



# 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	200737
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	536,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	536,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	496,429

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	February 10, 2015
Planned Start Date	April 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	April 01, 2015
Project End Date	March 31, 2018
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	249,869,414
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	50,300,170
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	37,921,800
Indirect Support Costs	23,666,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,757,781</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	83,057
Actual Commodities 2015	58,016
Total Approved Commodities	295,024

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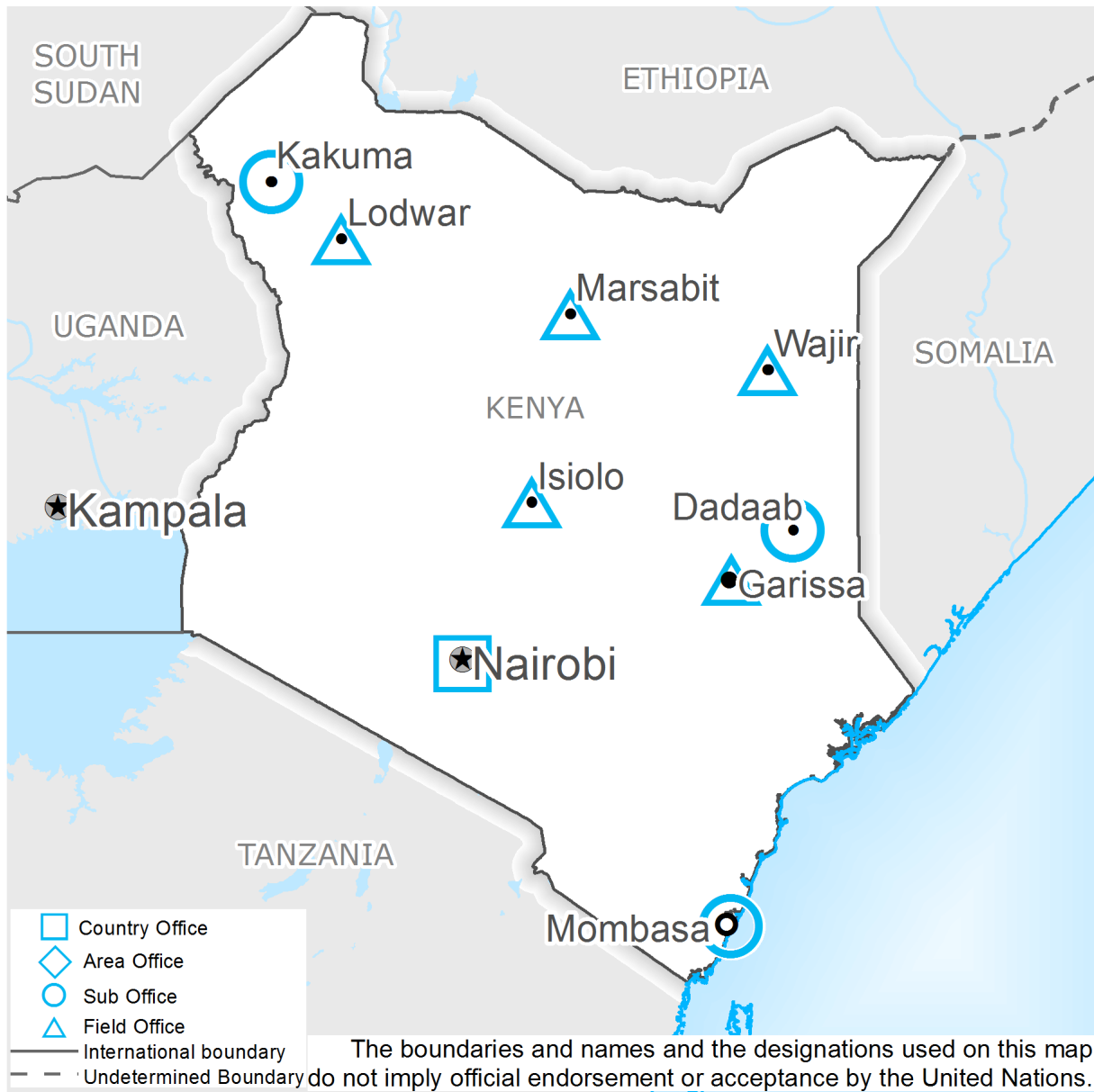
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## 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

Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200737 started on 1 April 2015 and runs through 31 March 2018. It focused on meeting the food security and nutrition needs of refugees living in Dadaab and Kakuma camps. The main objectives were to:

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

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. It also includes the provision of humanitarian assistance and other entitlements as outlined in international conventions. The Refugee Act restricts the movement of refugees to the gazetted camps of Dadaab and Kakuma, and prohibits them from engaging in economic activities outside the camps.

## 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 fled war or food insecurity in their home countries. Kenya upheld the encampment policy that prohibits refugees from seeking employment, farming crops or keeping livestock outside of the camps. For most refugees, prospects for being self-reliant were further constrained by the dry environment where the camps are located, and the little space available for cultivation.

WFP continued to provide general food distributions (GFD) to all eligible refugees living the camps; around 350,000 in Dadaab and 150,000 in Kakuma. These population numbers are based on fingerprinting households that collect food each month; UNHCR's camp population numbers are higher, based on registration data of refugees who do not necessarily collect food. The overall number of refugees who collected food in 2015 remained slightly below planning figures. In Kakuma, 6,800 new arrivals from South Sudan were registered and assisted from April 2015 and onwards. UNHCR continued to repatriate Somali refugees from the Dadaab camps; 2,900 refugees were repatriated during the reporting period, with WFP providing BP5-biscuits (a high-energy, vitamin fortified, compact, compressed and dry food) for their journey back to Somalia. The GFD ration for refugees consisted of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, SuperCereal (corn-soya blend) and iodized salt. Because of insufficient funding, WFP was forced to reduce ration sizes for all refugee households by 30 percent from mid-June 2015. In November, WFP increased food entitlements for smaller refugee families as joint assessment missions indicated that they had more difficulties coping with ration cuts than larger families.

