



# Standard Project Report 2015

## World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)

### Food Assistance to Refugees

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200174
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	556,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	556,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	523,095

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	June 09, 2011
Planned Start Date	October 01, 2011
Actual Start Date	September 02, 2011
Project End Date	March 31, 2015
Financial Closure Date	February 11, 2016

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	414,526,614
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	46,564,333
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	3,119,791
Indirect Support Costs	32,494,752
<b>Total</b>	<b>496,705,491</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	29,984
Actual Commodities 2015	25,077
Total Approved Commodities	446,025

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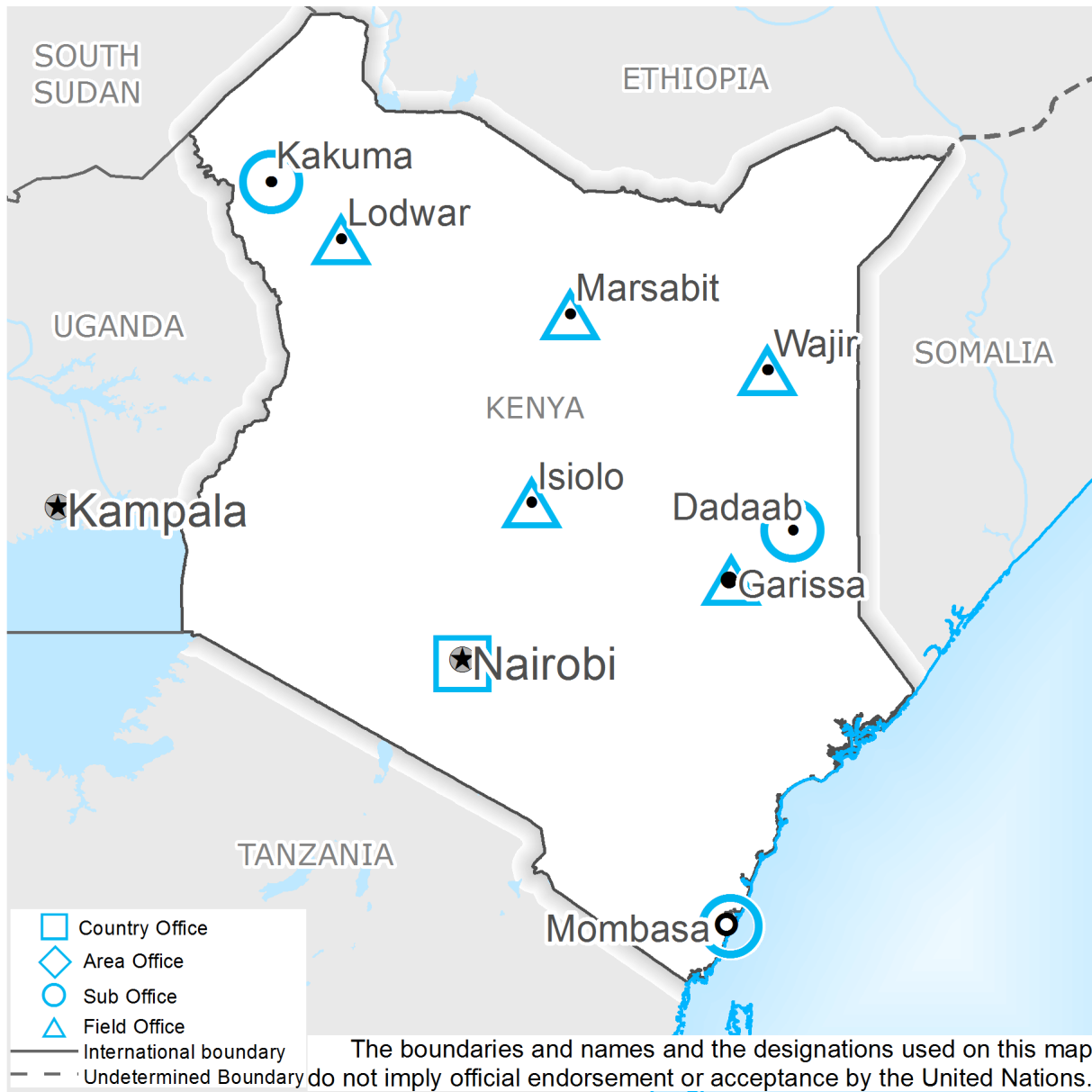
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## 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
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>1,298,678</b>	<b>1,287,001</b>	<b>2,585,679</b>

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
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>102,602</b>	<b>9,878</b>	<b>22,079</b>	<b>13,964</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>150,049</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) ended on 31 March 2015 after 3.5 years. It was in place to meet the food assistance needs of refugees, mostly from Somalia and South Sudan, living in Dadaab and Kakuma camps in Kenya. The assistance was provided in line with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017). Specifically, the PRRO aimed at:

- (i) enabling refugees to have acceptable food consumption (Strategic Objective 1);
- (ii) treating moderate acute malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable refugees with special nutritional needs (Strategic Objectives 1);
- (iii) preventing and reducing the prevalence of under nutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV (PLHIV) receiving care and treatment, and other vulnerable refugees with special nutritional needs (Strategic Objective 2);
- (iv) improving learning ability and access to education for girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools (Strategic Objective 2);
- (v) increasing livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities (Strategic Objective 2); and
- (vi) strengthening local food value chains and local markets (Strategic Objective 2).

