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**Executive Board  
Annual Session**

**Rome, 3–6 June 2014**

# **COUNTRY PROGRAMMES**

**Agenda item 8**

*For approval*



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## **COUNTRY PROGRAMME KENYA 200680 (2014–2018)**



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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A decade of economic growth and democratic reform give Kenya the potential for accelerated development. But 42 percent of the population remain below the poverty threshold; the arid areas in the north are the poorest in terms of economic development, infrastructure, services and social development. The new constitution devolved several government functions to the 47 new county governments, including the mandate to address hunger and food insecurity.

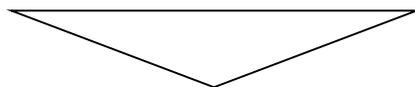
Evaluations of the 2009–2014 country programme highlight the need for strengthened partnerships and hand-over plans. Country programme 200680 supports the Government at both the national and county levels in developing long-term hunger solutions in alignment with the Government's Vision 2030 plan and the 2014–2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework. WFP will transfer capacities for improved preparedness and response to county governments to address short-term and long-term hunger.

WFP will prioritize capacity development of the Government to manage and extend the Government's Home-Grown School Meals Programme to the arid areas. WFP will provide nutritionally enhanced school meals in arid areas where national capacities remain limited, enrolment and attendance disparities are greatest and food insecurity and malnutrition are highest. WFP will provide cash transfers for schools transitioning to national ownership, in line with the Government's cash-transfer system.

Building on the Purchase for Progress pilot, WFP will help smallholder farmers to acquire and benefit from market opportunities; under Scaling Up Nutrition, it will support the Government in rolling out the National Nutrition Action Plan, and will enhance the nutrition sensitivity of other activities.

Country programme 200680 contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1 to 5 and Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014–2017). The Gender marker code is 2A.

## DRAFT DECISION\*



After due consideration the Board approves, on an extraordinary basis, the proposed country programme Kenya 200680 (2014–2018) (WFP/EB.A/2014/8), for which the food requirement is 90,943 mt at a cost of USD 46.9 million and the cash transfer requirement is USD 6.8 million; the total cost to WFP is USD 129.1 million.

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. The aim of Vision 2030 is to make Kenya a prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030<sup>1</sup> through a series of five-year plans focusing on economic growth, equitable social development and a strengthened democratic political system.
2. After a decade of economic growth and investments in infrastructure, education and the economic system, gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to grow by an average of 6 percent annually from 2014 to 2018. The human development index was 0.519 in 2012, placing Kenya 145<sup>th</sup> of 187 countries.<sup>2</sup> People living on less than USD 1.25 per day account for 42 percent of the populations; in the northern arid lands, where poverty remains between 60 percent and 80 percent and is highest among households headed by women, scores against development indicators such as access to healthcare, education, energy, water, financial services and justice are low.<sup>3</sup>
3. Poverty is linked with worsening droughts and flooding<sup>4</sup> that force poor households to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as withdrawing children from school and selling productive assets. The ten-year Ending Drought Emergencies plan aims to create “a more conducive environment for building drought resilience” by investing in infrastructure, security, human capital and improved financing for drought risk management.
4. In line with the 2010 Constitution, the Government is devolving certain functions to the county level, requiring major reforms of Kenya’s governance structures and institutions. The 47 newly created county governments will play an increasing role in health, agriculture, environmental management, governance, infrastructure and disaster management, emergency preparedness and response.
5. Kenya’s several social-assistance programmes cover only 27 percent of the poor; 90 percent of the funding comes from development partners. In the 2012 social-protection policy to increase access to services for vulnerable populations, school feeding is a major social safety net.
6. Education is fundamental to the Government’s strategy for socio-economic development. In 2010, national net enrolment in primary education was 93 percent for boys with 88 percent completion, and 92 percent for girls with 78 percent completion.<sup>5</sup> In the north-eastern counties net enrolment dropped to 40 percent with 35 percent completion, and adult literacy was 8 percent;<sup>6</sup> education in these areas is frequently disrupted by conflict, drought and flooding. Girls’ enrolment improved from 0.96 in 2008 to 1.0 in 2012, but gender disparities persist.<sup>7</sup> Retention and educational quality are ongoing challenges. Early childhood development (ECD), education and care are weak and reach only half of pre-school-age children.

<sup>1</sup> Government of Kenya. 2007. *Vision 2030*. Nairobi.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2013. *Human Development Report*. New York.

<sup>3</sup> WFP. 2013. *Market Dynamics and Financial Services in Kenya’s Arid Lands*. Nairobi.

<sup>4</sup> National Drought Management Authority. 2013. *Annual Report*. Nairobi.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

<sup>6</sup> Kenya Economic Survey, 2013.

<sup>7</sup> Government of Kenya. 2012. *Second Medium Term Plan, 2013–2017*. Nairobi.

