



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Kenya, Republic of (KE)

Bridging Relief and Resilience in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200736
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	1,266,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	1,266,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	1,250,743

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 10, 2015
Planned Start Date	May 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	May 01, 2015
Project End Date	April 30, 2018
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	191,593,576
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	961,902
Direct Support Costs	41,184,726
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	81,701,489
Indirect Support Costs	22,080,919
Total	337,522,612

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	50,952
Actual Commodities 2015	30,803
Total Approved Commodities	204,461

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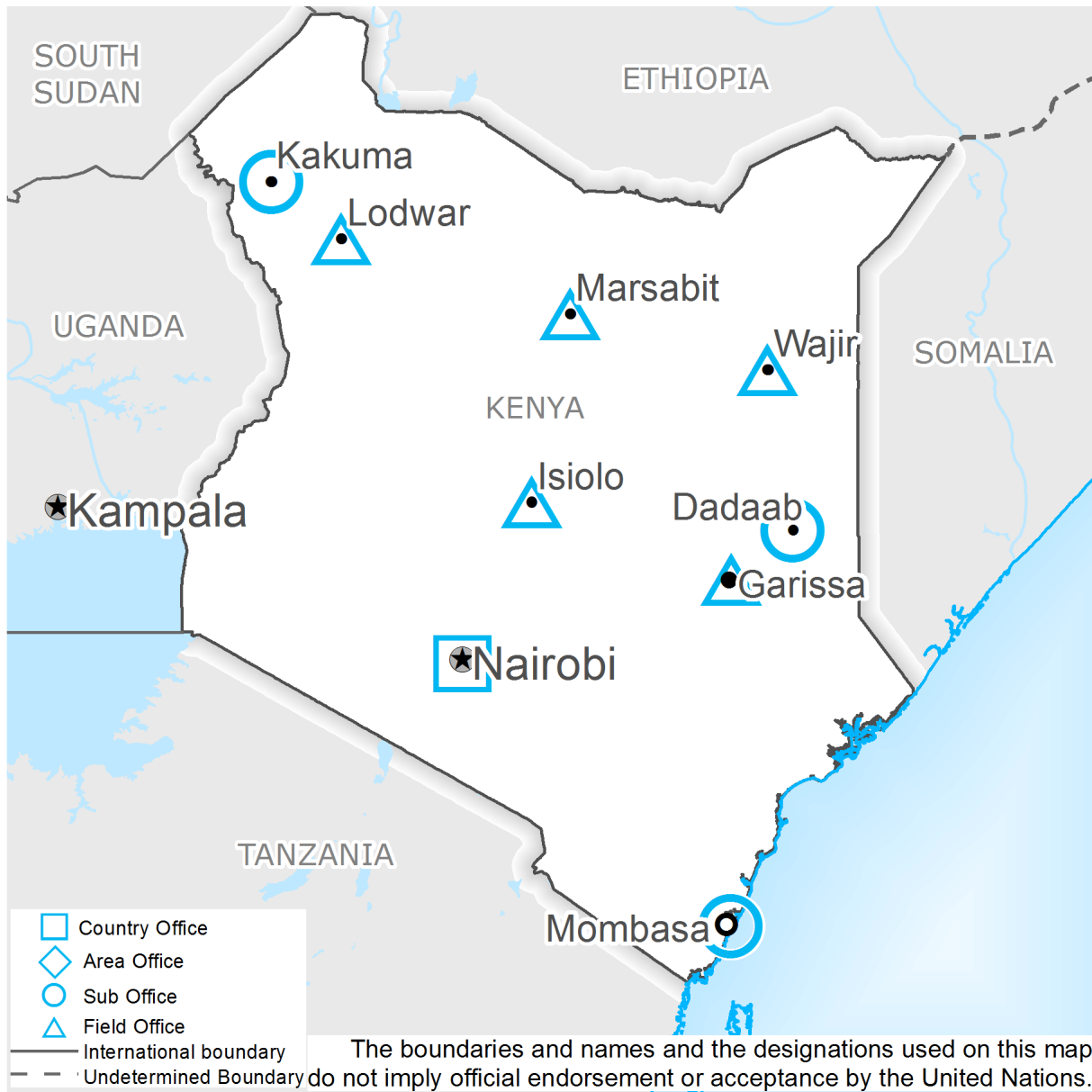
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COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Summary Of WFP Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200736) addressed food security and nutrition in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) as devolved government structures enhance their capacity to prevent and respond to sudden and slow-onset disasters. It also aimed to enhance partnerships to build resilience, increase sustainability and prepare for hand-over. The objectives were to:

- save lives and livelihoods in emergencies through general distributions and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (Strategic Objective 1);
- reduce risk and enable people, communities and counties to meet their own food and nutrition needs through asset creation activities (Strategic Objective 3); and
- reduce under-nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger by providing micronutrient powders to children aged 6-23 months (Strategic Objective 4).

The operation complemented Kenya Country Programme (CP 200680) and its focus on capacity development. It supported the government's priorities for food security, social protection and nutrition. Capacity development focused on county planning for resilience, prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition.