The operation supported elements of the Government of Kenya's Refugee Act of 2006. This is an Act of Parliament that provides for the identification, protection and management of refugee affairs, including the provision of humanitarian assistance.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

WFP has been providing food assistance to refugees living in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya since the early 1990s. The camps, located in the northeast and northwest of the country, consist mostly of Somali and South Sudanese refugees who have fled war or food insecurity in their home countries. Kenya continues an encampment policy which prohibits refugees from seeking employment, farming crops or keeping livestock outside of the camps. Their prospect of being self-reliant is further constrained by the dry environment where the camps are located, and the little space available for cultivation. Therefore, most remain dependent on relief assistance supplied by WFP and other humanitarian agencies.

In 2015, the overall number of refugees that WFP reached remained stable compared to 2014. In Kakuma, the arrival rate of new refugees from South Sudan was relatively low, with 2,500 arriving in the first quarter of 2015. In Dadaab, UNHCR started a voluntary repatriation of refugees in December 2014 as part of a six-month pilot for 10,000 Somalis. There were around 2,000 assisted returns during the first quarter of 2015, with WFP providing BP5-biscuits (a high-energy, vitamin fortified, compact, compressed and dry food) for the journey home.

WFP conducted general food distributions (GD) every fortnight, and restored full food rations in January 2015 after cuts in November and December 2014. The GD ration consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, SuperCereal (corn-soya blend) and iodized salt, providing about 2,100 kilocalories per person per day. WFP and UNHCR used a biometric fingerprinting system to identify eligible food collectors, including the newly arrived refugees. Refugee leaders were involved in all stages of food distribution through food advisory committees (FAC) which had gender parity at the leadership level.

Children aged 6 - 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding (lactating) women (PLW) suffering from moderate acute malnutrition were treated through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF). The children received Plumpy'Sup, a ready-to-eat supplementary food, while women received SuperCereal and vegetable oil. To prevent undernutrition during the first 1,000 days from conception to two years of age, WFP provided SuperCereal and oil to all women upon confirmation of pregnancy by medical personnel until their infants reached the age of six months. Thereafter, the children received SuperCereal Plus until they reached 23 months of age. Overall, nutrition targets were not reached primarily because programme coverage was low; about 30 percent of children requiring treatment were not

reached. WFP, UNHCR and partners are following up on a number of recommendations, including scaling-up of community outreach and referral activities, and increased community sensitization.

In Dadaab, PLW and their families also received cash-based transfers (CBT) to purchase fresh foods in the local markets as a learning pilot on the feasibility of market-based transfers (vouchers) in the camps. The amount of funds disbursed for the CBT was significantly less than planned because the operation ran out of funds earmarked for this pilot. At the end of the pilot, 68 traders had benefited from the pilot by selling fresh foods.

Caretakers of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition admitted in stabilization centres and all inpatients ate cooked meals supplied by WFP during their stay in the medical facility. PLHIV, TB patients and others suffering from chronic illnesses benefited from individual take-home rations of SuperCereal as part of care and treatment.

WFP provided porridge made out of SuperCereal and dried skimmed milk to all children who attended primary schools. The take-home ration of sugar for girls attending school was discontinued in March 2015 as recommended by an operation evaluation in 2014. WFP tested the feasibility of using locally milled and blended flour in schools in Kakuma, and the children had porridge made out of the maize-sorghum blend for the first time in February.

Youth from refugee and host communities received lunches as they attended vocational training centres through food-for-training (FFT) activities. The new FFT centres that had opened across the five Dadaab camps did not attract the expected number of students because of insecurity; targets were therefore not reached. Food-insecure households from host communities completed asset-creation projects started in 2014: each participant contributed labour to create productive assets, and in turn received rations for five family members.

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	<b>286,340</b>	<b>269,660</b>	<b>556,000</b>	<b>265,920</b>	<b>257,175</b>	<b>523,095</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>95.4%</b>	<b>94.1%</b>
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	44,480	47,260	91,740	52,895	43,878	96,773	118.9%	92.8%	105.5%
Children (5-18 years)	122,320	100,080	222,400	107,820	93,572	201,392	88.1%	93.5%	90.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	119,540	122,320	241,860	105,205	119,725	224,930	88.0%	97.9%	93.0%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	267,728	252,132	519,860	245,951	236,307	482,258	91.9%	93.7%	92.8%
Residents	18,612	17,528	36,140	19,969	20,868	40,837	107.3%	119.1%	113.0%

