



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)

Country-Programme-Kenya (2014-2018)

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information

Project Number	200680
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates

Project Approval Date	June 05, 2014
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2014
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2014
Project End Date	June 30, 2018
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD

Food and Related Costs	66,310,271
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	15,988,724
Direct Support Costs	20,391,755
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	15,418,449
Indirect Support Costs	8,267,643
Total	126,376,843

Commodities

Metric Tonnes

Planned Commodities in 2015	28,405
Actual Commodities 2015	14,744
Total Approved Commodities	82,207

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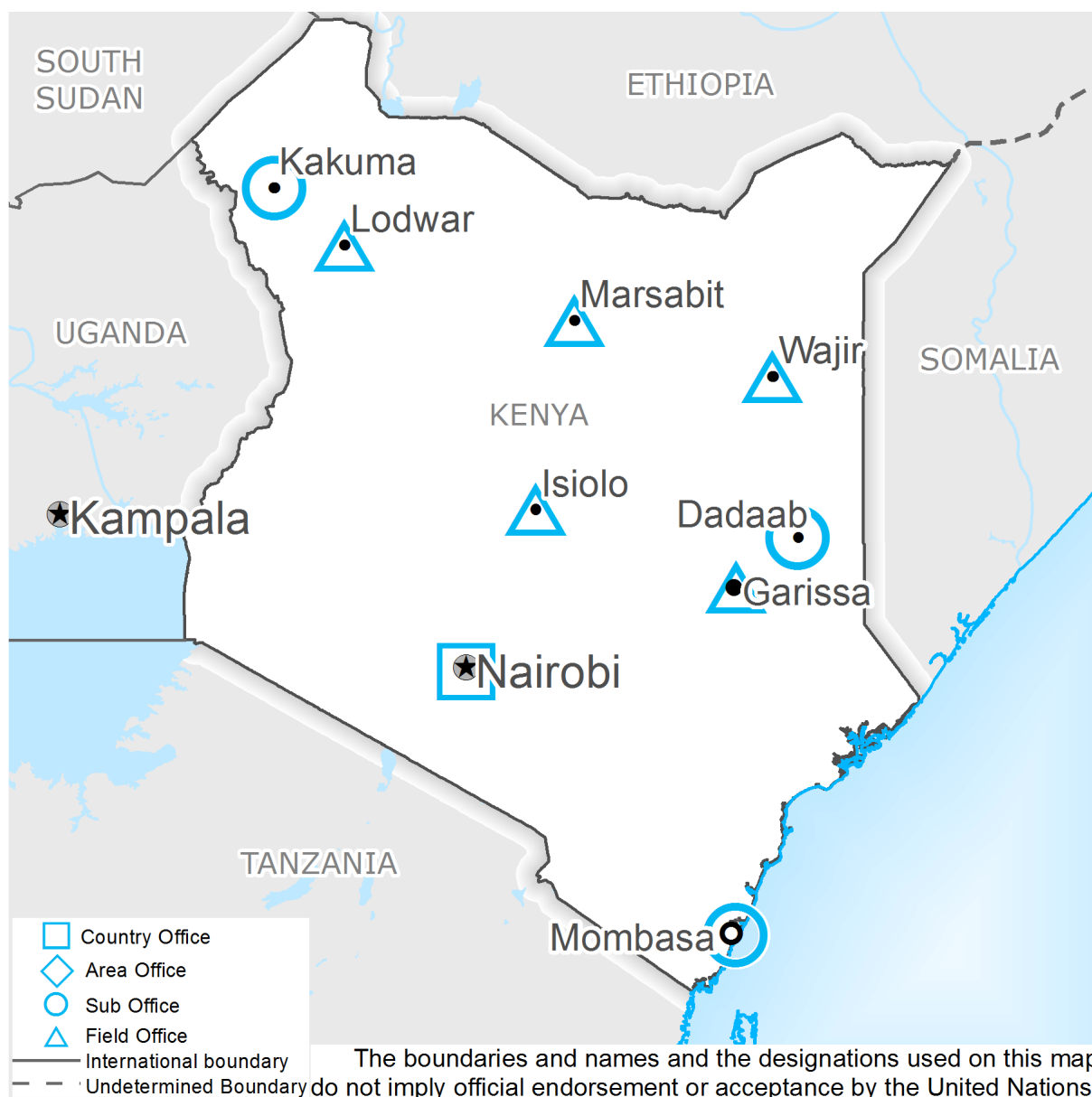
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



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

WFP's Kenya country programme 200680 started in July 2014 and runs until June 2018. It has four components: (i) Capacity development of devolved government structures; (ii) Supporting the national school meals programme; (iii) Agricultural market access and linkages for smallholders; and (iv) Improving nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups through increased support to the National Nutrition Action Plan.

The country programme supported the government at both the national and county levels in developing long-term hunger solutions. It was aligned with the government's Second Medium Term Plan of Vision 2030 and the 2014 - 2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework. It complemented PRRO 200294 and its successor, PRRO 200736, which directly supported the government in Ending Drought Emergencies in Kenya. The components supported the objectives of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014 - 2017) as follows:

Component 1 sought to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and county governments to assess, analyse, prepare for and respond to food insecurity and undernutrition. It also supported acceleration of government leadership and coordination of safety nets through investments in the national social protection single registry and modelling integrated approaches to social protection. (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

Component 2 was built on the successes of Kenya's home-grown school meals programme (HGSMP) and continued investments in implementation and sustainable expansion. WFP complemented national efforts in the arid lands where national capacities were still constrained, enrolment and attendance disparities huge, and food insecurity and malnutrition high (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

Component 3 aimed at assisting smallholder farmers to acquire skills and benefit from grain market opportunities. WFP sought to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to market their grains by using WFP's purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, and supporting the economic empowerment of women and men (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

Component 4 aimed to improve the nutritional outcomes of vulnerable groups by focusing on chronic malnutrition. It sought to contribute to the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies, and strengthening of nutrition education and policy frameworks (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Components 1 and 3 focused on capacity development of government institutions and smallholder farmers, respectively; they had no food or cash-based transfer beneficiaries.