WFP activities broadly supported Kenya's constitution of 2010, which guarantees the social and economic rights of marginalised groups, and recognises the right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality. In particular, the PRRO was an essential element of support for Kenya's Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) plan, which focuses on the development of the institutional framework for drought risk management. It also supported the Government's National Nutrition Action Plan (2012 - 2017) which aims to improve nutrition and ensure that adequate food is accessible. WFP activities were aligned with the 2014-2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which supports the implementation of the Government's second Medium Term Plan (MTP2, 2014 - 2017) of Vision 2030, the national development blueprint. Specifically, this PRRO was aligned with UNDAF results area 2 – Human capital development; 3 – Inclusive and sustainable economic growth; and 4 – Environmental sustainability, land management and human security.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Livelihoods in areas where this project was operational remain largely rainfall dependent, making it imperative to assess the effect of the two rainy seasons of the year. Other drivers of food insecurity were high food prices, conflicts over resources, and crop and livestock diseases. The Kenya Food Security Steering Group, a government-led technical group, conducted assessments twice a year following each rainfall season.

The assessment of the performance of the 2014 short rains season (October-December) determined that 1.6 million people in 23 counties required immediate food assistance from February through August 2015. This was a 6 percent increase over the previous assessment six months earlier and was the result of a poor rainfall season. The subsequent assessment in August found a general improvement in food security that led to a 31 percent decline in the number of people requiring food assistance from September 2015 through March 2016. The improvements were substantial in the semi-arid counties as better farming conditions resulted in greater income opportunities. However, in northern Isiolo and western Wajir, where significant rainfall deficits were recorded, livestock condition worsened and milk availability was low. The nutritional situation improved slightly, even though global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence in the arid counties remained high, and Turkana and Mandera counties were very critical (GAM >20 percent).

The assessments identified the geographical areas (counties and sub-counties) and the number of food-insecure people in each area. County-level committees, chaired by the government and with representation from WFP and cooperating partners, determined the number of beneficiaries to be supported in each community and the roles of stakeholders. The households that would receive food assistance were selected by community members through the community-based targeting approach.

General distributions (GD) were only implemented in arid counties and the number of people reached decreased significantly during the year. This was as a result of: (i) food security improvements; and ii) an expansion of the the National Hunger Safety Net Programme, coupled with the need to prioritise scarce resources. Consequently, WFP phased out GD in Marsabit and Turkana counties and considerably reduced assistance in Mandera and Wajir counties from October 2015 onwards.

The El Niño weather phenomenon during the October-December 2015 rainfall season led to wetter-than-normal conditions and longer season, with flooding in many parts of the country. WFP supported emergency food distributions to flood-affected people in Garissa and Tana River counties in December. The response was based on the results of the Kenya Initial Rapid Assessment. These distributions meant that more people than planned were reached through GD.

Asset-creation activities were implemented both in arid and semi-arid counties. In arid counties, WFP did not expand asset creation in Garissa and Wajir as originally planned, mainly because of limited resources. In the semi-arid counties, the plan to begin transitioning households away from WFP assistance and into commercial agriculture, through the Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) Kenya Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods programme, was delayed and the transition will start in April 2016. The RBA programme activities will include investments in improved agronomic practices, technologies, market information and access, and financial services for WFP assisted households.

Community participation was critical in identifying, implementing and managing asset-creation projects. Women and men identified the main issues affecting their food security and the assets needed to address them. A household typically contributed 12 working days of labour each month. Those families found to be food insecure but without an able-bodied worker also received food assistance; in certain cases they contributed 'soft labour' such as child care for those working at the project sites. Each participant received food assistance for six household members.

Beneficiaries in arid counties received in-kind transfers while those in semi-arid counties, where markets are more robust, received cash transfers. A small number of GD beneficiaries in Isiolo and Samburu counties received unconditional cash transfers. The GD food basket included cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodised salt. SuperCereal (corn-soya blend) could only be distributed through GD and asset-creation activities for a few months in arid areas because of resource constraints.

In December, more than 40 WFP cash experts from around the world gathered in Kenya for two weeks to test a new package of tools, systems and procedures for delivering cash quickly in emergencies. The exercise included a full simulation, and tested five cash-based transfer delivery mechanisms: cash through remittance, paper vouchers, prepaid cards, mobile money and e-vouchers. Overall, USD 734 (USD 313 as vouchers, and the rest as cash) was disbursed to 150 beneficiaries who participated in the simulation.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) was carried out through the targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) programme. Children received a ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) while women received SuperCereal premixed with vegetable oil. The management, targeting and treatment protocols followed the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition guidelines and was carried out in government-run health centres.

In 2015, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health and the National AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections Control Programme (NASCO) to develop integration guidelines and protocols. The process to integrate treatment of people living with HIV (PLHIV) is ongoing, and integrated treatment will start in Samburu County in early 2016 before being rolled out to Garissa, Mandera and Turkana counties.

The provision of micronutrient powders (MNPs) to children aged 6-23 months in six counties did not start under this PRRO as initially planned. However, the activity continued to be funded through the global trust fund, which was extended to the end of the year; the assisted children are therefore not included in the tables below. Overall, 75,600 children (49 percent girls) received MNPs, with 62,600 community members (90 percent female) receiving information on behavioural change. More females were reached with messages because communication focussed on maternal and infant and young child nutrition using mother-to-mother support groups and family counselling on infant feeding. Men were reached mainly during community meetings (*barazas*) and opinion leaders' forums.