**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)	520,000	-	520,000	482,258	-	482,258	92.7%	-	92.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	120,000	-	120,000	148,606	-	148,606	123.8%	-	123.8%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	42,500	-	42,500	25,197	-	25,197	59.3%	-	59.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	36,000	-	36,000	40,837	-	40,837	113.4%	-	113.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,800	-	1,800	1,093	-	1,093	60.7%	-	60.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	16,500	-	16,500	8,367	-	8,367	50.7%	-	50.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	61,500	60,000	109,500	48,467	46,925	95,392	78.8%	78.2%	87.1%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	1,800	-	1,800	550	-	550	30.6%	-	30.6%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	53,040	50,960	104,000	49,190	47,262	96,452	92.7%	92.7%	92.7%
Inpatients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>53,040</b>	<b>50,960</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>49,190</b>	<b>47,262</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>265,200</b>	<b>254,800</b>	<b>520,000</b>	<b>245,951</b>	<b>236,307</b>	<b>482,258</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>	<b>92.7%</b>
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	70,000	50,000	120,000	87,826	60,780	148,606	125.5%	121.6%	123.8%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>87,826</b>	<b>60,780</b>	<b>148,606</b>	<b>125.5%</b>	<b>121.6%</b>	<b>123.8%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>87,826</b>	<b>60,780</b>	<b>148,606</b>	<b>125.5%</b>	<b>121.6%</b>	<b>123.8%</b>
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	42,500	42,500	-	25,197	25,197	-	59.3%	59.3%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,197</b>	<b>25,197</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,197</b>	<b>25,197</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59.3%</b>	<b>59.3%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,800	4,400	7,200	3,920	4,247	8,167	140.0%	96.5%	113.4%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>8,167</b>	<b>140.0%</b>	<b>96.5%</b>	<b>113.4%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>18,360</b>	<b>17,640</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>20,827</b>	<b>20,010</b>	<b>40,837</b>	<b>113.4%</b>	<b>113.4%</b>	<b>113.4%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	1,125	675	1,800	689	404	1,093	61.2%	59.9%	60.7%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>60.7%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	<b>59.9%</b>	<b>60.7%</b>
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	450	450	900	-	-	-	-	-	-



**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
TB Clients receiving food assistance	450	450	900	266	284	550	59.1%	63.1%	61.1%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>

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
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	3,000	3,000	6,000	1,485	1,563	3,048	49.5%	52.1%	50.8%
Children (24-59 months)	4,500	4,500	9,000	2,345	2,422	4,767	52.1%	53.8%	53.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,500	1,500	-	552	552	-	36.8%	36.8%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>8,367</b>	<b>51.1%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	150	350	500	188	439	627	125.3%	125.4%	125.4%
Children (6-23 months)	17,150	17,850	35,000	11,798	12,832	24,630	68.8%	71.9%	70.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	26,000	26,000	-	32,595	32,595	-	125.4%	125.4%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>92,200</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>34,980</b>	<b>60,412</b>	<b>95,392</b>	<b>202.2%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>87.1%</b>

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	281	796	283.4%
BP5 Emergency Rations	-	61	-
Corn Soya Blend	3,668	2,735	74.6%
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	108	-	-
Iodised Salt	252	212	84.3%
Maize	4,533	12,044	265.7%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	124	62	49.7%
Sorghum/Millet	5,897	5,338	90.5%
Split Peas	2,736	1,761	64.4%
Sugar	77	38	50.1%
Vegetable Oil	1,876	1,567	83.5%
Wheat Flour	10,433	463	4.4%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,984</b>	<b>25,077</b>	<b>83.6%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	0	-
Voucher	434,872	182,599	42.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>434,872</b>	<b>182,599</b>	<b>42.0%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Amran Ali is a 25-year-old woman living in Ifo camp, one of five sprawling camps that make up the Dadaab complex. Six years ago, she fled with her husband and two children after the civil war intensified in her home city of Mogadishu in Somalia. She travelled west to safety in Kenya.

Upon arrival, UNHCR registered and resettled them in Ifo camp. Life in Dadaab camps was manageable for her family because essential goods and services - food, water, education, medical services and protection - were provided by humanitarian agencies. While in Dadaab, she gave birth to three more children. However, her life quickly took to a dreary routine of cooking, cleaning and fetching water.

She reckons that it is now time to go back home. "It has been six long years. I had hoped that by now we would be resettled in a third country for a chance to build a better life. I realize now that this may never happen," she said.

"I am forever indebted to WFP and other agencies that gave us hope and kept us alive in Dadaab. But if I remain any longer, I may never achieve my dreams. I'm going back to Somalia. I know that it is different, and I will have to pay for all these services. But I miss home," she said.

Amran is among 5,000 refugees who have signed up to return home since December 2014. On the eve of the departure, WFP gives them packets of high energy biscuits as families in transit cannot make and carry cooked food.

Amran is keeping her expectations low, but she remains hopeful. She hopes to start a business in Mogadishu as soon as she arrives. She was a trader prior to fleeing into Kenya. "I know it will not be easy and I fear for my children's safety in Mogadishu. But I am confident that I will give my children a better life there. I feel optimistic and proud to be Somali and I want to return home. One of the best things that we will take with us is the education of our two elder children. I hope they will continue learning in Somalia. They need to be equipped to manage an unpredictable future in the country they call 'home'," she stated.

Like many, Amran does not have a home to return to. The family hopes to shelter with relatives until they can find their footing. Besides their own resolve, their success will rely on the backing of the international community to improve socio-economic conditions in Somalia and support their reintegration at home. Continued funding is also required for refugees who remain in the camps and whose return is not yet possible.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Over the years, WFP and partners have made steady progress towards gender equality in the refugee operation. Besides women and men's involvement in food advisory committees, WFP continuously reminded partners, refugees and their leaders of the benefits of gender equality, and of sending both girls and boys to school. WFP and partners held fortnightly food advisory committees (FAC) meetings to examine issues arising from previous distributions and planning for subsequent distributions. In these forums, both male and female refugees voice their concerns and participate in the decision-making process. The selection of the members of the FAC was such that each residential block nominated two people (a man and woman) to represent them in the committee.

