among the males, females typically chose more "traditional" courses such as catering and bakery, tailoring, and dress-making. Most centres offered 12-month courses.

Through WFP operation supported food-insecure households from host communities within a radius of 50 km around the camps. Each participant contributed labour to create productive livelihood assets and in turn received entitlements for five family members. These activities were implemented as part of the wider asset-creation activities in Kenya through PRRO 200736; more description on the planning processes is provided in report for that project.



GD: General Distribution (GD)
SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training
HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	1,172	259	22.1%
BP5 Emergency Rations	-	40	-
Corn Soya Blend	11,831	7,893	66.7%
Dried Fruits	310	-	-
Iodised Salt	977	311	31.9%
Maize	6,639	12,059	181.6%
Maize Meal	3,319	311	9.4%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	17	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	283	218	77.2%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	14	-
Rice	3,319	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sorghum Flour	-	611	-
Sorghum/Millet	13,096	14,806	113.1%
Split Peas	10,545	9,692	91.9%
Sugar	13	90	691.5%
Vegetable Oil	7,215	5,873	81.4%
Wheat Flour	39,289	9,001	22.9%
Total	98,009	61,194	62.4%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	10,800,000	13,326,007	123.4%
Total	10,800,000	13,326,007	123.4%

Operational Partnerships

WFP continued to access essential data from UNHCR's profile global registration system and provided technical expertise on litigation and protection. This support played a critical role in ensuring a successful verification process using biometric identification of food collectors during general distributions, hence ensuring that only refugees residing in the camps collected food and cash-based transfers. UNHCR also provided complementary funds to support activities in education and nutrition, with most of the funds going towards education.

The Ministry of Interior and National Coordination worked together with UNHCR on camp management, coordination and administration, which ensured that humanitarian agencies were better coordinated in their delivery of goods and services.

WFP's main partners for food distributions were international NGOs, selected through a competitive process. As NGOs were able to provide complementary funding, WFP's costs were reduced. WFP signs annual field-level agreements with NGOs with provisions to adjust the commitments made in the agreements in case of a significant increase or decrease in the number of refugees requiring assistance.

WFP also collaborated with two local NGOs to implement environmental projects: these NGOs brought in knowledge of the local context and existing relationships with the local communities, which fostered project ownership. Furthermore, implementing these activities increased their capacity to plan, budget and implement complex projects; one of the local partners was successfully selected to implement food for assets (FFA) in Ijara sub-county of Garissa (under PRRO 200736). The county governments, through Turkana and Garissa rehabilitation programmes, implemented FFA activities in the host communities. They had the capacity to mobilise complementary funds, as well as to design and implement high quality projects in the arid lands.

WFP's relationship with Safaricom, a leading telecommunications and mobile money transfer firm in Kenya, continued to be strengthened in 2016. Safaricom provided WFP with a real-time data platform for managing cash-based transfers (CBTs) to beneficiaries and payments to food retailers. This partnership ensured WFP's access to a cost-efficient delivery mechanism that met the needs of WFP and refugees. Safaricom was responsive to WFP's requests for system enhancements, boosting its mobile network in the camps, which also benefitted the entire community. WFP and Safaricom also began exploring possibilities of designing a multi-agency CBT platform, which other agencies could use to transfer their assistance for non-food goods and services.

FilmAid International worked with refugees, WFP and partners' staff to raise awareness on the food assistance being provided. This information included in-kind and CBT entitlements, and rights and responsibilities, and where they could go for help. They used a participatory approach to design and produce media content, ensuring

communities were fully engaged.

WFP and Technoserve Kenya successfully set up small-scale fortification for the two mills that process grain for school meals in Kakuma. The fortification trials successfully tested technology that could effectively dose micronutrients during the milling process; provided point-of-milling fortification and integrated quality controls to check that the approved premix, which is mainly used for sifted flour, provided the right levels of micronutrients for whole meal flour.

Performance Monitoring

Field monitors collected process and outcome data using standardized online tools stored in tablets, which were then uploaded into a web-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) dashboard. Using tablets saved on time and minimized data entry errors since more controls were built into the system. Summary reports were available in real time, with comprehensive reports being prepared later after quality checks and analysis in Nairobi.