7. The National Education Sector Support Programme (2013–2018) aims to enhance basic education in terms of access and quality. The 2010 National School Health Strategy includes access to safe water and sanitation components.
8. The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (2009–2020) addresses problems affecting productivity, land use, market access and supply chains, post-harvest services, credit and affordable inputs. 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 credit.<sup>8</sup> Value chains tend to be long, inefficient and unresponsive to producers' needs, but national and regional markets have the potential to expand given better infrastructure and quality assurance. Market dynamics affect prices and trade across the region: Kenya is a net importer of maize and sorghum, which affects prices in neighbouring countries.
9. Of children under 5, 84 percent are deficient in vitamin A, 73 percent in iron and 51 percent in zinc;<sup>9</sup> a quarter of children have inadequate iodine intake. Iron deficiency affects 55 percent of pregnant women, 46 percent of adolescents in refugee camps and 21 percent of schoolgirls in western Kenya.<sup>10</sup> Many households cannot afford a nutritious diet, and an estimated 1.8 million children are chronically undernourished; high stunting levels persist.
10. The 2012 National Food and Nutrition Security Policy aims to: i) improve nutrition; ii) ensure that adequate food is accessible and affordable; and iii) protect vulnerable populations through safety nets linked to long-term development. It prioritizes the prevention of nutrition-related vulnerabilities in the first 1,000 days of life and links nutrition education with targeted nutrition interventions. Kenya joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) in 2012, and is developing its National Nutrition Action Plan implementation strategy.

## PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

11. Country programme (CP) 106680 (January 2009–June 2014) focused on primary education in food-insecure areas and food and nutrition support for people affected by HIV. WFP and the Ministry of Education have worked together on school feeding since 1980.
12. The 2011 country portfolio evaluation<sup>11</sup> found that school meals helped to improve attendance, attainment and completion, particularly among girls, and recommended improved water supplies and latrines, more nutritious meals and synergy with protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs).
13. The Government-led Home Grown School Meals Programme (HGSMP) transfers funds to schools so that committees of teachers and parents can purchase food locally, thereby ensuring community ownership and sustainability; it now includes 760,000 pupils in 12 counties in the semi-arid lands. The challenges of the transition to cash-based transfers in terms of capacities, efficiency, transparency and accountability, especially in the arid lands, are taken into account in the model being developed by WFP.
14. The country portfolio evaluation recommended that the HIV component focus on food-insecure households, with clear hand-over strategies, but resource constraints

<sup>8</sup> World Bank. 2007. *Gender and Economic Growth in Kenya: Unleashing the Power of Women*. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/6810>

<sup>9</sup> Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2008–2009*. Nairobi.

<sup>10</sup> *Eur. J. Clin. Nutr.*, 58(4): 681–91.

<sup>11</sup> WFP/EB.2/2011/6-D.

increasingly limit WFP's support. The mid-term evaluation<sup>12</sup> recommended that WFP hand over clinical nutrition management to specialist stakeholders. New guidelines will provide for integrated health support through the National Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition programme. WFP is accordingly integrating its support into PRRO 200294.

15. WFP has been supporting the agricultural sector through local food procurement for 30 years. The 2009–2013 Purchase for Progress (P4P) pilot sought to maximize benefits for smallholder farmers, particularly women. Gender sensitization has increased women's participation in farmers' organization meetings, management positions and contract negotiations and enabled them to lease additional land, and encouraged some men to give their wives land-use rights. In response to an assessment of the HGSMP, WFP and partners have begun to link farmers to schools and other markets; WFP's corporate evaluation of P4P interventions will inform future implementation.

## STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

16. The Kenya country strategy 2013–2017 calls for a shift from service delivery to capacity development to address hunger. Country programme (CP) 200680 is aligned with the 2010 Constitution, the Government's 2013–2017 medium-term plan and the 2014–2018 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Based on consultations and partnerships with communities, development partners and the private sector, it complements PRRO 200294 and Kenya's Ending Drought Emergencies framework and contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1–5<sup>13</sup> and to Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.<sup>14</sup> The gender marker code for CP 200680 is 2A.<sup>15</sup>
17. The CP is structured into four components of support with the following objectives:
- Component 1: Capacity development of devolved government structures seeks to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and county governments to assess, analyse, prepare for and respond to food and nutrition insecurity (WFP Strategic Objective 3).
  - Component 2: Supporting the national school meals programme builds on the successes of Kenya's HGSMP and continues investments in enhancing the programme's implementation and sustainable expansion. WFP will complement national efforts in the arid lands where national capacities are still constrained, enrolment and attendance disparities are greatest and food insecurity and malnutrition are high<sup>16</sup> (WFP Strategic Objective 4).
  - Component 3: Agricultural market access and linkages for smallholders seeks to build on the investments and achievements made under the P4P pilot. It will develop the

<sup>12</sup> WFP. 2012. Decentralized Operation Evaluation Kenya Country Programme 106680.