These efforts were noted by the 2014 operation evaluation. It noted that in terms of its design, implementation, partnering strategies, incentive worker hiring practices, and administration and management systems, this PRRO demonstrated a commitment to gender parity, sensitivity, and inclusion. The evaluation reported that every intervention was informed by a gender analysis, and the design of each activity sought to promote gender equality and protection. Even though the refugee groups were culturally patriarchal, which limited women's roles in public affairs, the governance system had a strong and active female presence.

WFP trained women in leadership positions, encouraging them to actively participate in decision-making on food security matters, despite the cultural barriers in some communities which limit their ability to give voice to issues in public forums. WFP's food distribution centres were designed to ensure gender-sensitivity, particularly for those cultures where separation of men and women in crowded public areas is the norm. A large proportion of refugee women made decisions over how the food entitlements would be utilized. During preparations for scaling up CBT, WFP encouraged women traders to apply as suppliers.

WFP distributed fuel-efficient stoves to households in the refugee and host communities in Kakuma, through the Safe Access to Firewood and alternative Energy (SAFE) project. This aimed to reduce girls' and women's exposure to gender-based violence by reducing the amount of firewood that needed to be collected to cook meals for their families. The stoves' distribution went hand-in-hand with gender, protection and environmental conservation trainings.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	>0.00	0.00		0.00
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	>0.00	0.00		0.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	>90.00	86.00		86.40
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	>90.00	68.00		86.50
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	<10.00	14.00		13.60
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	<10.00	32.00		13.50
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KENYA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>50.00	62.00		53.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>50.00	41.00		50.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b> <i>KENYA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>60.00	77.00		100.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b> <i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>60.00	100.00		100.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Security incidents related to food assistance in the refugee camps were rare as reported through the monthly beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM), a type of post-distribution monitoring. The food distribution centres were models of best practice: there were sufficiently shaded and secure waiting areas, and centres were designed for a smooth, orderly, and efficient food distribution. Special doors and ramps were installed in the centres for persons with low mobility. Incentive workers were stationed in different areas to assist beneficiaries who were uncertain about where to go, or who needed special help to collect their food. Because each food collector's fingerprints are checked against UNHCR's registration database during each food distribution, stolen ration cards could no longer be used to collect food. This completely stopped the theft of ration cards, a problem that used to particularly affect child-headed and other extremely vulnerable households. WFP continued to sensitize refugee leaders, staff, partners, security officials on standard operating procedures on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

As part of the CBT pilot in Dadaab, WFP in Kenya introduced a complaints and feedback mechanism. The feedback mechanism used a telephone helpline, which was a cost-efficient means of communicating with beneficiaries reporting fraud and malpractice. It proved highly effective and was recognized as a good practice by an internal audit in 2013. The calls were logged into a customer relations management system; issues were assigned, escalated and closed at the appropriate level.

At the entrance to each distribution centre, food entitlements were written on large signboards, beneath which illustrations of each ration (the quantities of the precise types of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and SuperCereal) were displayed on a board. WFP partners had helpdesks operating throughout food distribution cycles in each centre. Before each distribution, WFP's partners shared information with food assistance committee members on the food basket, ration sizes, distribution dates and feedback mechanisms. The committees in turn passed on the information to the refugees.

The proportion of assisted people who reported (through BCM) that they were informed about WFP's activities increased in Dadaab but reduced in Kakuma; they were low in both camps. In Kakuma, more than 70 percent reported they knew who was included and what people receive, but only 46 percent knew where to complain. In Dadaab, 38 percent knew who was included, 52 percent knew their entitlements, while only 19 percent knew where people could complain. WFP intensified efforts to increase awareness of who was included, what people would receive, and where people could complain through a comprehensive communication strategy and the rollout of the complaints-and-feedback mechanism, as part of preparations for cash-based transfers under the successor PRRO 200737.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> <i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	>80.00	6.00		17.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> <i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	>80.00	61.00		35.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> <i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	>90.00	100.00		100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> <i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.10 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05</i>	>90.00	95.00		100.00

## Outputs

WFP assisted all beneficiaries who participated and were eligible to receive food in the respective activities. In Dadaab, UNHCR's return help-desks provided refugees with information and assistance on repatriation to Somalia.

WFP, UNHCR and other development partners started preparing for an analytical study to determine the level of vulnerability among refugees living in the camps, and to evaluate the feasibility of targeted assistance. Preliminary results of the study in Kakuma are reported in the standard project report for PRRO 200737.

WFP's nutrition interventions continued uninterrupted. Complementary services such as active case-finding, follow-up and health education were implemented alongside food distributions. Overall, admission and treatment trends remained consistent with seasonal changes and flow of refugees. The nutrition messaging and counselling indicators were collected monthly through beneficiary contact monitoring. Beneficiaries of nutrition support, or their caretakers, received routine health screening, education and counselling alongside the specialised foods.

For the prevention of acute malnutrition, the number of people who received nutrition messages remained relatively low. In Kakuma, caretakers of children aged 6 - 23 months received nutrition messages in the health centres prior to collecting their rations. In Dadaab, the scale of the preventative nutrition activity was too large to be managed through health facilities. Caretakers therefore collected rations as part of general distributions. The GD sites, however, did not provide a good venue for sharing nutrition messages and the linkage with nutrition messages was mainly through mother-to-mother support groups implemented by nutrition partners. There were significantly more women exposed to nutrition messages compared to men; this was because the activity primarily targets women as beneficiaries and women are also the primary caretakers of children in most communities. WFP plans to scale up nutrition communication for mothers and fathers in 2016.