Resource constraints and food pipeline supply breaks forced WFP to halt GD in July and October, to reduce rations in other months, and not distribute some food commodities. This affected the overall quantity of food distributed. WFP also transferred less cash than planned: this was largely due to a downward adjustment of cash transfer values because resource constraints and also the depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against the US dollar. The quantity of RUSF distributed was affected by food supply breaks in November and insecurity in areas such as Baringo and Mandera counties.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	607,680	658,320	1,266,000	587,849	662,894	1,250,743	96.7%	100.7%	98.8%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	177,240	164,580	341,820	150,089	162,597	312,686	84.7%	98.8%	91.5%
Children (5-18 years)	227,880	202,560	430,440	225,134	237,641	462,775	98.8%	117.3%	107.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	202,560	291,180	493,740	212,626	262,656	475,282	105.0%	90.2%	96.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	607,680	658,320	1,266,000	575,342	675,401	1,250,743	94.7%	102.6%	98.8%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	389,500	10,500	400,000	466,189	10,391	476,580	119.7%	99.0%	119.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	371,000	372,000	743,000	326,410	403,194	729,604	88.0%	108.4%	98.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	65,000	-	65,000	68,334	-	68,334	105.1%	-	105.1%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	149,000	-	149,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	6,500	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	32,000	34,667	66,667	37,332	42,098	79,430	116.7%	121.4%	119.1%
Total participants	32,000	34,667	66,667	37,332	42,098	79,430	116.7%	121.4%	119.1%
Total beneficiaries	192,000	208,000	400,000	223,993	252,587	476,580	116.7%	121.4%	119.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	59,440	64,393	123,833	57,152	64,449	121,601	96.2%	100.1%	98.2%
Total participants	59,440	64,393	123,833	57,152	64,449	121,601	96.2%	100.1%	98.2%
Total beneficiaries	356,640	386,360	743,000	342,914	386,690	729,604	96.2%	100.1%	98.2%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	3,250	3,250	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total participants	3,250	3,250	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	3,250	3,250	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

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.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	9,600	9,600	19,200	7,254	9,814	17,068	75.6%	102.2%	88.9%
Children (24-59 months)	10,400	10,400	20,800	11,521	14,080	25,601	110.8%	135.4%	123.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	25,000	25,000	-	25,665	25,665	-	102.7%	102.7%
Total beneficiaries	20,000	45,000	65,000	18,775	49,559	68,334	93.9%	110.1%	105.1%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	74,500	74,500	149,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	74,500	74,500	149,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	677	956	141.2%
Corn Soya Blend	6,405	1,267	19.8%
Iodised Salt	564	-	-
Maize	13,545	8,394	62.0%
Micronutrition Powder	18	1	7.6%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	883	564	63.9%
Rice	1,693	-	-
Sorghum/Millet	18,624	10,837	58.2%
Split Peas	6,095	6,507	106.8%
Vegetable Oil	2,447	2,275	93.0%
Total	50,952	30,803	60.5%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	13,889,000	10,559,813	76.0%
Voucher	-	313	-
Total	13,889,000	10,560,126	76.0%

Story Worth Telling

Aisha Kahindi is a 51-year old mother of four children who lives in Kaloleni sub-county of Kilifi County. It is a semi-arid area that mostly receives limited rainfall to support rain-fed farming. Crop failure as a result of drought is common, and communities have frequently relied on relief food from WFP or the government.

When a major drought hit Kilifi in 2011, Aisha and other vulnerable farmers required emergency assistance. This time, WFP provided cash to meet immediate dietary needs and introduced asset-creation activities. In partnership with World Vision International and the government's National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), WFP worked with communities in Kaloleni to introduce low-cost farming technologies that were easy to learn and adopt. These included zai pits, sunken beds, terraces, and multi-storey gardens. Aisha adopted zai pits in her three-acre plot of land. This involved digging holes to be filled with mulch and then layered with manure before planting. The zai pits keep the soil moist during dry spells, allowing the crop to grow to maturity. Aisha's community was also assisted with the establishment of village savings groups. Training was provided on savings, loan applications and on the startup of small businesses.

"Life was difficult before," Aisha said. "I used to plant a food crop every season, and sometimes I would harvest nothing. Feeding my family was an uphill task." Now, four years later, Aisha is growing maize, cowpeas and green grams. With savings made from the cash transfers from WFP she is also rearing poultry and a milking cow and sells home-made soap to a nearby health clinic. Her fellow villagers report similar positive results, growing high-value crops and managing to diversify their diets with vegetables and other foods which improved their nutritional status.

"This project has transformed my life. I am healthier and I earn an income. I live a better life because I know how to grow nutritious foods such as legumes and vegetables - not just for my family's meals, but also for sale," she says proudly.

WFP is working with almost 15,000 smallholder farmers like Aisha in Kilifi county, teaching them new approaches and skills in order to optimize and diversify food production and improve dietary diversity and improved nutrition outcomes. Soon, Aisha and others will be producing enough surplus and income to graduate from WFP assistance.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP has advocated for the registration of women as recipients of food assistance, and for gender parity in project committees for many years. One of the strengths of this advocacy has been the explicit targeting of women and efforts to promote local women leaders, encouraging them to take control of food entitlements and make decisions about livelihood options. Continuous training and sensitisation on the roles of women and men in asset-creation activities and maintenance have helped empower women and improve their involvement in community participatory planning processes.

The approach of targeting women as direct recipients of transfers is grounded in the assumption that women are more likely to ensure that household food needs are met. At the same time, the provision of labour in the creation of assets is a family's responsibility. As such, all able-bodied household members are expected to provide labour. WFP's monitoring indicated that women retained control over household food, whether they receive cash or food transfers. WFP contributed to women's economic empowerment by encouraging them to open bank accounts and promoting their financial inclusion.