Starting in August, WFP introduced restricted cash-based transfers (CBT) to replace 10 percent of cereals in the GD entitlement for refugees in Kakuma. The cash was delivered via mobile phones, enabling beneficiaries to purchase food of their choice from approved local traders. The start date was two months later than planned because preparatory activities - equipping households with mobile SIM cards, selecting and training traders, and launching a comprehensive communication campaign - took longer than initially planned. In Dadaab, the transfers did not start in October as initially planned because the new cash delivery system required more time to stabilise to handle the large number of transactions. Instead transfers started in Dadaab in January 2016. Therefore, the amount of cash transferred in 2015 was much lower than initially planned.

Refugees first passed through the biometric fingerprinting system to check their eligibility before collecting in-kind food and CBT. The biometric system continued to yield efficiency gains and significantly enhance accountability. Still, there was a need to further explore how resources could be further prioritised. In November, WFP, UNHCR and other partners completed fieldwork for a vulnerability household survey in Kakuma. Results are expected in 2016, and a similar study will also be conducted in Dadaab.

In order to treat moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6 - 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding (lactating) women (PLW), WFP provided assistance through a targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP). Children received a ready-to-eat supplementary food (Plumpy'Sup), while women received SuperCereal and vegetable oil. Targets were not reached programme coverage was below the 90 percent target level, while about 30 percent of children requiring treatment were also not reached. WFP, UNHCR and partners are following up on a number of recommendations to address this gap, including scaling up community outreach and referral activities, and increased community sensitization.

To prevent undernutrition during the crucial first 1,000 days from conception to two years of age, WFP provided SuperCereal and oil to all women upon confirmation of pregnancy by a medical personnel until their infants were six months. After that, the children received SuperCereal Plus until the age of 23 months.

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 facilities. PLHIV, TB patients and others suffering from chronic illnesses benefited from individual take-home rations of SuperCereal as part of care and treatment.

Children attending primary schools received a porridge of SuperCereal and dried skimmed milk. In Kakuma, a locally processed maize-sorghum blend was provided.

To improve the employability and promote self-reliance of youth, WFP provided food for hot lunches at vocational training centres so that trainees did not miss out on class time to walk the long distances home for lunch. The new training centres opened across the five Dadaab camps did not attract the number of students envisaged because of security concerns; the target for food-for-training beneficiaries was therefore not reached.

Food-insecure households from host communities completed asset-creation projects begun in 2014: each participant contributed labour to create productive assets and in turn received entitlements for five family members. The start of the activities was delayed because available funding was prioritised for GD. Asset creation projects in 2015 took place in Kakuma only.

The overall quantity of food distributed was less than planned because (i) substantial ration cuts; and (ii) fewer people collecting assistance through some project activities. The provision of specific food commodities was modified from initial plans to ensure cost-efficiency and compliance with local laws on food imports, and to maintain a continuous supply of support to beneficiaries using available foods.

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>	272,000	264,000	536,000	232,828	263,601	496,429	85.6%	99.8%	92.6%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	44,000	42,000	86,000	54,533	60,424	114,957	123.9%	143.9%	133.7%
Children (5-18 years)	125,000	111,000	236,000	99,039	89,218	188,257	79.2%	80.4%	79.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	103,000	111,000	214,000	79,256	113,959	193,215	76.9%	102.7%	90.3%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	253,776	246,312	500,088	225,540	255,349	480,889	88.9%	103.7%	96.2%
Residents	18,224	17,688	35,912	7,770	7,770	15,540	42.6%	43.9%	43.3%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	500,000	500,000	500,000	480,889	140,301	621,190	96.2%	28.1%	124.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	130,000	-	130,000	138,389	-	138,389	106.5%	-	106.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	36,000	-	36,000	15,540	-	15,540	43.2%	-	43.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,600	-	1,600	1,076	-	1,076	67.3%	-	67.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	21,000	-	21,000	17,300	-	17,300	82.4%	-	82.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	52,000	-	52,000	54,333	-	54,333	104.5%	-	104.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	1,500	-	1,500	1,316	-	1,316	87.7%	-	87.7%

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	40,000	60,000	100,000	62,122	62,116	124,238	155.3%	103.5%	124.2%
Inpatients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>62,122</b>	<b>62,116</b>	<b>124,238</b>	<b>155.3%</b>	<b>103.5%</b>	<b>124.2%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>301,715</b>	<b>319,475</b>	<b>621,190</b>	<b>120.7%</b>	<b>127.8%</b>	<b>124.2%</b>
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	75,400	54,600	130,000	76,114	62,275	138,389	100.9%	114.1%	106.5%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>75,400</b>	<b>54,600</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>76,114</b>	<b>62,275</b>	<b>138,389</b>	<b>100.9%</b>	<b>114.1%</b>	<b>106.5%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>75,400</b>	<b>54,600</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>76,114</b>	<b>62,275</b>	<b>138,389</b>	<b>100.9%</b>	<b>114.1%</b>	<b>106.5%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	3,600	3,600	7,200	1,217	1,373	2,590	33.8%	38.1%	36.0%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>36.0%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>15,540</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	800	800	1,600	753	323	1,076	94.1%	40.4%	67.3%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>94.1%</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>67.3%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>94.1%</b>	<b>40.4%</b>	<b>67.3%</b>
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment</b>									



Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ART Clients receiving food assistance	750	750	1,500	753	563	1,316	100.4%	75.1%	87.7%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>100.4%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>	<b>87.7%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>100.4%</b>	<b>75.1%</b>	<b>87.7%</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.