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

WFP began testing how maize or sorghum purchased from local smallholder farmers and processed locally could support school meals and stimulate farming and economic growth. Five milling groups with 50 members in total (of which 60 percent were female) were trained on entrepreneurship, group dynamics and leadership structures, book keeping, customer care, good hygiene practices, milling and machine operations.

Through FFT, youth were equipped with technical skills to improve their socio-economic conditions and promote self-reliance. Most courses offered in the six vocational training centres were 12 months long. WFP provided lunches to facilitate attendance as the trainees' homes were located a long distance from the centres. There were major gender differences in the composition and preferences of the trainees. The majority of the trainees were male, who mainly pursued courses in mechanical engineering, electrics, electronics, car mechanics, carpentry and woodwork. Female trainees mainly attended courses for catering and bakery, tailoring, dress-making and basic computing.

The creation of livelihood assets by host communities met targets for participation in early 2015. In Kakuma, communities completed water-harvesting structures such as trapezoidal and semi-circular bunds to support crop

and pasture production and excavated 3.75 km of spate diversion works to feed the conserved area with water. In Dadaab, all project work was completed in 2014, but some food distributions (in compensation for the works completed) took place in 2015. Households benefitted from the livelihood assets created in previous years. In both Kakuma and Dadaab, WFP's partners trained the assisted communities on how to maintain the new assets.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	21	21	100.0
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	500	213	42.6
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	4,350	4,023	92.5
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	5,500	5,326	96.8
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	8	8	100.0
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	20	20	100.0
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	21	21	100.0
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	2,000	992	49.6
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	6,000	1,653	27.6
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	20,000	10,035	50.2
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	52	52	100.0

## Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1 outcomes refer to GD and treatment of acute malnutrition for refugees. 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. Baseline data for food security indicators were from the FSOM in September 2012 and previous follow-up values from September 2014, but the latest values were from the FSOM in May 2015 because the project closed in March. In the refugee camps, seasonal variations impact both food security and nutrition outcomes. Peak admissions in nutrition interventions can be attributed to the rainy seasons, which were associated with an increase in illness leading to malnutrition. These peaks occurred in Dadaab around November/December, and in May/June and November/December in Kakuma. Food insecurity showed seasonal variations that were mainly driven by increased food prices during lean seasons.

The food consumption score (FCS) is a proxy indicator for food access based on the food groups that households consumed in the past seven days prior to the interviews. The proportion of households with poor FCS improved in

Kakuma compared to May 2014, as more households moved to the borderline category. However, there was a significant deterioration in Dadaab. The proportion of refugees with poor FCS increased and their purchasing power decreased; 70 percent could not afford the minimum healthy food basket, up from 50 percent in 2014. There was no significant difference between male- and female-headed households with regard to FCS in Dadaab, while in Kakuma, a slightly higher proportion of female-headed households had poor food consumption scores.

On average, the coping strategy index (CSI) worsened, with more severe or more frequent use of consumption-related strategies such as eating less preferred foods and skipping meals reported in both Dadaab and Kakuma.

For diet diversity, a score of 6 is considered “good”, while 4.5 and below is considered “poor”. Although neither camp achieved good dietary diversity, there was a striking difference between the two camps; Dadaab had a higher score than Kakuma. One contributing factor to the difference includes the price of the healthy food basket. Kakuma and its surrounding areas had the highest proportion of households who were not able to purchase the minimum healthy food basket. In May 2015, only 1 percent of the refugees in Kakuma could afford the basket, whereas 29 percent in Dadaab could. It was partly a reflection of the higher food prices in the northwest and the unreliable and unsustainable income sources available. Because WFP's food rations do not contain important food varieties necessary for a diversified diet, for instance animal-based proteins, vegetables and fruits, refugees try to diversify the food they consume using different income sources.

It is believed that the prevailing security conditions in Dadaab at the time of the FSOM in May 2015 played a major role in the notable deterioration in the food security indicators (FCS, CSI and DDS). Data collection was conducted immediately after the terror attacks on Garissa University College in April. There was a major security operation ongoing in Garissa County, including inside Dadaab refugee camps where a night curfew was imposed. Businesses and other income-generating activities were affected as movement in and out of the camps was controlled. Prices increased and supplies reduced temporarily. Also, the government's closure of Somali informal money transfer systems, known as *hawalas*, reduced remittances, and therefore less money was available for many households to purchase additional foods.

UNHCR's Health Information Systems (HIS) is an electronic module that generates, analyses and disseminates health and nutrition data for Dadaab and Kakuma. This is a continuous activity whereby health partners regularly input data from health registers to be analysed to inform public health decision-making. HIS also shows implementation performance of programme activities. The performance of the targeted supplementary feeding activity surpassed the Sphere minimum standards for recovery, defaulter and death rates in all the camps.

The coverage assessment using the Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) method in Kakuma was done in 2014, while Dadaab was completed later in 2015. The results were lower compared to the HIS, which is mainly a result of using a real denominator (eligible population) in the SQUEAC instead of an estimated one. Nutrition partners committed to a joint plan of action to implement key recommendations to improve coverage, including increasing staffing levels of logisticians, as well as adherence to exit and admission criteria.