Both men and women acted as community resource persons trained to support others in the selection and design of asset-creation projects, mostly focusing on simple rainwater harvesting structures. Most assets primarily benefited women by easing their work load. For example, shallow wells and water pans near homesteads reduced the burden placed on women when fetching water, thus freeing up their time to allow them to work on other activities, including home care. Women's participation in projects was higher than men's because they provide the majority of farm work in Kenya, producing most of the food. Men and boys, on the other hand, take care of livestock or have non-farm income-earning opportunities. Monitoring reports show that improved household income as a result of asset creation is motivating more men to contribute their labour.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>0.00	0.00		0.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>0.00	0.00		0.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>0.00	0.00		0.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	90.00		95.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	98.00		96.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	94.00		100.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	<10.00	10.00		5.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	<10.00	2.00		4.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	<10.00	6.00		0.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	53.00		52.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	57.00		56.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	66.00		61.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	100.00		100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP has established a complaints-and-feedback mechanism through which beneficiaries and community members provide comments via a telephone helpline. By December 2015, the helpline had been rolled out to most counties covered by WFP. The percentage of GD beneficiaries aware of their entitlements generally increased between May and December 2015 as the helpline coverage expanded. More than 85 percent of the respondents (GD and asset creation in both arid and semi-arid counties) knew who was included in the activity and what they were entitled to receive from WFP. When asked if they knew where to complain, 97 percent of those in semi-arid reported they knew compared to about 75 percent of those in the arid. The helpline will be rolled out in the remaining counties – Baringo, Garissa, Tana River and parts of Marsabit - in 2016.

The helpline was an efficient mechanism to receive and resolve complaints and feedback from affected populations, and it was an easy way for beneficiaries to get information about their entitlements, to ask questions about the programmes they are part of, and to report allegations of fraud and misconduct. During the helpline rollout, WFP and partner employees were trained on gender and protection concepts, and key messages were passed to communities through radio announcements, posters, leaflets, and community meetings (*barazas*). The helpline was answered by multi-lingual WFP staff (male and female) well-versed in the activities. All calls were logged into a secure, web-based system, and issues that required follow-up were escalated to the appropriate person.

The majority of calls to the helpline were requests for information, for example, about when the next cash or food distribution will take place or what the transfer value will be. Some people also called to report technical problems. The operators referred these callers to the relevant financial services provider's customer service number. Less than two percent of callers reported serious wrongdoing, such as their cash being withdrawn by another person. In such cases, WFP worked with the financial services provider's fraud unit to have the money returned, and the fraudster prosecuted for theft.

The proportion of assisted people who reported feeling unsafe cited insecurity as the main reason. Cattle rustling and inter-community skirmishes were reported in parts of in Baringo County. When the River Tana overflowed because of El Niño rainfall, people in Garissa County feared flooding of farms.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>70.00	58.00		65.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>70.00	65.00		67.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>70.00	55.00		91.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	93.00		94.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	100.00		100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	96.00		100.00

Outputs

WFP provided food assistance for acutely food-insecure households affected by drought and floods in targeted counties, addressed moderate acute malnutrition, and supported households to build assets to promote resilience to weather-related shocks during the lean seasons. The level of funding was not sufficient to cover planned needs for both in-kind and cash-based transfers. Given the increased coverage of national safety net programmes, and the need to re-prioritise scarce resources, WFP withdrew GD from Marsabit and Turkana, and reduced coverage for Mandera and Wajir counties, starting in October.

Communities identified new asset creation projects that would continue to help them increase their resilience to drought and build sustainable livelihoods. The community-based planning process ensured that projects were well-conceived and based on local needs. Project design ensured that gains made in past WFP activities were consolidated, scaled up and aligned to the priorities of County Integrated Development Plans and tonational government priorities, especially the Ending Drought Emergencies initiative. Asset-creation projects were designed around the particular livelihoods of communities, while exploring feasible alternative livelihood optionsand building on existing capacities.

Some households scaled-up the activities by reclaiming or conserving new parcels of land using a particular technology. In other cases, they integrated catchment structures to maximize production, for example by adding zai pits on already terraced land. Some people who had not been targeted by WFP could still adopt and replicate the technologies through peer-to-peer learning. Most of the new projects focused on:

1. Diversifying livelihoods through small-scale irrigation, farm ponds, bee keeping and commercial tree nurseries;

2. Improving crop and livestock production by conserving land to farm crops and pasture, as well as hay baling;
3. Increasing water for human and livestock use by building or expanding water pans (which also reduced the amount of time girls and women spend hauling water);
4. Conserving the environment through the establishment of nurseries and tree planting in reclaimed lands; and
5. Increasing access to markets by constructing or rehabilitating roads, as well as registering groups for collective marketing.

Homestead micro-ponds and farm ponds effectively supplemented crop water needs during dry spells.

Fruit and forest tree seedlings were planted in household farms, or in public institutions such as schools and health centres. Commercial nurseries were common in Kilifi, Kitui and Makueni counties, with the county governments being the main buyers. Hay was baled and preserved in stores, some was used to feed family livestock while other stocks were marketed.

Going forward, there will be greater focus on supporting communities and households beyond subsistence and to a level where they can fully engage in structured markets. In the semi-arid counties, soil fertility management, together with conservation agriculture practices implemented in partnership with FAO, are expected to significantly improve the production potential of new assets. In addition, the introduction of nutrition-sensitive agriculture will integrate nutrition needs into food production in order to increase availability, access and consumption of diverse and nutrient-dense foods.

WFP contracted a micro-insurance product designer to conduct a feasibility study on weather-index insurance. The actuarial study (measurement and management of risks and uncertainties) in Kitui and Makueni counties found that it was viable to incorporate insurance products into asset-creation projects. The study recommended a number of index-based insurance product models targeting different categories of people. WFP will test the models before the short rains season in 2016.