During every distribution cycle, field monitors from WFP and cooperating partners monitored distributions using standardized checklists. The objective was to: check that correct procedures were in place at the food distribution centres, schools and health facilities; ensure correct entitlements were given; and that losses were minimized. Corrective measures were taken immediately whenever possible and others escalated to relevant teams for action. For site monitoring (schools and health facilities), 10 percent of the sites were monitored each month. Having both male and female field monitors helped in making interviewees feel more comfortable when answering questions. This was particularly helpful when interacting with refugees whose cultures required minimal contact of people from different genders.

Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM), a type of post-distribution monitoring, complemented the distribution monitoring. Data was collected each month to get beneficiaries feedback on the distribution process, their entitlements, delivery mechanisms, timeliness of assistance, utilization, and how decisions were made on the use of resources at the household level. Gender and protection data - as well as nutrition messaging and counselling - was collected through the BCM. Due to security constraints in Dadaab, it was not possible to visit refugees in their homes, unlike in Kakuma. BCM was therefore conducted at the food distribution centres and also through mobile vulnerability analysis mapping (mVAM). The mVAM system collects data remotely through mobile phone interviews and text messages to complement face-to-face interviews. It is a cost-efficient strategy that complements regular monitoring, and is also connected to the dashboard.

Food security outcome data were collected through Food Security and Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) done thrice a year (May, September and December). Ten clusters were randomly selected from all the sub-camps, and 15 households selected and interviewed in each cluster. The same clusters have been visited since 2012 when FSOM was introduced. The process reached 1,200 households in 2016. However, the current random sampling methodology does not guarantee that equal number of male-headed and female-headed households are sampled to allow for a comparative analysis of results based on sex of household head.

Market information from traders was collected through face-to-face monitoring. To collect price information from the refugees, WFP Kenya utilized the mVAM system.

Performance indicators for nutrition were generated from the UNHCR-managed Health Information System (HIS). Once cooperating partners inputted data, the system automatically calculated recovery, death, defaulter, non-response and referral rates.

To improve the quality of monitoring and reporting by the field staff, WFP Kenya conducted comprehensive training in 2016. The training included foundations of monitoring, basics of data analysis, decentralized evaluations, ethics in M&E, gender dimensions in monitoring and reporting, essential of good reporting and beneficiary counting.

Furthermore, WFP's beneficiary complaints-and-feedback mechanism provided a free-of-charge, anonymous accountability mechanism where anyone from the community could call and inquire or file a complaint about the programme. The calls were logged onto a customer relations management system; issues were assigned, escalated, resolved and closed at the appropriate level.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergency (SO1)

Outcome 1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Outcome 2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households

Activities: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and general distribution

For the nutrition activity, the performance indicators were within the Sphere standards, an internationally recognized set of standards for humanitarian assistance. The treatment of MAM was adequately resourced, which ensured consistency in provision of specialized nutritious foods. Though there was a reduction in the recovery rate in Kakuma, it remained above the target of 75 percent. The reduction was attributable to an influx of new arrivals, who had poor health-seeking behaviour, including poor clinic attendance. Furthermore, there was a language barrier between newly arrived refugees and clinic staff, which was later addressed by hiring refugee workers who could speak the language.

There was no coverage assessment in 2016 but efforts were made to address the challenges identified in the previous assessments. Common challenges across all camps included: competing household priorities; delays in transportation of ready-to-use foods (supplementary and therapeutic); inadequate counselling of caregivers at health facilities; double-registration of beneficiaries; and a poor community referral system. Efforts were made to increase staffing and improve nutrition messaging and delivery channels. Insecurity in Dadaab remained a major challenge for improving the community referral system.

Women and caretakers of children received pre- and post-natal care, growth monitoring, nutrition education and counselling as they collected their foods. Significantly more women were exposed to nutrition messages compared to men (in both treatment and prevention). This can be attributed to the fact that the activity primarily targets women as beneficiaries and women are also the primary caretakers of children in most communities. To reach out to both men and women, UNICEF supported community activities such as family dialogues (for couples), community meetings (open to any man or woman) and radio communications (entire community). Messages included importance of ante-natal visits and hospital delivery, maternal nutrition, proper breast-feeding practices and complementary feeding.