Strategic Objective 2 indicators refer to prevention of acute malnutrition activities and school feeding (refugees) as well as asset-creation activities (host communities). Coverage based on the HIS data was above target for the prevention of acute malnutrition. No anthropometric survey was carried out during the reporting period.

Food security data (asset creation) was collected and analysed by livelihood zones in Kenya. Kakuma is in the north-western pastoral (Turkana) while Dadaab is in the grasslands zone (Garissa). The results reported are therefore not limited to the 50 km radius around the refugee camps, covered by the host community activities funded under this PRRO, but also include large areas covered under PRRO 200736.

In May, the north-western zone remained one of the areas with the highest proportion of host community households who were food insecure in Kenya. They continued to have among the poorest food consumption scores and purchasing power. Again, high food prices were an important factor because of the long distance and the poor connecting roads from the main food-producing areas in the Rift Valley highlands. In the grasslands, more people moved from poor to borderline food consumption score as the long rains performed well and food security overall improved. For example, more milk was available as more calves were born during the month. CSI and dietary diversity remained largely stable in both livelihood zones during the reporting period.

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, and this project ended in March. The 2014 operation evaluation suggested that the capacity to meet food needs had certainly increased for surrounding communities thanks to asset-creation activities. An external evaluation of asset-creation activities in 2016 will identify the changes needed to enable the full impact of assets on livelihoods' resilience for host communities, and elsewhere in Kenya.

There were no notable changes to the education indicators compared to 2014, which would be expected given the short reporting period. Kakuma camps continued to enrol more children, commensurate with the increasing refugee

population. Attendance rates targets were met in both camps. The 2014 operation evaluation recommended that WFP stop the take-home ration of sugar for girls as it was having a minimal impact in attracting girls to school. This activity was therefore not included in the successor PRRO.

The CBT pilot improved the capacity of local traders to deal with cash-based programmes and strengthened markets and livelihood opportunities in Dadaab.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS</i>	>75.00	88.50	95.51	90.17
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Base value: 2011.03 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS</i>	<3.00	0.03	0.05	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring Systems , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS</i>	<15.00	5.40	0.58	1.63
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring wfp monitoring systems , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS</i>	<15.00	4.00	1.89	3.73
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 HIS , Previous Follow-up: 2014.08 WFP survey HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS</i>	>90.00		134.70	100.00
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS</i>	>75.00	98.80	94.84	94.63
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring systems , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS</i>	<15.00	0.00	1.24	2.22
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Base value: 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring wfp monitoring systems , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS</i>	<15.00	0.00	0.20	0.06
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 SQUEAC , Previous Follow-up: 2014.07 WFP survey SQUEAC</i>	>90.00		73.50	-
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<0.64	3.00	2.00	15.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<1.20	9.00	4.00	14.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<0.34	1.70	0.60	14.90
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	>4.70	4.70	6.00	4.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	>4.50	4.50	5.80	3.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	>4.70	4.70	6.10	4.30
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<9.00	9.00	10.00	23.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>DADAAB FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD (FHH) , Project End Target: 2015.03 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<9.00	9.00	10.00	22.55
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>DADAAB MHH , Project End Target: 2015.03 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<10.00	10.00	10.00	23.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<6.20	31.00	9.00	10.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<7.00	35.00	8.00	11.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<5.66	28.30	11.50	8.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	>3.70	3.70	4.30	3.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	>3.30	3.30	4.20	4.50
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 wfp monitoring systems , 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</i>	>4.00	4.00	4.50	3.60
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<16.00	16.00	8.00	20.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD (FHH) , Project End Target: 2015.03 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<16.00	16.00	9.00	19.26
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA MHH , Project End Target: 2015.03 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<15.00	15.00	8.00	19.82
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GARISSA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<4.00	21.00	13.00	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GARISSA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<9.00	42.00	43.00	48.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GARISSA , Project End Target: 2015.03 FSOM , Base value: 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FDOM , Previous Follow-up: 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<5.00	27.00	15.00	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GARISSA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.03 FSOM , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<3.70	19.00	13.00	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
GARISSA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.03 FSOM , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<6.00	30.00	56.00	24.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
GARISSA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.03 FSOM , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<10.00	47.00	42.00	60.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
GARISSA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.03 FSOM , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>4.50	4.10	4.90	4.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
GARISSA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.03 FSOM , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>4.50	4.20	4.90	4.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
GARISSA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.03 FSOM , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>4.50	4.10	4.90	4.30
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
GARISSA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.03 FSOM , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<15.00	15.00	16.00	12.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
GARISSA FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS (FHH) , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.03 FSOM , <b>Base value:</b> 2012.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<15.00	15.00	16.00	10.84