Overall, about 40 percent of target outputs were fully achieved by December. The main reason for under-achievement were low funding levels, which resulted in the inadequate provision of non-food items. Other reasons included insecurity and flooding of seasonal rivers where irrigation activities were implemented.

Under TSF, beneficiaries received nutritional products and nutrition messaging and counselling. More centres were reached as county governments opened new health centres or rehabilitated old ones. Based on 2015 resourcing levels and expected future funding, WFP in 2016 will prioritise TSF in counties with high GAM prevalence and withdraw or accelerate handover in other counties. In preparation for handover, WFP delivered 30 freight containers to Baringo and West Pokot counties to increase their storage capacity for nutrition products, particularly in the hard-to-reach areas.

Beneficiary contact monitoring (BCM) indicated that over 70 percent of women and all men received nutrition messaging. The total number of men who attended health clinics was however much lower than the number of women, as the activity primarily targets women and children with the understanding that women usually carry out most caregiving roles. It was therefore difficult to find more men at the clinics to interview, and a higher chance of missing women if education sessions started after some had collected their food and left. The main nutrition messages focused on how to use specialised nutritious products, appropriate maternal, infant and young child nutrition, food preparation hygiene, and the importance of timely health seeking behaviours. The retention of at least three key messages was low, however. A potential way to address this would be if counties considered alternative mechanisms for conducting nutrition education, such as through the community health workers.

Through this PRRO, WFP supported the development of a Nutrition and HIV Orientation Package for health workers. It also included integration of the nutrition and HIV module in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and case studies to facilitate practical learning. In Samburu, 53 health workers (21 women) were trained in December 2015 using this package. The focus in 2016 will be to finalize the operational guide and implementation plan before food distributions to HIV clients can start in Samburu, before being rolled out to the other targeted counties. Additionally, under the previous Country Programme (CP 106680) ending in 2014, WFP supported NASCOP to undertake a number of technical assistance activities, which were completed in 2015:

- Revision of the national guidelines on nutrition and HIV, of which 5,000 copies were printed and distributed to health centres across the country in 2015. A further 1,000 copies of the national nutrition and HIV toolkit, and 500 copies of the national guidelines on nutrition and HIV will be distributed in 2016. The guidelines are in use by front line service providers and for institutions in the health, nutrition, agriculture, education and social services sectors.
- A study on the nutrition and food security status of PLHIV and a gap analysis in comprehensive care clinics. The report was finalized and launched during the national nutrition week in October 2015. WFP provided funds to NASCOP to print 1,000 copies and develop a dissemination package for health care managers and health workers.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	1,069	1,128	105.5
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	4,550	4,550	100.0
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	45,500	17,290	38.0
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	40,950	32,105	78.4
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	687	565	82.2
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	47	17	36.2
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	7,787	7,843	100.7
Hectares (ha) of fodder banks planted	Ha	1,642	1,315	80.1
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	142	94	66.2
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	15	18	120.0
Number of bales of hay produced	unit	16,997	11,156	65.6
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	17	13	76.5
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	31	31	100.0
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (120 cbmt)	water pond	227	167	73.6
Number of hives distributed	item	268	268	100.0
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	1,141	366	32.1
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	757,233	826,052	109.1

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilization	tree seedling	525,327	552,287	105.1
Tonnes of compost manure produced	Mt	27,702	13,154	47.5

Outcomes

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

The 2014 Kenya Demographic Health Survey (released in 2015) noted that the prevalence of GAM in six semi-arid counties (Kajiado, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Laikipia and Makueni) was at acceptable levels, below 5 percent. The improved nutrition situation was reflected in a declining number of WFP beneficiaries. Arid counties consistently had recovery and default rates within the thresholds for most of the year. However, because of a lack of resources, partners ceased outreach services, particularly in the hard-to-reach areas, towards the end of 2015. This was not so in the semi-arid counties. The seeming under-performance in semi-arid areas can be explained by the fact that, given the very low number of beneficiaries, results were easily skewed by the outcomes of a small number of individuals. For example, each health centre in the semi-arid areas had on average only 30 or less beneficiaries. This meant that if a few people stopped attending clinic, the default rate would be very high.

WFP and partners assessed programme coverage in Baringo County using the semi-quantitative evaluation of access and coverage (SQUEAC) methodology. Regular mass screenings, integrated health and nutrition services, community sensitization and on-the-job training of health workers boosted coverage, while factors such as long travelling distances to health centres, sharing of nutrition products, alcoholism among caretakers resulting in poor child care practices, and competing household chores negatively impacted programme coverage. WFP will continue to promote the county governments' ability to address these latter factors. The baseline surveys for support to PLHIV will be available in 2016 once food distribution starts.

WFP collected food security and outcome monitoring (FSOM) data three times in a year, in May, September and December. The same locations were visited each round and households were then randomly selected. The FSOM in December 2015 indicated improvements in food security compared to 2014, which was the baseline for this PRRO. The improvement was mainly attributed to wetter-than-normal conditions in marginal farming zones. In arid areas, the greatest improvement was seen among beneficiaries in the north-western pastoral zone (Turkana), though it remained the most food-insecure zone. Deteriorations were seen in Baringo and Samburu counties, most likely caused by increased food prices at the time of data collection.