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)	4,000	4,000	8,000	4,339	4,673	9,012	108.5%	116.8%	112.7%
Children (24-59 months)	6,000	6,000	12,000	3,671	4,005	7,676	61.2%	66.8%	64.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,000	1,000	-	612	612	-	61.2%	61.2%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>8,010</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>80.1%</b>	<b>84.5%</b>	<b>82.4%</b>
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	200	1,800	2,000	246	2,215	2,461	123.0%	123.1%	123.1%
Children (6-23 months)	12,000	13,000	25,000	17,013	13,318	30,331	141.8%	102.4%	121.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	25,000	25,000	-	21,541	21,541	-	86.2%	86.2%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>17,259</b>	<b>37,074</b>	<b>54,333</b>	<b>141.5%</b>	<b>93.2%</b>	<b>104.5%</b>

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	887	100	11.3%
BP5 Emergency Rations	-	7	-
Corn Soya Blend	8,375	7,546	90.1%
Dried Fruits	310	310	99.9%
Iodised Salt	740	624	84.4%
Maize	6,027	20,849	345.9%
Maize Meal	2,936	362	12.3%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	170	105	61.8%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	213	184	86.5%
Rice	2,936	-	-
Sorghum Flour	-	43	-
Sorghum/Millet	11,899	8,487	71.3%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Split Peas	7,986	7,436	93.1%
Sugar	46	15	32.5%
Vegetable Oil	5,432	4,556	83.9%
Wheat Flour	35,100	7,392	21.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,057</b>	<b>58,016</b>	<b>69.9%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	2,070,000	1,015,558	49.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,070,000</b>	<b>1,015,558</b>	<b>49.1%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Mr. Chor Tuach is a 33-year old man who considers himself a long time resident of the Kakuma camps. He came here 10 years ago, having fled fighting in his village near Malakal, in South Sudan.

“The rebels from the north invaded and burned down our village. We fled for safety,” said Tuach.

In Kakuma, Tuach lives in with his wife and five children - three boys and two girls.

“It is my duty as the head of the home to protect and provide for my family. While we receive food and other essential items here, I have to find means of providing school books, uniforms, and everything else they need,” said Tuach.

His school-aged children each get a mug of hot nutritious porridge every day they attend school.

“The porridge is a big relief for me because I don't have to worry about what the children will eat while in school,” said Tuach.

In addition, the youngest son, who just turned a year old, gets a fortified porridge mix with SuperCereal Plus to boost his growth and health.

In August 2015, WFP introduced cash transfers to refugees in Kakuma camps. Tuach's family size meant that he got KES700 (about USD 7) the first month.

“The cash is little but very helpful.... I am now able to buy foods that we do not get at the food distribution centre. I have received two transfers so far, and I have bought wheat flour, beans, onions, vegetables and some spices,” said Tuach.

WFP is working with about 250 traders, both men and women, some of whom sell fish and vegetables from blankets on the ground or from wheelbarrows along the bustling streets of the Kakuma camps. The traders are happy with the increased sales. WFP trained the traders and educated the refugees on the new cash transfers using mobile loudspeakers, posters and a local radio station.

WFP introduced the cash in order to give refugees more choice and control over what they buy, to give them access to a wider variety of food types, and to reduce the economic loss they incur when they sell the relief food at throw-away prices in order to buy other goods. Cash transfers are also expected to boost the local economy because traders source foods from nearby towns such as Kitale.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Over the years, WFP and partners have made steady progress towards gender equality in the refugee operation. In addition to involving both women and men in food advisory committees, WFP continuously reminded partners, refugees and their leaders on the benefits of gender equality, and of sending both girls and boys to school. WFP and partners held fortnightly food advisory committees (FAC) meetings to examine issues arising from previous distributions and plan for subsequent distributions. In these forums, men and women leaders engaged with partners, ensuring that both voice their concerns and participate in the decision-making process. The selection of

the FAC was such that each residential block nominated two people (a man and woman) to represent them in the committee. In the majority of refugee households, women made the decisions on how the food received would be utilized. WFP needs to ascertain the reason for the apparent decrease in proportion of households where females make decision, and assess why men and women seem to not make these household decisions together.

WFP's efforts towards gender equality were noted in 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. 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 and limiting of women's roles in public affairs, the governance system had a strong and active female presence.

WFP trained the 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 voice 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.

WFP distributed fuel-efficient stoves to households in refugee and host communities in Kakuma, through the Safe Access to Firewood and alternative Energy project. This aimed to reduce girls' and women's exposure to gender-based violence by reducing the time spent on collecting firewood needed cook meals for their families. The stoves' distribution went hand in hand with gender, protection and environmental conservation training.

During preparations for scaling up CBT, WFP encouraged women traders to apply as suppliers.

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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	86.00		81.00
<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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	87.00		71.00
<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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>10.00	14.00		19.00
<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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>10.00	14.00		29.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KENYA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	53.00		53.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	50.00		50.00
<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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	100.00		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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	100.00		100.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

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 (refugee workers) were stationed in different areas to assist beneficiaries who were uncertain about where to go, or who needed special help to collect their food. 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 significantly reduced 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.