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>GARISSA MHH , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<15.00	15.00	15.00	13.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<7.00	30.00	33.00	25.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<9.00	43.00	37.00	45.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<6.00	29.00	30.00	32.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<5.90	30.00	35.00	19.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<9.00	43.00	45.00	43.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<9.00	43.00	33.00	47.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	>4.50	4.40	4.10	3.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	>4.50	3.40	3.80	2.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	>4.60	3.90	3.80	3.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<24.00	24.00	21.00	23.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>TURKANA FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS (FHH) , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<21.00	21.00	21.00	22.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>TURKANA MHH , Project End Target: 2015.03 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</i>	<27.00	27.00	20.00	23.00
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Base value: 2011.11 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data</i>	=90.00	84.00	75.00	93.00
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DADAAB AND KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2011.11 Secondary data , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data</i>	>6.00	65.00	36.50	16.90
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DADAAB AND KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 Partner reports , Base value: 2011.11 Secondary data Partner reports , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data Partner reports , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data Partner reports</i>	=6.00	65.00	36.50	16.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DADAAB AND KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Base value: 2011.11 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data</i>	=0.80	0.70	0.70	0.70
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>GARISSA AND TURKANA , Project End Target: 2015.03 FSOM , Base value: 2011.06 WFP programme monitoring CAS Assessment , Previous Follow-up: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CAS Assessment</i>	=80.00	0.00	33.00	-
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Base value: 2011.11 WFP programme monitoring WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.04 Secondary data</i>	=90.00	84.00	90.00	92.00
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring BCM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring BCM</i>	>66.00		93.00	97.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 Secondary data HIS</i>	>70.00		99.27	99.65
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring BCM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring BCM</i>	>66.00		67.50	77.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2015.03 WFP monitoring system , Previous Follow-up: 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring SQUEAC , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring SQUEAC</i>	>70.00		80.58	87.27

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

With the government's encampment policy, refugees have limited livelihood and self-reliance options in Kenya. Resettlement to third countries remains very limited and local integration is not possible. People who were resettled contributed to the welfare of remaining family members in the camps through remittances, although the actual amounts are not known. Some refugees have also managed to engage in locally-based income opportunities such as trading within the camps. WFP, UNHCR and partners started preparing for an analytical study regarding the level of and differences in socio-economic vulnerability in Kakuma. The study was carried out towards the end of 2015.

The most viable durable solution for the refugees remained repatriation to their countries of origin. UNHCR and the governments of Kenya and Somalia started the repatriation process in December 2014, based on a tripartite agreement signed in 2013. The process concentrated on supporting 10,000 refugees to return to three areas in southern Somalia - Baidoa, Kismayo and Luuq, through to June 2015. The pace of repatriation was slower than planned because of prevailing insecurity and limited basic services available in potential areas of return in Somalia.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

There was a substantial response from donors after WFP and UNHCR launched an urgent appeal for resources in October 2014. This enabled WFP to restore and maintain activities at planned levels during the first quarter of 2015. UNHCR continued to support and complement the operation through the provision of non-food items.

The government's Department of Refugee Affairs provided essential complementary services such as refugee registration, security and camp management. The National Treasury waived duties and taxes for all food and other items purchased or imported to support the WFP operation.

A trust fund supported the technical aspects of the Kakuma integrated schools meals pilot, including milling, while funds from regular contributions were used to purchase the required food.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Australia	0	263	1,730
Canada	0	24	24
Denmark	0	441	0
Germany	0	228	0
Saudi Arabia	0	3,058	14,536
Switzerland	0	3,107	2,607
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	1,228	378
United Kingdom	0	1,672	2,985
USA	0	592	12,037
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,613</b>	<b>34,297</b>

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

### Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

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

Some of the local and GCMF purchases - beans, maize and sorghum - 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.

WFP's decisions whether to buy locally, regionally or internationally were based on delivery and lead times, prices, food availability, donor conditions and the government's policy on food imports.



Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	263	0	0	408
Corn Soya Blend	877	0	0	4,535
Dried Fruits	0	0	324	0
Iodised Salt	473	0	0	0
Maize	721	0	0	21,404
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0	163
Sorghum/Millet	161	0	0	3,018
Split Peas	0	0	3,889	1,990
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0	575
Wheat Flour	0	0	7,008	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,221</b>	<b>32,093</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Food deliveries to the camps were smoothly managed, including during the rainy season that started in March. At times, food was delivered directly from ships to the distribution centres. To reduce double-handling of commodities, food was loaded from the point of discharge and sent directly to the camps; this reduced transshipment and storage costs, as well as the risk of post-delivery losses.

## Post-Delivery Losses

WFP was able to minimize the post-delivery losses in its warehouses by enhancing food management practices and improving storage facilities - especially during the rainy season. Quality control was assured by close monitoring of expiry dates, and alerts allowed food to be utilized well within the shelf life of the commodities, thereby reducing food losses associated with expiration and infestation.

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's partnership with UNHCR deepened during the implementation of the biometrics project in 2013. It continued to yield benefits in 2015, particularly in relation to data sharing and systems integration. This effective partnership was noted by the 2014 operation evaluation and a joint WFP-UNHCR (Rome-Geneva) inspection carried out in 2015. The joint inspection confirmed that "the biometrics identification system is an effective protection tool that, along with other identity management techniques, significantly enhances accountability and provides better and more reliable statistics to management and partners, including the host government. In its current implementation, it also addresses donors' requests for further oversight controls, and provides confidence across the matrix of government, management, staff, donors, implementing and operational partners and refugees. It contributes to minimize fraud and abuse of food assistance while providing better coverage of the intended beneficiaries. All this leads to better management and control of the food distribution process, resulting in substantial savings."

UNHCR also provided complementary funds to support refugees assisted under this PRRO in education and nutrition, with most of the funds going towards education.

WFP's partnership with the government's Department of Refugee Affairs enabled an efficient response to refugee influxes and security issues in implementing the operation, particularly GD. WFP implemented asset-creation activities with the Turkana Rehabilitation Programmes in Kakuma (part of the State Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources), which had capacity to design and implement good quality projects in arid lands.