WFP collected and analysed three food security indicators: food consumption score (FCS), dietary diversity score (DDS) and coping strategy index (CSI). FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity and food frequency, weighted on eight food groups as recorded from a seven-day recall; the target was to reduce the proportion of households with poor FCS. DDS was related to adequacy of macro and micronutrients as well as the variety in the diet that households consumed. The target was to increase DDS: a score of 6 was considered "good" while 4.5 and below was considered "poor". CSI measured the frequency and severity of strategies employed by families to cope with food gaps; the target was to reduce the average index.

In general, refugees in Dadaab continued to have higher food security compared to those in Kakuma. This was partly a reflection of the higher food prices in Kakuma and elsewhere in the northwest of Kenya, and the comparatively less reliable and sustainable income sources available: markets and livelihood opportunities were also better developed in Dadaab, so the purchasing power was greater. In addition, Somalis who make up the majority of the refugee population in Dadaab, tend to consume more animal products such as meat and milk. However the cost of minimum acceptable healthy food basket (maize, beans, cow's milk, vegetable oil, sugar, onions and tomatoes) fell by 20 percent in Kakuma and 4 percent in Dadaab during the year. The significant reduction in food prices in Kakuma was as a result of: (i) the retail engagement strategy of using one preferred wholesaler to source for food and increased competition, resulting in reduced retailer prices by up to 10 percent; and (ii) general reduction in transport costs in Kenya.

In Dadaab, the proportions of households with poor FCS and DDS were stable in December 2016 compared to the previous year. The average CSI improved, meaning that they were using negative coping strategies less frequently. Stress strategies include purchasing food on credit, borrowing food or money, while emergency strategies included begging or illegal income-generating activities. Sixty-five percent of the households could afford a healthy food basket, with a majority (60 percent) reporting that they had bought milk, meat, cereals and vegetables with their cash income. The reduction in food prices and introduction of CBT may have played a role in stabilising the food security situation in spite of refugees receiving only 50 percent of their food entitlements in December 2016 compared to 70 percent at same time in 2015.

In Kakuma, whereas DDS and CSI were stable, the proportion of households who had poor FCS increased by 8 percent. Only 14 percent could afford a healthy food basket, despite falling prices. Monitoring reports indicated that families still bartered part of their in-kind food to cover milling of whole grains and purchase firewood. WFP had distributed 100 percent entitlements (in-kind and CBT) in December 2015, compared to 50 percent in 2016. With reduced rations, families were compelled to purchase cheaper foods (cereals), thereby reducing the variety. A closer look at both FCS and DDS in May and September 2016, when 100 percent food entitlements were provided, show that both indicators showed remarkable improvements during that time. This implies that refugees were highly sensitive to changes in their sources of food or income. This is supported by the findings of the 2015 vulnerability study, which found high levels of vulnerabilities in Kakuma: only 4.2 percent could afford a healthy

food basket and essential non-food items on their own. The study did not take place in Dadaab because of security challenges and changing political context.

Going forward, WFP will continue investing in the retail engagement strategy in Kakuma and elsewhere in Turkana County. At the same time, UNHCR and partners plan to implement livelihood activities such as community-based savings and loans, skills training, entrepreneurship and skill development, in all the camps from 2017.

Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

Outcome 1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households

Outcome 2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Outcome 3: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activities: Food for Assets (FFA), school meals and prevention of acute malnutrition

Food security data was collected and analysed by livelihood zones in Kenya. Dadaab is in grasslands zone (Garissa), while Kakuma is in north-western pastoral (Turkana). The reported data therefore went beyond the 50 km zone covered by host community activities (FFA for the host community) under this PRRO for refugees. The food security data included areas also covered under PRRO 200736.