At the entrance to each distribution centre, food entitlements were written on large signboards, beneath which physical 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 the food distribution cycles in each centre. Before each food 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.

In December 2015, a female refugee in Ifo 2 reported she was harassed by a group of men, who attempted to steal her food on her way home. Similar concerns of insults, harrassment and robbery had been raised earlier on by a few refugees who were from an ethnic minority in the same camp. WFP and partners will investigate these protection issues and come up with plan on how to mitigate these concerns.

The number of beneficiaries who reported they were informed about the programme improved towards the end of the year. While more than 80 percent reported they knew who was included and what people receive in both camps, fewer people in Dadaab (64 percent) knew where people could complain. WFP intensified efforts to increase awareness on who is included, what people will receive, and where people can complain through: (i) a comprehensive communication strategy; and (ii) the rollout of the complaints-and-feedback mechanism, during the introduction of the cash transfer. FilmAid International designed and rolled out the communication campaign to sensitize refugees, their leaders and traders about the different transfers refugees would receive. The campaign included broadcasting of radio announcements through the local radio stations, radio talk-back shows where WFP, Film Aid and UNHCR staff answered questions, mass awareness campaigns, and video production and screening.

WFP rolled out its helpline in Kakuma as the CBT were being started. An internal audit in 2013 recognized it as a good practice. It is a mobile number that anyone can call, answered by a team of multilingual operators (male and female) familiar with WFP's programmes and trained in protection concepts. The calls were logged onto a customer

relations management system; issues were assigned, escalated and closed at the appropriate level. In 2015, the helpline handled issues for 4,745 people (48 percent of whom were women) from Kakuma about the new CBT. Callers reported wrongdoing on the part of retailers and police, asked for help to access their cash transfer, and sought information about what they are entitled to receive. To provide face-to-face support for people who were not confident using the system, WFP set up helpdesks in each sub-camp in Kakuma, managed by trained staff who could access the system and help people resolve technical problems on the spot.

WFP and UNHCR carried out a self-assessment on protection and gender in Kakuma after CBT was introduced. The assessment reported positive protection outcomes related to the dignity of refugees because cash transfers increased their options. It also emerged that cash transfers were perceived to contribute to increased livelihood opportunities for both the refugee and the host communities. The assessment noted the need for WFP to resolve all the technical challenges. Furthermore, it recommended timely provision of firewood and promotion of the use of fuel-efficient stoves by relevant agencies to reduce the risk of gender-based violence.

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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>70.00	17.00		62.00
<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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>70.00	35.00		67.00
<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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	100.00		99.00
<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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>90.00	100.00		100.00

## Outputs

In addition to GFD, through which food entitlements were provided to all eligible refugees, WFP also provided assistance to targeted groups of beneficiaries. In 2015, WFP had mixed success in reaching these targeted people, mainly due to the need to prioritise limited funding available.

Ration cuts under GFD meant that refugees received less food than planned. Technical glitches in the cash delivery system, and operational risks related to introducing new technology, affected the CBT. WFP set up helpdesks in Kakuma and staff roamed the markets, helping beneficiaries and traders to transact. Comprehensive communication campaigns were instrumental in reaching refugees and traders at scale.

For the treatment of acute malnutrition, WFP provided special nutritional products alongside nutritional education and counselling at health centres. Overall, admission and treatment trends were consistent with seasonal changes and the flow of refugees. The nutrition messaging and counselling data were collected monthly through beneficiary contact monitoring, a type of post-distribution monitoring.

For the prevention of acute malnutrition, women and children received pre- and post-natal care, growth monitoring and nutrition education as they collected their entitlements. In Kakuma, caretakers of children aged 6-23 months received nutrition messages in the health centres prior to collecting food. This was not possible in Dadaab, where caretakers collected rations as part of GFD because of staffing and logistical constraints of serving large numbers of children at the health clinics. The GFD sites in Dadaab did not provide a good venue for sharing nutrition messages and the linkage with nutrition messages was mainly done 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.

Building on WFP's work with smallholder farmers in Turkana and elsewhere in Kenya, WFP continued testing how grains purchased from these farmers could be milled to support the school meals in the camps. The objective was to use this demand to provide a market for farmers, and also to promote value addition, increasing the economic benefits of local production. In their first year, the five assisted groups processed 186 mt of maize and sorghum flour. WFP provided two of the groups with small-scale mill dosifiers and installed solar panels to enable the fortification of the flour with micronutrients. Other elements of the pilot included: (i) research to assess the prevalence of parasitic diseases such as trachoma and malaria; (ii) deworming children; and (iii) training hygiene promoters, as well as training teachers, farmers and milling groups.

The start of new asset-creation activities had to be delayed because of funding prioritization. Host communities in both Kakuma and Dadaab identified households to participate, as well the projects that would help them improve their food security. However, project work started only in Kakuma in late 2015, with Dadaab expected to begin in 2016. They reclaimed land by uprooting *prosopis*, an invasive shrub species prominent in the dry parts of Kenya. The land will be used for rain-fed agriculture.

WFP received special funding to address the effects of climate change in and around the camps. The funds were invested in sustainable natural resources, by establishing tree nurseries and green-belts for afforestation in Kakuma. In Dadaab, WFP funded the installation of three briquette production facilities. The briquettes will be made out of harvested *prosopis*, benefitting both refugee and host communities. Land where *prosopis* has been harvested will be rehabilitated with appropriate tree species. The provision of fuel-efficient stoves in Kakuma was part of this initiative.