WFP was part of the United Nations Country Team that discussed the prioritization of allocations from the Central Emergency Response Fund. Given the fragile security situation in Dadaab, WFP worked closely with UNHCR, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and government security agencies to ensure the successful implementation of the operation.

A network of international and local non-governmental and faith-based organizations implemented activities in partnership with WFP. They also provided complementary inputs and technical expertise in food distributions, nutrition and host community relations. Most of the partners were long-standing, with the exception of World Vision International and the Norwegian Refugee Council which only became involved in GD in 2013. WFP worked closely with these partners to ensure they were able to deliver services efficiently. The Lutheran World Federation's expertise in cooking meals for large groups enabled WFP to respond to the needs of new arrivals from South Sudan.

WFP's pilot to test the feasibility of integrating local cereals production with the school meals activity started with ChildFund and the National Council of Churches Kenya to support market linkages and milling. The health and hygiene element is being implemented by Imperial College London and the Partnership for Child Development. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation contributed towards the technical aspects of the pilot through a trust fund.

WFP's relationship with Equity Bank of Kenya in Dadaab came to an end after the successful completion of the CBT pilot for fresh foods in March 2015. The bank facilitated payments to the traders.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	3	7	1	1

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>KENYA, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>6,000,000.00	8,316,914.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	=4.00	4.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Lessons Learned

When designing this project's successor, WFP took into account important lessons learned during its 3.5 years of implementation. WFP's Executive Board approved the new project (PRRO 200373) in February 2015. The design was based on recommendations from evaluations, pilot tests, assessments and analytical studies carried out in 2014. WFP also drew lessons from consultations with refugees, host communities, cooperating partners, the host government, United Nations partners and donors. The 2014 evaluation of PRRO 200174 found the operation to have been relevant, coherent and appropriate. It recommended including restricted cash-based transfers (vouchers) for part of the general ration, carrying out a vulnerability assessment, and ending the take-home rations for girls attending school.

Based on lessons derived from the CBT pilot in Dadaab and findings from market assessments, WFP developed a three-year strategy for using alternative transfer modalities for food assistance in the camps. The evaluation of the pilot found that it had strengthened local markets in Dadaab and provided more livelihood and employment

opportunities for refugees and host communities. There was potential to use CBT at a larger scale. The strategy proposed a gradual substitution of part of the GD ration with restricted CBT. The main purpose was to bring in operational cost-efficiency and reduce the poor terms of trade refugees receive when they sell a portion of in-kind food to diversify their diets or meet other basic needs. The biometric system continued to yield efficiencies by ensuring that only legitimate refugees residing in the camps collected food.

Other lessons learned which are to be implemented in the successor PRRO include:

- monitoring market prices regularly;
- expanding market-based interventions to increase livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities;
- strengthening local markets and promoting integration of refugee and host community economies around Kakuma camps;
- addressing environmental concerns through tree planting and distribution of fuel-efficient stoves to refugees and host communities;
- expanding the complaints and feedback mechanism to improve accountability to affected populations;
- aligning FFA projects with county integrated development plans; and
- undertaking vulnerability studies to check feasibility of differentiated assistance based on vulnerability instead of the refugees' protection status.

## 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)	104,000	-	104,000	96,452	-	96,452	92.7%	-	92.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	120,000	-	120,000	148,606	-	148,606	123.8%	-	123.8%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	42,500	-	42,500	25,197	-	25,197	59.3%	-	59.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	7,200	-	7,200	8,167	-	8,167	113.4%	-	113.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,800	-	1,800	1,093	-	1,093	60.7%	-	60.7%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	16,500	-	16,500	8,367	-	8,367	50.7%	-	50.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	61,500	12,000	61,500	48,467	9,385	57,852	78.8%	78.2%	94.1%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	1,800	-	1,800	550	-	550	30.6%	-	30.6%

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Australia	AUL-C-00215-05	Iodised Salt	0	263	263
Australia	AUL-C-00215-05	Maize	0	0	1,467
Canada	CAN-C-00484-07	Maize	0	24	24
Denmark	DEN-C-00157-02	Sorghum/Millet	0	441	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Germany	GER-C-00373-01	Vegetable Oil	0	228	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00095-08	Dried Fruits	0	0	324
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-03	Beans	0	0	408
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-03	Iodised Salt	0	0	210
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00096-03	Maize	0	3,058	13,594
Switzerland	SWI-C-00423-01	Maize	0	2,446	2,446
Switzerland	SWI-C-00423-01	Sorghum/Millet	0	161	161
Switzerland	SWI-C-00423-01	Split Peas	0	500	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01154-01	Maize	0	378	378
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01154-01	Split Peas	0	850	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00134-03	Corn Soya Blend	0	68	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00134-04	Corn Soya Blend	0	111	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00134-05	Corn Soya Blend	0	196	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00134-06	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,000	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00134-06	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	163	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00208-02	Maize	0	0	2,985
United Kingdom	UK -C-00208-02	Vegetable Oil	0	134	0
USA	USA-C-00777-13	Split Peas	0	0	3,889
USA	USA-C-00777-13	Wheat Flour	0	0	7,008
USA	USA-C-00777-14	Beans	0	175	263
USA	USA-C-00777-14	Corn Soya Blend	0	417	877
<b>Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>10,613</b>	<b>34,297</b>