<sup>13</sup> Millennium Development Goals 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; 2: Achieve universal primary education; 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; 4: Reduce child mortality; 5: Improve maternal health.

<sup>14</sup> Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> School feeding support will also enhance the nutrition of primary school-age children by preventing micronutrient deficiencies through more nutritious meals under component 3, and linking the nationally owned programme to local agricultural production through component 4.

capacity of smallholder farmers in marketing agricultural commodities, mainly grains, use WFP's purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, and support the economic empowerment of women and men (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

- Component 4: Improving nutritional outcomes for vulnerable groups through increased support to the National Nutrition Action Plan focuses on longer-term chronic malnutrition by contributing to the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and strengthening nutrition education and policy frameworks (WFP Strategic Objective 4).

### **Component 1: Capacity Development of Devolved Government Structures**

18. The county governments require support in building expertise to plan and coordinate interventions addressing acute and chronic food insecurity. This component complements PRRO 200294, which supports relief and recovery in the arid and semi-arid lands. WFP will partner county steering and sector groups and the National Drought Management Authority to enhance preparedness and response capacities for short-term and long-term hunger through technical assistance, training and supervision in:

- risk analysis, disaster risk reduction, contingency planning and stakeholder mapping, with a gender-sensitive focus;
- food and nutrition security and market assessments;
- early warning systems;
- analysis of market data to inform decision-making on responses to the food needs of vulnerable groups;
- food management, storage and distribution systems, including support for procurement, logistics and warehouse management for counties to establish their own response mechanisms for short-term food needs; and
- integration of food and nutrition security into development plans and response mechanisms.

19. Counties will be prioritized according to assessments of food insecurity and capacity needs and their county integrated development plans, in consultation with county governments. Improved capacities to identify vulnerable groups will help to integrate chronically vulnerable groups receiving WFP relief assistance into government social safety nets.

### **Component 2: Supporting the National School Meals Programme**

20. With 30 years of experience and engagement with the Government, WFP is uniquely placed to support the sustainable expansion of the HGSMP. Its provision of food for schools will decrease as the hand-over proceeds.

21. Management of ECD is devolved to counties. WFP will provide technical assistance for the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in planning, managing and budgeting for the HGSMP and will train county education offices in planning and managing school feeding at ECD centres.

22. WFP will continue to support primary and pre-school children in the arid lands and the informal settlements of Nairobi, where government capacities are weak and children depend on school meals. Children will receive a hot lunch on 195 school days a year as an incentive to attend and to improve diets: it will include cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt to provide 30 percent of the recommended daily energy intake (see Table 2). WFP will provide micronutrient powders (MNPs), particularly in the arid lands

(see component 4). In pre-schools, SuperCereal will be added. Schools will be encouraged to provide meat, milk and vegetables – to increase the nutritional value of meals and enhance dietary diversity – and to establish vegetable gardens. In urban areas, in schools in unplanned settlements, where access to fresh food items is better and the supply chain management challenges can be controlled, WFP will pilot the possibility of increasing the number of food groups in the school meals. In the more challenging arid areas, WFP will carry out additional analyses and testing of alternative food basket options to increase dietary variation and the nutritional value of school meals.

23. The national cash-based HGSMP model requires adjustments to expand into the arid lands: WFP, its partners and the Government will facilitate the transition through a revised strategy and business model. Counties selected for transition will move to a cash-based model supported by WFP for one school year (see Table 1b). This will be evaluated after the first year. Full hand-over of ECD feeding is anticipated by 2016.
24. For cash transfers, an average cost of USD 0.15 per meal is budgeted for the arid lands on the basis of food security outcome monitoring. County school meal costing allows for increasing food prices in proportion to distance from markets. Schools receiving cash transfers are expected to provide the same foods as the school meals ration.
25. Cooks and staff will be trained in nutrition, hygiene and food management. WFP will work with the ministries of health and water, the United Nations Children’s Fund and parents and communities on training and awareness-raising in health, hygiene, nutrition and protection, and will support the implementation of national guidelines on safe food preparation and storage, and adequate kitchen and storage facilities, including fuel efficient stoves.
26. WFP and its partners will support access to clean water, improved sanitation and deworming. Awareness of the need to educate all children, investments in gender-sensitive sanitation and the introduction of protection training in schools will address some of the issues constraining girls’ attendance.

