



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)

Protecting & Rebuilding Livelihoods in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200294
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	1,358,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	1,358,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	1,220,448

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 14, 2012
Planned Start Date	May 01, 2012
Actual Start Date	May 01, 2012
Project End Date	April 30, 2015
Financial Closure Date	February 11, 2016

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	298,318,853
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,090,685
Direct Support Costs	37,964,206
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	86,983,106
Indirect Support Costs	29,704,979
Total	454,061,829

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	30,544
Actual Commodities 2015	21,409
Total Approved Commodities	302,638

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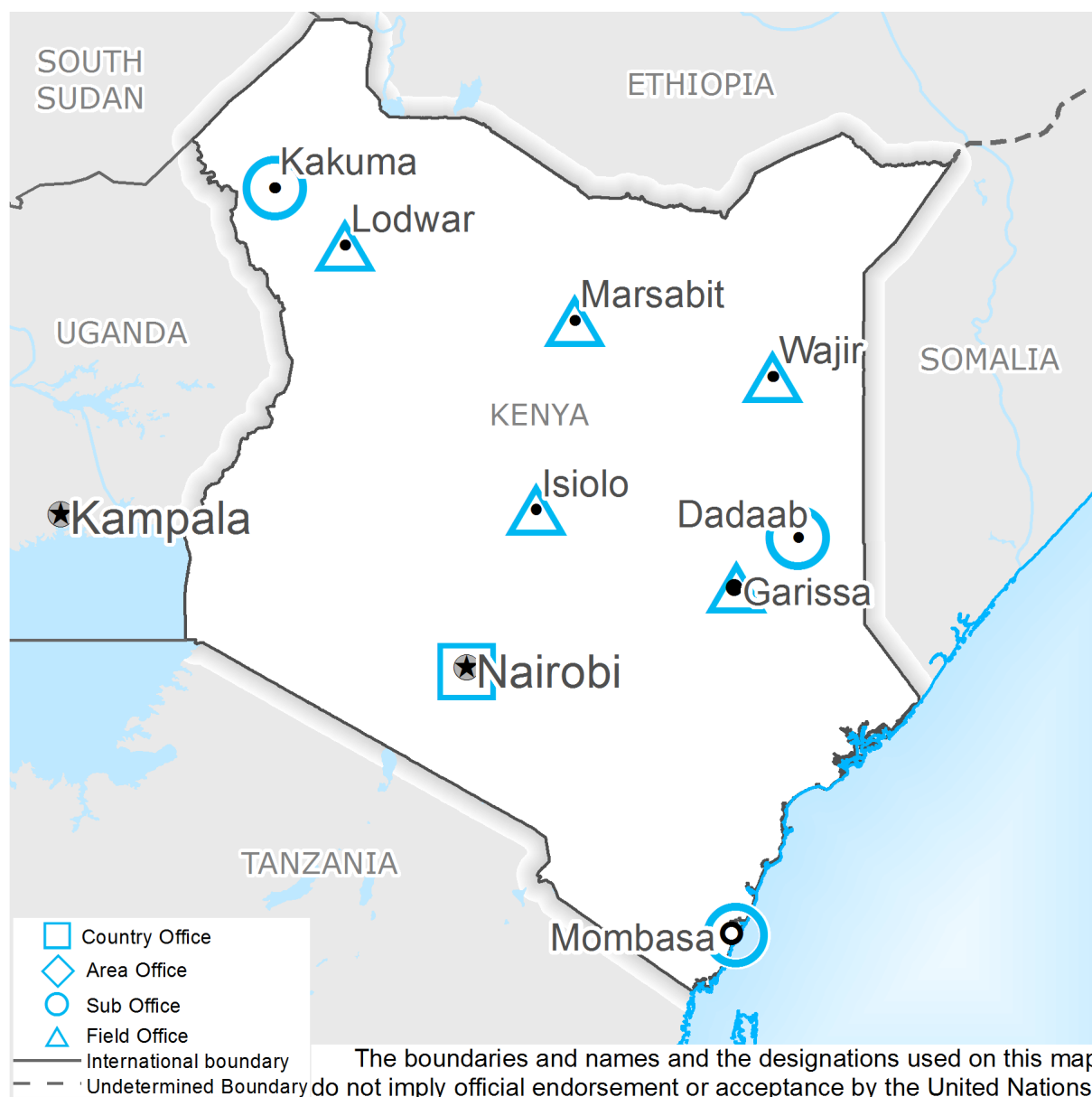
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Kenya has a population of 44 million people. It has diverse natural resources and highly varied terrain. The country's highlands comprise one of the most successful farming regions in Africa, the port of Mombasa is a major regional hub, and the unique geography supports abundant and diverse wildlife of great economic value. In September 2014, the World Bank reclassified Kenya's economy as lower-middle income.

However, poverty, food insecurity, undernutrition and income inequality remain high; 45.6 percent of Kenyans live below the national poverty line. The most severe conditions exist in the arid north, which is underdeveloped, drought-prone and is often disrupted by local conflicts. Food availability is constrained by poor roads and long distances to markets.

Kenya is a food-deficit country, ranking 145 of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index (two positions up from the previous year). The country's 2015 Global Hunger Index was 24, ranking 67th out of 117 assessed countries. Many parts of the county, especially the arid and semi-arid lands which comprise 80 percent of Kenya's

land area, have high rates of undernourishment, wasting, stunting, and child mortality. Global acute malnutrition among children aged 6 - 59 months in arid areas often exceeds 15 percent while micronutrient deficiencies are above 50 percent.

Education is fundamental to the government's strategy for socio-economic development. The 2015 Kenya Economic Survey stated that the national net enrolment in primary education was 88 percent with 78.5 percent completion rates (2014 data). However, in several northern, arid counties, the net enrolment is still below 50 percent.