Through Component 1, WFP targeted elected leaders, public policy makers, managers and implementers working for national and county governments charged with preparing for, and responding to weather-related disasters as well as those dealing with national social protection. In 2015, the main focus for the capacity development of counties was to carry out comprehensive capacity gaps and needs assessments (CGNA) using WFP's corporate framework. WFP assessed the technical and operational capacity gaps in emergency response of four county governments - Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir. These counties were prioritised for support because, being largely arid, their vulnerability to shocks is amongst the highest and their capacity to effectively prepare for and respond to food insecurity needs strengthening. The elected county leaders (governors, their deputies and members of county assemblies) were sensitized on the need to budget and prioritise funds to address food security issues. The public servants were made aware of the importance of preparing quality legislation and guidance to implement programmes in their counties.

As a first step to help integrate the food assistance programmes into the national social protection framework, WFP analysed data from the single registry and other databases. The single registry provides a dashboard for managers and policy-makers to see who is receiving what under which programme. The analysis revealed that coverage of safety net programmes in four arid counties (Marsabit, Mandera, Turkana and Wajir) exceeded the needs identified during the biannual seasonal assessments. This helped WFP to start phasing out relief assistance under the PRRO 200736 from October 2015 onwards. This realignment was in line with the aspirations of the National Social

Protection policy, which calls for enhanced coordination within a coherent framework for all social protection programmes to reduce overlap and fragmentation.

Through Component 2, WFP's school meals programme targeted children attending all public primary and pre-primary schools in nine arid counties and those in selected poor neighbourhoods of Nairobi. The arid counties were Baringo, Garissa, Marsabit, Mandera, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot. In these areas, food insecurity and malnutrition were prevalent and education indicators lowest: the daily school meal boosted nutrition intake and served as a vital social safety net for the poorest families. The planning figures for boys and girls were based on the demographic breakdown from the last population census.

All targeted children received hot lunches comprising of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodised salt. Those attending pre-school received a mid-morning porridge of SuperCereal (corn-soy blend) in addition to the mid-day lunch. However, this was only available for one school term (instead of three) because of funding constraints. While WFP delivered either in-kind food or cash for schools to procure the food locally, the school community arranged for the preparation of the meals, supplied water and firewood for cooking the meals and ensured that the food was properly stored and secured. In-kind food was delivered to eight counties while cash was transferred directly to schools in Nairobi and Samburu. Samburu schools received cash the whole year while Nairobi switched to cash in September. WFP transferred cash to schools' bank accounts for them to procure food locally through a competitive tendering process managed by committees elected by the school community.

WFP, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST), county governments and Feed the Children (in Nairobi), coordinated food purchases and programme management.

All schools receiving the cash transfers had enough resources to provide meals for all school days. However, schools receiving in-kind transfers managed to provide lunches for less than the planned number of days because of inadequate funding. In term three (September - December 2015), a national teacher's strike over a pay dispute interrupted school for 25 days. This affected both the amount of cash transferred and the food distributed.

WFP strengthened accountability and monitoring systems through comprehensive verification of enrolment and attendance records in Nairobi and Samburu before switching from in-kind to cash-based transfers (CBT). This resulted in fewer children requiring assistance and reduced cash requirements from initial plans.

Through Component 3, WFP worked with smallholder farmers, traders and other community groups to improve their capacity to access and sell their grains to structured markets. WFP reached around 36,000 farmers, 63 percent of whom were female. In addition, 233 traders (35 percent women) supplied food to schools receiving cash transfers from WFP, thus benefitting from new demand. In Kakuma, 30 refugees and 20 host community members received funds, training and other technical assistance to enable milling of locally purchased cereals for school meals in the refugee camp. WFP also trained public health officers from Isiolo and Samburu on how to test food quality for the government's Homegrown School Meals Programme (HGSMP).

Through Component 4, WFP planned to provide micronutrient powders (MNP) to primary school children aged 5 - 14 years to promote dietary diversity in school meals and to support the Government to prepare policies and guidelines to strengthen nutrition outcomes. While WFP did not distribute any MNPs because of lack of funds, efforts focussed on the development of a strategy to operationalize micronutrient fortification in school meals and to raise consumer awareness on better nutrition practices, as discussed under the outputs section of this report.

This component also includes activities to provide nutrition education to beneficiaries of cash-based transfers under the PRRO 200736. The objective was to improve household knowledge (for men and women) on good nutrition and on how a household can make good nutritional choices at the market with the cash they receive, leading to increased dietary diversity. Several community and stakeholder discussions were held in 2015 to ensure that the development of guidance materials and lesson plans reflected relevant needs. Beneficiaries involved in asset creation activities in Kilifi County will be the first group to receive the training in 2016; couples will be encouraged to participate together.