### **Component 3: Agricultural Market Access and Linkages for Smallholders**

27. Building on the P4P pilot, WFP will help to enable 21,000 smallholder farmers in 300 organizations to engage competitively with the market system, including demand generated by WFP, emerging trade platforms such as warehouse receipting systems, and demand generated by the HGSMP. Linking school feeding to local agricultural production will stimulate improved production practices among small-scale farmers and promote sustainability and community ownership.
28. WFP will work with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and cooperating partners in areas where there is surplus production. Outreach will be conducted through farmers’ and traders’ organizations. Farmers’ groups managing assets built under the recovery component of PRRO 200294, and households graduating from WFP’s recovery support will be prioritized. High-performing organizations will graduate from the programme and may become regular WFP suppliers.
29. WFP will support post-harvest handling technologies that mitigate the risk of aflatoxins in collaboration with FAO, and will help county governments to establish grain reserves and procure food from smallholders
30. WFP will promote women’s participation in farmers’ associations, purchases from women traders and gender and leadership training packages, and will require that women are signatories or co-signatories for bank accounts.

## Component 4: Improving Nutrition Outcomes for Vulnerable Groups through Increased Support to the National Nutrition Action Plan

31. WFP will support the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2011), the National Nutrition Action Plan (2012–2017) and the National School Health Strategy Implementation Plan (2011–2015), particularly in scaling up micronutrient interventions. In line with SUN, it will help the Ministry of Health and county governments to include nutrition in planning and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). WFP and the United Nations Children’s Fund will facilitate the appointment of a SUN official and nutrition advisor to coordinate with national programmes.
32. WFP will promote dietary diversity, food fortification and vitamin and mineral supplementation in school meals in line with the 2011 National Food and Nutrition Security Policy. It intends to scale up its MNP pilot for children aged 5–14 in the arid lands and slums to increase nutrition and reduce anaemia, and will advocate for MNPs in the HGSMP.
33. The Ministry of Education and WFP will establish minimum standards for school meals and include health and nutrition in the primary curriculum, in line with the Nutrition Action Plan. With its partners, WFP will promote nutrition education for schoolchildren, parents and communities, including those participating in cash-for-assets programmes under PRRO 200294. Treatment of acute and prevention of chronic malnutrition are also addressed under the PRRO.
34. The fortification of flour became mandatory in 2013: the Ministry of Health has requested WFP to support fortification in medium- and small-scale mills to benefit rural populations that do not have access to commercially produced flour. Technical specialists will develop a strategy in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development, which may require a future revision to this CP.

**TABLE 1a: NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES, BY COMPONENT, DURING CP 200680\***

	Boys	Girls	Total
Component 2 – School meals	602 000	513 000	<b>1 115 000</b>
Component 4 – Nutrition	435 000	370 000	<b>805 000</b>
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>602 000</b>	<b>513 000</b>	<b>1 115 000</b>

\* Based on estimates of new pupils enrolling in Class 1 each year, and a combination of i) demographic data for the age group in 2013; and ii) realistic female:male ratios in the arid counties – 44:56 in 2013.

\*\* Children receiving MNPs in school feeding are not counted twice.

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Component 2 – School meals*	In-kind	775 000	726 000	526 000	484 000	410 000
	Cash**	40 000	65 000	51 000	53 000	83 000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>815 000</b>	<b>791 000</b>	<b>577 000</b>	<b>537 000</b>	<b>493 000</b>
Component 4 – Nutrition***	MNPs	300 000	500 000	577 000	537 000	493 000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>300 000</b>	<b>500 000</b>	<b>577 000</b>	<b>537 000</b>	<b>493 000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>815 000</b>	<b>791 000</b>	<b>577 000</b>	<b>537 000</b>	<b>493 000</b>

\* An annual 2 percent increase in enrolment is factored into beneficiary planning estimates. Beneficiaries are disaggregated by sex based on a ratio of 46 female:53 male.

\*\* The figures reflect the school populations in counties prioritized for hand-over at the end of the calendar year: Isiolo in 2014, East and North Pokot in 2015, Tana River in 2016, Samburu in 2017 and Marsabit in 2018.

\*\*\* MNPs are provided only for primary schoolchildren.

All ECD schools will be handed over to counties by the end of 2015.

	Component 2 – School meals			Component 4 – Nutrition (MNPs)
	Primary school (in-kind)	Primary school (cash)	Pre-school	
Cereals	150		100	
Pulses	40		20	
Vegetable oil	5		5	
Salt	3		3	
SuperCereal			40	
MNPs				0.4
Cash (USD/person/day)		USD 0.15		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>USD 0.15</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Kcal/day	703		612	
No. of feeding days per year	195	195	195	195

## PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

35. WFP and the Government will agree on responsibilities, in line with UNDAF. Inter-agency working groups will coordinate activities with ministries and United Nations agencies.
36. Coordination capacity support for counties under component 1 will be conducted through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. The plans of WFP and county governments will be based on capacity needs assessments; implementation will be tracked through achievement indicators and outputs.