The food consumption score (FCS) is based on the food groups that households consumed in the seven days prior to the interview. There was no significant difference in the proportion of those with poor FCS for GD compared with those engaged in asset creation. The average was between 4 to 7 percent. Overall, more households moved from having an acceptable FCS to borderline FCS. In asset-creation areas, there was no significant difference in the proportion of households with poor FCS between those receiving cash and those receiving food, but areas receiving food had a slightly higher proportion with poor and borderline food consumption. The highest proportion of households with poor FCS was found among cash receiving female headed households in the semi-arid areas. This could be a result of the reduced cash transfer values due to funding constraints.

While no GD or asset-creation households reached the threshold for what is regarded as "good" dietary diversity, they had a more diversified diet compared to 2014. This was a reflection of the overall improved food security situation, with increased milk availability at household level because of a good short rains season. Food security is expected to improve substantially by February 2016 when crops will have matured and livestock production increased.

There was mixed performance in the coping strategies indices (CSI), which measured how households coped with food shortages. The food consumption-related coping strategies improved in arid areas, but deteriorated in semi-arid areas. The percentage of households that reported using asset-depletion coping strategies was generally stable between May and December 2015.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TSFP (PLHIV) , Project End Target: 2018.04 HIS</i>	>75.00		-	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TSFP (PLHIV) , Project End Target: 2018.04</i>	<15.00		-	-
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TSFP (WOMEN AND CHILDREN) , Project End Target: 2018.04 HIS , Base value: 2015.05 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 Secondary data HIS</i>	>75.00	73.13	-	67.70
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>TSFP (WOMEN AND CHILDREN) , Project End Target: 2018.04 Routine HIS , Base value: 2015.05 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 Secondary data HIS</i>	<3.00	0.10	-	0.39
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TSFP (WOMEN AND CHILDREN) , Project End Target: 2018.04 HIS , Base value: 2015.05 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 Secondary data HIS</i>	<15.00	15.94	-	19.54
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>TSFP (WOMEN AND CHILDREN) , Project End Target: 2018.04 HIS , Base value: 2015.05 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 Secondary data HIS</i>	<15.00	9.40	-	10.39
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TSFP (WOMEN AND CHILDREN) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Base value: 2015.05 Secondary data Desk based method , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 Secondary data Desk based method</i>	>50.00	27.67	-	38.24
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<8.00	8.00	-	8.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>3.90	3.90	-	4.60
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<27.00	27.00	-	22.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<7.00	7.00	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score				
ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>3.60	3.60	-	4.40
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<28.00	28.00	-	19.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<9.00	9.00	-	10.00
Diet Diversity Score				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>4.10	4.10	-	4.80
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<26.00	26.00	-	25.00
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<9.00	9.00	-	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<14.00	14.00	-	26.00
Diet Diversity Score				
ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>4.10	4.10	-	4.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<58.00	58.00	-	58.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<54.00	54.00	-	55.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<67.00	67.00	-	64.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<18.00	18.00	-	21.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<16.00	16.00	-	6.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<11.00	11.00	-	21.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>4.00	4.00	-	4.50
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<22.00	22.00	-	22.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<6.00	6.00	-	3.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<15.00	15.00	-	29.00
Diet Diversity Score				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>4.20	4.20	-	4.40
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS FOOD , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<17.00	17.00	-	21.00
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.04 ACOM report	>80.00		-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
SEMI -ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<5.00	5.00	-	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
SEMI -ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<24.00	24.00	-	38.00
Diet Diversity Score				
SEMI -ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	>4.10	4.10	-	4.30
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
SEMI -ARID COUNTIES MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<19.00	19.00	-	17.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM Reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM	<7.00	7.00	-	7.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM reports , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<25.00	25.00	-	30.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	4.40
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<53.00	53.00	-	55.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<50.00	50.00	-	60.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<59.00	59.00	-	55.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<20.00	20.00	-	17.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<10.00	10.00	-	11.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<29.00	29.00	-	16.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	4.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>SEMI-ARID COUNTIES FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS CASH , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<23.00	23.00	-	17.00
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE , Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	>60.00		-	-
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				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE , Project End Target: 2018.04 wfp monitoring systems</i>	>66.00		-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE , Project End Target: 2014.12</i>	>70.00		-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>ARID COUNTIES AVERAGE , Project End Target: 2018.04 FSOM</i>	>3.60		-	-

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Kenya's new system of governance, devolving significant resources and responsibilities to 47 county governments, came into effect in early 2013. Since then, institutions under the national and the county governments have been learning and evolving towards meeting the objectives of improved representation and service delivery. County governments are responsible for ensuring that citizens have access to adequate and nutritious food. They are also the 'first responders' in food security emergencies and are entrusted to address issues related to health and nutrition, agriculture, environmental management, transport and trade.

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

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

WFP continued supporting a national coordinator and 13 county-based technical officers in the NDMA who provide technical oversight of asset creation activities. WFP and NDMA are developing tools to assess the capacity of county governments to improve implementation for resilience building using the three-pronged approach (integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning). In Samburu County, WFP and NDMA will model implementation of asset-creation activities directly through the county government. This will ensure activities are embedded in county planning and budgeting, leading to a more rapid

handover.

In 2016, WFP will accelerate full handover of TSF in the six counties with acceptable GAM levels of under 5 percent. The handover will be more gradual for Baringo, Machakos, Taita Taveta and West Pokot counties, which have a GAM prevalence of above 5 percent.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

This operation experienced substantial funding shortfalls in 2015. Some of the directed contributions were earmarked for specific activities by donors, which did not allow flexibility to decide on allocation of funds between activities or transfer modality. Available resources were insufficient to cover all planned activities, including the handtools required in asset creation. WFP was forced to cancel food distributions in July and October, and to reduce beneficiary entitlements (food and cash) in both GD and asset creation. The operation ran out of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) in October. Efforts to access national stocks were unsuccessful and children did not receive assistance in November and December.

Thanks to an internal advance, WFP in Kenya was able to pre-position GD supplies and establish cash-based transfers arrangements in areas likely to be affected, and potentially cut-off, by anticipated El Niño flooding. The loan also included provisions to purchase RUSF.

Several county governments stepped up their efforts to address identified food needs, particularly during the heavy El Niño rainfall in late-2015. WFP received an in-kind donation of maize from the County Government of Samburu, which was enough to meet the county's cereal requirements for a month. WFP received funds from a major donor to cover the cost of transporting, distributing, monitoring and reporting for the maize donation. This supplemented pulses and vegetable oil from other donors. The County Government of Baringo allocated funds for non-food items required to expand asset creation in the county.

The operation received funds from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework, which is a UNAIDS instrument to maximize the coherence, coordination and impact of the United Nations' response to AIDS. The funds were used to provide technical assistance in Samburu County.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	880	594
Kenya	450	0	450
MULTILATERAL	0	4,500	3,160
USA	29,870	6,146	16,729
Total	30,320	11,526	20,933

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

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

The majority of the food for this PRRO was received as in-kind donations from abroad. A substantial amount was also purchased through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The GCMF is an innovative facility that allows WFP to make advance purchases of food from local, regional or international markets, when prices are favourable, to support future programme needs.

Most of the GCMF purchases were bought from Kenyan suppliers, including smallholder farmer organizations. Purchasing directly from farmer organizations provided a market for their surplus, thus increasing their income, and built their capacity to meet formal market demands. Decisions about whether to buy locally, regionally or internationally were based on delivery lead times, prices, food availability, donor conditions and government policies on imports.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	0	0	0	433
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	947
Maize	450	0	0	8,820
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	8,840	0
Split Peas	0	0	1,460	0
Vegetable Oil	0	0	930	428
Total	450	0	11,230	10,629

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP managed the reception, storage and re-bagging of food at the port of Mombasa, as well as the primary transport from the port or from suppliers' premises to county warehouses. Cooperating partners were in charge of field storage and transport to distribution centres. Whenever possible, WFP dispatched food directly from shipping vessels in Mombasa or suppliers' warehouses to partner stores at county level. This reduced storage and handling costs as well as delivery lead times related to double handling.

WFP made substantial savings of 15 to 20 percent in inland primary transport, mainly because of lower fuel prices and the depreciation of the local currency.

Insecurity was the main challenge that affected deliveries in northern Kenya. Curfews imposed in Kapedo (at the Baringo/Turkana border) because of a military operation, as well as in Garissa, Mandera and Wajir following terror attacks, increased lead and turnaround times of trucks. At the end of 2015, roads in Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu and Tana River counties were cut off for about two weeks because of flooding caused by the El Niño phenomenon. In Garissa and Tana River counties, accessibility to sites with displaced people was constrained. County governments provided tractors to assist food trucks when stuck in mud or floods.

Post-Delivery Losses

Food losses were very low. They were minimised through the enforcement of the cost-recovery clause in agreements between WFP and transporters, and with cooperating partners, and through the adherence to the first-expiry/first-out principle of food warehouse management.

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

Management

Partnerships

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

WFP's activities were implemented in cooperation with a number of international and local NGOs and faith-based organizations. Most partners provided complementary inputs and technical expertise, particularly in nutrition and asset creation activities. Preparations started with World Vision International to support an initiative to engage youth (aged 18-25) in value addition to productive assets. The rollout will begin in Kilifi in mid-2016.

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning (through NDMA and the Directorate Special Programmes) and the Ministry of Health remained the most important counterparts for coordination and policy alignment. WFP worked with the

Ministry of Health, county governments and UNICEF in the management of acute malnutrition. WFP partnered with specialized nutrition NGOs to support behaviour change and communication campaigns for the micronutrient powder programme. WFP worked closely with NASCOP to develop guidance materials for the integration of PLHIV clients in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition.

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

For the semi-arid counties, WFP was instrumental in developing the Rome-based agency Kenya Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods programme. This aims to assist households receiving WFP support for asset creation to transition away from food assistance through the layering of FAO and IFAD interventions that will enable households to produce food surpluses and develop into commercial agriculture. This goal will be achieved through exposure to improved agronomic practices, new technologies, market information and access, and financial services including credit and weather risk insurance.

In the arid counties, WFP continued to work closely with USAID-supported NGOs under the Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth (PREG), in project layering, focused on value chain development. In 2015, PREG partners held a high-level USAID regional learning event in Turkana. The main objective was for USAID and partners to learn how resilience-building activities would benefit from layering, sequencing and integration, using Kenya as a case study.

WFP began discussions with the World Agroforestry Centre (International Centre for Research in Agroforestry - ICRAF) to scale-up WFP rainwater harvesting efforts with farm ponds. Dubbed the "Billion Dollar Business Plan", this is an Africa-wide initiative bringing together research institutions, academia and the financial sector. WFP presented the initiative as a climate change adaptation good practice at the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP21). It is expected to considerably scale-up replication of farm ponds, speed-up transition of beneficiaries from food assistance, and serve as a model for effective county government expenditure.

WFP assisted 20 asset-creation groups in Kilifi County to develop feasible proposals to expand asset creation with support from the World Bank-financed Kenya Coastal Development Programme (KCDP). Five of the groups were shortlisted and are likely to receive funds to expand their projects in 2016.

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

WFP chaired the ASAL Donor Working Group, which aims to increase coordinated and harmonized approaches in addressing climate change-related hazards in the ASALs, and participated in the Agriculture and Rural Development Donor Working Group. WFP led the food assistance sector within the Kenya Humanitarian Partners' Team.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	8	3	1	3

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.04, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>39,500.00	80,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
ARID, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.04, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12	>41,000.00	75,000.00

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>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>67,000.00	100,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=10.00	11.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>ARID, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=9.00	7.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SEMI-ARID, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=8.00	12.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.04 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Lessons Learned

The design of this operation benefitted from important lessons from its predecessor, PRRO 200294, which ended in April 2015. These lessons were drawn from monitoring, evaluations and progress reports over the three-year period, as well as an extensive series of consultations with the government and other partners at national and county levels.

WFP and partners recognized that transfers of food or cash, coupled with technical support for planning, design and implementation of asset creation activities, will not by themselves lead to sustainable food security and improved livelihoods. Approaches and partnerships are needed which link asset-creation across three “landscapes”:

- Natural landscapes such as river basins to achieve physical scaling through: (i) better landscape planning and management; (ii) introduction of the latest science into project design; and (iii) training smallholder farmers in the latest agronomic and ecological practices.
- Administrative landscapes (such as counties) to achieve effective coordination, layering and focused technical support and supervision.
- Economic or market landscapes to effectively link people to markets to encourage commercialization and livelihood transformation.

The focus on strategic partnerships with the World Bank, RBAs and USAID is a response to the need to work simultaneously across these landscapes.

WFP is shifting from service delivery towards capacity development, acknowledging the rapid expansion of national social protection programmes and the growing commitment and resource base of county governments. WFP will increasingly focus on technical assistance and capacity strengthening of national and county governments to assess, analyse, prepare for, and respond to acute and chronic food insecurity and undernutrition. WFP will also enhance the capacities of counties to manage and resource their own county-led asset-creation projects while having access to national technical and coordination assistance.

Kenya's National Social Protection policy emphasizes the importance of harmonizing social safety nets. Working closely with the government's Hunger Safety Net Programme, the PRRO was able to identify areas of duplication and reduced its GD support where necessary. WFP is now more able to meet the food assistance needs of other counties.

WFP will move increasingly towards cash-based transfers. Cash is the government's preferred transfer modality, it builds financial inclusion and it is normally a cheaper transfer mechanism than food. Cash transfers will help WFP promote the inclusion of asset-creation projects into other Kenyan social protection and agricultural support programmes. However, so far insufficient funding has been a major constraint in WFP's plan to expand cash to the arid counties.

An emergency simulation exercise in 2015 revealed that with proper preparedness (for instance, trained staff and standby agreements with financial services providers), streamlined procedures, and a delivery mechanism that is light and builds on money transfer systems already available and in use in the country, cash can be delivered to beneficiaries within a few days of a shock or disaster.

The self-evaluation of asset-creation projects in March 2015 allowed WFP to identify areas of strength and weakness. Immediate actions, such as training for improved project design, enhanced partnerships and strengthened planning processes were undertaken. The evaluation also revealed the need for nutrition-sensitive programming, support for market access, and enhanced attention to environmental sustainability.

WFP hosted a national learning and experience-sharing event on building resilience in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands in Baringo County in May 2015. The event brought together policy makers from 15 counties, donors and practitioners supporting the Common Programme Framework for Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) in Kenya. It was organized under the auspices of the ASAL Donor Working Group. The main lessons learned were that:

- devolution and the EDE framework provide excellent opportunities for ASAL counties to emerge as transformative growth areas;
- successful community projects need to be scaled-up through layering and integration with other programmes, and firmly guided and supported by county governments;
- project success is contingent upon linking supported communities to markets;
- clarity is needed on the appropriate policy and institutional structures for implementing the EDE at the county level;
- a common resilience measurement methodology and good data to support community projects planning and design are important;
- community participation and empowerment is key to achieving food security; and
- better coordination between national and county governments, and with all development partners, is needed for successful implementation of the EDE.

In 2016, WFP will commission an external evaluation of WFP's asset creation programme in Kenya. The evaluation's primary objective will be to assess and report on the performance and results achieved so far. It will also serve as a tool for learning and provide vital baseline information against which progress can be measured.

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)	64,917	1,750	66,667	77,698	1,732	79,430	119.7%	99.0%	119.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	61,833	62,000	123,833	54,402	67,199	121,601	88.0%	108.4%	98.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	65,000	-	65,000	68,334	-	68,334	105.1%	-	105.1%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	149,000	-	149,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	6,500	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00507-08	Maize	0	594	594
Canada	CAN-C-00507-08	Vegetable Oil	0	286	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Kenya	KEN-C-00028-01	Maize	450	0	450
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	433	433
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	947	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	2,727	2,727
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	250	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	142	0
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	880
USA	USA-C-01105-01	Sorghum/Millet	8,840	0	8,840
USA	USA-C-01105-01	Split Peas	1,460	0	1,460
USA	USA-C-01105-01	Vegetable Oil	930	0	50
USA	USA-C-01105-03	Sorghum/Millet	16,750	0	0
USA	USA-C-01105-03	Split Peas	690	0	0
USA	USA-C-01105-03	Vegetable Oil	1,200	0	0
USA	USA-C-01185-01	Maize	0	6,146	5,499
Total			30,320	11,526	20,933