The food security situation as measured by FCS, DDS and CSI improved in the northwest and was generally stable in the grasslands compared to 2015. This was despite the increase in the cost of healthy food basket in north-western livelihood zone by 25 percent and the below-average rainfall during the October-December 2016 season. The most plausible reasons for the stability was continued WFP's food transfers through FFA, and increased interventions by the national and county governments towards the end of 2016 as the drought conditions intensified. Some parts of Turkana were experiencing "crisis" food security outcomes: households in this category were marginally able to meet their minimum food needs but only by more rapidly depleting their assets and thus undermining their food consumption. There was a higher proportion of non-beneficiaries having poor and borderline FCS in both livelihood zones compared to beneficiaries. One of the reasons beneficiary households performed better could be because assets created contributed to increased food access through farming in irrigated land, increased fodder for their livestock and increased income through sale of honey and tree seedlings. Another important benefit was the knowledge and skills that participants gained, along with strengthened community social capital. Overall in Kenya, 49 percent of the communities in the assisted villages had an increased asset score.

The activity for prevention of undernutrition (stunting and acute malnutrition) was well funded, and participation by the target population remained high. However, results from the late-2016 nutrition surveys in Dadaab and Kakuma show an overall increase in global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children compared to 2015. In Kakuma, GAM prevalence increased to 13.5 percent in 2016 from 11.4 percent in 2015, while baseline results for the newly established Kalobeyei settlement were 8.9 percent GAM. The overall increase in GAM may be a result of complex multi-sectoral factors that varied between camps, including inadequacy of general food rations provided, insufficient water and sanitation, and poor hygiene and breast-feeding practices.

The prevalence of stunting reduced for all camps in 2016 compared to 2015. The newly established camps (Kalobeyei, Kambioos and Ifo 2) populated by the most recent arrivals generally had high stunting levels. This may be an indication of the poor health and nutrition situation in their places of origin. Anaemia among children was a public health emergency (≥ 40 percent), and needs urgent action to reverse these trends.

Beneficiary numbers were variable during the year, resulting in some underachievement against planning figures. The population in turn decreased due to an acceleration in the repatriation exercise of refugees, increased due to unexpected influxes of refugees in other camps, and then decreased again with verification exercises that reduced the number of eligible beneficiaries.

The minimum acceptable diet (MAD) is a composite indicator combining minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for children aged 6-23 months. The reported data was collected through the FSOM, and represents all assessed livelihood zones in Kenya and the refugee camps as the sample size was too small to disaggregate by location. More children received an acceptable diet in 2016 compared to the previous year. However, the achievement remained below both WFP's corporate target of 70 percent and the national average of 21 percent as reported in the 2014 Kenya Demographic Health Survey report.

PLHIV and tuberculosis clients attended comprehensive care clinics for nutrition assessment, counselling and treatment. They were then referred to the supplementary feeding centres to collect specialised nutrition products.

The annual rate of change in enrolment in primary schools was negative in Dadaab. This was attributed to the significant reduction in population due to verification and repatriation. The uncertainty about the future of the Dadaab camps meant that some parents were discouraged from sending their children to school. In Kakuma, the increase in enrolment was because of continued new arrivals, the majority of whom were children; the change however, was lower than the previous two years. UNHCR opened a new school in Kalobeyei but because of the integrated nature of the settlement, the school received cash through WFP's "regular" school meals programme for Kenyan children.

In Kakuma, WFP supported local groups to mill 664 mt of maize and sorghum flour for making porridge in the refugee schools. In addition, 180 people operating commercial millers in the wider Turkana County were trained on small-scale flour fortification, hygiene and quality assurance.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP conducted protection and gender assessments in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps. The assessments found that CBT had a positive effect on intra-household dynamics. The cash provided the refugees with an opportunity to access a large variety of foods from the local markets. This reduced the pressure experienced by men, as heads of households, to diversify their families' meals. Women appreciated the increased food variety they could access from the markets and provide for their families. The elderly and parents of young children were able to access foods that were more easily digestible.

The assessments found that normally, women largely made decisions over preparation of food while decisions related to utilization of household income were made jointly. The notable increase in joint decision-making over the use of the assistance provided was attributed to the introduction of CBT. Cash increased the purchasing power of families and their choices. The decisions on what to purchase therefore required consultation within the households. Food use did not need further consultation as the basket was predetermined by WFP.