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	696,982	594,018	1,291,000	451,871	333,582	785,453	64.8%	56.2%	60.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals)	426,982	364,018	791,000	451,871	333,582	785,453	105.8%	91.6%	99.3%

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 (Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition)	270,000	230,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	102,988	94,999	197,987	123,630	75,718	199,348	120.0%	79.7%	100.7%
Children (5-18 years)	323,994	269,019	593,013	328,241	257,864	586,105	101.3%	95.9%	98.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	426,982	364,018	791,000	451,635	333,818	785,453	105.8%	91.7%	99.3%
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	270,000	230,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	270,000	230,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	644,000	147,000	791,000	727,220	134,452	785,453	112.9%	91.5%	99.3%
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition									
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	500,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	102,960	95,040	198,000	123,599	75,754	199,353	120.0%	79.7%	100.7%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	326,150	266,850	593,000	328,216	257,884	586,100	100.6%	96.6%	98.8%
Total participants	429,110	361,890	791,000	451,815	333,638	785,453	105.3%	92.2%	99.3%
Total beneficiaries	429,110	361,890	791,000	451,815	333,638	785,453	105.3%	92.2%	99.3%

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
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition									
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (5-18 years)	270,000	230,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	270,000	230,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals			
Beans	260	-	-
Bulgur Wheat	4,348	6,382	146.8%
Corn Soya Blend	1,544	595	38.5%
Iodised Salt	447	220	49.1%
Maize	16,095	4,399	27.3%
Rice	-	2	-
Split Peas	4,934	2,750	55.7%
Vegetable Oil	746	397	53.3%
Sum	28,375	14,744	52.0%
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition			
Micronutrition Powder	30	-	-
Sum	30	-	-
Total	28,405	14,744	51.9%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	2,572,573	1,788,987	69.5%
Voucher	-	-	-
Total	2,572,573	1,788,987	69.5%

Story Worth Telling

Jacob Leitore is a 17-year-old pupil at Lorubae primary school.

“As a *moran* (Samburu warrior), we are not allowed to eat at home. The school lunch is the only meal I eat for the day,” he said.

Because the Samburu are pastoralists (nomads who raise livestock on natural pastures), boys usually drop out of school once they become *morans* to take care of their livestock. The school lunch motivates children to attend classes and stay in school throughout the term.

"The food helps us get an education. At my age, I would most likely have dropped out of school already," he figures. Instead, he is in a classroom, working hard to get an education.

Jacob likes the githeri (mix of maize and beans) he gets in school. He says he knows that, in the last year, there have been changes to the way those meals reach him. In preparation for a handover of the school meals programme to the government, the school in 2015 began receiving cash from WFP and buying food locally. The teachers, too, said they were happy with the transition from in-kind food to cash transfers.

"Overall, the pupils are healthy and their performance has improved. The meals help children, especially the *morans*, to stay in school. This helps prevent early marriages for the girls and keeps the young men from engaging in cattle rustling," said Mr. Mwaine, a teacher in the school.

Parents are heavily involved in making decisions. Alois Leariwala represents the parents on the school meals procurement committee. It is his duty to ensure that the procurement rules are followed. He says the programme is now more transparent because the whole school community is involved.

"We are in charge of buying the food, and the process is open to scrutiny by parents, teachers, and local authorities," said Alois.

The success of the programme has brought in new challenges at Lorubae School: school attendance has increased so much that the school now needs more cooking and serving dishes. The committee also wants the school to build a larger storeroom for the food stocks, so it can hold enough food to last an entire term.

WFP has been gradually handing over its school meals programme to the government's home-grown school meals programme. In readiness, instead of delivering in-kind food to schools, WFP sends cash directly to the schools in the identified county and prepares stakeholders for the new systems and procedures for about one year. This builds the capacity of the school and education community before WFP hands the programme over. Of the arid counties, Isiolo was the first to be handed over to the government in early 2015. Samburu was on schedule for handover in 2016, followed by Tana River County. Cash transferred to schools not only boosts the local economy but also stimulates local food production for a ready market.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender parity in enrolment has been achieved in Kenya, but regional disparities exist. In the arid counties, gender parity still remained elusive due to cultural practices, traditional values and poverty. WFP, in collaboration with other partners, enhanced sensitization efforts on the need for girls to attend school. Community sensitisation was undertaken during management trainings, through radio announcements and during rollout of the telephone helpline. Emphasis on the need for gender balance in school boards of management formed part of the wider strategy to encourage girls to enroll in school. Still, male dominance in society continued to hamper efforts to ensure women had an equal share of leadership positions in the school management committees.

In Nairobi's informal schools, gender parity was achieved. However, boy-child drop-out cases remained. This was attributed to drug abuse, and a tendency for boys to be attracted to money-making ventures such as hawking/street trading, menial labour and begging.

In order to make the school environment more gender friendly, WFP constructed gender-sensitive sanitation facilities that included separate toilets for girls and bathrooms to meet the special needs of the girl-child at school. This encouraged girls to consistently attend school, even during menstruation which otherwise often prevents girls from poor families from going to school.

In preparation for the increased oversight and management roles of counties transitioning to the national HGSM, WFP and MOEST trained all project management committee members in Samburu and Isiolo through a combination of workshops for selected participants and on-the-job training during the regular monitoring visits to all the schools. For the schools receiving in-kind transfers, WFP also conducted trainings in several counties, as articulated in the outputs section.

WFP's outreach and delivery of capacity development support for smallholder farmers emphasized participation of smallholder women farmers in agricultural marketing. This ensured representation and effective participation of women in agribusiness. The proportion of women members in farmer organizations was 63 percent; they also held 63 percent of leadership positions, and made up 64 percent of participants in training, and 53 percent of contributors to food stocks for collective sales.