The majority of the food-for-training beneficiaries were male refugees. Although females were encouraged to pursue courses such as mechanical and electrical engineering, electronics, car mechanics, carpentry and woodwork that were popular among the males, females typically choose more traditional courses such as catering and bakery, tailoring, and dress-making. Basic computing was popular with both males and females. Most centres offered 12-month courses.

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	19	90.5
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	500	339	67.8
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	4,350	3,470	79.8
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	5,500	4,111	74.7
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	449	353	78.6
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	20	20	100.0
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	19	0	0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	6	0	0
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	85,000	78,700	92.6
<b>SO2: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	13,300	9,416	70.8
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	21	19	90.5
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	2,000	1,127	56.4
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	15,900	7,504	47.2
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	20,000	11,391	57.0
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	53	53	100.0

## Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1 outcomes in the table refer to GD and treatment of acute malnutrition for refugees. WFP collected food security and outcome monitoring (FSOM) data three times in the year - May, September and December. Ten clusters were randomly selected from all the sub-camps in Kakuma, and 15 households selected and interviewed in each cluster. In Dadaab, household visits were not possible because of insecurity, interviews were therefore carried out at food distribution centres.

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 significantly compared to the same time in 2014. In Dadaab, this was likely due to reduced food prices, which made it more affordable to supplement WFP's GD food basket. In Kakuma, the introduction of the restricted cash-based transfers allowed refugees to purchase foods such as vegetables, meats, sugar and milk that were not in the WFP basket.

The dietary diversity score (DDS) measured the number of different food groups consumed seven days prior to the monitoring period. A score of 6 is considered "good" and 4.5 and below is considered "poor". Households in Dadaab had a better quality of diet as they consumed milk, vegetables, other animal protein and fruits more often in a week compared to those in Kakuma. One contributing factor to the differences includes the cost of minimum healthy food basket. It costed 25 percent more in Kakuma to purchase the same minimum basket compared to Dadaab.

The coping strategy index (CSI) is a tool that measured how families dealt with food gaps. On average, the food related CSI worsened in both camps. This would indicate that households were using negative coping strategies more frequently and/or using more severe ones to cover for food shortages than previously. A large proportion of households, 79 percent in Dadaab and 70 percent Kakuma, were also using stress or emergency livelihood coping strategies. Stress strategies included purchasing food on credit, or borrowing food or money, while emergency strategies included begging or engaging in illegal income-generating activities. This could be the effect of prolonged cuts in food entitlements under GD.

Male-headed households in Kakuma were worse off than female headed ones for both FCS and DDS indicators. This is partly attributed to the much lower income opportunities in Kakuma, which means that if there is an additional adult in the household, complementing the GD ration with other food groups becomes a challenge.

WFP hired a private firm to design an impact study to evaluate the impact of cash based transfers in Dadaab and Kakuma. The study identified a set of analytical tools (household and traders' surveys questionnaires) that would inform on the scale-up of cash and the impact it was having in the camps. Simultaneously, WFP introduced mobile monitoring and mobile vulnerability analysis mapping (mVAM) to specifically monitor the effect of cash on the markets and whether traders were able to meet increased demands. Around 100 messages were sent every week to beneficiaries to check the prices of the five most commonly purchased food types. WFP also made monthly calls to selected households, asking them how the cash transferred worked and if they had any issues with withdrawing cash.

The overall programme performance in terms of recovery, defaulter, death and non-response rates for the TSFP surpassed the Sphere minimum standards, according to data from UNHCR's Health Information System (HIS). HIS is an electronic module whereby health partners regularly entered data from health registers for analysis, to inform public health decision-making and programme implementation.

The programme coverage assessment for both Dadaab and Kakuma using Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) was found to be below the 90 percent threshold. Common challenges across all camps included competing household priorities, logistics delays of transportation of ready-to-use foods (supplementary and therapeutic), inadequate counselling of caregivers at health facilities, double-registration of beneficiaries and a poor community referral system. WFP, UNHCR and cooperating partners endorsed the joint plans of actions and recommendations to overcome these barriers.

Strategic Objective 2 indicators in the table refer to prevention of acute malnutrition and school feeding (refugees) as well as asset-creation activities (host communities).

Food security data (asset creation) was collected and analysed by livelihood zones in Kenya. Kakuma is in north-western pastoral (Turkana) while Dadaab is in grasslands zone (Garissa). The reported data therefore went beyond the 50 km radius covered by host community activities under this PRRO (areas covered under the relief/resilience PRRO 200736).

Food security in the northwest (Turkana) improved as a result of above-average rainfall. Livestock body conditions improved as access to water, pasture and browse increased. This contributed to a decreased proportion of households with poor FCS and an improved quality of diet (DDS), compared to the baseline. Despite the improvement, the north-western pastoral zone had the highest food insecurity in the county. 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. This led to the pastoralists (pastoralism is the main livelihood in Turkana) having an unfavourable terms of trade for livestock against cereals. For instance, one goat in Turkana can purchase 34 kg of cereals while in other pastoral areas in Kenya one goat can trade for an average of 75 kg.

In the grasslands livelihood zone (Garissa), a deterioration was recorded as households moved from acceptable food consumption score to borderline and poor. The dietary diversity however improved, and was above the 'poor' threshold. Factors that affected food access were insecurity, as well as damage to crops and farm infrastructure because of enhanced rainfall.

The annual nutrition surveys for Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps took place in September and November respectively. The nutrition trend in Dadaab remained stable with prevalence global acute malnutrition (GAM) at 8.1 percent (slightly down from 8.8 in 2014). However, results for Kakuma revealed a significant increase in GAM from 7.4 percent in 2014 to 11.4 percent in 2015. The survey in Kakuma was conducted when incidence of diarrheal diseases nearly doubled (from 18 percent to 32 percent), likely to be attributable to the heavier-than-average rainfall. Other causes could be the 30 percent food ration cuts for six months, coupled with poor infant and young child feeding practices. Additionally, the SQUEAC results for Kakuma meant that for every 10 children with malnutrition in Kakuma, three were not receiving the care they needed to recover fully. UNICEF is considering a *Knowledge, Attitude and Practices* survey in early 2016.

The minimum acceptable diet (MAD) is a composite indicator combining minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency for children aged 6-23 months. The reported data was collected through the FSOM, and represents all assessed livelihood zones in Kenya and the camps. More children received an acceptable diet in 2015 compared to previous year. However, the achievement remained below both WFP's corporate target of 70 percent and the national average of 21 percent as reported in the 2014 Kenya Demographic Health Survey report.

The annual rate of change in enrolment for both girls and boys in Kakuma continued to surpass targets considerably. This was because most of the newly arrived refugees from South Sudan were children of school age. The opposite was true in Dadaab, where a significant drop in enrolment was noted. This was attributable to: i) a data-cleaning exercise which found that those actually enrolled were lower than previously reported; ii) repatriation; and iii) an increase in private schools. The data-cleaning also showed that the attendance rate had increased.



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: 2018.03 HIS , Base value: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring HIS</i>	>90.00	90.17	-	93.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 HIS , Base value: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring HIS</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 HIS , Base value: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring HIS</i>	<15.00	1.63	-	0.13
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 HIS , Base value: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring HIS</i>	<15.00	3.75	-	4.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 HIS , Base value: 2015.07 Secondary data SQUEAC</i>	>90.00	62.00	-	-
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 HIS , Base value: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring HIS</i>	>90.00	94.63	-	89.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 HIS , Base value: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring HIS</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 HIS , Base value: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring HIS</i>	<15.00	2.22	-	0.56
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 HIS , Base value: 2015.04 Secondary data HIS , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring HIS</i>	<15.00	0.06	-	3.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 SQUEAC , Base value: 2014.07 Secondary data SQUEAC</i>	>90.00	73.50	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<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: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<2.00	2.00	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<1.00	1.00	-	1.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<3.00	3.00	-	1.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>5.10	5.10	-	5.60
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	18.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>DADAAB FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>5.40	5.40	-	5.70
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>DADAAB FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<14.00	14.00	-	21.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>DADAAB MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>5.00	5.00	-	5.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>DADAAB MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	16.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<19.00	19.00	-	12.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<27.00	27.00	-	11.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<7.00	7.00	-	14.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>3.40	3.40	-	3.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<16.00	16.00	-	18.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KAKUMA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>3.10	3.10	-	3.40
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	17.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KAKUMA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>3.90	3.90	-	3.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<18.00	18.00	-	20.00
<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: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<1.00	1.00	-	10.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>GARISSA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<20.00	20.00	-	29.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>GARISSA , Project End Target: 2018.03 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
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>GARISSA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<13.00	13.00	-	15.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GARISSA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	25.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>GARISSA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<6.00	6.00	-	17.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>GARISSA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>4.50	4.50	-	4.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>GARISSA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<14.00	14.00	-	16.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>GARISSA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<2.30	2.30	-	6.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>GARISSA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<26.00	26.00	-	32.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>GARISSA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>3.70	3.70	-	4.80
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>GARISSA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<13.00	13.00	-	15.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<38.00	38.00	-	17.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<33.00	33.00	-	41.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>2.20	2.20	-	3.70
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>TURKANA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<21.00	21.00	-	27.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>TURKANA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<51.20	51.20	-	14.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>TURKANA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<22.00	22.00	-	50.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>TURKANA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>2.10	2.10	-	3.20
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>TURKANA FHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<23.00	23.00	-	29.00

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>				
<i>TURKANA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<30.10	30.10	-	19.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>TURKANA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<40.00	40.00	-	36.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>TURKANA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>2.30	2.30	-	4.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>TURKANA MHHH , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	<19.00	19.00	-	25.00
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 FFA ACOM</i>	>70.00		-	-
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01 Secondary data Partner reports</i>	>6.00	8.00	-	-2.60
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 Secondary data Partner reports</i>	>75.00	75.00	-	87.00
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 Secondary data Partner reports</i>	>0.70	0.70	-	0.70
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FFA ACOM</i>	>70.00		-	-
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.01 Secondary data Partner reports</i>	>6.00	33.00	-	31.00
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 Secondary data Partner reports</i>	>90.00	90.00	-	102.00

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>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2014.11 Secondary data , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 Secondary data Partner reports</i>	>0.60	0.64	-	0.70
<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: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring BCM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring BCM</i>	>70.00	77.30	-	89.20
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>DADAAB , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	>90.00	99.60	-	99.00
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring BCM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring BCM</i>	>70.00	97.30	-	90.90
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>KAKUMA , Project End Target: 2018.03 , Base value: 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 Secondary data</i>	>90.00	87.30	-	96.00
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>KENYA , Project End Target: 2018.03 FSOM , Base value: 2015.05 WFP programme monitoring FSOM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring FSOM</i>	>15.00	3.60	-	8.80

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

With the government's encampment policy, refugees have limited livelihood and self-reliance options. Resettlement to third countries remains 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 also managed to engage in locally-based income generating opportunities such as trading within the camps. The vulnerability study carried out in Kakuma towards the end of 2015 was aimed at checking the feasibility of introducing targeted assistance. A similar exercise is planned for Dadaab in 2016.