In addition to involving both women and men in food advisory committees (FACs), WFP continuously reminded partners, refugees and their leaders on the benefits of gender equality, and of sending both girls and boys to school. WFP and partners held fortnightly meetings with FAC members to examine issues arising from previous distributions and plan for subsequent distributions. In these forums, men and women leaders engaged with partners, ensuring that both voice their concerns and participate in the decision-making process. The selection of the FAC was based on the nomination of two people (a man and woman) from each residential block. Camp and community leaders were only involved in issues that FAC members could not handle.

All the FAC members (men and women) in leadership positions were trained on the CBT and in-kind modalities, and their own role. Increasingly, women leaders became more confident to speak up, despite the cultural barriers in some communities which limit women's ability to voice issues in public forums. WFP's food distribution centres were designed to ensure gender-sensitivity, particularly for refugees from cultural backgrounds in which separation of men and women in crowded public areas is the norm.

To address the effects of both climate change and gender-based violence concerns in and around the camps, WFP pursued environment-related projects. Using *Prosopis juliflora*, an invasive alien evergreen shrub found around Dadaab, four groups produced 6,000 kg of briquettes which were distributed to 5,800 families. Briquettes, produced in or near the camps, help the assisted women as they do not have to go to the fields to collect firewood, where they are more at risk to experience gender-based violence. Acacia trees were planted in place of the *Prosopis* shrub to help conserve the environment. The groups also learnt invaluable skills, not only in the production of briquettes, but also in group management and marketing. With little investment, they will be able to continue producing briquettes for sale, while at the same time conserving the environment by reducing the use of firewood as a cooking fuel. In Kakuma, tree nurseries and green-belts were established for rehabilitation of the rangeland. Fuel-efficient stoves were distributed in both camps.

Through the retail engagement strategy, WFP started building market stalls for women who had been selling fruits, vegetables and fish from mats at the side of roads. This was intended to help female traders benefit in the economic opportunities provided by CBT.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The proportion of beneficiaries who reported being informed about WFP's operations improved in Dadaab but remained stable in Kakuma compared with 2015. While more than 90 percent reported they knew who was included and what people receive in both camps, fewer knew where people could complain (64 percent in Dadaab and 73

percent in Kakuma). WFP had a comprehensive communication strategy prior and during the introduction of CBT in 2015 in Kakuma and 2016 in Dadaab. FilmAid International designed and rolled out the communication campaign to sensitize refugees, their leaders and traders about the different transfers refugees would receive. The campaign included: broadcasting of radio announcements through the local radio stations; radio talk-back shows where WFP, FilmAid and UNHCR staff answered questions; mass awareness campaigns; and video production and screening. Information gaps were noted in Kalobeyei settlement on the timings of cash disbursements, mainly because of language barriers of the new arrivals.

Food entitlements were written on large signboards, beneath which physical illustrations of each ration (the quantities of specific types of food) were displayed on a board at the entrance to each distribution centre. Before each food distribution, WFP's cooperating partners shared information with FAC members on the food basket, ration sizes, distribution dates and feedback mechanisms. The FACs were in turn, required to pass the information to the refugees.

The complaints-and-feedback mechanism (CFM) via a telephone line with multi-lingual operators was also rolled out. WFP's partners operated helpdesks throughout the food distribution cycle in each centre to resolve issues related to in-kind or CBT transfers. Refugees were informed about the helpline and site-based help-desks, and encouraged to contact any of them in case of concerns. In 2016, over 14,800 cases were addressed through the CFM (44 percent of cases were reported by women). Callers asked for help to access their cash transfer, reported wrongdoing on the part of traders and sought information about entitlements. The protection and gender assessments reported positive protection outcomes related to the dignity, gender, safe and meaningful access to assistance for refugees.

