

**Country<sup>1</sup> & Project No.: Kenya 200174**

**B/R No.: 8**

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**BUDGET REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR**

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<b><u>ORIGINATOR</u></b>				
Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b><u>CLEARANCE</u></b>				
Project Budget & Programming Officer, RMBP	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief, RMBP	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief, OSLT (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b><u>APPROVAL</u></b>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Director	.....	.....	.....	.....

<b>PROJECT</b>				
<b>Start date:</b> 01/11/2011	<b>End date:</b> 30/09/2014	<b>Extension/Reduction period:</b> N/A	<b>New end date:</b> 30/09/2014	
<b><u>Cost (United States dollars)</u></b>				
	<b>Current Budget</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>	
Food and Related Costs	US\$ 367,797,179	US\$ (2,800,655)	US\$ 364,996,525	
Capacity Development & Augmentation	US\$ -	-	-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	US\$ 2,120,384	US\$ 0	US\$ 2,120,384	
DSC	US\$ 36,812,882	US\$ 1,034,025	US\$ 37,846,907	
ISC	US\$ 28,471,131	US\$ (123,664)	US\$ 28,347,467	
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>US\$ 435,201,576</b>	<b>US\$ (1,890,294)</b>	<b>US\$ 433,311,283</b>	

**CHANGES TO:**

**Food Tool**

- MT
- Commodity Value
- External Transport
- LTSH
- ODOC

**C&V Tool**

- C&V Transfers
- C&V Related Costs

- CD&A
- DSC
- Project duration
- Other

**Project Rates**

- LTSH (\$/MT)
- ODOC (\$/MT)
- C&V Related (%)
- DSC (%)

<sup>1</sup> If a regional project, please specify the countries concerned

## **NATURE OF THE REVISION**

1. This budget revision to protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200174 “Food Assistance to Refugees” is proposed to:
  - Reduce the 2014 planning figure for general food distributions to refugees in the camp from 580,000 to 520,000. This is following (i) a verification exercise by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and (ii) the introduction of a biometric identification system for general food distribution.
  - Revise direct support costs to include: (i) the construction of a new food distribution point for the new arrivals from South Sudan with an estimated cost of US\$1.5 million, (ii) inclusion of a new fuel production pilot and provision of fuel-efficient stoves valued at US\$260,000, (iii) inclusion of a contribution from CO Kenya to the operations evaluation amounting to US\$130,000 and (iv) an increase in the LTSH rate from US\$184.59/mt to US\$198.47/mt.
  - Revise the plan for commodities to align with the revised planning figures for the various project activities.
  - Align the PRRO log frame to the 2014-2017 Strategic Results Framework.
  - This revision will reduce the overall budget by US\$1.9 million. Though there has been additional influx of refugees since fighting erupted in South Sudan in mid-December 2013, the new refugee planning figures are still lower than the original plan for 2014.

## **JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION**

### **Summary of existing project activities**

2. WFP has been providing food assistance to refugees in Kenya since 1991. The current project (PRRO 200174) runs from October 2011 until September 2014. WFP’s food assistance operation in Dadaab and Kakuma camps and surrounding host communities provides relief and ensures that the special nutritional requirements of vulnerable groups are met.
3. Activities under this PRRO include:
  - General food distributions to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of refugees.
  - Preventive Mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) support for PLW and children aged 6-23 months ensuring adequate nutritional support during the first 1000 days;
  - Targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children under 5 and for pregnant and lactating women (PLW).
  - Targeted supplementary feeding for HIV and tuberculosis clients on antiretroviral treatment.
  - Institutional feeding for: (i) the patients who have been hospitalized; and (ii) caregivers of severely malnourished children in therapeutic feeding centers.
  - School meals to improve enrolment and attendance, with take-home rations as an incentive for girls who attain 80 percent school attendance.

- Food for-training activities as an incentive for disenfranchised youth to gain life skills.
- Food-for-assets activities to improve food security in host communities and mitigate tensions with refugees.
- A pilot using vouchers for fresh food targeting PLW and their households in the Dadaab refugee camps.

### **Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment (if applicable)**

#### **Refugee verification and new food collection procedure (“biometrics”)**

4. Only refugees residing in the camps are eligible for food assistance. With some refugees leaving the camps and passing on ration cards to other people, many people who were not eligible for food assistance have been collecting food rations. This fraud resulted in large quantities of food distributed in the camp being sold to traders and the host population.
5. In 2013, WFP and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have undertaken two major exercises to have efficient and cost-effective delivery of food assistance to the refugees: verification and biometrics.

#### ***Verification***

6. UNHCR undertook a verification exercise in all the camps in Dadaab in 2013 and verification is planned for Kakuma in 2014. During the exercise in Dadaab, over 40,000 refugees were deactivated from the feeding manifest. However, the verification exercise did not fully solve the problem of ration cards being used fraudulently: when refugees realised that UNHCR was planning a verification exercise (which UNHCR does every 2-3 years) some refugees living in Nairobi and elsewhere would temporarily return to the camps to be verified - keeping their ration cards “active” - and then leave the camps again.

#### ***Biometrics***

7. After extensive preparation and testing, WFP and UNHCR put new food collection procedures in place based on biometric (fingerprint) identification in October 2013. The plans for this were set out in budget revision 3.<sup>2</sup>
8. The new system checks the fingerprints of every person coming to collect food against fingerprint records held in UNHCR’s registration database (“proGres”). If the fingerprints match, the person is allowed to collect food. People whose fingerprints do not match are referred to UNHCR for a more detailed check: sometimes the problem is faulty data or the system’s inability to accurately read the fingerprint. If the food collector’s identity can be verified through other means – such as a photograph or a short interview - they are allowed to collect food; if not, they are turned away. Before the biometrics system was introduced, there was no routine way to prevent refugees who had left the camps from selling or giving their cards away to people who continue collecting the rations to then sell the food.
9. Food collectors in the refugee camps whose identities were not matched in the system after three cycles of food collection are deactivated. The new procedures reduced the feeding population by up to 17 percent by December 2014.

#### **New refugee influx**

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<sup>2</sup> The plans for this were set out in PRRO 200174 budget revision 3 ([http://one.wfp.org/operations/current\\_operations/BR/200174\\_1212.pdf](http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/BR/200174_1212.pdf))

10. Since mid-December 2013, civil unrest in South Sudan has displaced people inside and outside the country. By end-January 2014, Kenya had received over 13,000 additional South Sudanese refugees. The trend is expected to continue for 4-6 months and by end-June 2014 it is expected there will be around 40,000 new arrivals. The increase in the number of refugees in Kakuma camp means there are new requirements for infrastructure to effectively and efficiently serve the population.

### **Fuel energy**

11. Fuel energy is a concern for refugees, in terms of Safe Access to Firewood and alternative Energy (SAFE) and for the host community in terms of destruction of the environment near the refugee camps. There is a need for more fuel-efficient stoves for refugee households. Furthermore, WFP, together with Women's Refugee Council (WRC) has entered into partnership to develop a method of producing fuel energy from a local tree (presopis), which is a very invasive weed that is unpopular with the local community.

### **Evaluation**

12. WFP's Office of Evaluation selected PRRO 200174 for a corporate operational evaluation. A consultancy firm was engaged to evaluate the effectiveness of the current modes of intervention and propose improvements or necessary changes to make the PRRO more effective and efficient.

### **Purpose of change in project duration and/or budget increase/decrease**

13. This eighth revision of PRRO 200174 will:
  - Adjust the beneficiary planning figures for the PRRO: the revised estimate for 2014 is a net decrease to 520,000 for general food distributions for the January-June period, taking into account the: (i) reductions through the verification exercise and the biometrics system; and (ii) the projections for new arrivals of South Sudanese refugees. There is also an adjustment of targeted numbers of beneficiaries of the school meals program, take home rations, participants in Mother and Child Health and Nutrition, HIV and AIDS to correspond with the current situation and the projected plan. The blanket supplementary feeding for children 24-59 months (73,000) and malnourished children 5-10 years (7,000) which was included in BR1 as part of the emergency response for Dadaab influx in 2011 has been removed as this provision is no longer necessary. There is an increase in the number of school children enrolled in schools after the opening of over ten new schools. The net decrease reduces food and related costs by US\$2.8 million. A further revision of this PRRO will be submitted to the WFP Executive Board in June 2014 and will include updated beneficiary planning figures for the July 2014 to March 2015 period.
  - Increase costs by US\$1.5 million for construction of a new food distribution point in Kakuma for the new arrivals from South Sudan. This will cover construction of a new food distribution facility and the equipment for the biometric food collection procedures. The facility is to cater for the refugees to be settled in the extension of the Kakuma camp.
  - Increase costs for piloting a study on energy-saving fuel from local trees in partnership with the Women's Refugee Council (WFP will contribute US\$110,000 and the WRC will contribute US\$330,000).
  - Increase costs to incorporate a directed donor contribution of US\$150,000 to support the supply and distribution of fuel-efficient stoves under the SAFE activities.
  - Increase the costs to cover the Kenya Country Office share of the Evaluation mission for this PRRO.

- The change in the LTSH rate from US\$ 184.59/mt to US\$ 198.47/mt is a result of the shift in the food requirement split between the two camps Kakuma and Dadaab. Previously it was factored at 17 percent and 83 percent respectively in the matrix revision of May 2013. With the increase in Kakuma's caseload and a decrease in Dadaab, the revised food split requirement is 34 percent for Kakuma and 66 percent for Dadaab. Kakuma is further from Mombasa (1,314 km compared to 633 km for Dadaab) with road terrain equally rough hence primary transport rate per mt is US\$58 more than Dadaab. Primary transport tariffs remain unchanged between May 2013 and the time of the LTSH matrix revision was endorsed but due to above changes in food requirement split, the overall primary transport cost will increase.
- The project has been aligned with the strategic plan (2014-2017) and the corresponding strategic results framework.
- The country office has four key monitoring processes which will be adjusted accordingly to include the data for new indicators. First, the distribution monitoring will include questions related to protection, leadership of project committees and training of project committee members. Second, the beneficiary contact monitoring will include questions related to protection (to triangulate with DM data) and decision-making at the household level. Third, the food security and outcome monitoring will be adjusted to include monitoring of dietary diversity score and coping strategy index for assets/livelihoods.

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE<sup>3</sup></b>			
	<b>Beneficiaries for 2014</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Current planning figure</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>Revised planning figure</b>
General Food Distributions	580,000	(60,000)	520,000
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>580,000</b>	<b>(60,000)</b>	<b>520,000</b>
School Meals Program	71,000	49,000	120,000
Take Home Rations	25,000	17,500	42,500
FFT	2,000	(400)	1,600
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	2,400	(600)	1,800
SFP	157,500	(80,000)	77,500
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>257,900</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>243,400</b>
<b>FFA</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,000</b>
<b>Total Beneficiaries Excluding Overlap</b>	<b>616,000</b>	<b>(60,000)</b>	<b>556,000</b>

<sup>3</sup> Only the beneficiaries for general food distributions are changed by this budget revision.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

<b>a. TABLE 2: FOOD/CASH &amp; VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Commodity / Cash &amp; voucher</b>	<b>Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)</b>		
		<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase (Decrease)</b>	<b>Revised total</b>
General Food Distributions	Commodities	393,220 mt	(5,108 mt)	388,112 mt
<b>Total</b>		<b>393,220 mt</b>	<b>(5,108 mt)</b>	<b>388,112 mt</b>

### DISTRIBUTION:

DED & COO  
 Director, OME  
 Chief, OSLT  
 Country Director  
 OM Registry  
 Director, PGG

Director, OSZ  
 Chief, RMBP  
 Chief, OSZR  
 Programme Officer, RMBP  
 Programming Assistant, RMBP  
 Liaison Officer, OM @

Chief, OSZP  
 Regional Director  
 RB Programme Advisor  
 RB Programme Assistant  
 RB Chrono

## ANNEX

ANNEX II: Summary of Logical Framework KENYA PRRO No. 200174		
Cross-cutting results and indicators		
Result	Indicator	
<b>Gender</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household. <i>Target: TBD</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees. <i>Target: &gt;50%</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution. ; <i>Target&gt;60%</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Protection and accountability to affected populations</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites. <i>Target: 90%</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain). <i>Target: 90%</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Partnerships</b> Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners. <i>Target: TBD</i></li> <li>➤ 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>Target: TBD</i></li> <li>➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services. <i>Target: TBD<sup>4</sup></i></li> </ul>	
Outcome	Indicator	Assumption
WFP Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Stabilized or reduced under-nutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance:                Mortality rate: <i>Baseline:0.03%; Target &lt; 3%;</i>                Recovery rate: <i>Baseline:88.5%; Target &gt; 75%;</i>                Non-response rate: <i>Baseline: TBD; Target &lt; 15%;</i>                Default rate: <i>Baseline:3.5; Target &lt; 15%</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <i>Baseline: 90%; Target&gt;90%</i></li> </ul>	<b>Assumption:</b> Partners sustain efforts to reduce malnutrition including through complimentary foods  Sanitation, care practices and disease are addressed

<sup>4</sup> The target cannot be set bilaterally by WFP since this is a negotiation that should be done during the discussion of field level; agreement with partners and other partnership processes with UNHCR

**ANNEX II: Summary of Logical Framework KENYA PRRO No. 200174**

<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (health centers), as % of planned</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Messaging and counseling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively<sup>5</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</li> <li>➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head (<i>Percent of households with poor food consumption</i>)<sup>6</sup> <i>Baseline: 32%; Target: 6.4%</i><sup>7</sup></li> <li>➤ Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head; <i>Baseline: TBD; Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households</i></li> <li>➤ Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head. <i>Baseline: 13; Target: 80% of households with stabilised CSI</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumption:</b> Distribution targets met, even during influxes</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions</b> Accurate population statistics provided by UNHCR. Partners' NFI pipeline maintained  Healthy Food/NFI pipeline breaks</p>
<p><b>WFP Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head (<i>Percent of households with poor or borderline food consumption</i>)<sup>8</sup> <i>Baseline: 52%; Target: 10%</i><sup>9</sup></li> <li>➤ Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head <i>Baseline: TBD; Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households</i></li> <li>➤ Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head <i>Baseline: TBD; Target: Coping strategy index of 80% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score <i>Baseline: TBD; Target: 80% of targeted communities have increased community assets over baseline</i></li> <li>➤ Enrolment rate of girls and boys: <i>Baseline: 65%<sup>10</sup>; Target: 6%</i></li> <li>➤ Attendance rate.<sup>11</sup> <i>Baseline: 84%; Target: 90%.</i></li> <li>➤ Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled. <i>Baseline: Baseline: 0.66; Target: 0.75</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions</b> Host community accepts FFA approach.  Droughts and floods do not erode gains made by FFA outputs</p>

<sup>5</sup> While this output in the SRF has 3 indicators, we have not picked K.3 because we do not have any guidelines on how it would be measured.

<sup>6</sup> This is as per VAM and COMET but differs slightly from SRF

<sup>7</sup> SRF target indicates "Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80%". Therefore 80% of 32 is 25.6, therefore the reduction from 32% by 80% means the target is 6.4%

<sup>8</sup> This is as per VAM and COMET but differs slightly from SRF

<sup>9</sup> In the SRF, the target is stated as "Reduced prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption of targeted households by 80%", so 80% of 52% is 41.6



**ANNEX II: Summary of Logical Framework KENYA PRRO No. 200174**

<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outcome 2.3:</b> Stabilized or reduced under-nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions. <i>Baseline: TBD; Target&gt;66%</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in program (coverage). <i>Baseline: TBD; Target&gt;70%</i></li> <li>➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among &lt;5s (weight-for-height).<sup>12</sup> <i>Baseline: 7.5% to 23.2%<sup>13</sup>; Target: &lt;15%</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned<sup>14</sup></li> <li>➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (health centers), as % of planned</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Messaging and counseling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively<sup>15</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</li> <li>➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</li> </ul>	

<sup>10</sup> Due to increased improvements in school infrastructure and opening of new schools, there was a sizeable increase in enrolment. However it is expected to stabilize, thus the target of 6%,

<sup>11</sup> Attendance rate and gender ratio are project specific indicators that are currently easy to measure and inform on the achievement of WFP objective if keeping children in school.

<sup>12</sup> Project specific

<sup>13</sup> As reported in the SPRs (Kakuma lowest with 7.5%, and Dagahaley with highest at 23.2%)

<sup>14</sup> This is the fresh food vouchers beneficiaries who were initially reflected under SO3,

<sup>15</sup> While this output in the SRF has 3 indicators, we have not picked K.3 because we do not have any guidelines on how it would be measured.