The most viable durable solution for most refugees remained repatriation to their countries of origin. UNHCR and the governments of Kenya and Somalia started a repatriation process in December 2014, based on the tripartite agreement signed in 2013. In July 2015, the Tripartite Commission agreed to scale up assistance for those wishing to return home, and the return areas were increased from three to seven. The Commission's joint strategy envisages the voluntary repatriation of most Somali refugees in Kenya over a five-year period. The returning refugees receive a standardized financial and in-kind assistance package to ensure safe and dignified return, as well as longer-term support to help returnees reintegrate in the areas they once fled from. A pledging conference was held in Brussels in October 2015, largely to create sustainable solutions inside Somalia.

In 2015, the County Government of Turkana allocated about 1,500 hectares of land for a sustainable refugee settlement. The land is located near Kalobeyei Township, about 30 km northwest of Kakuma. Part of the land will be used for settling about 60,000 refugees while the remaining land will be allocated for economic activities, including

agriculture. The settlement is intended to promote self-reliance of refugees and host communities by providing them with better livelihoods opportunities and enhanced service delivery which is integrated with the local development plan. Refugees will acquire skills to assist them after they return to their home countries. UNHCR is leading the development of Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program, with preparatory work expected in early 2016.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

WFP experienced difficulties in mobilising sufficient resources for this operation in 2015. WFP enhanced advocacy efforts by holding several bilateral discussions with donors, issuing joint alerts with UNHCR, and sharing resourcing and shortfalls updates regularly. After exhausting its internal borrowing mechanisms, WFP reduced food rations for all refugees from mid-June. Thankfully, new contributions received thereafter prevented more severe cuts, enabling the refugees to receive at least 70 percent of the planned rations. Following additional response from donors, WFP was able to resume full rations for household sizes 1-2 from November 2015.

As part of El Niño preparedness, this operation received an important contribution to purchase and preposition food in Kakuma before the rains started in October. Since the impact of El Niño was expected to go beyond December, the food would be distributed during the first quarter of 2016. The PRRO also received special funds to address climate change issues in and around the camps.

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.

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation provided a Trust Fund to support the technical assistance aspects of the Kakuma integrated schools meals pilot, while funds from WFP's regular contributions were used to purchase the required grains to be milled.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	0	4,669	2,881
European Commission	0	1,292	0
Germany	0	8,343	5,904
MULTILATERAL	0	7,559	3,457
United Kingdom	0	7,306	6,238
USA	43,030	0	36,593
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,030</b>	<b>29,169</b>	<b>55,071</b>

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

### Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

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

Some of the local and GCMF purchases - 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, it also built their capacity to meet formal market demands. WFP's decisions on whether to buy locally, regionally or internationally was 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	0	0	0	9
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	4,785
Iodised Salt	470	0	0	0
Maize	709	0	0	17,282
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	0	204
Sorghum/Millet	0	0	24,010	1,602
Split Peas	0	0	4,688	1,917
Sugar	9	0	0	30
Vegetable Oil	0	0	3,702	2,152
Wheat Flour	0	0	4,193	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,593</b>	<b>27,981</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Food deliveries to the camps were smoothly managed, including during the rainy seasons. At times, food was delivered directly from the ship to the distribution centres: to reduce double-handling of commodities, food was loaded from the point of loading and sent directly to the camps; this reduced the transshipment and storage costs, as well as the risk of post-delivery losses.

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

WFP stepped-up preparedness for the El Niño weather phenomenon, which had increased the risk of flooding during the October-December 2015 rainfall season. WFP contracted all-wheel drive trucks, prepositioned available food (about three months) in the refugee camps and increased pallets to keep stored food above the water line.

## Post-Delivery Losses

There were minimal losses incurred compared to the total tonnage of food handled. 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: alerts allowed food to be utilized well within the shelf life of the commodities, mitigating 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 and UNHCR's partnership continued to yield results, particularly in relation to data sharing and systems integration. This was noted by the joint WFP-UNHCR (Rome-Geneva) inspection report from August 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."

At the regional level, WFP and UNHCR coordinated the planning and implementation of assistance to South Sudanese refugees through the "Refugee Response Plan" (RRP), which sought to ensure that partners provided a consistent level of services to the refugees fleeing the conflict in South Sudan. The RRP also acted as a mechanism to support resource mobilisation.

UNHCR provided complementary funds to support activities complementary to WFP activities in education and nutrition, with most of the funds going towards education. 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 successful delivery of the operation.

WFP's partnership with the Department of Refugee Affairs enabled an efficient response to security issues related to operations implementation. WFP implemented asset-creation activities with the Turkana Rehabilitation Programme in Kakuma (TRP - a semi-government agency), which had the capacity to design and implement good quality projects in arid lands. TRP also provided operational insight in mapping out the host community area to be targeted with stoves and tree seedlings.

WFP added new partners to its network of long-standing relationships with international and local faith-based and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The new partners included Technoserve, ChildFund and the National Council of Churches Kenya which supported value addition (such as milling and micronutrients fortification) of the grains in Kakuma funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The health and hygiene element was in partnership with Imperial College London and the Partnership for Child Development. Two local NGOs - Relief, Reconstruction and Development Organization in Dadaab and the Lotus Kenya Action Development Organization in Kakuma - were experienced in the local context of implementing successful environmental activities.