The food distribution centres were sufficiently shaded and secure waiting areas provided, designed for a smooth, orderly, and efficient food distribution. Incentive workers (refugee workers) were stationed in different areas to assist beneficiaries who were uncertain about where to go, or who needed special help to collect their food. Security officers and guards were hired for improved security and crowd control. However, overcrowding at distribution centres was a safety concern in both Dadaab and Kakuma. Also, a few refugees in Kakuma reported having being attacked by criminals in their homes to either steal the cash or in-kind food, but the police addressed the complaints.

WFP strengthened its response systems on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) by training the focal point network on how to handle allegations based on the PSEA standard operating procedures. Complaints on PSEA have a structured and highly coordinated response that ensure timely and confidential handling.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

A refugee incentive worker serving vegetable oil at a food distribution centre in Kakuma refugee camps.
Photo:WFP/Martin Karimi

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	272,000	264,000	536,000	267,680	265,976	533,656	98.4%	100.7%	99.6%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	44,000	42,000	86,000	53,341	56,615	109,956	121.2%	134.8%	127.9%
Children (5-18 years)	125,000	111,000	236,000	123,530	106,160	229,690	98.8%	95.6%	97.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	103,000	111,000	214,000	90,809	103,201	194,010	88.2%	93.0%	90.7%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	253,731	246,269	500,000	251,605	242,707	494,312	99.2%	98.6%	98.9%
Residents	18,269	17,731	36,000	18,728	20,616	39,344	102.5%	116.3%	109.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	500,000	500,000	500,000	494,312	434,043	494,312	98.9%	86.8%	98.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	128,000	-	128,000	137,635	-	137,635	107.5%	-	107.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	36,000	-	36,000	39,344	-	39,344	109.3%	-	109.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,600	-	1,600	1,242	-	1,242	77.6%	-	77.6%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	31,000	-	31,000	29,969	-	29,969	96.7%	-	96.7%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	52,000	-	52,000	43,386	-	43,386	83.4%	-	83.4%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	1,500	-	1,500	1,303	-	1,303	86.9%	-	86.9%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	100,000	100,000	100,000	95,198	86,809	95,198	95.2%	86.8%	95.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	128,000	-	128,000	137,635	-	137,635	107.5%	-	107.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	7,200	-	7,200	7,869	-	7,869	109.3%	-	109.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,600	-	1,600	1,242	-	1,242	77.6%	-	77.6%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	31,000	-	31,000	29,969	-	29,969	96.7%	-	96.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	52,000	-	52,000	43,386	-	43,386	83.4%	-	83.4%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	1,500	-	1,500	1,303	-	1,303	86.9%	-	86.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	49,200	50,800	100,000	48,337	46,861	95,198	98.2%	92.2%	95.2%
Total participants	49,200	50,800	100,000	48,337	46,861	95,198	98.2%	92.2%	95.2%
Total beneficiaries	254,000	246,000	500,000	250,992	243,320	494,312	98.8%	98.9%	98.9%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	61,000	67,000	128,000	80,654	56,981	137,635	132.2%	85.0%	107.5%
Total participants	61,000	67,000	128,000	80,654	56,981	137,635	132.2%	85.0%	107.5%
Total beneficiaries	61,000	67,000	128,000	80,654	56,981	137,635	132.2%	85.0%	107.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
People participating in asset-creation activities	3,600	3,600	7,200	3,778	4,091	7,869	104.9%	113.6%	109.3%
Total participants	3,600	3,600	7,200	3,778	4,091	7,869	104.9%	113.6%	109.3%
Total beneficiaries	18,000	18,000	36,000	19,672	19,672	39,344	109.3%	109.3%	109.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	1,100	500	1,600	779	463	1,242	70.8%	92.6%	77.6%
Total participants	1,100	500	1,600	779	463	1,242	70.8%	92.6%	77.6%
Total beneficiaries	1,100	500	1,600	779	463	1,242	70.8%	92.6%	77.6%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	700	800	1,500	546	757	1,303	78.0%	94.6%	86.9%
Total participants	700	800	1,500	546	757	1,303	78.0%	94.6%	86.9%
Total beneficiaries	700	800	1,500	546	757	1,303	78.0%	94.6%	86.9%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	6,000	6,000	12,000	6,552	7,542	14,094	109.2%	125.7%	117.5%
Children (24-59 months)	9,000	9,000	18,000	7,200	8,069	15,269	80.0%	89.7%	84.8%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,000	1,000	-	606	606	-	60.6%	60.6%
Total beneficiaries	15,000	16,000	31,000	13,752	16,217	29,969	91.7%	101.4%	96.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	100	1,900	2,000	60	539	599	60.0%	28.4%	30.0%
Children (6-23 months)	12,000	13,000	25,000	11,870	11,476	23,346	98.9%	88.3%	93.4%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	25,000	25,000	-	19,441	19,441	-	77.8%	77.8%
Total beneficiaries	12,100	39,900	52,000	11,930	31,456	43,386	98.6%	78.8%	83.4%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, HIS, Base value: 2015.04, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS</i>	>75.00	90.17	93.00	93.57
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, HIS, Base value: 2015.04, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, HIS, Base value: 2015.04, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS</i>	<15.00	1.63	0.13	0.10
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, HIS, Base value: 2015.04, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS</i>	<15.00	3.75	4.00	3.15
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, HIS, Base value: 2015.07, Secondary data, SQUEAC</i>	>90.00	62.00	-	-
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, HIS, Base value: 2015.04, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS</i>	>75.00	94.63	89.00	82.92

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, HIS, Base value: 2015.04, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, HIS, Base value: 2015.04, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS</i>	<15.00	2.22	0.56	1.42
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, HIS, Base value: 2015.04, Secondary data, HIS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, HIS</i>	<15.00	0.06	3.00	5.20
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, SQUEAC, Base value: 2014.07, Secondary data, SQUEAC</i>	>90.00	73.50	-	-
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<2.00	2.00	1.00	0.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<3.00	3.00	1.00	0.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.10	5.10	5.60	5.07
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<15.00	15.00	18.00	13.17
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>DADAAB FHSH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.40	5.40	5.70	4.95

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>DADAAB FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<14.00	14.00	21.00	15.35
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>DADAAB MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>5.00	5.00	5.50	5.15
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>DADAAB MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<15.00	15.00	16.00	11.51
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<19.00	19.00	12.00	20.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<27.00	27.00	11.00	18.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<7.00	7.00	14.00	24.50
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>3.40	3.40	3.50	3.40
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<16.00	16.00	18.00	19.32
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KAKUMA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>3.10	3.10	3.40	3.36
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>KAKUMA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<15.00	15.00	17.00	17.58

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KAKUMA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>3.90	3.90	3.50	3.44
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>KAKUMA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<18.00	18.00	20.00	21.54
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GARISSA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<1.00	1.00	10.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>GARISSA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<20.00	20.00	29.00	36.40
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GARISSA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>3.90	3.90	4.60	4.49
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GARISSA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<13.00	13.00	15.00	11.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GARISSA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	=0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GARISSA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<6.00	6.00	17.00	25.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GARISSA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>4.50	4.50	4.00	4.50
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GARISSA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<14.00	14.00	16.00	14.25