The nutrition education sessions in the asset creation activities will target couples, not only women, as it is important that men also understand the implication that choices can have on the nutritional well-being of the family: the importance of knowing what food types are good value for money in terms of their nutritional value will be emphasized.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
KENYA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.07 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>50.00	29.00		30.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
KENYA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	20.00		67.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Insecurity in parts of Kenya can hamper regular monitoring. Programme accountability was greatly enhanced through the rollout of a beneficiary complaints-and-feedback mechanism (a telephone helpline) that enabled community members to provide information about programme implementation. The helpline was efficient in resolving complaints and grievances from beneficiaries. It became an instrument for relaying back information to them and other community members, to solve operational problems, receive allegations of fraud and malpractices, and solicit feedback about WFP's activities. Investigations into reported cases were taken up by WFP, MOEST and the Teachers Service Commission. WFP and MOEST effectively investigated and responded to incidents reported by the community - especially in areas with heightened insecurity such as Mandera and Samburu where access to schools was a challenge. As a result of the successes of WFP's helpline, the government requested technical assistance from WFP to establish a toll-free number for the National Social Protection Secretariat. This assistance started in 2015 and is expected to be completed in 2016. WFP will also continue its efforts and review communication strategies in consultation with the communities, as well as rollout the helpline in the remaining arid counties.

WFP sensitised community members on the value of education, school meals entitlements, procurement processes and how to provide feedback or complain. This was done through posters, radio announcements, leaflets and meetings that reached out school children, parents and community members. Through these efforts, beneficiaries were made aware of WFP activities and how they could participate in making them more effective.

Some safety concerns were reported relating to wider contextual security issues such as intercommunity skirmishes, flooding and crime. Schools are encouraged to use community-based approaches to tackle such challenges. WFP is tapping into UNICEF 'child friendly' schools that work towards an environment that is physically safe, emotionally secure and psychologically enabling. This model is being rolled-out under the new National Education Sector Plan.

Only teachers were interviewed when collecting the protection data indicators.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
KENYA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2015.01 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=90.00	50.00		70.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
KENYA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.07 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	=100.00	100.00		97.00

Outputs

Through component 1, WFP continued strengthening national systems for monitoring food security trends through on-the-job training during the biannual seasonal assessments. The assessments determined the food security status in the arid and semi-arid counties, which in turn informed appropriate interventions and the number of people in need of food assistance under PRRO 200736. With support from WFP, both national and county-specific reports were produced and findings disseminated to government ministries, donors and other stakeholders.

In November, WFP temporarily deployed five experienced logistics staff to support coordination of preparedness and response efforts to El Niño effects in counties that were viewed as flooding hotspots. The logisticians worked with county disaster management teams in Baringo, Garissa, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River and Wajir. They supported and advised on logistics capacity assessments, transport contracting, food pipeline management and tracking, and warehouse management.

WFP funded the enhancement of a national social protection single registry, which aims to consolidate different safety nets' distinct beneficiary information databases, support harmonization, and reduce duplication. WFP's community-based targeting guide that is used to select relief beneficiaries was revised to reflect the harmonized approach with the government programmes, and was tested concurrently with a pilot digital beneficiary registration. WFP signed an agreement with UNICEF for joint registration, including collecting data on children important for programme layering and emergency preparedness.

Under Component 2, WFP provided school lunches to all targeted schoolchildren. The lunches were to provide 30 - 45 percent of the recommended nutrient intake of carbohydrates, protein and fats. However, because of funding limitations and the nationwide teachers' strike, children did not receive the meals for all the intended school days. The nationwide teachers' strike from 31 August to 5 October affected the achievement of many outputs: the amount of food distributed, the number of training sessions held and the training of pupils, teachers and parents on health and nutrition behaviour change. There was a slight increase in the number of schools reached, because the government made strides to ensure that education was accessible to more children by establishing schools closer to remoter villages.

WFP invested in strengthening the capacity of the education sector. This was not only through the training, but also technical assistance. Most of these activities will continue into 2016, and include:

1. revision of HGSMP implementation guidelines based on lessons learned since they were developed in 2009;
2. finalization of the national school nutrition and meals strategy, with support from WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil;
3. revision of the school health policy led by the Ministry of Health;
4. integration of food quality procedures in the HGSMP by developing a strategy and guidelines that schools can use to check the quality of food;
5. assistance to county governments to better manage feeding in preschools as WFP exits its support in 2016; and
6. an investment case study conducted in conjunction with MasterCard on the costs and benefits of investing in school feeding.

WFP trained managers and implementers to ensure they were well equipped to run the school meals programme. Teachers, education officers, management committees and cooks were trained in Garissa, Marsabit, Mandera, Nairobi, Samburu, Turkana and Wajir. The training included: food preparation and storage; school health and hygiene; food procurement for schools receiving cash transfers; financial management and integrity; gender issues; and reporting. In some counties, the training included how to manage school feeding in early childhood education centres once WFP hands over to county governments in 2016. Additionally, WFP intensified on-the-job training for teachers, cooks and store keepers during monitoring, which contributed to better understanding and skills to manage the programme. Unfortunately, there were fewer female participants than male. This reflected Kenya's patriarchal society that still disadvantages women in many aspects of life, particularly in formal employment. Also, the harsh arid environment disuades women from applying for jobs there.

WFP also trained 233 traders in HGSMP procurement requirements and processes, agricultural output marketing, agricultural market intelligence, basic principles of grain handling, warehouse management and food safety and quality. Also, WFP trained 20 public health officers to test for aflatoxin in grain using "blue boxes". These kits will be used in rolling out the 'Food quality assurance strategy for HGSMP' that WFP is supporting county governments to put in place.

The tonnage sold by farmer organisations to the HGSMP was quite low compared to plan. The difficulties farmers faced were mainly untimely disbursements of funds from the National Treasury, and non-transparent procurement processes. WFP is raising the issues of timeliness with the treasury, and revising the HGSMP guidelines to increase transparency.

WFP contributed two vehicles and nine motorcycles to MOEST for use in monitoring of school meals. WFP also donated 40,000 plates to schools in Isiolo County, as recommended by an external evaluation in March 2015. WFP invested in school infrastructure to ensure that meals were stored, cooked and served in adequate and hygienic conditions. Four primary schools in Turkana, with around 2,500 pupils enrolled, had new kitchens (fitted with energy-saving stoves) and stores installed, and water, sanitation and hygiene facilities built. They served as models of good practice for healthy school environments. Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities were installed in 12 other schools in Turkana to address the important linkages between school feeding, and clean water sources and sanitation facilities.

WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers through training and coaching, food purchases, food store construction, and through facilitating linkages and access to other structured markets. Training topics included post-harvest management of grains, raising funds, financial management, group governance, stores and food management, aflatoxin mitigation, institutional procurement procedures, and entrepreneurship.

With resources from a trust fund, WFP continued to pilot the local milling of a maize-sorghum blend in Kakuma refugee camp. The blend was distributed to schools to prepare porridge for school children, as an alternative to SuperCereal. WFP trained 50 members from 5 groups operating the mills on milling processes, hygiene, record keeping and fortification, and donated a hammer mill for each group. They produced 186 mt of the local blend in 2015. Two of the groups also received dosifiers for small-scale micronutrients fortification, with Technoserve providing technical support. Results of the fortification pilot will provide useful lessons on how the government can introduce fortification to village-level millers in Kenya.

Under component 4, although the provision of micro-nutrient powders (MNP) in school meals did not take place in 2015, significant groundwork was laid to create an enabling policy environment for implementation. WFP provided technical assistance in hygiene promotion; nutrition sensitive programming; primary education curriculum revision to include nutrition education; and the development of national policy guidelines on micro-nutrient powders in primary schools.

WFP could not distribute MNPs to school children because no funding was received. Nevertheless, WFP developed behaviour change communication materials to improve hygiene and promote better nutrition in schools. WFP provided funds to the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) to cover some of the costs of two consultative meetings on primary school curriculum development. WFP advocated for the inclusion of nutrition and hygiene into the national school curriculum. With support from Unilever, WFP developed and printed thousands of information and education communication (IEC) materials with nutrition and hygiene messages for schools in Samburu County. The Ministry of Health endorsed the materials, which included posters, comic books, picture codes, teachers' guides, wall branding, radio messages, billboards and book covers. They will be distributed in 2016.

To promote dietary diversity in the school meals, WFP assessed the feasibility of including fresh foods in the meals in Nairobi schools. The pilot will start in 2016. This will be the first time that fresh foods are introduced into WFP's school meals in Kenya.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of female government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	50	32	64.0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	5	5	100.0
Number of male government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	100	74	74.0
Number of people trained	individual	300	241	80.3
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	8	8	100.0
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (managerial)	individual	724	327	45.2
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (managerial)	individual	1,686	1,096	65.0
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (school feeding)	national programme	1	1	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,668	1,722	103.2
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	6	6	100.0
Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access				
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	200	179	89.5
Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP	individual	2,500	1,994	79.8
Number of farmers that benefit from farmer organizations ' sales to home-grown school meals programme and other structured markets	individual	4,500	3,923	87.2
Number of female farmers/group members directly benefitting from group/farmer organization milling activities	individual	125	169	135.2
Number of male farmers/group members directly benefitting from group/farmer organization milling activities	individual	125	91	72.8
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	35,000	36,552	104.4
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	3,000	3,534	117.8

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases	metric ton	35,000	41,977	119.9
Quantity of food sold by farmer organizations to home-grown school meals programme schools (mt)	metric ton	100	22	21.5
Tonnage of food sold by smallholder organizations to markets	Mt	4,000	5,605	140.1
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition				
SO4: Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation				
Number of IEC materials distributed	item	358,700	0	0
Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	1,668	0	0
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	2,280	1,640	71.9
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	17,500	17,500	100.0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	2	100.0
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	17,500	17,500	100.0

Outcomes

The primary goal of this country programme was to support the government at both the national and county levels to develop long-term hunger solutions in Kenya. It prioritised capacity strengthening for improved preparedness and response to county governments, and to manage and extend the HGSMP to the arid areas.

WFP has a corporate methodology for assessing the two corporate indicators - National Capacity Index (NCI) and Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) through which the potential outcomes of its capacity strengthening work can be measured. WFP in Kenya adapted the capacity gaps and needs assessment (CGNA) methodology to fit the country context regarding evolving national safety nets and the devolved system of governance to meet the Zero Hunger challenge. The CGNA measured and determined existing capacity levels, defined the desired future capacity levels and identified gaps to promote a hunger-free society.

The NCI and EPCI baselines were analysed and validated as part of the CGNA in the four targeted counties. The NCI seeks to measure change in national capacities to end hunger, and the ability to respond, reduce, and rebuild after disasters. In each county, the NCI was analysed with respect to hunger governance indicators: i) policy and legislative environment; ii) effective and accountable institutions; iii) financing and strategic planning; iv) programme design and management; and v) sustainability and stability of institutions and programmes. The assessment teams identified the level of capacity with scores from 1 to 4: latent (1), emergent (2), moderate (3), or self-sufficient (4) for each of the thematic areas. The EPCI measured the degree to which WFP is working with the government in establishing and managing disaster preparedness interventions. Kenya used four areas that were relevant to country context, i.e. i) hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security; ii) food security and vulnerability analysis; iii) food assistance planning; and iv) humanitarian supply chain management systems.

Evaluations of the school meals programme have consistently shown that the school lunch was the first meal of the day for most children where WFP operates. The 2015 mid-term evaluation reinforced findings from a baseline survey which reported that 41 percent of school-going children in arid areas did not have breakfast because of insufficient food at the household level. For the poorest families, the meals represented a safety net, while during the lean months, families kept their children in school, and children were able to obtain a regular nutritious meal.