37. The Ministry of Education's School Health, Nutrition and Meals Unit will implement school feeding, which will be assessed every three months at review committee meetings and by joint monitoring missions. The ministry will audit the programme and provide reports for WFP. School feeding will be managed at the county level by education offices in the arid lands and city education departments in unplanned settlements. School management committees oversee school feeding activities, including community contributions. WFP will expand its pilot feedback system to ensure accountability.
38. WFP will continue to support the ministry with capacity for monitoring, data management and reporting. The ministry will report to stakeholders each term on utilization of inputs and realization of outputs; WFP will consolidate this information to measure progress. The Systems Approach for Better Education Results framework will support strategies for improving the quality and sustainability of school feeding.
39. Market linkages in component 3 will be coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; at the county level this will be done by agricultural offices. The M&E and reporting system developed for P4P will be adapted. Annual surveys will track capacity development in farmers' organizations. Component 4 will be coordinated with the ministries of health and education, and guided by a national school health committee.
40. A baseline study in 2014 will establish the status of the achievement indicators, and an analysis of cash transfers to schools will take place at the end of the first year. A mid-term evaluation in 2016 will refine implementation as required, feeding into the UNDAF mid-term evaluation.
41. Food for component 2 will be purchased locally when possible. WFP will promote purchases from farmers' organizations under component 3 and the HGSMP, and will support food handling at ports and during transport. The Government will meet 50 percent of the landside transport, storage and handling costs until hand-over to the HGSMP.

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## RISK MANAGEMENT

42. Contextual risks include the process of devolution and ministerial reorganization. If droughts and flooding threaten CP 200680, additional needs would be met by PRRO 200294.
43. CP 200680 requires predictable multi-year funding to ensure that capacity development can be sustained: to this end, WFP will work with current donors and foster relationships with non-traditional donors.
44. The Government needs to invest in the administrative and legislative capacities of county governments: because this could strain budget allocations to other sectors, WFP will support the Ministry of Education School Health, Nutrition and Meals Unit in advocating for resources for the meals programmes in schools being handed over to the Government.
45. Programmatic risks include food quality control, particularly relating to aflatoxins; WFP will continue to raise awareness of aflatoxins among suppliers.

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## SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

46. The conflict in Somalia affects Kenya: further attacks are likely against military targets, with risks to WFP staff, and small arms are widespread in the north-east.
47. The "do no harm" approach will ensure that WFP's assistance does not compromise the safety, dignity or integrity of beneficiaries. Inclusive gender-sensitive implementation strategies are critical to this approach.

48. Counties in the arid and semi-arid lands are prone to pastoral violence and inter-tribal fighting. For these counties the United Nations security system categorizes the risk as level 4 “substantial” and extensive risk mitigation is required.<sup>17</sup> The United Nations security system categorizes other parts of Kenya as level 2 “low” or 3 “moderate”.
49. In all parts of Kenya, security of staff and assets remains a challenge. WFP has to mitigate certain threats to its activities by investing in equipment, guards and the training of WFP staff. WFP facilities and staff are compliant with the minimum operating security standards.

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<sup>17</sup> Police escorts are required for WFP staff conducting field activities outside urban areas.

## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<b>Food</b>			
Cereals	67 345	30 464 871	
Pulses	17 958	8 608 978	
Oil and fats	2 245	2 807 257	
Mixed and blended food	1 840	919 309	
Other	1 555	4 158 774	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>90 943</b>	<b>46 959 189</b>	
External transport		5 988 177	
Landside transport, storage and handling		9 463 543	
Other direct operational costs		13 355 587	
<b>Food and related costs<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>75 766 497</b>	<b>75 766 497</b>
Cash and vouchers		6 822 114	
Related costs		1 665 660	
<b>Cash and vouchers and related costs</b>		<b>8 487 774</b>	<b>8 487 774</b>
<b>Capacity development and augmentation</b>		<b>15 988 724</b>	<b>15 988 724</b>
Direct operational costs			100 242 995
Direct support costs <sup>2</sup> (see Annex I-B)			20 391 755
<b>Total direct project costs</b>			<b>120 634 750</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>3</sup>			8 444 432
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>129 079 182</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>3</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related</b>	
Professional staff	7 241 982
General service staff	3 517 580
Danger pay and local allowances	682 420
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11 441 982</b>
<b>Recurring and other</b>	<b>3 092 016</b>
<b>Capital equipment</b>	<b>840 647</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>1 567 864</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>3 264 246</b>
<b>Assessments, evaluations and monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>185 000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>20 391 755</b>

**ANNEX I-C**

<b>TRANSFERS BY COMPONENT</b>					
	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Component 3</b>	<b>Component 4</b>	<b>Total</b>
Food transfers ( <i>mt</i> )	-	90 736	-	207	<b>90 943</b>
Food transfers ( <i>USD</i> )	-	42 962 175	-	3 997 014	<b>46 959 189</b>
Cash transfers ( <i>USD</i> )	-	6 822 114	-	-	<b>6 822 114</b>
Capacity development and augmentation ( <i>USD</i> )					<b>15 988 724</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties. If the activities are carried out by country office staff, the costs are included in the staff and staff-related and travel and transportation categories.



## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Draft UNDAF outcomes	Draft UNDAF Outcome Indicators
<p><b>Outcome 1.3: Devolution and accountability</b></p> <p>By 2017, Kenya enjoys a participatory devolution process that is well understood by stakeholders, adequately coordinated and equitably resourced for the delivery of accessible and quality services; devolved institutions are legally, financially and technically empowered, well managed, effective, accountable; and resource management is transparent, equitable, effective and efficient at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of county government budgets approved by the Controller of Budget as being in compliance of legal and constitutional requirements</li> <li>➤ Proportion of the public that perceives that they fully understand the devolved government system and its functionality at the national and county levels</li> <li>➤ Proportion of the select County Governments that are fully implementing their County Integrated Development Plans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2.1: Education and learning</b></p> <p>By 2018, Kenya has a resilient education sector that imparts citizens with relevant knowledge, national values and skills competencies that is responsive to the labour market demand and emerging national development needs; an equitable, quality education system that is rights-based, gender-responsive, adequately resourced, encompasses all levels and modes of delivery and ensures participation of the county governments, communities and learners, and promotes partnership with the private sector and civil society; and an education governance and financial management system that is integrated, transparent, efficient, and devolved and that ensures evidence-based planning and management of the sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of students in Std 3 and 6 and Form 2 having mastered basic learning competencies in literacy and numeracy</li> <li>➤ % Transition rates from (a) ECD to primary; (b) primary to secondary; and (c) secondary to higher or tertiary education</li> <li>➤ Share of Public Education Expenditure in GDP</li> <li>➤ Proportion of recommendations in the annual Joint Review of Education Sector Aide Memoire that are implemented</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2.2: Health, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and HIV</b></p> <p>By 2018, morbidity and mortality in Kenya are substantially reduced, with improved maternal, neonatal and child survival, reduced malnutrition and incidence of major endemic and epidemic diseases (malaria, tuberculosis) and stabilized population growth; underpinned by a universally accessible, quality and responsive health system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Total annual number of deaths per 100,000 population</li> <li>➤ Maternal mortality rate</li> <li>➤ Infant mortality rate</li> <li>➤ Under-5 mortality rate</li> <li>➤ HIV prevalence</li> <li>➤ Stunting rates</li> <li>➤ Wasting rates</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2.3: Social protection</b></p> <p>By 2018, Kenya's social protection policy and strategies ensure Government's effective leadership role, sustainability of achievements, and promotion of innovation and learning; and the social protection systems are integrated, adequately resourced, well coordinated, effective, efficient and sustainable at national and county levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % of social protection funding that is provided through government systems</li> <li>➤ Proportion of target population accessing social protection, disaggregated by gender and county</li> <li>➤ % of beneficiary household members aged 4–17 currently attending school</li> <li>➤ Number of individual government-led social-protection programmes</li> <li>➤ Response time of social-protection interventions during and following emergencies</li> </ul>

## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Draft UNDAF outcomes	Draft UNDAF Outcome Indicators
<p><b>Outcome 3.2: Productive, service sectors and trade</b></p> <p>By 2018, Kenya's productive and services sectors (finance, agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, extractive industry, trade) and their value-chains are in transition towards green economy, participatory, private and small and medium-size enterprises (SME)-driven, sustainable, environment friendly, diversified, technologically innovative, commercially export oriented, and competitive on national, regional and global markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Agriculture value added as % of GDP</li> <li>➤ % of small- and medium-size enterprises' contribution to GDP, disaggregated by women/men-led companies; youth</li> <li>➤ Change in terms of trade</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 4.2: Systems for community security and resilience</b></p> <p>By 2018, counties and communities are able to anticipate, prevent and respond effectively to disasters and emergencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reduction in livelihoods losses due to disasters and emergencies</li> <li>➤ Reduction in displacements resulting from disasters and emergencies</li> <li>➤ Reduction in % of households requiring food and nutrition assistance in emergencies</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting indicators</b>	
<b>Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<p><b>Gender</b></p> <p>Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions in project-management committees</li> </ul> <p>Target: &gt;50%</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of women project-management committee members trained in food, cash or voucher distribution</li> </ul> <p>Target: &gt;60%</p>
<p><b>Protection and accountability to affected populations</b></p> <p>WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems in relation to WFP programme sites</li> </ul> <p>Target: 100%</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme</li> </ul> <p>Target: 90%</p>
<p><b>Partnership</b></p> <p>Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with complementary partners</li> </ul> <p>Target: to be determined (TBD)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Complementary funds provided by partners</li> </ul> <p>Target: TBD</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of partner organizations providing complementary inputs</li> </ul> <p>Target: TBD</p>





## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Component 1: Capacity development of devolved government structures</b>		
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>		
<b>Country Programme Objective:</b> Enhance the capacity of national and county governments to lead in emergency preparedness and response, food security analysis, planning, budgeting, programming and integration into county development plans and budgets		
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National capacity index</li> </ul> Baseline: TBD Target: increase based on initial assessment	Conducive political and security environment Stable national and county government funding
<b>Output 1.1.1</b> National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data</li> </ul> Target: 750  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of food security and nutrition monitoring reports produced with WFP support</li> </ul> Target: 20	
<b>Output 1.1.2</b> National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education and overall contribution to resilience-building supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of technical assistance activities provided, by type</li> </ul> Target: 4  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</li> </ul> Target: 750	
<b>Output 1.1.3</b> Emergency management capacity created and supported <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of technical assistance activities provided, by type</li> </ul> Target: 6  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</li> </ul> Target: 750	

<sup>1</sup> This is corporate output D under Strategic Objective 1, Outcome 1.4. But although this component will not be implementing emergency interventions, the outputs from the capacity development on preparedness and response are best measured by the indicators of output D.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>Component 2: Supporting the national school meals programme</b>		
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>		
<b>Country Programme Objectives:</b> Technical support for the HGSMP while providing school meals in arid areas where national capacities are limited and with high enrolment and attendance disparities and food insecurity and malnutrition		
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Increased equitable access to and utilization of education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Enrolment rate of girls and boys, average annual rate of change Baseline: 9% Target: 4%</li> <li>➤ Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Baseline: 86% Target: 80%</li> <li>➤ Ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Baseline: 0.8 Target: 1</li> </ul>	Conducive security environment to promote enrolment, attendance, learning Availability of adequate facilities, particularly for girls
<b>Output 2.1.1</b> Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of boys and girls receiving food assistance disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers as % of planned Target: 770,000</li> <li>➤ Food distributed as % of planned disaggregated by type Target: 34,637 mt</li> <li>➤ Cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category as % of planned Target: USD 1,165,517</li> <li>No. of schools assisted as % of planned Target: 1,731 schools 100%</li> </ul>	Adequate funding to maintain a healthy pipeline Government provides adequate counterpart funding on time
<b>Outcome 2.2</b> Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at national and community levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National capacity index/Systems Approach for Better Education Results TBD Increase of index based on the initial assessment</li> </ul>	Conducive political/security environment County governments' commitment to ownership, with stable funding/resources



## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p><b>Output 2.2.1</b> Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design and management disaggregated by sex and type of training Target: 9,642</li> <li>➤ No. of technical assistance activities provided by type Target: 7</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.2.2</b> National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and or regulatory frameworks in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of school-feeding programmes developed with WFP support Target: 1</li> <li>➤ No. of technical assistance activities provided by type Target: TBD</li> </ul>	Availability of adequate resources to design and implement the programmes
<p><b>Component 3: Agricultural market access and linkages for smallholders</b></p>		
<p><b>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b></p>		
<p><b>Country Programme Objectives:</b> Develop the capacity of smallholder farmers in marketing agricultural produce; leverage WFP's purchasing power to connect them to markets, and support economic empowerment</p>		
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and commodities at regional, national and local levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers as % of food distributed by WFP Baseline: TBD Target: 10%</li> <li>➤ Food purchased from smallholders' associations as % of regional, national and local purchases Baseline: TBD Target: 10%</li> </ul>	Prices of locally produced food equal or close to import parity
<p><b>Output 3.1.1</b> Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally or regionally Target: TBD</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally from smallholders' organizations Target: 12,000 mt</li> <li>➤ No. of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling Target: 300</li> </ul>	Favourable weather for crops Agricultural inputs available and accessible to farmers



<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p><b>Output 3.1.2</b> Increased food sales by participating pro-smallholder aggregation systems to structured markets</p>	<p>➤ Tonnage of food sold by smallholders' organizations to markets, disaggregated by sex Target: 16,000 mt</p>	Smallholders sell food through their organizations
<b>Component 4: Improving nutrition outcomes for vulnerable groups through increased support to the National Nutrition Action Plan</b>		
<b>Strategic - Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>		
<b>Country Programme Objectives:</b> Prevent micronutrient deficiencies, particularly among school-aged children, by providing access to food and nutrition assistance; contribute to improved learning, nutrition and health for children and adolescents; increase the capacity of national and county governments and communities to manage and scale up nutrition programmes.		
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>➤ % of school days/month when fortified foods of at least four food groups were provided Target: 80%</p>	The pilot provision of MNP to schools pilot in early 2014 is implemented successfully and lessons drawn to support scale-up during this CP
<p><b>Output 4.1.1</b> Food nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>➤ No. of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food, cash transfers, and vouchers as % of planned Target: 100%</p> <p>➤ Food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type as % of planned Target: 100%</p> <p>➤ Non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type as % of planned Target: 100%</p> <p>➤ No. of schools and health centres assisted as % of planned Target: 100%</p>	
<p><b>Output 4.1.2</b> Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>➤ Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, as % of planned Target: 100%</p> <p>➤ Proportion of men and women caregivers receiving three messages through WFP Target: 100%</p>	