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GARISSA MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<2.30	2.30	6.00	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GARISSA MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<26.00	26.00	32.00	37.90
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GARISSA MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>3.70	3.70	4.80	4.49
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GARISSA MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<13.00	13.00	15.00	11.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>TURKANA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<38.00	38.00	17.00	11.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>TURKANA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<33.00	33.00	41.00	29.50
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>TURKANA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>2.20	2.20	3.70	3.58
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>TURKANA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<21.00	21.00	27.00	17.72
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TURKANA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<51.20	51.20	14.00	13.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>TURKANA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<22.00	22.00	50.00	37.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>TURKANA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>2.10	2.10	3.20	3.31
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>TURKANA FHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<23.00	23.00	29.00	20.18
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TURKANA MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<30.10	30.10	19.00	9.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>TURKANA MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<40.00	40.00	36.00	22.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>TURKANA MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>2.30	2.30	4.00	3.83
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>TURKANA MHHH, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	<19.00	19.00	25.00	15.31
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, FFA ACOM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, ACOM</i>	>70.00	49.00	-	-
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.01, Secondary data, Partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01, Secondary data, Partner reports</i>	>6.00	8.00	-2.60	-5.20
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, Partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, Secondary data, Partner reports</i>	>75.00	75.00	87.00	78.09
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, Partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, Secondary data, Partner reports</i>	>0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FFA ACOM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, ACOM</i>	>70.00	49.00	-	-
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.01, Secondary data, Partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01, Secondary data, Partner reports</i>	>6.00	33.00	31.00	13.00
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, Partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, Secondary data, Partner reports</i>	>90.00	90.00	102.00	91.00
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Secondary data, Partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, Secondary data, Partner reports</i>	>0.60	0.64	0.70	0.70
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, WFP programme monitoring, BCM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, BCM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, BCM</i>	>70.00	77.30	89.20	89.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>DADAAB, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>90.00	99.60	99.00	99.80
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, WFP programme monitoring, BCM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, BCM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, BCM</i>	>70.00	97.30	90.90	83.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>KAKUMA, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>90.00	87.30	96.00	99.60
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>KENYA, Project End Target: 2018.03, FSOM, Base value: 2015.05, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FSOM</i>	>15.00	3.60	8.80	5.20

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	28	29	103.6%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	3,100	3,082	99.4%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	32,080	21,636	67.4%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	37,000	35,554	96.1%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	147	139	94.6%
Hectares (ha) of fodder banks planted	Ha	7	13	188.6%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	51	37	72.5%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	15	8	51.3%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	5	5	100.0%
Number of hives distributed	item	70	19	27.1%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	34,000	3,965	11.7%
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	28	29	103.6%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	12,000	11,517	96.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	50,400	29,413	58.4%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	60,000	53,845	89.7%
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	55	56	101.8%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	86.00	81.00	62.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	87.00	71.00	51.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>10.00	14.00	19.00	13.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>10.00	14.00	29.00	25.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KENYA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	53.00	53.00	51.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KENYA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	17.00	62.00	76.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	35.00	67.00	65.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	99.00	99.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	98.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>KENYA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>17,331,586.00	14,450,680.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>4.00	18.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00507-07	Corn Soya Blend	-	100
Canada	CAN-C-00507-07	Iodised Salt	-	70
Canada	CAN-C-00507-07	Split Peas	-	1,118
Canada	CAN-C-00507-07	Sugar	-	37
Canada	CAN-C-00507-07	Vegetable Oil	-	150
Canada	CAN-C-00530-11	Corn Soya Blend	-	100

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00587-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	799
Germany	GER-C-00505-01	Beans	-	438
Germany	GER-C-00505-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	600
Germany	GER-C-00505-01	Split Peas	-	902
Germany	GER-C-00505-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,081
Germany	GER-C-00535-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,961
Germany	GER-C-00535-01	Maize	-	2,084
Germany	GER-C-00535-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	320
Germany	GER-C-00535-01	Split Peas	-	399
Germany	GER-C-00535-01	Vegetable Oil	-	892
Japan	JPN-C-00480-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,957
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	568
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,110
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	19
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	165
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	78
UN CERF	001-C-01397-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	414
UN CERF	001-C-01397-01	Maize	-	2,008
UN CERF	001-C-01397-01	Split Peas	-	150
UN CERF	001-C-01397-01	Vegetable Oil	-	130
United Kingdom	UK -C-00278-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	731
United Kingdom	UK -C-00278-02	Split Peas	-	100
United Kingdom	UK -C-00278-02	Vegetable Oil	-	198
United Kingdom	UK -C-00321-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,209
USA	USA-C-01123-03	Sorghum/Millet	1,540	-
USA	USA-C-01123-03	Split Peas	2,310	-
USA	USA-C-01123-03	Vegetable Oil	1,840	-
USA	USA-C-01123-04	Sorghum/Millet	8,650	-
USA	USA-C-01123-04	Split Peas	5,480	-
USA	USA-C-01123-04	Vegetable Oil	4,100	-
USA	USA-C-01123-04	Wheat	5,570	-
		Total	29,490	19,887