The evaluation found that the school meals were a vital incentive for children to enrol in school, attend regularly and concentrate and learn in class. There was encouraging progress towards meeting the programme targets, particularly in pupils' enrolment figures. There was a substantial increase in the annual rate of change in children enrolled in WFP-assisted schools for both boys and girls. This was partly attributed to the opening of new schools by county governments in underserved areas. Furthermore, 91 percent of the teachers surveyed believed that attendance would drop by more than a third if meal provision stopped. On the other hand, average attendance rates reduced slightly compared to the 2014 baseline. The reduction could be explained by insecurity in certain counties (such as Baringo, Garissa, Mandera and Samburu), the effect of the month-long national teachers strike, and the late delivery of food to schools because of logistical challenges faced by MOEST.

The government and other partners conceptualised and assessed the progress in building a nationally owned school feeding programme using the Systems Approach Better Education Results (SABER) framework structured around five quality standards or benchmarks. The results of the 2015 assessment suggested that the government had strong policy frameworks, institutional capacity and coordination structures to implement education programmes. Consensus was reached that the focus in 2016 should be on boosting the government's financial capacity, finalizing the implementation strategy for 'school meals and nutrition', and strengthening programme implementation.

WFP and MasterCard conducted a cost-benefit analysis study to provide evidence of the economic relevance of school feeding to the country's development. The study demonstrated that the programme was a sound investment in Kenya. The cost-benefit ratio was 1:9 for the cash-based model, meaning that each USD 1 invested in school meals brought a USD 9 economic return over the beneficiaries' lifetime. The in-kind transfer model had a ratio of 1:6. This outcome was mainly because of increased productivity of the beneficiaries as a result of better education and better cognition. While school feeding is not the only driver of the increase in education indicators in Kenya, this study isolated and assessed it separately by comparing data from schools enrolled in the programme with other schools presenting similar features but without school meals. Cash-based programmes offered a higher return on investment mainly because transport costs were lower as food was bought closer to schools.

An external evaluation of WFP's cash-based transfers to schools confirmed that the model was fully aligned with the government's school feeding and social protection agenda, and more cost-efficient than the in-kind model. It boosted the local economy, could facilitate the diversification of school meal menus, and promoted increased participation by the community (parents, teachers, suppliers and education officials) in management, decision-making and oversight. The linkage established between schools and traders in Isiolo and Samburu counties provided a regular market for local traders and resulted in significant positive impacts on the local economy, not only for the suppliers, but also for the transporters, casual labourers, store owners and the banking community.

Local traders have learnt important lessons about food safety and quality through their engagement in the programme as suppliers. They have become an important watchdog ensuring transparent procurement process by schools. They demonstrated commitment to providing a quality service by, for instance, supplying pesticides to schools free of charge, helping schools to clean their stores before offloading food, and opening new stores in remote locations in an attempt to better serve hard-to-reach schools.

In 2015, there was positive progress in the marketing capacity of some of smallholder farmer organizations as collective sales increased. An additional 14 farmer organizations were registered as regular WFP suppliers: starting in 2016, they will pay performance bonds, and meet the costs of fumigation, bagging and repeat quality testing. Other groups transitioned from village-based self-help groups to form apex organizations, while others became fully-fledged cooperatives. This increased their capacity to aggregate and sell larger quantities, and they received the mandate to transact as an agri-business.

The average number of days that children received micronutrients was low because powders were not distributed, and SuperCereal was only provided to pre-school children during the first school term only.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
NCI: National Capacity Index				
COUNTIES , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2016.01 WFP survey	=2.80	2.30	-	-
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.05 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring	=4.00	4.00	-	5.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.05 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring	=4.00	4.00	-	3.00
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.05 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring in the assisted schools	>80.00	86.00	-	82.00
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.05 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring in the assisted schools	>80.00	86.00	-	82.00
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.05 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring in the assisted schools	=1.00	0.80	-	0.90
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2013.12 Joint survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Joint survey Joint assessment by GOK and WFP	=18.00	13.00	-	14.00
Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	>40.00	21.40	-	40.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	>10.00	0.40	-	4.30
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.08 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data	=22.00	0.00	-	6.00

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Kenya has made significant policy and institutional reforms in recent years, particularly the advent of devolved governance and the 2010 constitution. These reforms provided a strong enabling environment for addressing hunger-related issues and the ability to prepare for and respond to disasters. The Common Programme Framework for Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) in Kenya was launched in November 2015 and has six sectoral pillars. The purpose of the framework is to facilitate cooperation and synergy across sectors, players, geographical areas and levels of operation, to make programming more coherent, coordinated and efficient. WFP's capacity strengthening of county governments is embedded in the sixth pillar, co-chaired by WFP. It aims to ensure that robust institutions exist in the counties of arid and semi-arid lands to support investment, policy and programming decisions. The pillar will ensure critical evidence is generated by solid knowledge management systems, and promote synergy in all the pillars. This interconnection will enable WFP to interact with a broad range of partners while building on synergies to strengthen institutions established to implement EDE commitments.

During the extensive CGNA consultations, it was observed that having an institution supported by county legislation was critical to reduce the risk of capacity strengthening activities being eroded in the event of change in political leadership after the elections every five years. All the four targeted counties had established a disaster management directorate created through either a disaster management policy or law. WFP will invest and advocate to help ensure the structures are robust in each assisted county.

WFP invested in training and technical assistance activities through this country programme in order to bolster the government's capacity to strategically coordinate, fund and manage hunger solutions. WFP's collaboration with the Ministry of Labour aimed to ensure that the entire portfolio of Kenya's safety nets met the needs of food-insecure households efficiently and effectively, and that programmes were integrated into the national social protection framework. WFP financed the enhancement of a more robust management information (single registry) and beneficiary complaints and feedback systems (a telephone helpline) to support a coherent and accountable national social protection system. The single registry system will not only continue to enhance accountability and efficiency but will feed into strategic decisions as to how different national safety nets complement each other and how beneficiaries are integrated into the programme most appropriate for their needs.