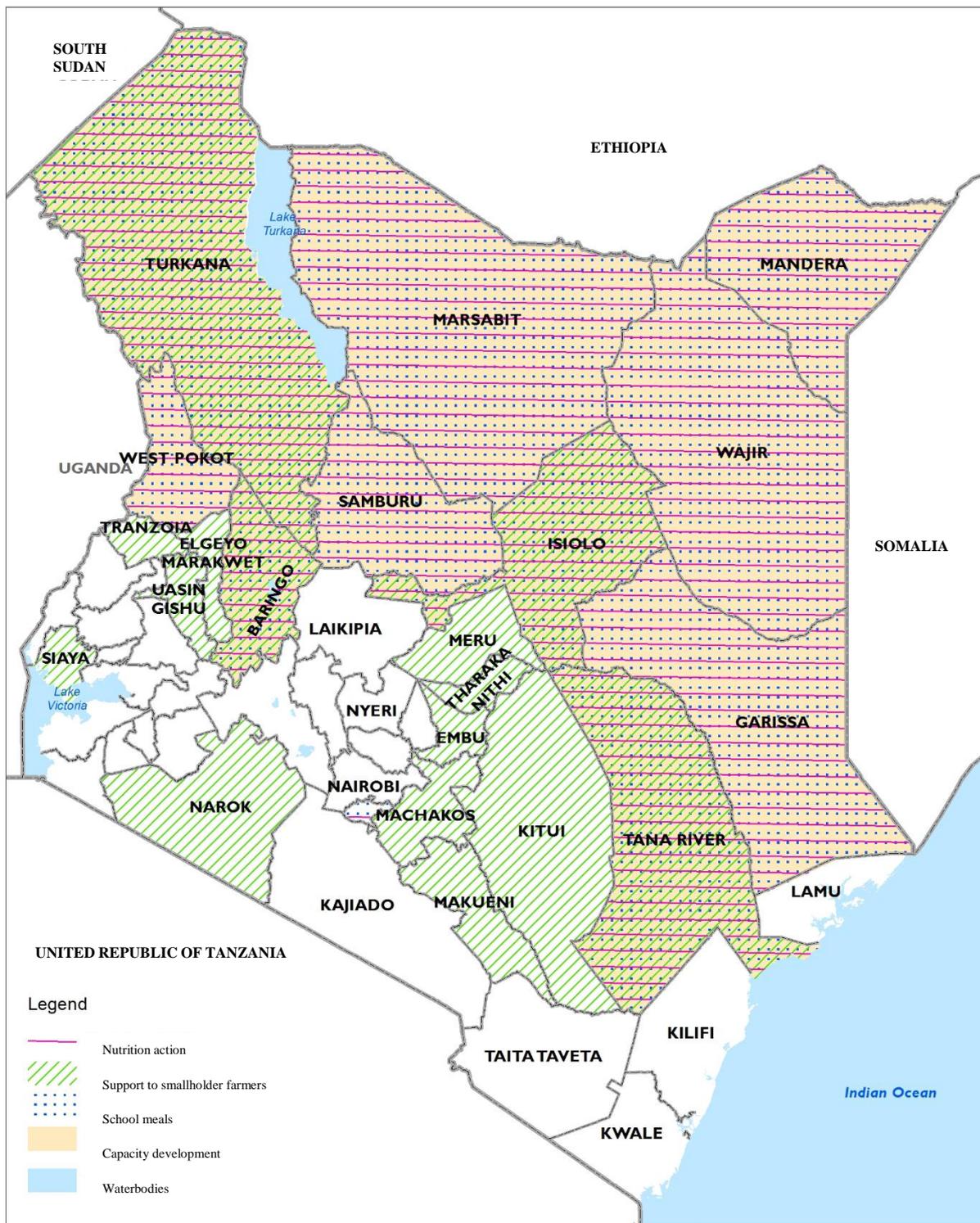


## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome 4.2</b> Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National capacity index Target: increase of index from initial assessment measured by capacity analysis</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 4.2.1</b> Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas, disaggregated by sex and type of training Target: 9,132</li> <li>➤ No. of technical assistance activities provided, by type Target: 8</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 4.2.2</b> National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ No. of nutrition, school feeding and safety net programmes developed with WFP support Target: 1</li> <li>➤ No. of nutrition-sensitive safety net policies Target: 1</li> <li>➤ No. of technical assistance activities, by type Target: 2</li> </ul>	

### ANNEX III

## Kenya Country Programme Intervention Areas



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

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## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CP	country programme
ECD	early childhood development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
HGSMP	Home Grown School Meals Programme
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MNP	micronutrient powder
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TBD	to be determined
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework