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**Executive Board  
First Regular Session**

**Rome, 9–11 February 2009**

# PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

*For approval*



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## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – KENYA 10666.0

### Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas

Number of beneficiaries	956,000 (yearly maximum)
Duration of project	36 months (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012)
WFP food tonnage	351,252 mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
WFP food cost	181,534,133
Total cost to WFP	356,292,545

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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.

Regional Director, OMJ\*: Mr M. Darboe tel.: 066513-2201

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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms. C. Panlilio, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Food security remains precarious in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya, which are vulnerable to market and climatic shocks and insecurity. The proportion of Kenyans living below the poverty line has fallen from 55 percent to 46 percent, but social indicators such as illiteracy rates and mortality among children and mothers have worsened. There is extreme inequality in the distribution of incomes.

Recent food price increases have slowed recovery and increased vulnerability to food insecurity. Protracted relief and recovery operation 10666.0 aims to support the Government's social protection strategy and help households to recover from drought by rebuilding livelihoods and enhancing resilience to future shocks. The operation will respond to new shocks and mobilize additional relief to save lives and protect livelihoods.

WFP's early-response strategy comprises early response and an integrated approach requiring multi-sectoral investments. Its three main components are: i) recovery – building household and community assets to strengthen resilience against shocks; ii) social protection – supporting a national social protection system for the most vulnerable people by working with the Government and partners to ensure that emergency food gaps are covered; and iii) preparedness – responding promptly to new shocks.

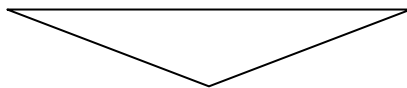
WFP will continue to align its activities with government strategies and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2009–2013 with a view to: i) improving food security by reducing vulnerability to shocks; ii) increasing human and productive capital where food insecurity is severe; and iii) enhancing environmental management for economic growth with equitable access to services and response to climate change. The Kenya Food Security Meeting will coordinate at the national level; district steering groups will integrate recovery activities at the district level.

The hand-over strategy is based on partners' increasing capacity to provide for the most vulnerable, improved household resilience through assets created and an enabling policy environment to address food insecurity in the arid and semi-arid lands.

The operation plans to involve women in each activity, in line with WFP's Gender Policy. The operation contributes to Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3, and 4 and to Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, 5 and 7.



## DRAFT DECISION\*



The Board approves the proposed PRRO Kenya 10666.0 “Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas” (WFP/EB.1/2009/9-A/1).

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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 AND SCENARIOS

### Context

1. Kenya ranks 148<sup>th</sup> of 177 countries on the human development index of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).<sup>1</sup> It is 127<sup>th</sup> of 157 countries on the UNDP gender-related indices because of gender inequities in access to income and basic rights.<sup>2</sup> Of Kenya's 37.2 million people, 65 percent<sup>3</sup> live in rural areas; the urban population is also growing.
2. The percentage of Kenyans unable to meet basic food needs has increased over the last year from 44 percent to 77 percent in pastoral/agro-pastoral areas and from 59 percent to 71 percent in urban areas.<sup>4</sup> Agriculture accounts for 26 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).<sup>5</sup> Only 20 percent of Kenya's land has high or medium potential for rain-fed agriculture; the rest is arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) where climatic shocks, food insecurity and poverty are pervasive. In 2008, 3.3 million people lived in arid districts; 9.6 million lived in semi-arid districts.<sup>6</sup>
3. Many ASAL communities are becoming more vulnerable as a result of population pressure on rapidly degrading land, increasingly erratic rainfall and inadequate rain-fed harvests. Insecurity exacerbates poverty, which results from lack of economic diversification, poor access to markets, weak political representation and low levels of education.
4. Droughts have become more intense and more frequent, and thousands of pastoralists who have lost livestock since 2004 have settled on the periphery of towns in the arid districts; they are highly vulnerable to food insecurity.<sup>7</sup>
5. The prevalence of HIV is growing by 0.25 percent per year; there are now 1.4 million people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Kenya, 75 percent of them in rural areas.<sup>8</sup> Prevalence rates in the ASALs, which are higher in urban than in rural areas,<sup>9</sup> contribute significantly

<sup>1</sup> UNDP. *Human Development Report 2007–2008*. New York.

<sup>2</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Report from OHCHR Fact-finding Mission to Kenya, 6–28 February 2008. Geneva.

<sup>3</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics. *1999 Census*. Nairobi.

<sup>4</sup> Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). *Market Survey 2008*. Nairobi. A “food-poor” household is one that is unable to purchase basic food items providing 2,250 kcal minimum nutritional requirements.

<sup>5</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics. 2006. *Kenya Facts and Figures*. Nairobi.

<sup>6</sup> Arid Land Resource Management Project.

<sup>7</sup> Livestock diseases, particularly *peste des petits ruminants* (pests of small ruminants, PPR) are a major food security indicator. PPR has spread in two years to 16 districts. Livelihoods that depend on sheep and goats are often the most drought-prone and food-insecure; 15 million small stock are at risk, but PPR vaccines are available for fewer than 20 percent.

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Health. 2007. *Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey*. Nairobi. The survey found that 8.7 percent of women were infected with HIV compared with 5.6 percent of men. Young women aged between 15 and 34 are disproportionately infected compared with young men of the same age.

<sup>9</sup> Prevalence rates in ASALs: i) 7.9 percent in Tana River, Kilifi, Malindi and Kwale; 165,750 people; ii) 7 percent in Turkana and Samburu; 48,300 people; iii) 4.7 percent in Marsabit, Moyale, Mwingi, Kitui and Isiolo; 62,802 people; and iv) 1 percent in Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Ijara; 12,700 people.



to food insecurity. Most PLHIV and orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) live in urban areas where they can access medical care and economic assistance.

### The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

6. Despite significant economic recovery over the last five years, a growing proportion of the population are food-insecure. The 2008 production of maize, the national staple, is 15 percent below the short-term average; there may be insufficient stocks in 2008/09 to meet normal consumption of 3.2 million mt. There has been an unprecedented escalation in the price of maize, which threatens to exacerbate the serious food insecurity among the urban poor, pastoralists and marginal agricultural households. Retail prices of maize flour increased by 100 percent between mid-2008 and the end of the year.
7. In seven of the last ten years, Kenya has experienced acute livelihood crises and food shortages that required international humanitarian support: 4.4 million beneficiaries were assisted at the peak of the 2001 emergency operation (EMOP), most of them in ASALs.
8. Rates of acute malnutrition among children under 5 in the arid lands are among the highest in the world, even during non-drought years.<sup>10</sup> Recent surveys indicate rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM) of 24 percent in Mandera district and 22 percent in Turkana district. Of the ten arid districts, only three – Isiolo, Moyale and Tana River – have GAM below 15 percent; the others have GAM rates above the emergency level: Wajir 17 percent, Marsabit 16 percent, Samburu 15 percent and Garissa 15 percent. The main causes of malnutrition are insufficient amounts and variety of food, disease, low immunization rates, poor infant care and feeding practices – including poor exclusive breastfeeding rates among infants under 6 months<sup>11</sup> – late and inadequate introduction of complementary foods, and poor sanitation and hygiene.
9. The 2005/06 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS)<sup>12</sup> found that 33 percent of children are chronically undernourished and that 35 percent of children in rural areas are stunted, compared with 25 percent in urban areas. A comparison of national-level stunting estimates from the KIHBS (33 percent), the 1994 household welfare monitoring survey (34 percent) and the 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (30 percent) suggests that chronic malnutrition among children under 5 has not improved in the last decade; these high levels indicate persistent food insecurity, recurrent illnesses and inadequate child-care practices.
10. Micronutrient deficiencies are also common. A national micronutrient survey in 1999 showed that 76 percent of children suffer from vitamin A deficiency, 73 percent from iron deficiency and 51 percent from zinc deficiency; 60 percent of pregnant women suffer from iron deficiency and anaemia, 39 percent from vitamin A deficiency;<sup>13</sup> 16 percent of men suffer from iron deficiency. Progress has been made, however, in addressing iodine deficiency through the promotion of fortified salt and routine vitamin A supplementation for children under 5 and young mothers. Children in pre-primary and primary schools also benefit from routine de-worming, which helps to improve the absorption of micronutrients.

<sup>10</sup> Data sources: joint surveys by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Ministry of Health and the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), and reports by non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

<sup>11</sup> The national exclusive breastfeeding rate is 2.3 percent according to the 2003 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey.

<sup>12</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics. 2007. *Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey*, Vol. 1. Nairobi.

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Health, University of Nairobi, Social Science and Medicine Africa Network (SOMA-Net) and UNICEF. 2000. *Anaemia and the Status of Iron, Vitamin A and Zinc in Kenya*. Nairobi.



11. The long-rains assessment report for 2008 recommended an increase in food-assisted beneficiaries in arid and semi-arid districts from 883,000 to 1 million; forecasts indicate that food security will be precarious in arid districts.<sup>14</sup>

## Scenarios

12. The Kenya country office has been implementing an EMOP since 2004 as a short-term mechanism to save lives and discourage the sale of productive assets.<sup>15</sup> Protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10666.0 will contribute to rebuilding livelihoods and resilience to new shocks among the most vulnerable people.
13. In the event of drought or other shocks, rapid action through food and other support will mitigate suffering and contain the number of beneficiaries. A budget revision could increase the scale of relief interventions in response to early warning.

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## POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

### Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

14. In ASAL areas, the Government is focusing on building resilient pastoralist livelihoods through investments in recovery and long-term transformation. The mid-term review of the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation focuses on economic growth, equity, poverty reduction and governance objectives. The Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition, the Revitalization of Agriculture and the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of the ASAL of Kenya<sup>16</sup> are supported by donors and United Nations agencies as the framework for recovery interventions, which promotes government strategies to address hunger and poverty. Under the coalition government established in 2008, the Ministry for the Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands was created to steer development in the ASALs.

### Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

15. The Government's actions against hunger and food insecurity are supported as follows:
- The United Nations country team (UNCT) promotes good governance, emergency response, sustainable livelihoods, enhanced environmental management and response to climate change under the 2009–2013 United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

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<sup>14</sup> The recommendations are endorsed by the Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM) and the Government, the United Nations, NGOs and donors. After this process, beneficiaries are identified through community-based targeting. WFP has been training district steering groups, cooperating partners, village relief committees and other stakeholders in applying community-based targeting and distribution (CBTD), which was accepted by the Government during the 2000–2002 emergency.

<sup>15</sup> EMOP 10374 had several budget revisions in response to changing needs.

<sup>16</sup> The ASAL policy, which is to be tabled in Parliament in 2009, recognizes the uniqueness of pastoral livelihoods and the need to “advocate for policies that are not aimed at settling or modernizing pastoralists” through interventions such as natural resource management, public investment, water development, human health, education and diversification of livelihoods.



- The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is responding to relief needs in 2009 and has prepared an emergency humanitarian response plan (EHRP) that covers actions in the drought areas and refugee camps.
- The United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) has a ten-year hunger safety net programme (HSNP) to support the establishment of a government-led social protection system delivering long-term, guaranteed cash transfers to the poorest and most vulnerable households.
- The Drought Management Initiative (DMI) of the European Commission (EC) contributes to the effectiveness and efficiency of drought management.
- The World Bank provides credit for the Government's Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), a community-based drought-management project aimed at enhancing food security.
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has a contingency mechanism: the famine prevention funds and the Regional Enhanced Livelihoods in Pastoral Areas bridge the gap between emergency relief and economic development in pastoral areas.
- Under the Government/United Nations Horn of Africa Initiative, UNCTs in the region have analysed the causes of food insecurity and outlined strategies for progression from relief to recovery to development.

## Coordination

16. The Government leads coordination of food security issues through the KFSM steering group (KFSSG), whose six-monthly food security assessments determine geographical targeting. Multi-sectoral district steering groups and community relief committees have a good track record of coordinating relief, recovery and development interventions. The new National Policy for the Sustainable Development of ASAL addresses the weaknesses of past policies and recognizes pastoralism as an important economic force. A dramatic increase in economic investment in ASAL districts is required in all sectors.<sup>17</sup>
17. The Government's Task Force on Social Protection, Resilience-Building and Drought Management ("Task Force") coordinates the work of development partners with a view to effective integrated responses to shocks and food insecurity in ASALs.

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## OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

18. The main objectives of PRRO 10666.0 are to:
- reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in identified populations in crisis-affected areas (Strategic Objective 1);
  - enhance communities' resilience to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, and increase capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes (Strategic Objective 2);
  - support and re-establish livelihoods and food and nutrition security after shocks (Strategic Objective 3); and
  - improve the nutritional status of targeted women and children (Strategic Objective 4).

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<sup>17</sup> Infrastructure, health, education, development of markets and employment, water and livestock development.





## WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

19. Kenya has been a regular recipient of international emergency food assistance.<sup>18</sup> Evaluations<sup>19</sup> of the EMOP in 2006 and 2007 concluded that WFP had prevented starvation, loss of human life and the depletion of assets.
20. A consensus-building process led by the Government has guided the design of PRRO 10666.0, including definition of the role of food assistance in food security and disaster risk management. The Task Force has engaged bilateral donors, United Nations agencies and Nairobi-based representatives in discussion of the PRRO framework and response options.

#### ⇒ *Strategy Outline*

21. PRRO 10666.0 will support the development of a government social protection system and work to rebuild assets and enhance the resilience of people recovering from consecutive droughts. It will enable WFP and its partners to respond rapidly to new shocks while building preparedness capacity in the Government and partners. The geographic focus will be on pastoralist/agro-pastoralist and marginal agricultural zones.
22. PRRO 10666.0 and the 2009–2013 country programme are complementary; the latter provides school feeding for 750,000 children in ASALs, and HIV and AIDS interventions in western and coastal areas. This alignment will be reviewed continuously to ensure maximum synergy.<sup>20</sup>

### Protracted Relief and Recovery Components

#### ⇒ *Social Protection*

23. This component will: i) support the development of the Government's national social protection strategy by ensuring that food gaps are covered and vulnerable groups are protected, including OVC; and ii) support the management of moderate acute malnutrition among women and children under 5 to reduce the risk of their becoming severely malnourished, and of associated diseases and deaths.
24. WFP will support the Government and DFID in meeting the needs of vulnerable households, which will contribute to the establishment of a government-led national social protection system.<sup>21</sup> From 2009, DFID and the Government will undertake a safety-net project comprising unconditional cash transfers in four pastoral districts, reaching

<sup>18</sup> WFP operations between 1998 and 2008 were worth US\$890 million; the value of the August 2004–March 2009 operation was US\$507 million. The Government contributed 186,500 mt of food between 2004 and 2008. In 2007, the best rainfall year in a decade, 682,000 people required WFP food assistance.

<sup>19</sup> IASC. 2006. *Real-Time Evaluation of the Drought Response in the Horn of Africa*. Available at <http://ochaonline.un.org/OchaLinkClick.aspx?link=ocha&docid=1008393>; and “Summary Evaluation Report of Kenya Emergency Operation 10374.0 and Country Programme 10264.0 (2004–2008)” (WFP/EB.1/2008/7-C).

<sup>20</sup> In line with the “Essential Package” promoted by UNICEF and WFP, water harvesting will be implemented under PRRO 10666.0 in 1,000 schools to assist with food production and preparation.

<sup>21</sup> Ministry of Gender and Social Services. 2007. *Kenya National Social Protection Strategy (draft)*. Nairobi.



60,000 households; two more districts are expected to be included in 2011, reaching an additional 12,000 households. During the transition to a social protection system, WFP and the Government<sup>22</sup> will cover immediate food needs that are not met through other government sources or DFID's HSNP: the target group will be people affected by severe and temporary seasonal food shortages and those unable to participate in food-for-assets (FFA) activities, for example PLHIV, the elderly and OVC.<sup>23</sup>

25. Vulnerable households will normally receive either HSNP cash or WFP food, but they may be combined during shocks when access to food and rising prices are problematic. Triggers for supplementary support will be defined by the Task Force. WFP and DFID have tried to ensure that beneficiary databases are compatible to enable synergy between the two interventions during PRRO 10666.0.
26. WFP will be a partner in the Government/DFID/UNICEF cash transfers to OVC. Most families hosting OVC are barely able to afford food, shelter and basic services. The aim of the cash transfers is to support foster care of OVC in families and communities. A recent evaluation showed that 60 percent of the cash given to host families is used for food, not for education and health as intended. WFP will provide additional cash/vouchers for basic food for 1,100 households in Garissa in 2009 to enable families to use the OVC cash transfer to meet other needs. WFP and partners will evaluate the effect of the complementary cash/voucher scheme to determine whether it should be expanded; if expansion is possible, WFP will support UNICEF's planned scale-up in Isiolo and Samburu.
27. To address persistently high rates of acute malnutrition, WFP will continue to support the supplementary feeding programme (SuFP) in pastoralist areas. In and around urban and peri-urban areas in arid districts, WFP and its partners will screen SuFP beneficiaries and provide a take-home ration for food-insecure families. WFP and the nutrition cluster will investigate the causes of high acute malnutrition and align interventions accordingly.
28. As a preventive measure, WFP will provide a supplementary ration for pregnant and lactating women under the mother-and-child health programme; this will target very poor vulnerable women selected by medical partners as risk cases, to prevent malnutrition and attract them to clinics for training in healthcare and safe motherhood.

### ⇒ *Recovery*

29. This component will create household and community assets for people recovering from drought, using FFA in partnership with other organizations to enhance resilience to shocks.<sup>24</sup>
30. Food assistance, or a combination of food-based and cash-based interventions, will target vulnerable households recovering from emergencies. The recovery target group is distinguished from the protection target group in that all the households have an active member who can participate in FFA.

<sup>22</sup> Since 2004, the Government has been the second largest donor to WFP's EMOPs, providing 176,000 mt of food. It also plans to contribute in kind to PRRO 10666.0.

<sup>23</sup> However, AIDS-affected households will not be excluded from the use of assets created through FFA. WFP will support their self-reliance and work with communities to define ways of ensuring sufficient assets to benefit AIDS affected people.

<sup>24</sup> Recovery is defined as the ability of a household to meet all household members' food requirements without WFP assistance or other direct transfer programmes. Those who meet this recovery threshold still require other development resources to build resilient livelihoods.



31. Asset creation aims to enhance the ability of households to withstand future shocks. WFP and its partners will use tested technologies for collecting rainwater to provide safe drinking water for people and livestock, improve pastures and crop production and promote conservation. The technologies include: i) semicircular, triangular and trapezoidal bunds; ii) small-scale irrigation to produce drought-tolerant crops; and iii) sand dams, subsurface dams, weirs and water pans for use by humans and livestock. Dryland forestry work such as growing fruit trees and collecting dyes and gums will be supported, especially in areas where households headed by women have settled. Partnerships to support sales of FFA by-products such as fodder, crops<sup>25</sup> or livestock products will be established. The potential for using carbon credits will be explored with partners. Asset-creation activities will be identified by communities using participatory methods in consultation with district steering groups, ministries and other stakeholders. WFP inputs will be combined with social, technical and capital inputs. The water-harvesting component will be a basis for larger-scale water programmes in ASAL areas.<sup>26</sup>

⇒ *Preparedness*

32. This component will: i) respond to shocks before they escalate to protect household assets and contain the number of relief beneficiaries; and ii) enhance government and community capacity in disaster preparedness and mitigation, and develop integrated preparedness mechanisms.

33. PRRO 10666.0 will respond rapidly to new shocks: experience shows that the earlier the response, the greater the impact in terms of protecting assets and livelihoods. Continued in-kind support from the Government is crucial for timely response. WFP will work: i) with the DMI project to develop contingency plans for food and non-food responses to early-warning signals; and ii) at the national level under the KFSM and KFSSG to develop common triggers for the National Drought Contingency Fund (NDCF) to combine food and other responses.

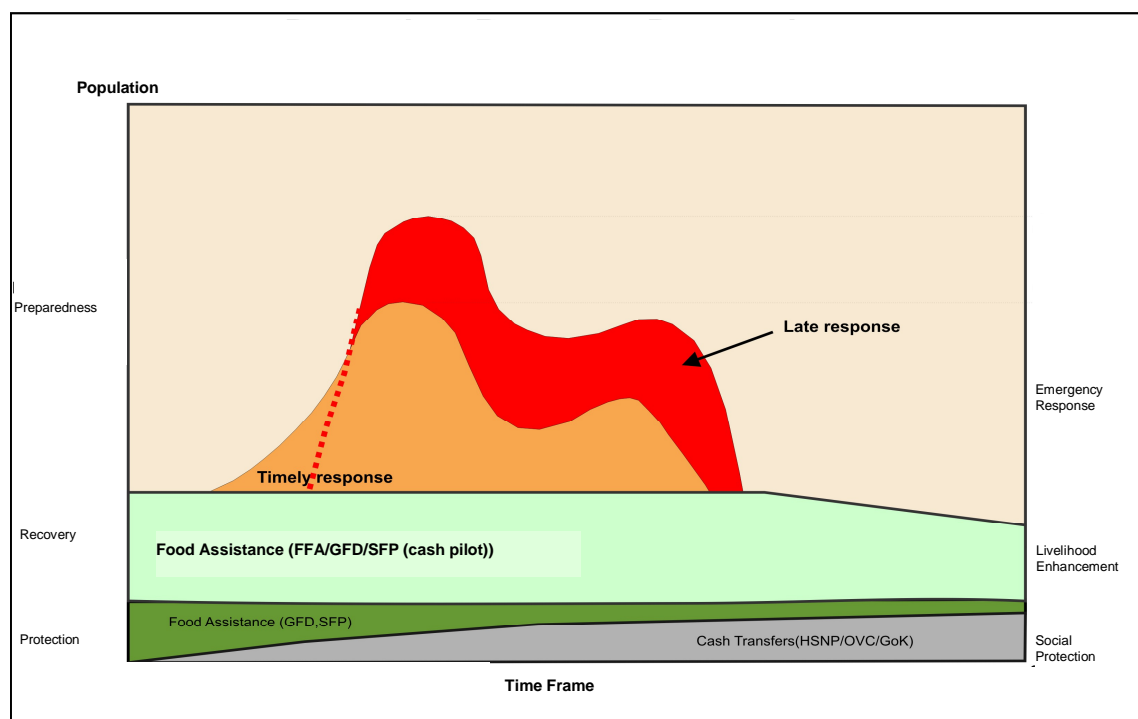
34. Figure 1 shows beneficiary coverage and relative size of three components of the PRRO (preparedness, recovery and protection), together with assistance modalities, over the three years of the operation. Beneficiary coverage in the preparedness component is based on a timely or late response to shocks.

<sup>25</sup> Ministry of Agriculture. 2008. *Concept Note on "Orphan" Crops*. Nairobi. Traditional varieties will be promoted in conjunction with the Government's Orphan Crop Initiative. Market opportunities can be created through WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative.

<sup>26</sup> The FFA framework is described in: Appropriate Development Consultants Ltd (ADCL). 2008. *Water Harvesting for Improved Drought Preparedness Using Food for Assets Strategy*. Nairobi.



**Figure 1: Protection, Recovery, Preparedness: Three Categories of Beneficiaries**



## Hand-Over Strategy

35. The hand-over strategy is based on three elements, as described below.

### ⇒ Partnerships

36. The strategy requires increased capacity in the Government and other partners to cater for predictable needs of highly vulnerable households, including those recovering from shocks. The Task Force focuses on joint programming and opportunities for progressive hand-over of targeted groups to other government initiatives. Cash-based transfers such as the HSNP and OVC programmes, and programmes involving credit, fodder supply, commercial de-stocking and vaccinations, give people opportunities to acquire skills and livelihood options. Beneficiaries of SuFP will be progressively integrated into health programmes addressing the causes of malnutrition organized by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF support. Beneficiaries participating in asset creation will be supported by development projects covering sectors from livestock development to small-scale business development run by the ALRMP, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the Ministry of Water and NGOs. Beneficiaries will be encouraged to prepare for future shocks by seeking financial resources through the district steering groups. The Government and donors such as the EC and the World Bank are committing funds to the NDCF for this purpose.

⇒ *Enabling policy environment, including linkages to markets*

37. WFP, donors and United Nations partners will advocate for an enabling policy environment for addressing food insecurity in the ASALs. Enactment of the policy for sustainable development of the ASALs will be critical for the creation of a social protection system and building resilience, which should lead to increased budgetary support for food and/or cash assistance and the establishment of market links between small producers in surplus areas to the ASALs. P4P will contribute to this process by purchasing up to 5,000 mt annually from small farmers.

⇒ *Improved resilience generated from assets created*

38. Households and communities will participate in the identification, design, implementation of FFA projects so that they fit their needs. Innovative interventions focusing on rainwater harvesting are expected to be sustained; the assets created will be maintained by the communities and households.
39. Targeted supplementary feeding will phase down when the nutrition and health situation in pastoralist districts has improved. GAM rates in pastoralist districts are either “serious” or “emergency”, but consecutive surveys in the same season found slight reductions in malnutrition levels, indicating that interventions are having a positive impact.<sup>27</sup> Continued reduction in malnutrition rates is anticipated as a result of capacity development among health workers in arid districts in the management of malnutrition and the implementation of the government’s community outreach strategy, the objective of which is to empower communities to detect and manage malnutrition or carry out referrals. Other interventions that will contribute to this success include the DFID HSNP, which will increase household income and access to food, and promotion of improved feeding for infants and young children through interventions by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.

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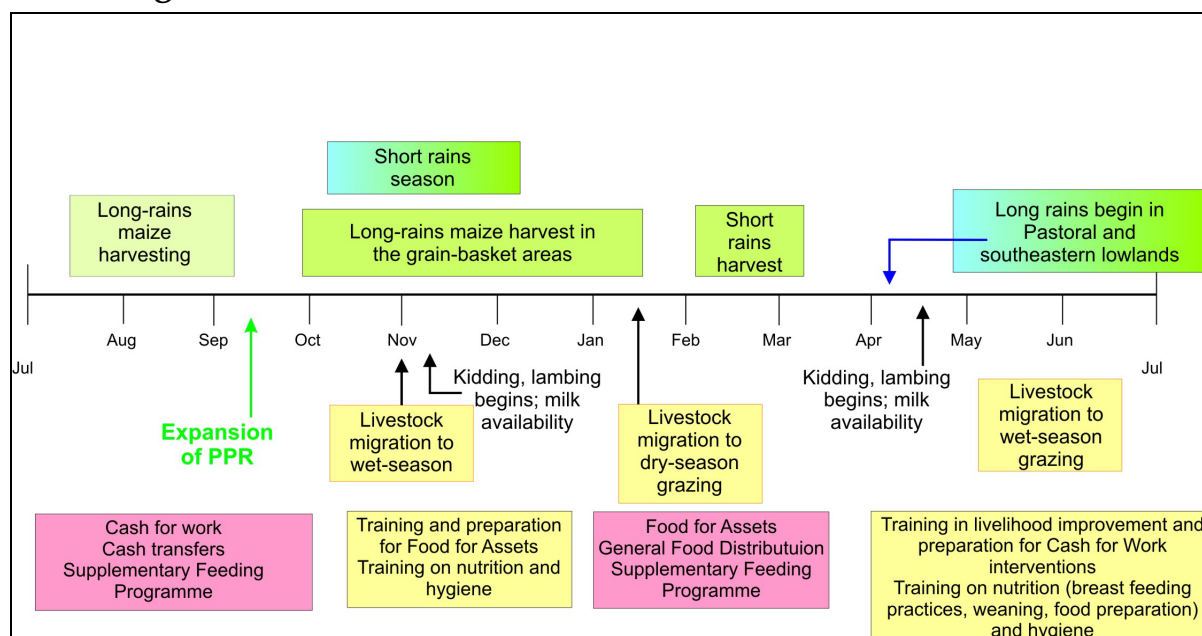
## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

40. Targeting will be done at the national and district levels through the twice-yearly food security assessments, and at the community level through the relief/recovery committees under the community-based targeting and distribution (CBTD) guidelines. The country office will continue to update the seasonal analysis of livelihoods to determine the seasonal impacts of shocks on vulnerable people, refine response options, define the duration of assistance and inform intervention approaches. (See Figure 2.)

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<sup>27</sup> Examples of reductions in GAM rates: Wajir – 23 percent in April 2007 to 17 percent in April 2008; Marsabit – 17 percent in March 2007 to 16 percent in March 2008; Moyale – 18 percent in March 2006 to 9 percent in April 2008; Samburu – 19 percent in March 2006 to 15 percent in March 2008; Garissa – 19 percent in October 2005 to 15 percent in December 2007; Isiolo – 13 percent in May 2006 to 11 percent in December 2007; Tana River – 19 percent in October 2005 to 12 percent in December 2007.

**Figure 2: Seasonal Calendar and Critical Events – Normal Year**



41. The proposed target groups live in the pastoral and agro-pastoral arid districts and the semi-arid marginal agricultural areas of Eastern and Coastal provinces. Food security assessments across the livelihood zones collect sublocation and household-level data. Eligibility criteria for the most food-insecure people include loss of livestock during the recent drought, loss of cash income and low purchasing power, and high levels of negative coping strategies such as reduction in the number and size of meals. Geographical targeting will continue to be guided by food security assessments; communities will continue to select the most vulnerable individuals. CBTD guidelines<sup>28</sup> promote women's participation in this process. Household targeting criteria will be refined through a comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment in 2009.
42. In 2009, SuFP will target 50,000 moderately malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. The target group is expected to fall to 40,000 in the third year of the PRRO as a result of the impact of other activities to improve food security and health services. Admission to SuFP will be determined by malnutrition indicators.<sup>29</sup> In ASAL areas with no general food distributions (GFDs), WFP and partners will screen SuFP beneficiaries to identify the causes of malnutrition and provide a take-home ration for households that are food-insecure or at risk of food insecurity; the duration of this will

<sup>28</sup> WFP has been training district steering groups, cooperating partners, village relief committees and other stakeholders in applying CBTD guidelines, endorsed by the Government during the 2000/02 emergency. In 2007 the evaluation team for EMOP 10374.0 concluded that "CBTD is the most appropriate method of reaching the targeted community. As a mode of identifying the 'extremely vulnerable', CBTD is very successful. There is little inclusion of the top socio-economic segment of the community. The system seems to be particularly effective in targeting women". "Summary Evaluation Report of Kenya Emergency Operation 10374.0 and Country Programme 10264.0 (2004–2008)" (WFP/EB.1/2008/7-C).

<sup>29</sup> For children under 5, the entry criteria will be: i) weight-for-height between 70 percent and 79 percent of the median; or ii) mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) between 11 cm and 12.4 cm; or iii) growth faltering or confirmed anaemia in infants over 6 months born to HIV-positive mothers and on assisted replacement feeding. Pregnant women will be admitted from their second trimester if MUAC is below 21 cm or if anaemic with haemoglobin (HB) < 12.0g/dl. Lactating women will be supported if they have a child under 6 months and MUAC below 21 cm or anaemia with HB < 11.0g/dl.

depend on the nutritional status of child beneficiaries. WFP and the nutrition cluster will investigate the causes of high acute malnutrition and align interventions accordingly.

43. PRRO 10666.0 is expected to reach 955,500 beneficiaries in 2009,<sup>30</sup> falling to 745,000 by 2012 as resilience is built and government and partner programmes take over. Food and cash entitlements will only be combined when the value of cash transfers is eroded and access to food is an issue. In the event of a shock or during lean periods, WFP is prepared to scale up the GFD component to reach a maximum of 180,000 beneficiaries receiving HSNP cash transfers; the twice-yearly assessments will measure the impact of shocks, and if necessary WFP will scale up complementary rations. The number of households participating in FFA is expected to increase in the second and third years as the implementation capacities of the Government and partners increase and recovery gains momentum. Planned beneficiary numbers are shown in Table 1.
44. A phase-out of WFP assistance is not anticipated during the PRRO, but there are plans to limit the duration of food assistance for individual beneficiaries, support alternative livelihood opportunities and integrate food assistance into national social protection strategies. PRRO 10666.0 is planned for three years, during which the social protection system will improve and assets will be created for household and community recovery.

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<sup>30</sup> PRRO geographical targeting will be determined by the January 2009 short-rains assessment. Beneficiary targeting will be the same as that used by EMOP 10745 in March 2009.



**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARY NUMBERS, BY INTERVENTION AND GENDER**

	2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Social protection</b>												
GFD	231 000	269 000	<b>500 000</b>	184 800	215 200	<b>400 000</b>	124 740	145 260	<b>270 000</b>	124 740	145 260	<b>270 000</b>
SuFP	18 380	31 620	<b>50 000</b>	16 540	28 460	<b>45 000</b>	14 700	25 300	<b>40 000</b>	14 700	25 300	<b>40 000</b>
SuFP protection ration	45 900	79 100	<b>125 000</b>	41 350	71 150	<b>112 500</b>	36 760	63 240	<b>100 000</b>	36 760	63 240	<b>100 000</b>
OVC cash/voucher transfer	2 540	2 960	<b>5 500</b>	7 160	8 340	<b>15 500</b>	11 780	13 720	<b>25 500</b>	11 780	13 720	<b>25 500</b>
<b>Recovery</b>												
FFA arid areas	46 200	53 800	<b>100 000</b>	69 300	80 700	<b>150 000</b>	92 400	107 600	<b>200 000</b>	92 400	107 600	<b>200 000</b>
FFA semi-arid areas	103 950	121 050	<b>225 000</b>	92 400	107 600	<b>200 000</b>	80 850	94 150	<b>175 000</b>	69 300	80 700	<b>150 000</b>
<b>Preparedness</b>												
GFD in arid areas	69 300	80 700	<b>150 000</b>	69 300	80 700	<b>150 000</b>	83 160	96 840	<b>180 000</b>	83 160	96 840	<b>180 000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>517 270</b>	<b>638 230</b>	<b>1 155 500</b>	<b>480 850</b>	<b>592 150</b>	<b>1 073 000</b>	<b>444 390</b>	<b>546 110</b>	<b>990 500</b>	<b>432 840</b>	<b>532 660</b>	<b>965 500</b>
Total excluding double counting and relief component	429 590	525 910	<b>955 500</b>	395 010	482 990	<b>878 000</b>	346 530	423 970	<b>770 500</b>	334 980	410 520	<b>745 500</b>

**Notes**

1. All SuFP beneficiaries will receive GFD/FFA rations or SuFP protection rations and are therefore not counted in the totals.
2. Households receiving the monthly HSNP cash transfer will receive a supplementary ration at times of severe shock and during lean seasons; this is projected for 50 percent of the PRRO duration.
3. OVC cash/voucher transfers start with 5,500 beneficiaries in Garissa; it scales up to 25,500 beneficiaries when Isiolo district is included in 2010 and Samburu in 2011.
4. Annual totals would be between 1.1 million beneficiaries in 2009 and 925,500 beneficiaries in 2012, when relief beneficiaries are included.





## NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

45. The Ministry of Health, UNICEF, specialized partners and WFP have been responding jointly to the nutrition crisis in the ASALs, using a variety of food and complementary approaches. Food will remain an integral component of a strategy to address moderate malnutrition led by the Ministry of Health and supported by UNICEF.
46. Information about causes of malnutrition such as care practices and access to healthcare, clean water and sanitation will be provided by partners in these sectors. Progress in SuFP will be monitored through nutritional surveillance by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.<sup>31</sup> Interventions related to the management of malnutrition will be adjusted to programme need in consultation with a technical forum.<sup>32</sup>
47. Beneficiaries in arid areas will receive a 75 percent ration if the latest food security assessment finds that they can provide 25 percent of their food needs; those in semi-arid areas will receive a 50 percent ration if they can provide 50 percent of needs; both groups must employ positive coping mechanisms.<sup>33</sup> The rations will be reviewed if there is a significant change in the food and nutrition situation and people's ability to cope. WFP, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health will continue their cooperation in nutrition interventions.
48. Table 2 shows rations and feeding days by activity. Table 3 shows food required for the operation.

TABLE 2: DAILY RATIONS AND FEEDING DAYS, BY ACTIVITY (g/day)				
Food	GFD and FFA in arid areas	FFA in semi-arid areas	SuFP (1)*	SuFP (2)**
Cereals	345	230		230
Pulses	60	40		40
Vegetable oil	20	13	25	13
Corn-soya blend (CSB)	40			
CSB enriched with sugar			250	
Iodized salt	5	5		5
<b>Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>1 056</b>
<b>Feeding days/year</b>				
2009	225	225	***	***
2010	300	300	***	***
2011	300	300	***	***
2012	75	75	***	***

\* Moderately malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women

\*\* Family protection ration

\*\*\* Depending on nutritional status of beneficiaries

<sup>31</sup> SuFP will target: i) children under 5 with weight-for-height below 80 percent of the median or those with a medical condition indicating vulnerability to acute malnutrition; ii) pregnant women from their second trimester; and iii) lactating women with a child under 6 months and MUAC below 21 cm, or those vulnerable to acute malnutrition. Discharge criteria for children are weight-for-height greater than 85 percent or MUAC 12.5 cm; for pregnant and lactating women, MUAC equal to or greater than 22.5 cm; and for women with chronic diseases and/or AIDS, MUAC equal to or greater than 23.5 cm.

<sup>32</sup> WFP and Royal DSM N.V., a WFP corporate partner, are involved in a joint initiative to improve the nutritional content of CSB. Interventions such as home fortification through use of sprinkles may be explored to improve micronutrient intakes.

<sup>33</sup> It is expected that fewer people will need food assistance each year, assuming that recovery activities have an impact.



<b>TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIRED (mt)</b>			
<b>Food</b>	<b>GFD and FFA</b>	<b>SuFP</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cereals	224 595	27 428	252 023
Pulses	39 060	4 770	43 830
Vegetable oil	13 020	2 782	15 802
CSB	19 050	-	19 050
CSB enriched with sugar	-	11 925	11 925
Iodized salt	3 692	596	4 288
<b>Total</b>	<b>299 417</b>	<b>47 501</b>	<b>346 919</b>
	%	86	14
			100

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### Participation

49. A participatory planning approach will build on the widely-used CBTD and distribution and participatory integrated community development systems. Local relief/recovery committees will work with the Government, NGO partners and WFP field monitors to select those most eligible for food assistance on the basis of agreed criteria, develop the beneficiary register and ensure that food distributed is accurately recorded. In the event of new shocks, the register will be updated on the basis of the twice-yearly assessments. Women are expected to fill at least 50 percent of leadership positions on relief/recovery committees; they will be trained in leadership, FFA and CBTD.<sup>34</sup>
50. WFP, the Government and its partners will continue to use the “one food pipeline” approach that has harmonized food assistance programming. WFP will advocate for adequate multi-sectoral interventions to complement food assistance programmes in the recovery period.<sup>35</sup>

### Partnerships

51. WFP’s main government partners are the Office of the President’s Special Programmes, the Ministry for the Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands, the Arid Lands Resource Management Project and the Ministry of Water.<sup>36</sup>
52. WFP and the Government will meet monthly to review implementation and coordination of the food pipeline. Implementing partners will be identified for each district through a consultative process. Given the focus on water-harvesting FFA activities, additional technical partners with expertise in this field will be engaged.

<sup>34</sup> EMOP post-distribution monitoring found high participation by women in relief committees and noted their important role in the management of food assistance at final distribution points and in households.

<sup>35</sup> The NDCF could act as a multi-sectoral cash-basket fund. In its role as coordinator of multi-sectoral work on recovery, protection and preparedness, the KFSM will discuss the possibility of sector-wide approaches (SWAPs) for ASAL regions to optimize resource allocation and harmonize donor inputs.

<sup>36</sup> WFP will take the lead in forming a rainwater-harvesting task force to coordinate water harvesting in ASALs.



53. HSNP, the OVC cash-transfer programme and WFP will coordinate targeting for the social protection caseload.
54. WFP will work with the Government and the EC to develop the NDCF. Triggers will be developed to ensure that early response combines food and non-food inputs as effectively as possible. WFP will coordinate with USAID-supported projects in northern Kenya on targeting and intervention linkages and will share information about livelihoods.
55. FAO, IFAD and UNEP will provide technical and capital inputs to FFA. Micro-credit opportunities will be sought with partners to support livelihood diversification among vulnerable people living in peri-urban areas.
56. The Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP will continue their cooperation in nutrition interventions.

### **Capacity-Building**

57. The Government, WFP, the EC's DMI and FAO will continue to enhance the capacities of the KFSSG and district steering groups with training in early-warning systems, implementation of assessments, seasonal livelihood analyses, design, implementation and management of FFA and response programming. Relief/recovery committees will be trained in targeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
58. WFP will expand its technical assistance to develop the food tracking system managed by the special programmes in the Office of the President and its application at the district level.

### **Non-Food Inputs**

59. Under FFA, WFP and its partners will provide technical assistance, training, basic tools and materials to enable communities to create sustainable water-harvesting assets. Communities will contribute in kind.
60. WFP is responsible for the food and logistics inputs of SuFP; the Ministry of Health will provide technical staff and nutritional education, with support from UNICEF.

### **Logistics Arrangements**

61. The proposed PRRO will use logistics systems developed under the recent EMOP. International shipments reach Kenya through Mombasa and are delivered to extended delivery points (EDPs) by road. WFP has sufficient storage capacity in Mombasa.
62. Food is stored at EDPs by the government or NGO partner under the supervision of WFP logistics staff. Food is transported from EDPs to final delivery points (FDPs) by private transporters contracted by government and NGO partners. FDPs will be selected to facilitate food collection, especially by women. The Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) is installed in Nairobi and Mombasa and all field offices.
63. The landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate is US\$194/mt. A multi-tier rate is proposed for PRRO 10666.0: US\$167/mt for local purchases and twinning and US\$209/mt for arrivals from overseas.
64. The country office will continue to work with transport companies to develop HIV/AIDS workplace policies, awareness and prevention.



## LOCAL PROCUREMENT OF FOOD

65. Local purchases depend on the availability of untied cash contributions and appropriate market conditions. WFP expects that local purchases will be made for some cereals and a third of corn-soya blend (CSB).
66. Under P4P, WFP will pilot innovative food procurement and market development modalities with a view to identifying best practices that can be mainstreamed in WFP's procurement practices.
67. The Government has agreed in principle to continue its in-kind contributions in support of PRRO 10666.0.

## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

68. WFP monitoring will include: i) monthly distribution and post-distribution monitoring; ii) FFA monitoring related to the quality of outputs and immediate outcomes; and iii) joint programme monitoring and impact evaluations for complementary food and non-food pilot interventions. WFP will reinforce its monitoring capacity by: i) training field monitors and monitoring and evaluation assistants; and ii) better coordinating with technical partners and district authorities, with a view to timely analysis of information and programme adjustments. The quantity of food distributed will be captured through COMPAS. WFP will use currently available information as the baseline to measure the success of PRRO 10666.0.<sup>37</sup>
69. WFP will work with partners, particularly the Government, HSNP and the OVC cash transfer programme, to ensure that seasonal and market changes underpin programming decisions as to the use of cash and food. WFP will ensure that sufficient baseline information is available to measure the impact of its support for other safety-net programmes.<sup>38</sup>
70. Fluctuations of malnutrition rates will be captured through MUAC surveillance reported monthly by the Arid Lands Resource Management Project and trends in underweight reported in the Child Health and Nutrition Information System of the Ministry of Health. SuFP indicators – recovery, default, mortality and coverage rates – will be monitored through monthly reports by the Ministry of Health or specialized agencies. The Ministry of Health, UNICEF and partners will report quarterly and carry out annual nutrition surveys.
71. WFP and partners will finalize standard beneficiary databases that can be aggregated at the district and national levels.
72. A systematic review of NGO partners' capacity to plan, implement and monitor will include a joint review of the quality of implementation and performance.
73. It is expected that PRRO 10666.0 will be externally evaluated midway through implementation; the costs are included in the budget.

<sup>37</sup> Short- and long-rain assessment reports and post-distribution monitoring reports from 2008.

<sup>38</sup> WFP will use existing information such as the 2008 *Kenya OVC Country Team Programme Operational and Impact Evaluation* and supplement it with its baseline data.



## RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

### Risk assessment

⇒ *Natural disasters*

74. The assumption is that drought, floods and livestock diseases will continue to affect livelihoods in ASALs, and will further reduce resilience to shocks.

⇒ *Institutional risk*

75. Continued government leadership will be necessary to maintain cohesion among recovery programmes and guarantee the complementary inputs needed to meet recovery objectives. The Government must have sufficient resources to roll out safety nets. The social protection strategy relies on bilateral programmes such as the HSNP.

⇒ *Management risk*

76. Asset-creation projects depend on sound technical inputs from NGO and government partners. Inadequate implementation capacity will hinder the design and implementation of projects; lack of commitment or resources for other sectors may jeopardize the efficiency of food assistance.

⇒ *Insecurity*

77. Implementation may be negatively affected by conflict, which may result in “no-go” areas in border areas.

### Contingency Planning

78. Contingency plans are regularly updated in anticipation of major shocks. WFP continues to work with partners to enhance coordination structures and capacity through training and transfer of responsibility, especially at the district level, in partnership with the National Drought Contingency Fund to build government capacity to plan and respond.

## SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

79. The districts to be covered by PRRO 10666.0 are mainly in security phase III areas prone to banditry, cattle rustling and cross-border skirmishes. Armed police escorts are required to accompany WFP staff and vehicles outside the main urban areas. WFP national security assistants are based in the field offices in the phase III areas to monitor security, ensure that arrangements are in place, conduct regular training in operating procedures and ensure that the operating environment conforms to minimum operating security standards.
80. WFP field vehicles are equipped with ultra high frequency radios; staff are required to carry handheld radios. Field vehicles have adequate safety and communications equipment. To ensure constant communication between Nairobi and the field, a 24-hour radio service will be maintained at the WFP and UNICEF radio control rooms. All staff undergo security awareness and radio communications training.



## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity ( <i>mt</i> )	Average cost per <i>mt</i> ( <i>US\$</i> )	Value ( <i>US\$</i> )
<b>WFP COSTS</b>			
<b>Direct operational costs</b>			
Food commodities <sup>1</sup>			
– Cereals	252 023	395.30	99 624 692
– Pulses	43 830	710.00	31 119 300
– Vegetable oil	15 802	1 675.00	26 468 350
– Mixed and blended food	30 975	682.00	21 124 950
– Salt	4 289	169.00	724 841
– Cash/vouchers	4 333	570.50	2 472 000
<b>Total food</b>	<b>351 252</b>		<b>181 534 133</b>
External transport			42 618 999
Landside transport			0
Internal transport, storage and handling			67 381 673
Total LTSH			67 381 673
Other direct operational costs			12 415 889
<b>A. Total direct operational costs</b>			<b>303 950 694</b>
<b>B. Direct support costs<sup>2</sup> (see Annex I-B)</b>			<b>29 032 993</b>
<b>C. Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)<sup>3</sup></b>			<b>23 308 858</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>356 292 545</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 costs 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 (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff</b>	
International professional staff	7 053 230
National professional officers	2 524 047
National general service staff	5 648 412
Overtime	759 645
Incentives	721 332
International consultants	175 000
National consultants	70 000
United Nations volunteers	105 000
Staff duty travel	4 676 364
Staff training and development	111 961
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21 844 991</b>
<b>Office expenses and other recurrent costs</b>	
Rental of facility	486 104
Utilities (general)	61 381
Office supplies	201 439
Communication and information technology services	668 583
Insurance	22 392
Equipment repair and maintenance	18 000
Vehicle maintenance and running costs	2 639 562
Other office expenses	1 207 993
United Nations organization services	93 313
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 398 767</b>
<b>Equipment and other fixed costs</b>	
Vehicles	1 186 651
Telecommunications equipment	155 190
Furniture, tools and equipment	447 394
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 789 235</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>29 032 993</b>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>		
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Reduced acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women in targeted populations affected by emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition below 15% among children under 5 in WFP intervention areas</li> <li>➤ SuFP recovery rates &gt;75%; mortality rates &lt;3%; defaulter rates &lt;15%; and coverage &gt; 80%; based on targeted beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<p>Assumption: Government's leadership will maintain cohesion among recovery programmes and ensure complementary inputs</p> <p>Risk: Natural disasters will continue to reduce resilience to shocks</p>
<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Actual number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items by category and as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned</li> </ul>	<p>Assumption: Adequate and timely funding to ensure healthy pipeline</p> <p>Risks: Ineffective nutritional screening by partners Insufficient coverage by health institutions</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 2 – Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures</b>		
<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Early-warning systems, contingency plans, food security monitoring systems in place and enhanced with WFP capacity-development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Disaster preparedness index</li> </ul>	<p>Assumptions: Adequate government and community participation in training Support from partners.</p> <p>Risk: High turnover of partner staff, especially at NGOs</p>
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Disaster mitigation measures in place with WFP capacity-development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Risk-reduction and disaster preparedness and mitigation systems in place, by type: early-warning systems and contingency plans</li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Hazard risk reduced at the community level in targeted communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score</li> <li>➤ Household asset score</li> </ul>	<p>Assumption: Other social protection programmes coordinated in the government master plan</p>
<b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Disaster mitigation assets built or restored by targeted communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Risk-reduction and disaster-mitigation assets created or restored, by type and unit of measure: ha protected or improved, number of trees planted, dams constructed, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Assumption: Adequate and timely funding to ensure healthy pipeline</p>





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 3 – Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-disaster situations</b>		
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Targeted communities have increased access to livelihood assets in fragile shock-prone transition situations.	➤ Community asset score.	Assumption: Asset creation projects depend upon sound technical input from NGO and government partners. Risk: Lack of or inadequate implementation capacity.
<b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals.	➤ Number of community assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals. ➤ Number of women and men trained in livelihood support thematic areas.	Assumptions: Adequate counterpart funding through other direct operational costs. Adequate complementary inputs by partners.
<b>Strategic Objective 4 – Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition</b>		
<b>Outcome 4.1:</b> Improved nutritional status among targeted women, girls and boys.	➤ Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %). ➤ Prevalence of underweight among targeted children under 5 (weight-for-age as %).	Assumptions: Access to clean drinking water, sanitation and healthcare. Correct utilization of fortified foods at household level. Risks: Ineffective or insufficient support from nutrition partners.
<b>Output 4.1.1:</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.	➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items, by category and as % of planned. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned.	Assumption: Adequate and timely funding to ensure a healthy pipeline.



ANNEX III

KENYA PRRO 10666.0 – OPERATIONAL AREA AND ACTIVITIES



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.



## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ADCL	Appropriate Development Consultants Ltd
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
ASAL	arid and semi-arid lands
CBTD	community-based targeting and distribution
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CSB	corn-soya blend
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DMI	Drought Management Initiative
EC	European Commission
EDP	extended delivery point
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	final delivery point
FFA	food for assets
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GDP	gross domestic product
GFD	general food distribution
HB	haemoglobin
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KFSM	Kenya Food Security Meeting
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NDCF	National Drought Contingency Fund
NGO	non-governmental organization
OVC	orphans and other vulnerable children
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PPR	<i>peste des petits ruminants</i> (pests of small ruminants)
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation

SOMA-Net	Social Science and Medicine Africa Network
SuFP	supplementary feeding programme
SWAP	sector-wide approach
UNCT	United Nations country team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development