WFP began transitioning school feeding activities to national ownership in 2009 when the government-led HGSMP was launched. By 2015, the government had assumed responsibility for around half of all children receiving school meals. This change brought in new challenges, in terms of financial resources, capacity development, and management of a programme of this scale. WFP is strengthening government capacity through technical assistance in the following areas: helping to develop policies, strategies and guidelines, modelling new approaches, providing training, joint monitoring, and advocacy for more and timely resources. This is particularly important as the HGSMP continues to expand into the more challenging arid lands.

Linking farmer organizations to diversified and structured markets through organized forums remained one of the main strategies for reducing their dependence on WFP as the main buyer of their produce. These efforts bore fruit as some farmer organizations sold over 5,000 mt of food to other buyers during the year, much more than they sold

to WFP. Becoming regular WFP suppliers was an important milestone towards sustainability for 14 farmer organizations, as they will no longer need financial subsidies or waivers to compete and supply. WFP and 27 high-capacity and medium-high capacity farmer organizations agreed to assess capacity gaps that could be preventing them from operating as fully-fledged businesses in 2016.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Activities under the four components of the country programme were made possible by multi-donor support. The Government of Kenya also provided financial and human resources to support the implementation of the programme.

Component 2 (school meals) faced challenges securing enough resources to maintain a steady pipeline. Ensuring food is prepositioned in time (before the start of the term) ideally requires predictable and timely resources. During the second school term, WFP could only provide food for 50 out of the 70 school days, and resources were not adequate for the third term either.

Components 1 (capacity strengthening) and 3 (agricultural market access and linkages) were fully funded through directed contributions and complementary trust funds that ensured the smooth implementation of activities.

Component 4 (nutrition) received some funding for nutrition education but no funding for fortification of school meals, which meant that no MNPs could be provided to the children as planned. WFP revised the targets downwards towards the end of 2015 based on some funding received, which will only be sufficient to provide the MNPs to schools in Garissa County starting in 2016.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Australia	0	390	389
Canada	0	641	1,117
MULTILATERAL	0	779	779
Private Donors	0	1,195	566
Russian Federation	0	1,286	1,999
USA	3,100	0	3,084
Total	3,100	4,290	7,935

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

WFP used cash contributions to purchase food locally or through the the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The GCMF is an innovative facility that allowed WFP to make advance purchases of food from local, regional and international markets when prices were favourable, to support future programme needs. Some of the local and GCMF purchases of maize were sourced from smallholder farmer organizations in Kenya. Purchasing directly from farmer organizations not only provided them with a market for their surplus, thus increasing their income, but also built their capacity to meet formal market demands.

Key considerations in either buying locally, regionally or internationally included delivery lead times, prices, food availability, donor conditions and government policy on imports. Schools in Samburu and Nairobi counties all used the cash disbursed by WFP to purchase food from local markets as per guidelines provided by the MOEST.

In-kind donations remained an important source of support for the school meals activities in the arid lands.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Bulgur Wheat	0	0	2,408	0
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	200
Maize	1,424	178	0	1,417
Micronutrition Powder	0	11	0	0
Split Peas	0	0	2,595	1,531
Vegetable Oil	0	0	80	0
Total	1,424	189	5,083	3,148

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP was in charge of receiving, storing and re-bagging imported food at the port of Mombasa. Primary transport was a joint responsibility of both WFP and MOEST. Food was delivered before the start of each school term to ensure that the provision of meals commenced immediately after the schools opened. MOEST was in charge of onward deliveries from extended delivery points at county level to the schools themselves. MOEST was often late in delivering food to schools because of late disbursement of funds from the National Treasury.

WFP made substantial savings of 15 to 20 percent in inland primary transport. This was mainly because of progressively lower fuel prices and depreciation of the local currency throughout the year. Incentives for competitive bidding were also introduced; the more competitive the offer, more tonnage for transport was awarded.

Post-Delivery Losses

The post-delivery losses reported over the year were minimal. The losses that did occur were mainly due to infestation (of maize) and poor handling during transportation and storage at school level. Mitigation measures against food losses included frequent warehouse checks and training of school managers on food storage and handling. The fumigation and shunting of food stocks between stores, to ensure stocks expiring sooner were utilized first, also helped in mitigating losses.

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

WFP led the 2014-2018 UNDAF Social Protection group, working closely with UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration, and the International Labour Organization. WFP's collaboration with UNICEF was particularly important, as the two agencies launched joint technical assistance activities towards supporting the National Social Protection Secretariat to harmonize and consolidate Kenya's safety nets programmes. WFP carried out capacity gaps and needs assessments directly with the county governments. NDMA, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women and the Kenya Red Cross Society were the main complementary partners, supporting in their areas of expertise such as gender equality, human rights and citizens' participation, policy and legislation, and disaster management and response. In addition, the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) is working with the UN team in Marsabit county on capacity strengthening of cross-border peace committees. Oxfam GB is assisting Wajir County to prepare a disaster management policy and strengthen the disaster management unit.

The main partner for the school meals programme remained MOEST. Under this partnership, which started in 1980, MOEST provided programme coordination at both national and county levels. WFP and MOEST shared the costs of food storage, handling and transportation. Technical staff from both organizations met regularly to plan and review programme performance. Additionally, WFP and MOEST undertook joint programme monitoring and conducted training. Other partners that provided complementary support included UNICEF, the Ministry of Health, Partnership for Child Development (PCD) and Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) which provided technical expertise during the review of HGSMP guidelines and the school nutrition and meals strategy.

The support to smallholder farmers was coordinated at the national level through the State Department of Agriculture, and at the county level through the county agricultural offices. Besides the five existing cooperating partners, WFP signed new agreements with three NGOs to support the integrated school meals pilot in Kakuma. The main complementary partners were: the East African Grain Council which continued to provide support for three warehouses certified to run the warehouse receipt system; and the Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa, which supported farmers to increase their harvests, and improve group governance and market linkages. Technoserve developed training materials on milling and flour fortification for the milling groups whose members had very low literacy levels; it also started piloting the small-scale fortification of flour. FAO is working with WFP on how to reduce aflatoxin contamination of grains produced by smallholder farmers.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities were implemented through the Turkana Rehabilitation Programme (TRP), a semi-autonomous government agency, was a deliberate effort to ensure that the facilities constructed would continue to be managed and maintained by the government. TRP also trained pupils, teachers and school management committees on how to operate and maintain the installed facilities for self-sustainability.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	5	11	1	6

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-Capacity development		
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, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.06</i>	=0.00	
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=2.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals		
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: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>19,580,000.00	12,198,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KENYA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=4.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KENYA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C3-Agric market access		

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, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>2,377,700.00	599,300.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=6.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KENYA, Capacity Development , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KENYA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=3.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KENYA, Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation , Project End Target: 2018.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

WFP's corporate guidance materials for carrying out CGNA and measuring both the NCI and EPCI were not easy to apply to the Kenyan context. The corporate methodology is quite demanding, time consuming and expensive; however, the process did ensure full buy-in from stakeholders and informed the design of ensuing activities. In 2016, the country office will carry out an after action review on the CGNA process and the use of the corporate indicators, and will document the experience in detail including recommendations on how the corporate guidance materials and indicators could be improved.

The transitional cash-based transfers in Isiolo and Samburu over the last two years demonstrated many strengths consistent with the government's policy priorities:

1. A smoother transition to a sustainable and well-implemented national school feeding programme was facilitated. The model has been shown to adequately empower and prepare the many county- and school-level actors for their new roles and responsibilities under the HGSMP.
2. Cost-efficiency of school feeding can be improved by using cash-based transfers. In Isiolo and Samburu, the cash-based model enabled WFP to provide school meals 25 percent more economically than under the in-kind model, contributing towards sustainability.
3. The local economy benefits from sustained local purchases. Cash-based transfers to schools can generate a steady flow of income for food suppliers. In Samburu and Nairobi counties, USD 1.8 million was used to purchase food from local traders. Similar benefits are expected to be generated in the next counties to which WFP will start transferring cash. The school meals market is regular and translates into a steady flow of income for local food suppliers.
4. The cash-based transfers can help introduce a wider range of fresh foods and alternative grains and pulses in school meals, providing children with more micronutrients essential for healthy growth.
5. Parents, teachers and food suppliers can take a more active part in ensuring good quality meals for children. They will be given key responsibilities, and empowered to manage and actively engage in the programme. All schools will be trained to perform their new roles and responsibilities.

During this final leg of the transition to a wholly national school feeding programme, sustained funding to WFP's school meals programme remains very important to fill hunger gaps where the HGSMP is not yet active. It is important that WFP maintains its commitment and the trust built with national and local stakeholders to support children in the most food insecure parts of Kenya, while also supporting the full roll-out of the HGSMP into the arid lands.

WFP recognizes that a sound policy framework was essential in supporting the expanding national school feeding programme. In order to support the government to consolidate the national vision, results framework and quality

standards into one document, WFP availed technical expertise from its Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil to help finalise the national school nutrition and meals strategy. The document will be completed in early 2016, after which WFP will continue to support its operationalization. This will enable the different partners and actors engaged in school feeding to collaborate and support the vision in strategic ways.

WFP realised that investments in capacity-building of smallholder farmers was necessary before they could effectively engage with formal markets. WFP and partners therefore developed a comprehensive capacity-building package that included training, equipment for post-harvest handling and marketing, storage infrastructure, practical engagement in selling to formal markets, exchange visits between farmer organizations, and support in accessing financial services.

Due to security restrictions in parts of northern Kenya, it became difficult to monitor some activities. WFP Kenya adopted the corporately designed mobile phone monitoring system known as mobile Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (mVAM). This remote data collection system enables collection of data via mobile phones instead of the traditional on-site data collection; mVAM will be rolled out in Mandera County in early 2016 and WFP expects to scale-up this system in other counties according to need.

Endnotes

1. There is double counting in the overall beneficiary planning figures as the reporting system does not account for overlaps between the different components in CP. The overall planning figure should be 791,000.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
Food Transfer-C2-Support school meals									
School Feeding (on-site)	644,000	147,000	791,000	727,220	134,452	785,453	112.9%	91.5%	99.3%
Food Transfer-C4-Strengthen nutrition									
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	500,000	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Australia		Micronutrition Powder	0	0	11
Australia	AUL-C-00221-06	Maize	0	378	378
Australia	AUL-C-00221-06	Micronutrition Powder	0	11	0
Canada	CAN-C-00467-02	Maize	0	641	1,117
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	779	779
Private Donors	WPD-C-02917-02	Maize	0	23	23

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Private Donors	WPD-C-02919-01	Maize	0	15	15
Private Donors	WPD-C-02973-04	Split Peas	0	20	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-02973-08	Split Peas	0	445	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-03120-01	Maize	0	259	259
Private Donors	WPD-C-03256-01	Maize	0	433	270
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00037-04	Split Peas	0	0	717
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00047-06	Split Peas	0	1,286	1,283
USA		Bulgur Wheat	0	0	2,408
USA		Split Peas	0	0	596
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	80
USA	USA-C-00983-03	Bulgur Wheat	2,420	0	0
USA	USA-C-00983-03	Split Peas	600	0	0
USA	USA-C-00983-03	Vegetable Oil	80	0	0
Total			3,100	4,290	7,935