Agriculture remains the country's main economic driver but is highly dependent on seasonal rainfall. Women provide 80 percent of farm labour and manage 40 percent of smallholder farms, but own only 1 percent of agricultural land and receive only 10 percent of agricultural credit. Value chains tend to be long, inefficient and unresponsive to producers' needs.

Kenya's development aspirations are articulated in Vision 2030 and the Second Medium-Term Plan (MTP2 2013–2017). The 2010 constitution devolved governance and related responsibilities (including agriculture) and resources to county governments. The ten-year Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) plan is anchored in MTP2 to create a better environment for building drought resilience by investing in infrastructure, livelihoods, security, human capital and improved financing for drought risk management. The devolution of resources and responsibility for key sectors to county governments is an attempt to address these issues.

The country hosts thousands of refugees in camps located in Garissa and Turkana, two of Kenya's driest and most food-insecure counties.

Summary of WFP Assistance

In 2015, WFP continued its shift from service delivery to capacity development of national institutions to address hunger and nutrition issues. Emphasis was on strengthening the capacity of different national institutions to coordinate, prepare for and implement food assistance programmes. Furthermore, strategic partnerships with other development partners were consolidated and expanded. Smallholder farmers were assisted to improve their capacity to engage in formal agricultural trade. Support to refugees was sustained, and innovative solutions explored.

Specifically, WFP provided assistance through in-kind and cash-based transfers, as well as capacity development. WFP's activities were implemented through protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs), a country programme and two trust funds. Funding remained the single most important challenge facing operations in Kenya during the year.

- The country programme (CP 200680) supported: i) capacity of devolved county structures to better equip them to prepare, analyse and respond to shocks; ii) the national school meals programme; iii) market access for smallholder farmers; and iv) the National Nutrition Action Plan.
- PRROs 200294 and 200736 assisted food-insecure households in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL). WFP's main focus was on building resilience so that drought-prone communities could better withstand future shocks. WFP also provided relief assistance to families through general distributions and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.
- PRROs 200174 and 200737 assisted refugees living in camps. Assistance was provided through general distributions, treatment and prevention of undernutrition, school meals and food for training (the latter also included host communities). WFP primarily supported the host communities through food assistance for assets activities.

WFP transferred USD 16.9 million of cash to beneficiaries in Kenya during the year. In addition, USD 1.7 million was used for capacity development.

For over five years, WFP has been testing different delivery mechanisms for cash-based transfers in Kenya. The aim was to broaden the tools available, improve competition and service levels, as well as reduce delivery costs. By 2015, WFP had hands-on experience with four financial service providers and five different delivery mechanisms. The main lesson learned was that different transfer models are suited to different contexts. For instance, the banking account model worked well in a stable programme: it expanded financial services to previously unserved communities. However, the account opening process took time and was more challenging for poor households who did not have national identity cards. The process of operating mobile money services (transfers through mobile telephony) was operationally lighter than using banks, and most beneficiaries were already familiar with the service. In the refugee setting, bar-coded paper vouchers worked well, but were labour intensive and time consuming to distribute. Digital wallets (mobile money) introduced in late 2015 allowed WFP to deliver restricted cash-based transfers to refugees at a large scale, and a considerably lower cost.

WFP's complaints and feedback mechanism, using a telephone helpline, was an efficient way of providing information to beneficiaries and other community members, solving operational problems, receiving allegations of fraud, and soliciting feedback. The helpline covered 64 percent of those assisted by WFP.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	334,817	305,056	639,873
Children (5-18 years)	665,164	596,166	1,261,330
Adults (18 years plus)	298,697	385,779	684,476
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	1,298,678	1,287,001	2,585,679

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	10,782	397	2,750	595	220	14,744
Single Country PRRO	91,819	9,480	19,329	13,369	1,306	135,304
Total Food Distributed in 2015	102,602	9,878	22,079	13,964	1,526	150,049

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200294) ended on 30 April 2015 after three years of implementation. The PRRO supported the government's social protection strategy and commitment to ending drought emergencies in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) by supporting households to cope with and recover better from recurring drought.

The PRRO supported the objectives in WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017) as follows:

- assisting emergency-affected households in reducing the impacts of shocks by addressing their food needs (Strategic Objective 1);
- reducing acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in identified populations in crisis-affected areas (Strategic Objective 1);
- supporting and re-establishing livelihoods and food security and nutrition after shocks (Strategic Objective 2); and
- enhancing communities' resilience to shocks through asset creation, and increasing government capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes (Strategic Objective 3). Capacity development includes preparedness, early warning and livelihood-based planning.

Strategic Objective 2 was not relevant in 2015 as all asset creation activities were covered by Strategic Objective 3.

WFP activities broadly supported Kenya's constitution of 2010, which guarantees the social and economic rights of marginalised groups, including pastoralists, and recognises the right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality. They also supported the government's National Nutrition Action Plan (2012 - 2017). WFP activities were aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2014 - 2018), which supports the implementation of the government's second Medium Term Plan (MTP2, 2014 - 2017) of Vision 2030, the national development blueprint. In particular, the PRRO was an essential element of support for the livelihoods pillar of Kenya's Ending Drought Emergencies plan by investing in resilience building and sustainable livelihoods.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Livelihoods in areas where the PRRO was operational remain largely rainfall dependent, making it imperative to assess the effect of the two rainy seasons of the year. Seasons of poor rains continued to hamper the ability of the poorest people living in arid and semi-arid lands to meet their basic food needs. WFP's assistance through general food and cash distributions (GD) during the first four months of 2015 was guided by the results of the 2014 long rains assessment. The assessment found that 1.5 million people required assistance between September 2014 and February 2015, a 15 percent increase from the prior assessment. The cumulative effects of two poor rainy seasons, increasing food prices and conflicts were the main reasons for the increase in food insecurity, particularly in the arid north. Pastoralists' participation in livestock markets was constrained by cattle rustling and inter-clan/community clashes. The reduced availability of milk meant increased prices, which had a negative impact on the nutrition situation.

The assessments identified the geographic areas (counties and sub-counties) with people in need of assistance. County-level committees, chaired by the government, determined the number of people to be assisted in each community or village. WFP and partners used a community-based targeting approach to identify the most vulnerable households that required GD.

WFP provided unconditional and conditional transfers (in-kind and cash-based) to over 1.2 million people during the lean seasons. The assistance was divided roughly in equal measure between GD and food assistance for assets (FFA). GD was implemented in arid counties while asset creation was carried out both in arid and semi-arid counties. The largest share of the transfers was in-kind, with the planned GD and FFA food basket composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodised salt. WFP had planned to provide SuperCereal (corn-soya blend) to people in arid areas due to their precarious nutritional situation with critical levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM), but it was never distributed because of resourcing issues.

WFP provided conditional cash transfers in semi-arid areas where market performance was stronger. A small number of GD beneficiaries in Isiolo and Samburu received unconditional cash. Transfer values were pegged to the local value of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

The number of people participating in asset creation has remained stable since 2012, when this PRRO started. The main aim was to improve the livelihoods of food insecure people through the provision of a social transfer and, over the longer-term, through higher productivity as a result of asset building. Community participation was critical in identifying, implementing and managing the projects. Women and men identified the main issues affecting their food security and the projects required to address them. A household typically contributed 12 working days of labour each month. Those found to be food insecure but without an able-bodied worker also received food assistance, but in certain instances contributed 'soft labour' such as child care for those working at the project sites. Each participant received assistance for six household members.

Moderate acute malnutrition among women and children was treated through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF). Children aged 6 - 59 months received Plumpy'Sup, a ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), while pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received SuperCereal premixed with vegetable oil. The management, targeting and treatment protocols followed the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines and were carried out in government-run health centres. Nutritional recovery in adults occurred more slowly than estimated. Some beneficiaries enrolled in the programme in 2014 continued to receive assistance in 2015. The number of PLW assisted was therefore higher than planned.

Resource constraints and supply pipeline breaks in 2015 forced WFP to cancel GD in February, to reduce rations in March and April, and to distribute an incomplete food basket (some commodity types not included). WFP prioritised available stocks for asset creation and TSF activities. This affected the overall quantity of food distributed. In Samburu County, however, GD continued uninterrupted because the county government donated food. WFP transferred less cash to beneficiaries than initially planned under this PRRO. This was largely because of the depreciation of the Kenyan shilling against the US dollar, and a downward adjustment of cash transfer values, based on prevailing local market prices.

The quantity of RUSF distributed was affected by the reduced number of children in need in semi-arid areas where the nutrition situation had improved. Insecurity in parts of the arid areas such as Mandera also affected operations at the health centres, including distribution of nutrition products.

WFP provided micronutrient powders (MNPs) to children aged 6-23 months in six counties. The funding for this came from a global trust fund (the assisted children are therefore not included in the tables below). Overall, 36,000 children received MNPs, with close to 100,000 community members receiving behavioural change communication information since the activity began in 2014. The messages were shared during mother-to-mother support group sessions, household visits by community health workers and public *barazas* (meetings).

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	624,680	733,320	1,358,000	552,863	667,585	1,220,448	88.5%	91.0%	89.9%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	190,120	176,540	366,660	181,847	205,035	386,882	95.6%	116.1%	105.5%
Children (5-18 years)	230,860	230,860	461,720	198,933	224,562	423,495	86.2%	97.3%	91.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	203,700	325,920	529,620	172,083	237,988	410,071	84.5%	73.0%	77.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	624,680	733,320	1,358,000	552,863	667,585	1,220,448	88.5%	91.0%	89.9%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	645,000	10,500	655,500	529,214	10,391	539,605	82.0%	99.0%	82.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	332,200	370,000	702,000	322,430	343,818	666,248	97.1%	92.9%	94.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	70,000	-	70,000	72,837	-	72,837	104.1%	-	104.1%

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	50,256	58,994	109,250	42,719	47,215	89,934	85.0%	80.0%	82.3%
Total participants	50,256	58,994	109,250	42,719	47,215	89,934	85.0%	80.0%	82.3%
Total beneficiaries	301,530	353,970	655,500	256,313	283,292	539,605	85.0%	80.0%	82.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	53,836	63,198	117,034	51,079	59,962	111,041	94.9%	94.9%	94.9%
Total participants	53,836	63,198	117,034	51,079	59,962	111,041	94.9%	94.9%	94.9%
Total beneficiaries	322,920	379,080	702,000	306,474	359,774	666,248	94.9%	94.9%	94.9%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	12,000	12,000	24,000	8,300	9,174	17,474	69.2%	76.5%	72.8%
Children (24-59 months)	13,000	13,000	26,000	12,232	13,979	26,211	94.1%	107.5%	100.8%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	20,000	20,000	-	29,152	29,152	-	145.8%	145.8%
Total beneficiaries	25,000	45,000	70,000	20,532	52,305	72,837	82.1%	116.2%	104.1%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	1,271	1,711	134.6%
Corn Soya Blend	3,292	617	18.8%
Corn Soya Milk	-	-	-
Iodised Salt	314	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Maize	11,308	9,069	80.2%
Micronutrition Powder	-	0	-
Olive Oil	-	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	552	326	59.1%
Sorghum/Millet	9,502	8,541	89.9%
Split Peas	2,891	62	2.2%
Vegetable Oil	1,415	1,082	76.5%
Total	30,544	21,409	70.1%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	5,549,502	3,386,661	61.0%
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	5,549,502	3,386,661	61.0%

Story Worth Telling

Mukutani village is nestled in Marigat settlement along the steep and scrubby escarpment of Kenya's Baringo County. Here, two pastoral communities, the Pokot and the Ilchamus, live side by side in harmony, but it has not always been that way. For years, drought, violent raids and revenge attacks against each other led to loss of human lives, livestock thefts, and lost livelihoods. It was a place of utter despair. Christine Letapi, like other desperate villagers, often relied on relief food distributions to feed her four children. "We had nothing left, no animals, no food," she remembers.

However, things started to change after WFP and its partners introduced asset creation activities in the village in 2010, targeting the poorest. But the two tribes had to first agree to come together to forge peace. Through conflict mitigation and participatory meetings, they identified new ways to build upon existing resources. For these seasoned pastoralists, that meant making better use of the communal land and water from a nearby river. It meant becoming crop farmers.

"We had land, but it was all bushy. We were nomadic herders with very little knowledge on how to farm crops. But we agreed not to keep on relying on the relief food. We felt the need to work, sweat, and earn a living," explains Sawe Sokolimo, a 60-year-old Pokot man.

WFP provided food to meet the immediate food gaps while the land was transformed. WFP also financed the materials and tools required to build a small-scale irrigation scheme. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and the county government provided technical assistance. Beneficiaries contributed the labour. Targeted men and women from both tribes toiled side by side to clear bushes, remove stumps, build canals, and dig irrigation trenches.

Today, 117 Pokot and Ilchamus families benefit from the project. They now consider themselves both herders and farmers. "This project has taught us to farm and to co-exist peacefully," says Christine. Their fields cover 130 hectares (321 acres). Yields have been good, even in dry years. In 2015, they expect to harvest 2,700 kg of maize on each acre, plus a second season of beans and vegetables.

"We have seen many happy changes," says Christine smilingly. "We sell our surplus crops to buy nutritious foods, clothing and medicine. We pay for our children's school fees. Our lives have been completely transformed."

But challenges remain. Unpredictable rains are pushing these new farmers to look at additional ways to manage and preserve the water supply. Poor roads limit access to the nearest market, so farmers sell their crops to middlemen, who collect the produce from the farms but offer below market prices.

As Christine and other asset-creation beneficiaries prepare to transition beyond WFP's food assistance, they are looking towards benefitting from long-term development assistance. "Next we want to get better access to the markets so that we benefit even more from our crops," concludes Christine. "It is a vision we could not even begin to

imagine before.”

WFP in Kenya has begun several strategic partnerships to promote market linkages and lasting growth and resilience for the poorest of the poor in drought-afflicted areas such as Baringo. Its asset-creation programme serves as a foundation for layering and integrating other programmes in order to achieve transformative impacts.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Over the years, WFP has advocated for the registration of women as recipients of food assistance, and for gender parity in project committees. One of the strengths of this operation was the explicit targeting of women and efforts to promote local women leaders, encouraging them to take control of food entitlements and make decisions. Continuous training and sensitisation on the roles of women and men in asset creation and maintenance have helped empower women and improve their participation in community participatory planning processes. The proportion of women in leadership positions was above the target in both arid and semi-arid areas, but has declined in arid areas in the first half of the year. WFP needs to ascertain the reason for this apparent decrease.

Cash transfers empowered women, for example by ensuring that they were bank account holders. This promoted financial inclusion of the poorest of the poor women. Women were part of the team of community resource persons trained to support their communities in the layout of simple rainwater harvesting structures. Most asset creation projects were also primarily benefitting women by easing their work load. For instance, shallow wells and water pans near homesteads reduced the burden placed on women when fetching water, thus freeing up their time, allowing them to work on other activities. Women's participation in projects was higher than men's because women provide the majority of farm labour in Kenya, producing most of the food. Men and boys, on the other hand, take care of livestock or have non-farm income earning opportunities. Under the follow-up PRRO (200736), WFP plans to research and do more to ensure a more equal division of labour between men and women in asset creation projects.

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				
ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>0.00	0.00		0.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>0.00	0.00		0.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>0.00	0.00		0.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>80.00	96.00		94.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>80.00	96.00		98.00

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				
SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>80.00	71.00		90.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	<20.00	4.00		6.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	<20.00	4.00		2.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	<20.00	29.00		10.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>50.00	60.00		53.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>50.00	70.00		57.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>50.00	65.00		66.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04	>60.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04	>60.00	60.00		100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04	>60.00	100.00		100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

By the end of this PRRO, WFP's telephone helpline had been rolled out to about half of WFP's programme areas. The helpline was an efficient mechanism to receive and resolve complaints and feedback from affected populations. It also proved to be an efficient and effective instrument for relaying information back to beneficiaries and communities. The helpline was an easy way for beneficiaries to get information about their entitlements, to ask questions about the programmes they are part of, and to report allegations of fraud and misconduct. During the rollout of the helpline, WFP field staff and cooperating partners were trained on gender and protection concepts, and key messages were passed to communities through radio announcements, posters, leaflets, and community meetings (called *barazas*). The helpline was answered by multi-lingual WFP staff (male and female) well-versed in the programmes. All calls were logged in a secure, web-based complaints system, and issues that required follow-up were escalated to the appropriate person.

The percentage of GD beneficiaries aware of their entitlements grew substantially over the period, but many still did not know where to complain, because the helpline rollout had not reached their area yet. Whereas 100 percent of the respondents under the asset creation (cash transfers) knew who was included in the activity and where to complain, 66 percent did not know what they were entitled to receive from WFP. WFP adjusts the cash transfer value in relation to changes in local food prices, which does make it more difficult for people to be certain about the amount of money they will receive from WFP each month. However, this information is available to beneficiaries through the helpline.

The relatively small proportion of assisted people who reported feeling unsafe in asset creation cited insecurity as the main reason. Intercommunity clashes were, for example, quite common in Baringo, Samburu, and Kitui counties.

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)				
ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>80.00	61.00		57.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>80.00	25.00		76.10
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>80.00	86.00		55.40
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>90.00	97.00		95.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05	>90.00	100.00		96.30

Outputs

WFP provided food for acutely food insecure households in targeted counties, addressed moderate acute malnutrition, and supported households to build assets to promote resilience to weather-related shocks, particularly drought.

Productive assets created included irrigation canals, access roads, trapezoidal or semi-circular bunds, multi-storey gardens, green houses, tree nurseries, fishponds and beehives. The assets helped increase crop and pasture farming and promote water and soil conservation. Households also engaged in livelihood diversification activities, such as small-scale irrigated agriculture, sale of pasture and pasture seeds, commercial tree seedling production and bee keeping, that directly contributed to increased household income. Small-scale irrigation projects helped some communities engage in crop farming for the first time, while others grew a wider variety of crops. Targets for some outputs were not reached mainly because of low funding levels for tools and other non-food items. This mostly affected outputs that required relatively higher levels of capital like feeder roads and irrigation projects. Insecurity affected implementation in parts of Baringo, Marsabit, Mandera and Turkana counties.

In April 2015, WFP trained government and NGO staff members on community-based project planning, technical design of rainwater harvesting projects, community-managed disaster risk reduction, nutrition-sensitive programming and sustainability of assets. This was based on a self-evaluation exercise in all assisted counties. Unfortunately, only 10 percent of the participants were female, reflecting Kenya's patriarchal society that still disadvantages women in many aspects of life, particularly in formal employment.

Under TSF, beneficiaries received nutritional products, as well as nutrition messaging and counselling. WFP revised the monitoring tool and started collecting gender-disaggregated data on nutrition education in April 2015, the last month of this operation. In that month, significantly fewer men than women attended health clinics and received nutrition messaging. However, all of the interviewed men reported that they had received messages. The design of the activity primarily targets women and children with the understanding that most caregiving roles are usually carried out by women. It was therefore difficult to find more men at the clinics to interview. There was also a higher chance of missing women if education sessions had started after some had already collected their food and left. The key nutrition messages received included the use of specialised nutritious products; promotion of appropriate maternal, infant and young child nutrition; promotion of hygiene; and the importance of timely health-seeking behaviours.

Individual nutrition counselling was available for all clients and messages were specific to each client depending on their issue. For instance, if the health worker noted the child was losing weight, he/she would take time to understand the underlying causes. Other caretakers could receive counselling on appropriate feeding practices. It was thus possible to receive nutritional counselling even if one had missed an earlier health education session.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,069	1,069	100.0
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	4,900	4,900	100.0
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	4,900	4,900	100.0
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	44,100	31,443	71.3
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	44,100	44,100	100.0
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	773	405	52.4

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	49	32	65.3
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	6,165	6,250	101.4
Hectares (ha) of fodder banks planted	Ha	1,078	911	84.5
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	116	71	61.2
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	125	107	85.6
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	114	51	44.7
Number of bales of hay produced	unit	151,169	134,856	89.2
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	35	10	28.6
Number of hives distributed	item	20	19	95.0
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	71	97	136.6
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	397,339	325,105	81.8

Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1 indicators relate to GD and TSF activities, while those under Strategic Objective 3 relate to asset creation.

For TSF, two programme performance indicators (recovery and default) were slightly below the Sphere standards, while arid counties consistently had recovery rates above 75 percent through the year. This was not the case in the semi-arid counties, which also had higher default rates. Improvements in the food security and nutrition situation in the semi-arid areas meant however that the TSF programme targeted a very low total number of beneficiaries. Results were therefore easily skewed by the behaviour of a small number of individuals, which could explain the apparent underperformance in these areas. In 2015, WFP started working on handover of TSF in the semi-arid countries with low malnutrition rates and low number of affected people to county governments.

There was no coverage assessment carried out using the semi-quantitative evaluation of access and coverage. The coverage reported was therefore estimated using the desk-based method (proportion of people enrolled against those expected to have been enrolled). The main cause of the drop in coverage in 2015 could be attributed to reduced outreach services to access rural and remote populations, with clients travelling to established health clinics to receive services.

WFP collected food security and outcome monitoring (FSOM) data three times each year - May, September and December. The same locations were visited each round and households were then randomly selected. Previous follow-up values for food security indicators were from September 2014, but the latest values were from the FSOM in May 2015 because the project closed in April. Seasonal variations impacted both food security and nutrition outcomes. May was the start of the lean season, while in September households started harvesting crops from the

previous rainy season.

The FSOM in May 2015 indicated improvements in food security among beneficiaries in all livelihood zones compared with the same season the previous year (May 2014). However, there was a deterioration when compared to September 2014, as per seasonal fluctuations and patterns. This was also a reflection of the effects of a poor October-December rainfall season in parts of the arid north, compounded by the seasonably dry and hot January-March period.

Households that engaged in asset creation had a better food consumption score (FCS) than those that received GD (the FCS is based on the food groups that households consumed in the past seven days prior to the interview). Although the food consumption of GD beneficiary households improved against the baseline, project-end targets were not achieved. However, more households undertaking asset creation moved from having a poor consumption to borderline FCS in 2015. The differences are partly attributed to the missed and reduced GD rations owing to funding constraints. On the other hand, there were increased livelihood opportunities in the semi-arid counties where most of the asset creation activities were implemented.

None of the GD or asset creation households reached the threshold for what is regarded as a “good” dietary diversity score, the indicator that estimated the quality of a consumed diet. For diet diversity, a score of 6 is considered “good” and 4.5 and below is considered “poor”. The quality of the diet of interviewed households in semi-arid counties improved, but dietary diversity worsened in arid counties when compared to the 2012 baseline. Households’ purchasing power reduced as food prices increased. The cost of the minimum healthy food basket in arid counties increased by 15 percent or more in Isiolo, Mandera, Turkana and Wajir compared to May 2014, mainly driven by the high prices of maize and beans. This was most likely a result of insecurity in parts of Mandera and poor rainfall in parts of Wajir and Isiolo.

The coping strategy index (CSI) measured how households coped with food shortages. Consumption-related strategies, such as skipping meals or eating less preferred foods were used more frequently in May 2015 than during the same time in the previous three years. A large proportion of households (around 40 percent) employed emergency livelihood strategies, like selling the last female animal. An equal proportion used stress strategies. Most of the households who reported using emergency strategies with long-term negative impacts on household food security were in the arid counties, i.e. parts of Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Tana River and Wajir.

WFP and partners carried out a self-evaluation of created assets in March 2015 to examine their performance in project planning, design, implementation, monitoring and sustainability. The main observation was that rainwater harvesting technologies such as zai pits and farm ponds had increased the availability of, and access to, water for humans, livestock and crops over the years. Households engaged in these types of activities more often because tangible returns, such as increased access to food and income, materialized within a short time frame. Activities such as gully rehabilitation and check dams were less popular, because their benefits took longer to materialize. The evaluation showed the need to educate farmers on how to improve the nutritional status of their families by planting or buying the right mix of food crops. The evaluation also found that sub-surface water structures such as water pans, farm ponds and irrigation schemes were affected by prolonged dry weather conditions, with water evaporating faster than normal. A number of recommendations were made in the evaluation, including the need for improvement in project designs, enhanced partnerships, strengthened planning processes, nutrition-sensitive programming, market linkage support and attention to environmental sustainability.

There was no data for the proportion of households with increased asset scores in 2015 because this indicator is measured only once a year, in December.

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 (%)				
ARID AND SEMI ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 Secondary data HIS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 Secondary data HIS, GOK , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS, GOK	>75.00	80.20	72.80	73.13

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
ARID AND SEMI ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 Secondary data HIS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 Secondary data HIS, GOK , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS, GOK	<3.00	0.12	0.13	0.10
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
ARID AND SEMI ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 Secondary data HIS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 Secondary data Health Information System, GOK , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data Health Information System, GOK	<15.00	12.10	15.60	15.94
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
ARID AND SEMI ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2014.04 Secondary data HIS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.10 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS	<15.00	6.00	8.55	9.40
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
ARID AND SEMI ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Previous Follow-up: 2014.07 Secondary data Desk Based Method , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS and Partner survey reports	>50.00		31.67	27.67
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<4.00	19.00	12.00	15.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring systems , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey FSOM	<4.00	18.00	16.00	17.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring systems , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey FSOM	<4.00	19.00	13.00	13.00
Diet Diversity Score				
ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>4.40	4.40	4.50	3.90
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 wfp monitoring system , Base value: 2012.04 WFP programme monitoring wfp monitoring systems , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey FSOM	>4.50	4.40	4.30	3.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 wfp monitoring system , Base value: 2012.04 WFP programme monitoring wfp monitoring systems , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey FSOM	>4.60	4.50	4.70	4.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<17.00	17.00	18.00	24.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ARID COUNTIES FHH , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<17.00	17.00	16.00	22.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
MHH ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<17.00	17.00	20.00	26.00
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES MHH/CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<17.00	17.00	17.00	14.00
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
ARID AND SEMI ARID COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2015.04 CAS Assessment , Base value: 2012.05 WFP programme monitoring CAS Assessment , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP survey FSOM	=80.00	64.00	68.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<6.00	32.00	13.00	7.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<8.00	41.00	37.00	40.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2012.04 , Base value: 2012.04 WFP survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP survey	<7.00	36.00	8.00	11.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 WFP survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey	<6.00	28.00	17.00	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.05 FSOM , Base value: 2012.04 WFP survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey FSOM	<8.00	38.00	39.00	43.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 WFP survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP survey	<10.00	45.00	35.00	38.00
Diet Diversity Score				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>4.30	4.30	4.90	3.90
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 wfp monitoring system , Base value: 2012.04 WFP survey wfp monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey	>4.10	4.10	4.90	3.50
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 wfp monitoring system , Base value: 2012.09 WFP survey wfp monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP survey	>4.40	4.40	5.00	4.20
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<18.00	18.00	16.00	20.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<59.00	59.00	-	63.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FHH/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<17.00	17.00	15.00	20.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ARID AND SEMI-ARID COUNTIES MHH/FOOD , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<20.00	20.00	17.00	20.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<7.00	33.00	15.00	8.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<8.00	42.00	34.00	25.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2012.04 , Base value: 2012.04 WFP survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP survey	<7.00	34.00	13.00	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 WFP survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP survey	<7.00	33.00	16.00	10.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.05 FSOM , Base value: 2012.04 WFP survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP survey FSOM	<9.00	47.00	37.00	27.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 WFP programme monitoring , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP survey	<9.00	49.00	32.00	24.00
Diet Diversity Score				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>3.90	3.90	4.50	4.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.04 WFP survey , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP survey	>3.80	3.80	4.50	4.20
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Base value: 2012.09 WFP survey WFP Monitoring System , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP survey	>4.00	4.00	4.40	4.50
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<17.00	17.00	19.00	15.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE /CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<67.00	67.00	-	50.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FHH/CASH , Project End Target: 2015.04 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<16.00	16.00	22.00	19.00

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

April 2015 marked exactly two years since Kenya's new system of governance that devolved significant resources and responsibilities to 47 county governments came into effect. Institutions under the national and the county governments have been learning and evolving in their new roles to deliver better services to their constituents. County governments have the responsibility of ensuring that citizens have access to adequate and nutritious food. They are also the 'first responders' in food security emergencies and are entrusted to address issues related to health and nutrition, agriculture, environmental management, transport and trade.

WFP included a component in the Kenya country programme (CP 200680) specifically designed to build the capacity of national and county government institutions to assess, analyse, prepare for and effectively respond to food crises. This complemented, and served to strengthen, work undertaken by this PRRO. Most of WFP's capacity strengthening activities related to emergency preparedness and response, response analysis and harmonising social protection programmes are therefore reported in the 2015 standard project report for the CP.

WFP enhanced on-going efforts to integrate food assistance within the national social protection framework and the multi-sectoral common programming frameworks for Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) in Kenya. WFP strengthened strategic partnerships with development partners working in the ASALs to transition households to commercial agriculture and other diversified livelihoods. Through meetings with county governments, WFP also continued to promote increased government ownership of asset creation and nutrition activities by encouraging government commitment to planning and spending through County Integrated Development Plans.

WFP continued supporting the National Development Management Authority (NDMA) by funding a national coordinator and 13 county-based technical officers who provide technical oversight of FFA activities. Training conducted in April 2015 aimed to improve technical skills of partners and government implementors.

For TSF, planning and negotiations for the transition to a government-funded and managed programme started in counties with relatively small numbers of people in need. The sustainability, capacity strengthening and handover of activities have been included in the successor PRRO (200736). Handover agreements will be tailored to the strengths and needs of each county.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Overall funding levels for the PRRO were constrained in 2015. Resources were sufficient to cover asset creation and nutrition activities, however, they were insufficient to meet GD needs, particularly for cereals. This led to cancelled distributions in February and ration cuts in March and April. Some of the directed contributions were earmarked for specific activities by donors, which did not allow flexibility to decide on allocation of funds between food and cash transfers.

The government provided coordination and technical assistance for WFP activities. Specifically, NDMA officers coordinated and supported assessments and implementation of assets. NDMA is the agency of the Government of Kenya mandated to establish mechanisms which ensure that drought does not result in emergencies and that the impacts of climate change are sufficiently mitigated. The national government also committed to mobilising resources to meet food needs in February.

County governments stepped up their efforts to fill some gaps. WFP received in-kind donations of maize from the County Government of Samburu, which was enough to meet the county's cereal requirements for three months. This supplemented pulses and vegetable oil from other donors. WFP also received funds from USA to cover the cost of transporting, distributing, monitoring and reporting for the maize donations. Furthermore, the County Government of Baringo boosted WFP efforts by budgeting and allocating funds for non-food items required to expand asset creation in the county.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
European Commission	0	141	0
Germany	0	1,334	1,334
Japan	0	3,695	3,695
Kenya	1,350	0	900
MULTILATERAL	0	1,821	1,821
Russian Federation	0	0	694
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	80	433
USA	0	1,942	17,953
Total	1,350	9,013	26,830

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

WFP sourced most of its food for this PRRO from international suppliers (including in-kind receipts) and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The GCMF is an innovative facility that allowed WFP to make advance purchases of food from local, regional or international markets, when prices were favourable, to support future programme needs.

Some of the local and GCMF purchases - beans and maize - were bought directly from smallholder farmer organizations in Kenya. In addition, the locally purchased SuperCereal (corn-soya blend) was sourced from a well-established manufacturer located in Nairobi. They specialize in making flour-based nutritional products with some of the raw materials bought from local suppliers that often purchase maize and soy from small and medium-scale farmers or traders in Kenya or neighbouring countries. Purchasing directly from farmer organizations not only provided them with a market for their surplus, thus increasing their income; it also built their capacity to meet formal market demands.

The decisions whether to buy locally, regionally or internationally were based on delivery lead times, prices, food availability, donor conditions and government policies on imports.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	0	0	0	2,521
Corn Soya Blend	174	0	0	0
Maize	900	0	450	7,238
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0	141
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	11,250	0
Split Peas	0	0	4,747	0
Total	1,074	0	16,447	9,900

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP was in charge of receiving, storing and re-bagging food at the port of Mombasa, as well as primary transport from the port and suppliers' premises to county warehouses. Cooperating partners were in charge of field storage and transport to distribution centres. Most of the time, WFP's food deliveries to partner warehouses continued without incident. There were instances where deliveries to distribution centres were delayed because of security concerns; however, in most of these cases deliveries were completed later. WFP reduced storage and handling costs and delivery lead times by moving food directly from shipping vessels in Mombasa or suppliers' warehouses to the partner stores in the counties.

Post-Delivery Losses

In general, losses were low. They were minimised through the enforcement of the cost-recovery clause in agreements between WFP and transporters/NGOs, and the adherence to the first-expiry/first-out principle of food warehouse management.

Detailed post-delivery loss information will be provided in the Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January - 31 December 2015, presented to the WFP Executive Board in June 2016.

Management

Partnerships

In 2015, WFP continued to enhance partnerships with national and county governments, local and international non-governmental organisations, financial institutions and United Nations agencies.

At the national level, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (through NDMA and the Directorate Special Programmes) and the Ministry of Health remained the most important counterparts for coordination and policy alignment.

NDMA coordinated food security assessments and, together with WFP, co-led the EDE pillar groups to assist institutions in the ASAL to address the underlying causes of vulnerability in those regions. NDMA also coordinated the implementation of asset creation projects at national and county levels, with emphasis on project quality. At the sub-national level, county government officers provided technical support to communities, with a particular focus on enhancing market access. NGOs assisted communities in project identification, design and implementation through participatory processes.

The Ministry of Health, county governments and UNICEF supported the management of moderate acute malnutrition. Additionally, eight specialized nutrition agencies (NGOs) implemented the behaviour change and communication campaigns for the MNP initiative.

For the semi-arid counties, WFP helped develop the implementation plan of the joint programme of the Rome-based agencies known as Kenya Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods programme. Implementation is scheduled to start under the follow-up PRRO (200736). The aim is to support asset creation households to produce food surpluses, graduate from WFP assistance and transform into commercial agents. This will be achieved through exposure to improved agronomic practices, new technologies, market information and access, and financial services, including credit and weather risk insurance.

In the arid counties, WFP completed the mapping of asset creation project sites necessary for integrative programming with eight USAID-supported organizations, under the Partnership in Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG) programme. The aim of the partnership is to coordinate, harmonize and layer resilience building of USAID-funded activities among key humanitarian and development actors in order to transform WFP beneficiaries into commercial farmers and accelerate economic growth. This is being achieved through support for value addition, market linkages and livelihood diversification. A mapping tool, hosted by USAID, was developed to help visualize the opportunities for layering WFP projects with those of the PREG partners, based on geographic locations.

Communities in coastal counties continued to prepare proposals for direct grant funding for asset enhancement from the World Bank-supported Kenya Coastal Development Programme.

WFP worked with two financial providers, Cooperative Bank of Kenya and Equity Bank-MasterCard, to deliver cash to beneficiaries, with payments administered by selected agents or merchants. The Equity-MasterCard partnership linked the banks' expertise in technology and payment systems to WFP's expertise in delivering food assistance to people in remote locations. The service providers trained households on financial literacy.

WFP led the food-sector within the humanitarian coordination team in the United Nations Country Team.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	6	4	1	3

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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04</i>	>293,000.00	440,500.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	=5.00	10.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	=5.00	9.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	=5.00	8.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

This operation offered important lessons for the preparation of its successor, PRRO 200736, which was approved in February 2015. The lessons were drawn from monitoring, evaluations and progress reports over the three-year period as well as an extensive series of consultations with government stakeholders and partners at national and

county levels.

Perhaps the most important lesson was that WFP and partners recognized that a simple transfer of food or cash, coupled with technical support for planning, design and implementation of asset creation activities, will not by itself lead to sustainable food security and improved livelihoods. What is needed are approaches and partnerships which link asset creation across three so-called “landscapes”: i) natural landscapes such as river basins to achieve physical scaling; ii) administrative landscapes (such as counties) to achieve effective coordination, layering and focused technical support and supervision; and iii) economic landscapes to effectively link people to markets in order to encourage commercialization and livelihood transformation. The focus on strategic partnerships in the next PRRO is a response to the need to work simultaneously across these landscapes.

Another important lesson was the need to shift from service delivery to capacity development in light of the rapid expansion of national social protection programmes and the growing commitment and resource base of county governments. Moving forward, WFP's emphasis will be on technical assistance and capacity strengthening of national and county governments to assess, analyse, prepare for, and respond to acute and chronic food insecurity and undernutrition. WFP will also enhance the capacities of counties to manage and resource their own county-led asset creation programmes while having access to national technical and coordination assistance.

Another key lesson has been the need to move increasingly towards cash-based programming. Cash is what is mostly in demand by beneficiaries, it builds financial inclusion and thus sustainability, and it is the Government's preferred transfer modality. It is consistent with what is needed for WFP to promote the inclusion of asset creation programmes into the array of Kenyan social protection and agricultural support programmes.

A 2015 self-evaluation of asset creation projects helped WFP to identify areas of strength and weakness. Immediate actions, such as trainings, were taken, while other lessons were incorporated into the follow-up PRRO 200736, including improvement in project design, enhanced partnerships, strengthened planning processes, nutrition-sensitive programming, market linkage support and attention to environmental sustainability.

WFP will commission an external evaluation of asset-creation activities in Kenya under the follow-up PRRO. The evaluation's primary objective will be to assess and report on the performance and results achieved so far. It will serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning.

Endnotes

The amount of complementary funds reported was mostly for asset creation activities.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	107,500	1,750	109,250	88,202	1,732	89,934	82.0%	99.0%	82.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	55,367	61,667	117,034	53,738	57,303	111,041	97.1%	92.9%	94.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	70,000	-	70,000	72,837	-	72,837	104.1%	-	104.1%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
European Commission	EEC-C-00482-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	141	0
Germany	GER-C-00402-01	Maize	0	1,334	1,334
Japan	JPN-C-00369-01	Beans	0	700	700
Japan	JPN-C-00369-01	Maize	0	2,995	2,995
Kenya	KEN-C-00025-01	Maize	450	0	450
Kenya	KEN-C-00026-01	Maize	450	0	450
Kenya	KEN-C-00027-01	Maize	450	0	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	1,821	1,821
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00037-03	Split Peas	0	0	694
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01123-01	Maize	0	80	433
USA	USA-C-00897-10	Corn Soya Blend	0	174	174
USA	USA-C-00897-11	Sorghum/Millet	0	0	11,250
USA	USA-C-00897-11	Split Peas	0	0	4,053
USA	USA-C-01048-02	Maize	0	1,768	2,477
Total			1,350	9,013	26,830