For the cash-based transfers, WFP started a close collaboration with Safaricom, a leading telecommunications and mobile money transfer firm in Kenya. They improved the functionality of their new bulk payments platform that provided WFP with real-time data for managing transfers to beneficiaries and payments to food traders. This partnership resulted in a highly cost-efficient delivery mechanism that met the unique needs of WFP and refugees. It can also be used to deliver cash for other sectors. Safaricom also invested in boosting its mobile network strength in the camps, benefiting the entire community and the other humanitarian partners operating there.

FilmAid worked with refugees as well as WFP and partners' staff to deliver information on what it meant to receive both in-kind and CBT, their entitlements, rights, responsibilities and where they could go for help. They used a participatory approach to design and produce media content, ensuring communities were fully engaged.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	4	9	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: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>17,331,586.00	4,332,896.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>KENYA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>4.00	4.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>DADAAB, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>KAKUMA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Lessons Learned

The design and implementation of activities under this PRRO benefitted from important lessons learned from its predecessor PRRO (200174). The design was based on recommendations from evaluations, pilot tests, assessments and analytical studies carried out in 2014. WFP also drew lessons through consultations with refugees, host communities, cooperating partners, the host government, United Nations partners and donors. The 2014 evaluation of PRRO 200174 recommended inclusion of restricted cash-based transfers (vouchers) for part of the general ration, carrying out a vulnerability assessment, and phasing out take-home rations for girls attending school.

The two-year pilot (2013-2015) of cash-based transfers to support purchasing of fresh foods in Dadaab allowed WFP to learn more about the extent to which camp markets could be relied upon to supply food to the refugees. The pilot was evaluated in 2014, and the main recommendations were used to design the cash-based transfer modality currently being rolled out. One of the key findings was that cash-based transfers had the potential to become a more cost-efficient modality for delivering food assistance. After implementing restricted cash-based transfers for five months in Kakuma in 2015, WFP Kenya analysed costs and found that cash-based transfers were 10 percent less expensive to deliver than the equivalent in-kind cereals.

The cost-efficiency of cash-based transfers was heavily influenced by food prices in the local markets. Delivery costs were not a significant cost driver, at less than 3 percent of the transfer value. WFP is looking into ways to engage with retailers to improve the efficiency of their supply chains, to bring food prices down; a retail strategy will be developed in 2016.

There are opportunities for expanding livelihood interventions for refugees and host communities and building skills to increase self-reliance. In this sense, WFP will be part of a multi-sector consortium of development and private sector partners working in the new site in Kalobeyei.

## Endnotes

1. To avoid double counting of GD beneficiaries, inpatients were removed when making annual adjustments.
2. There is double counting of beneficiaries in Table 2 as overlap between transfer modalities cannot be removed. Those who received cash also received food.

## 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)	100,000	100,000	100,000	96,178	28,060	124,238	96.2%	28.1%	124.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	130,000	-	130,000	138,389	-	138,389	106.5%	-	106.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	7,200	-	7,200	2,590	-	2,590	36.0%	-	36.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	1,600	-	1,600	1,076	-	1,076	67.3%	-	67.3%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	21,000	-	21,000	17,300	-	17,300	82.4%	-	82.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	52,000	-	52,000	54,333	-	54,333	104.5%	-	104.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	1,500	-	1,500	1,316	-	1,316	87.7%	-	87.7%

## 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-00507-07	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,200	0
Canada	CAN-C-00507-07	Iodised Salt	0	300	300
Canada	CAN-C-00507-07	Maize	0	2,572	2,572
Canada	CAN-C-00507-07	Sugar	0	39	9
Canada	CAN-C-00507-07	Vegetable Oil	0	558	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00515-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,089	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00515-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	204	0
Germany	GER-C-00405-01	Maize	0	709	709
Germany	GER-C-00405-01	Vegetable Oil	0	447	0
Germany	GER-C-00430-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	1,993	0
Germany	GER-C-00430-01	Iodised Salt	0	170	170
Germany	GER-C-00430-01	Maize	0	5,025	5,025
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	9	9
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	0	1	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	3,448	3,448
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	0	1,602	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	0	1,500	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	1,000	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00278-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	504	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00278-01	Maize	0	6,238	6,238
United Kingdom	UK -C-00278-01	Split Peas	0	417	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00278-01	Vegetable Oil	0	148	0
USA		Sorghum/Millet	0	0	24,010
USA		Split Peas	0	0	4,688
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	3,702
USA		Wheat Flour	0	0	4,193
USA	USA-C-01123-01	Sorghum/Millet	3,460	0	0
USA	USA-C-01123-01	Split Peas	700	0	0
USA	USA-C-01123-01	Vegetable Oil	1,560	0	0
USA	USA-C-01123-01	Wheat Flour	2,330	0	0
USA	USA-C-01123-02	Sorghum/Millet	14,330	0	0

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-01123-02	Split Peas	2,850	0	0
USA	USA-C-01123-02	Vegetable Oil	990	0	0
USA	USA-C-01123-02	Wheat Flour	5,400	0	0
USA	USA-C-01143-01	Sorghum/Millet	6,220	0	0
USA	USA-C-01143-01	Split Peas	2,080	0	0
USA	USA-C-01143-01	Vegetable Oil	1,240	0	0
USA	USA-C-01143-01	Wheat Flour	1,870	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>43,030</b>	<b>29,169</b>	<b>55,071</b>