

# BUDGET REVISION 6 TO KENYA PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 200294

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

Start date: 1 May 2012 End date: 30 April 2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	308,962,255	(20,103,361)	288,858,894
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs <sup>1</sup>	84,933,549	4,615,625	89,549,174
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	1,090,685	1,090,685
DSC	41,338,961	(3,374,756)	37,964,205
ISC	30,466,434	(1,244,027)	29,222,407
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>465,701,199</b>	<b>(19,015,834)</b>	<b>446,685,365</b>

## NATURE OF THE REVISION

1. This budget revision proposes to:
  - Decrease beneficiary planning figures from 1.6 million to 1.1 million, taking into account the recommendations from the most recent assessments and coverage by the county governments (see Table 1).
  - Remove micronutrient powder from the budget plan (remaining micronutrient powder requirements will be met through a trust fund).
  - Increase capacity development activities to allow for enhanced WFP engagement with the newly-devolved government structures.
  - Re-align the project to the new WFP Strategic Plan and Strategic Results Framework 2014-2017.
  
2. The costs of the operation which will be reduced are as follows:
  - food and cash transfers by USD11.7 million;
  - external transport costs by USD0.6 million;
  - landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs by USD2 million;
  - other direct operational costs-food/cash-and-vouchers-related costs by USD1.2 million (net decrease);
  - direct support costs (DSC) by USD3.4 million; and
  - indirect support costs (ISC) by USD1.2 million.

Considering the increase of USD1.1 million for capacity development costs, the proposed revision amounts to a net budget decrease of USD19 million.

<sup>1</sup> WFP's new financial framework now separates related costs for food from related costs for cash and vouchers. Whereas the current budget for this PRRO included all these costs under "other direct operational costs", the revised budget separates the costs. Thus the cash and voucher related costs "increase" is offset by a corresponding "decrease" in other direct operational costs for food.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET REVISION

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200294) “Protecting and Rebuilding Livelihoods in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas”<sup>2</sup> had an original budget of USD425 million, which was increased through subsequent revisions to USD466 million.
4. By rebuilding livelihoods and enhancing resilience, the PRRO aims to support the Government’s social protection strategy and commitment to ending drought emergencies by assisting households in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) to cope with, and recover from, recurring drought. It is aligned with the WFP Kenya Strategy (2013-2017). The PRRO has four objectives in line with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the new WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017):
  - Assist emergency-affected households in reducing the impacts of shocks by addressing their food needs (Strategic Objective 1);
  - Reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in identified populations in crisis-affected areas (Strategic Objective 1);
  - Support and re-establish livelihoods, food security and nutrition aftershocks (Strategic Objective 2);
  - Enhance communities’ resilience to shocks through asset creation, and increase government capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes - capacity development includes preparedness, early warning and livelihood-based planning (Strategic Objective 3).
5. This drought response PRRO has three components:
  - *Relief*: assisting emergency-affected households to reduce the impact of shocks by addressing their immediate food needs; and reducing acute malnutrition among children under 5 and PLW in identified populations in crisis-affected areas.
  - *Recovery, disaster reduction and resilience*: enhancing local communities’ resilience to shocks through productive safety nets which support the creation of community and household assets; including the re-establishment of livelihoods and food security after shocks.
  - *Preparedness*: increasing government capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes.
6. Considering adjustments for beneficiaries receiving assistance from more than one activity, WFP’s original planning figures for the period October 2013 - April 2015<sup>3</sup> targeted 1.6 million people (see Table 1), as follows: (i) 300,000 through GFD;<sup>4</sup> (ii) 1,175,000 through asset-creation activities (580,000 through food and 595,000 through cash transfers); (iii) 100,000 children under 5 with moderate acute malnutrition and PLW through supplementary feeding with individual rations; (iv) 30,000 household members in the areas not receiving GFD though “protection” rations (the protection ration reduces the risk of supplementary rations being shared among the whole family); and (v) 213,000 children aged 6-23 months in seven arid counties where the prevalences of stunting and wasting are persistently above critical thresholds through micronutrient powders. The use of cash transfers is determined by the availability of functioning markets, while food transfers are used primarily in arid areas.

<sup>2</sup> [http://one.wfp.org/operations/current\\_operations/project\\_docs/200294.pdf](http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200294.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Beneficiary planning figures are the maximum number reached in the period.

<sup>4</sup> In 2014 no unconditional cash transfers are envisaged.

## Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

7. Rainfall is one of the major determinants of food security in Kenya due to its impact on crops and livestock production in the pastoral and marginal agricultural livelihood zones. WFP assistance is therefore guided by the twice-yearly assessments that follow the long and short rainy seasons. The recovery process that started in late 2011 following the severe drought in the Horn of Africa has steadily continued after four consecutive good rainfall seasons. Apart from a slightly early cessation of the rains in much of the ASALs, the performance of the 2013 long rains season was average, with timely onset and generally well-distributed rainfall.<sup>5</sup> The performance of the 2013 short rains season was below average, having started late and finished earlier than normal.<sup>6</sup>
8. Based on the current food security situation, the short rains assessment (SRA) identified 1.3 million people in need of immediate food assistance.<sup>7</sup> Of those, 62 percent are located in the pastoral livelihood zones in the northeast and northwest and the agropastoral livelihood zones, while 38 percent are located in the marginal agricultural areas. The pastoral zones, including western parts of Marsabit and central parts of Turkana, are the most affected areas, with food insecurity classified as “crisis” (IPC Phase 3).<sup>8</sup> Food insecurity in Marsabit was worsened by conflict, which constrained access to markets, and drought. Turkana was also affected by drought and livestock marketing has been reduced by the crisis in South Sudan. Food security elsewhere in the ASALs is largely classified as “stressed” (IPC Phase 2) including the southeastern and coastal marginal agriculture livelihood zones, the pastoral northwest, parts of the pastoralist northeast, and most of the agropastoral areas. Some parts of the marginal agricultural areas are classified as “minimally food insecure” (IPC Phase 1). The IPC phases are illustrated in the map in Annex IV.
9. The Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) recommends that the response, to the extent possible, focuses on activities that enhance resilience. The KFSSG recognizes the contribution of resilience-building activities, such as food-assistance-for-assets, to improved food security and that such initiatives require sufficient time for implementation. WFP will consolidate the gains made so far, while improving the quality of assets in order to sustain beneficiaries through future droughts. This approach supports the Government’s Ending Drought Emergencies strategy.<sup>9</sup> WFP will continue to support asset-creation activities at the same level as during the previous assessment period of March-September 2013; together with people assisted through GFD, this implies that WFP will assist 1.1 million beneficiaries through relief and recovery activities. The county governments have the responsibility for GFD for the remaining people in need of immediate food assistance.
10. WFP will assist up to 421,600 people through GFD and 691,800 through FFA from October 2013 - December 2014. The findings of the next long rains assessment are expected to be available by September 2014 and the requirements for October 2014 – April 2015 may change; any subsequent changes will be reflected through a further revision to this PRRO.

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<sup>5</sup> 2013 Long Rains Assessment Report, Kenya Food Security Steering Group, October 2013

[https://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/LRA%202013\\_National%20Report\\_Final.pdf](https://kenya.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/LRA%202013_National%20Report_Final.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> 2013 Short Rains Assessment Report, Kenya Food Security Steering Group, 28 February 2014

<http://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/october-december-2013-short-rains-season-assessment-report>

<sup>7</sup> The results of the LRA are communicated from the national level by the Government’s Special Programme Directorate to the county steering groups, which deliberate the results for endorsement at county level. WFP’s cooperating partners inform and sensitize the communities on the changes at public meetings (*Barazaa*).

<sup>8</sup> IPC <http://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/october-december-2013-short-rains-season-assessment-report> is the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (see map in Annex IV).

<sup>9</sup> Ending Drought Emergencies, Kenya Vision 2030, Second Medium Term Plan, 2013-2017.

11. There has also been some improvement in the nutritional situation in the ASALs, as shown by reduced admissions to supplementary feeding and recent surveys. In pastoral areas, surveys indicate that global acute malnutrition (GAM) has dropped significantly since the 2011 Horn of Africa drought. During the 2011 crisis, GAM in the ASALs reached 30 percent in Turkana and above 20 percent in 8 other arid districts. In 2013, in the same districts, GAM prevalence ranged between 10 and 15 percent indicating a fragile situation requiring continued investment and monitoring.<sup>11</sup> In the coastal areas where GAM prevalence is low, WFP is phasing out and gradually handing over the responsibilities for supplementary feeding to the Government.

## **Purpose of the Budget Revision**

### ***Reduce and realign projected beneficiary numbers***

12. The originally projected requirements of 1.6 million beneficiaries for the period October 2013 - April 2015 has been revised downwards to 1.1 million people, based on the most recent assessments and contributions of the county governments. However, the requirements will continue be subject to future short and long rains assessments; the KFSSG may also conduct mid-season assessments with county steering groups to inform other adjustments.
13. Compared with the original plan, GFD will be increased by 121,600 (from 300,000 to 421,600), while the planned requirements for asset-creation activities will reduce by 483,200 (from 1,175,000 to 691,800). The PRRO had originally planned to invest more in resilience activities, with the expectation that it would reduce emergency relief requirements in the longer term. However, the proposed shift towards resilience requires a funding level that is beyond the current resource forecasts for the PRRO.<sup>12</sup> The planning figures for FFA activities will avoid resource constraints from compromising the quality standards of the assets created. Reflecting some improvements in the nutrition status of children, the requirements for supplementary feeding are reduced by 30 percent, from 100,000 to 70,000.<sup>13</sup> Protection ration figures have likewise reduced by 10,000 to 20,000. Table 1 and Annex III show the beneficiary adjustments in detail.

### ***Micronutrient powder requirements covered from alternative mechanism***

14. Recognizing that micronutrient supplementation is effective in reducing iron deficiency anaemia in children aged between 6-23 months, the PRRO introduced micronutrient powders in the food basket through a budget revision in 2012. WFP Kenya has now received resources for the activity that required a trust fund modality. Therefore, future requirements for micronutrient powders are removed from the budget of this PRRO.<sup>14</sup>

### ***Capacity development***

15. Due to the recently-devolved governance structure adopted in Kenya, county governments are taking increased responsibility for planning and coordinating the implementation of

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<sup>10</sup> GAM in this range is still considered “serious” and above 15 percent is considered “critical”.

<sup>12</sup> WFP is stepping up resource-mobilization efforts for increased contributions to resilience activities. Resources permitting, WFP will transition beneficiaries receiving GFD to FFA.

<sup>13</sup> In Coastal areas, where GAM prevalence is low, WFP is preparing to phase out of, and handover the Supplementary Feeding Programme to the Government.

<sup>14</sup> However, the concept, strategic objectives, indicators and data collection remain in the PRRO logical framework.

their development agendas, including those for food security and nutrition. Responsibility has also shifted from national to county governments with regard to financing plans, with funding to the counties provided by the national government as well as directly by donors. This requires enhancement of institutional capacity at both levels of government. In support of on-going and planned food security and resilience-building interventions, WFP is augmenting its country office and sub-office capacities to improve engagement in line with these new devolved government structures. This is reflected under the capacity development and augmentation budget of USD1.1 million. A capacity-building strategy is being developed by WFP and the Government.

### ***Strategic Results Framework Alignment***

16. The PRRO has been aligned with the strategic objectives in the new WFP strategic plan (2014-2017) and the corresponding strategic results framework. While the existing monitoring processes and tools capture many of the required indicators, the country office will review existing guidelines to incorporate new indicators related to protection, gender, national capacity and resilience. Furthermore, the country office will work on the required data collection to establish baseline data.

### ***Reviewed direct support costs***

17. The DSC for the PRRO has been reviewed, with an emphasis on reducing staff costs. For example, it was originally planned that international staff head the sub-offices, but a subsequent staffing and structure review determined that these positions should instead be filled by national officers. In addition, cost-sharing among the other WFP Kenya projects has been reviewed, further reducing the DSC for this PRRO.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY <sup>15</sup>				
ACTIVITY	Period	Current Planning Figures	Increase/(Decrease)	Revised Planning Figures
<b>RELIEF</b>				
General Food Distribution	Oct'13 - Dec'13	300,000	121,600	421,600
	Jan'14 - Dec'14	200,000	121,600	321,600
	Jan'15 - Apr'15	200,000	100,000	300,000
Supplementary Feeding (Individual)	Oct'13 - Apr'15	100,000	(30,000)	70,000
Supplementary Feeding (Protection)	Oct'13 - Apr'15	30,000	(10,000)	20,000
<b>RECOVERY</b>				
Food Assistance for Assets / Food	Oct' 13 - Dec'13	462,500	(140,700)	321,800
	Jan'14 - Dec'14	580,000	(258,200)	321,800
	Jan'15 - Apr'15	450,000	(128,200)	321,800
Food Assistance for Assets / Cash	Oct' 13 - Dec'13	487,500	(117,500)	370,000
	Jan'14 - Dec'14	595,000	(225,000)	370,000
	Jan'15 - Apr'15	457,500	(87,500)	370,000
Micronutrient Powder <sup>16</sup>	Oct' 13 - Dec'13	213,000	(213,000)	-
	Jan'14 - Dec'14	213,000	(213,000)	-
	Jan'15 - Apr'15	213,000	(213,000)	-
<b>TOTAL</b>				
Total Beneficiaries	Oct' 13 - Dec'13	1,593,000	(389,600)	1,203,400
	Jan'14 - Dec'14	1,718,000	(564,600)	1,153,400
	Jan'15 - Apr'15	1,450,500	(368,700)	1,081,800
Adjusted Total Beneficiaries per period <sup>17</sup>	Oct'13 - Dec'13	1,386,500	(253,100)	1,133,400
	Jan'14 - Dec'14	1,511,500	(428,100)	1,083,400
	Jan'15 - Apr'15	1,244,000	(232,200)	1,011,800

<b>Total (Highest Beneficiaries in period) (Oct'13 - Apr'15)</b>	<b>1,818,000</b>	<b>(614,600)</b>	<b>1,203,400</b>
<b>Adjusted Total (Highest Beneficiaries in period (Oct'13 - Apr'15))</b>	<b>1,611,500</b>	<b>(478,100)</b>	<b>1,133,400</b>

18. The requirements for this PRRO will be reviewed in response to future assessments after the short and long rains seasons, or in the event of an emergency which requires food assistance. If necessary, WFP will adjust its response through subsequent budget revisions to this PRRO.

<sup>15</sup> The numbers shown in this table reflect the highest numbers of the period, which may be reached for only a few months out of the year. Annex III shows the monthly figures, the highest number reached, and the average by activity. The difference between average and highest beneficiary numbers is the reason why the reduction in beneficiary numbers appears to be high compared to the reduction in the budget (food and cash requirements).

<sup>16</sup> This intervention was introduced in budget revision 1, from November 2012.

<sup>17</sup> The total number of beneficiaries is adjusted to avoid double-counting of those receiving rations from supplementary feeding, micronutrient powder and GFD. It is estimated that 100 percent of beneficiaries receiving supplementary feeding and 50 percent of beneficiaries receiving micronutrient powder also receive GFD.

## REQUIREMENTS

<b>TABLE 2: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Commodity/ Cash</b>	<b>Food requirements (mt) or Cash (USD)</b>		
		<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase/ (decrease)</b>	<b>Revised total</b>
General food distributions	Commodities	145,832	17,778	163,610
Food for assets	Commodities	136,742	(22,925)	113,817
Supplementary feeding (individual)	Commodities	10,350	513	10,863
Protection ration for supplementary feeding	Commodities	8,346	(1,482)	6,864
Micronutrient powder	Commodities	96	(61)	35
<b>TOTAL Tonnage (mt)</b>		<b>301,366</b>	<b>(6,176)</b>	<b>295,190</b>
Cash Transfers	Cash	76,162,286	(384,375)	75,777,911
<b>TOTAL Cash (USD)</b>	<b>Cash</b>	<b>76,162,286</b>	<b>(384,375)</b>	<b>75,777,911</b>

## RECOMMENDATION

19. The proposed budget revision for an overall reduction to food and associated costs, resulting in the revised budget for PRRO Kenya 200294, is recommended for approval by the Executive Director.

## APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme

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Date

## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	(4,962)	(1,842,360)	
Pulses	(992)	(573,831)	
Oil and fats	8	18,046	
Mixed and blended food	(141)	(7,399,817)	
Others	(89)	(1,530,878)	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>(6,176)</b>	<b>(11,328,840)</b>	
External Transport		(561,406)	
LTSH		(2,049,270)	
ODOC Food*		(6,163,845)	
<b>Food and Related Costs <sup>18</sup></b>		<b>(20,103,361)</b>	
C&V Transfers		(384,375)	
C&V Related costs*		5,000,000	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>		<b>4,615,625</b>	
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>		<b>1,090,685</b>	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			(14,397,052)
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			(3,374,756)
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>(17,771,808)</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) <sup>19</sup>			(1,244,027)
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>(19,015,834)</b>

\* WFP's new financial framework now separates "ODOC-Food" and "C&V Related costs". Whereas the current budget included all these costs under "ODOC", the revised budget format separates the costs under the two new budget lines. Thus the budget shows "C&V Related costs" to increase by US\$5,000,000 while the "ODOC-Food" decreases by the same amount (ie the US\$5,000,000 reduction is part of the overall reduction in ODOC of US\$6,163,845).

<sup>18</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>19</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>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff	(3,584,066)
General service staff	(1,654,540)
Danger pay and local allowances	(105,000)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(5,343,606)</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>(825,150)</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>430,000</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>2,364,000</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>(3,374,756)</b>



**ANNEX II: KENYA PRRO 200294 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

<b>Results chain</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Cross Cutting Results and Indicators</b>		
<b>Gender</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household. ; Target: <i>TBD</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees. <i>Target: &gt;50%</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution. ; <i>Target: &gt;60%</i></li> </ul>	Partners and WFP field staff will provide effective training on gender sensitization and on project management  Funding is available for capacity building
<b>Protection and accountability to affected populations</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and/or at WFP programme sites. <i>Target: 90%</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain). <i>Target: 90%</i></li> </ul>	Partners and WFP field staff will provide effective training on protection  Funding is available for capacity building and for putting in place a complaints system
<b>Partnerships</b> Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners. <i>Target: 100%</i></li> <li>➤ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks). ; <i>Target: TBD</i></li> <li>➤ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services <i>Target : 3</i></li> </ul>	Partners have adequate staff and resources to provide complementary inputs and services
<b>WFP Strategic Objective 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b> <b>PRRO Objective 1:</b> Assist emergency-affected households in reducing the impacts of shocks by addressing their food needs <b>PRRO Objective 2:</b> Reduce acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in identified populations in crisis-affected areas		
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance:                      Recovery rate: <i>Baseline= 80.2%; Target: &gt;75%</i>,                      Mortality rate: <i>Baseline=0.12%; Target &lt;3%</i>,                      Default rate: <i>Baseline=12.1%; Target &lt;15%</i>                      non-response rates: <i>Baseline=TBD; Target &lt;15%</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)<sup>1</sup>  <i>Baseline=TBD; Target &gt;50%</i></li> <li>➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 in WFP intervention areas (weight-for-height)<sup>2</sup> <i>Baseline=&lt;17%<sup>3</sup>; Target: &lt;15%</i></li> </ul>	Partners have adequate staff and resources to provide complementary inputs and services  Government leadership is sufficient to ensure cohesion among partners in nutrition programmes, and complementary inputs are provided.

<sup>1</sup> This is *MAM treatment through SFP*, in Rural areas of the arid districts.

<sup>2</sup> Project specific indicator from the old logical framework. This is collected through nutrition surveys

**ANNEX II: KENYA PRRO 200294 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

<p><b>Output 1.1.1:</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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as a % of planned.</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of health facilities assisted as % of planned.</li> <li>➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> </ul>	<p>Nutrition screening by partners is effective; sufficient coverage by health institutions; effective food quality control at government health facilities.</p> <p>Adequate and timely funding is available to ensure healthy pipeline</p>
<p><b>Output 1.1.2:</b> Messaging and counseling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned.</li> <li>➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned.</li> </ul>	<p>Adequate partner capacity to provide messaging and counseling.</p> <p>Government leadership is sufficient to ensure cohesion among partners in nutrition programmes to provide consistent messaging on IYCF</p>

<sup>3</sup> Marsabit=13.4%; Turkana=14.6%; Mandera=16.7%

**ANNEX II: KENYA PRRO 200294 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

<p><b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head (<i>percent of households with poor food consumption</i>) <i>Baseline=7%; Target<sup>4</sup>: 1.4%</i></li> <li>➤ Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head <i>Baseline=TBD<sup>5</sup>; Target: increased dietary diversity score</i></li> <li>➤ Coping Strategy Index, disaggregated by sex of household head (reduced or stabilized) <i>Baseline=11.4; Target: &lt;=11.4</i></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 1.2.1:</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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, girls and boys receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as a % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as % of planned</li> </ul>	<p>Adequate and timely funding is available to ensure a healthy pipeline.</p>
<p><b>WFP Strategic Objective 2 –Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.</b> <b>PRRO Objective 3: Support and re-establish livelihoods, food security and nutrition after shocks</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head (<i>percent of households with poor or borderline food consumption</i>) <i>Baseline=TBD; Target: Reduced prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption of targeted households by 80%</i></li> <li>➤ Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head <i>Baseline=TBD; Target: increased dietary diversity score</i></li> <li>➤ Coping Strategy Index disaggregated by sex of household head <i>Baseline=TBD; Target: (reduced or stabilized coping strategy index)</i></li> </ul>	<p>Beneficiaries use cash and food appropriately and to improve the household's food intake and nutritional status</p>

<sup>4</sup> The corporate target in the SRF is reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80%. Therefore reduction from 7% by 80% gives a target of 1.4%

<sup>5</sup> New indicator, baseline to be established during the May round of Food Security Outcome Monitoring.

**ANNEX II: KENYA PRRO 200294 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

<p><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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as % of planned</li> </ul>	<p>Partners have the capacity to implement cash or voucher transfers.</p> <p>Adequate and timely funding is available to ensure healthy pipeline</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score <i>Baseline=TBD; Target: 80% of targeted communities have community asset score over baseline</i></li> <li>➤ Household Expenditure (% of household expenditures devoted to food over total expenditure)<sup>6</sup> <i>Baseline=TBD; Target: &lt; 65%</i></li> </ul>	<p>No severe drought and floods that will erode the assets and reverse the gains</p> <p>Communities have the capacity and support, to maintain and replicate assets created through FFA</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2.1:</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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men girls and boys receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as a percentage of planned.</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as % of planned.</li> </ul>	<p>Partners have the capacity to implement cash or voucher transfers</p> <p>Adequate and timely funding is available to ensure healthy pipeline.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2.2</b> Community or livelihood assets built, resorted or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</li> </ul>	<p>There is adequate technical support and non-food items provided to communities</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.3:</b> Stabilized or reduced under-nutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months<sup>7</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <i>Baseline=TBD; Target &gt;70% (MNP)</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions. <i>Baseline: TBD; Target: &gt;66%</i></li> </ul>	

<sup>6</sup> Project specific which is used to measure the food security of the beneficiaries.

<sup>7</sup> This is through the MNPs intervention that is targeting children 6 to 23 months in the arid districts.

**ANNEX II: KENYA PRRO 200294 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

<p><b>Output 2.3.1:</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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of girls and boys receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items) as a % of planned.</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of health facilities assisted as % of planned.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 2.3.2:</b> Messaging and counseling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned.</li> <li>➤ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned.</li> </ul>	

**ANNEX II: KENYA PRRO 200294 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

**WFP Strategic Objective 3 – Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs**  
**PRRO Objective:** *Enhance communities’ resilience to shocks through asset creation, and increase government capacity to design and manage disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction programmes. Capacity development include preparedness, early warning and livelihood-based planning*

<p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food insecure communities and households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score (percent of communities with increased community asset score) <i>Baseline=64%; Target:80%</i> of targeted communities have community asset score over baseline</li> <li>➤ Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head (percent of households with poor or borderline food consumption) <i>Baseline=33%; Target: 6.6%</i><sup>8</sup></li> <li>➤ Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head <i>Baseline=TBD; Target: increased dietary diversity score</i></li> <li>➤ Coping strategy index, disaggregated by sex of household head (reduced or stabilized) <i>Baseline=17.5; Target: &lt;=17.5</i></li> <li>➤ Household expenditure (% of household expenditures devoted to food over total expenditure)<sup>9</sup>. <i>Baseline=62%; Target &lt; 65%</i></li> </ul>	<p>Beneficiaries use cash and food appropriately and to improve the household’s food intake and nutritional status</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.1:</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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned.</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as % of planned.</li> </ul>	<p>Cooperating partners have sufficient capacity to implement cash or voucher transfers Adequate and timely funding is available</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.2</b> Community or livelihood assets built, resorted or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of assets built resorted or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</li> </ul>	<p>Communities have the capacity, with support, to maintain assets created through FFA.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Risk reduction capacity of people, communities and countries strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National capacity index (NCI). <i>Baseline=TBD; Target: TBD</i></li> <li>➤ Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks supported by WFP. <i>Baseline=TBD; Target: TBD</i></li> </ul>	<p>Communities have the capacity, with support, to maintain and replicate assets created through FFA</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2.1</b> Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks, developed, built or restored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets built or restored, by capital category, type and unit of measure. <i>Target: TBD</i></li> <li>➤ Number of people trained disaggregated by sex and type of training. <i>Target: TBD</i></li> </ul>	<p>Technical and other inputs supporting FFA projects are available.</p>

<sup>8</sup> Reduced prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption of targeted households by 80% from 33% is 6.6%.

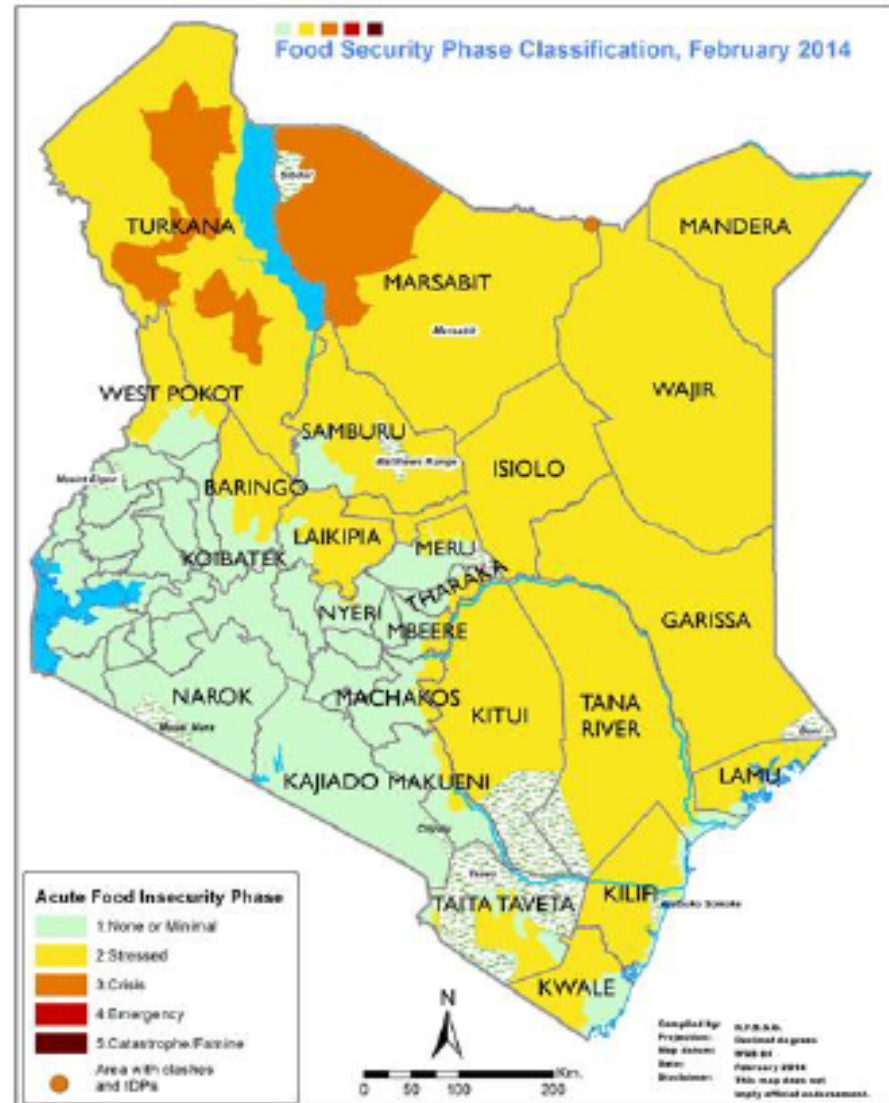
<sup>9</sup> Project specific indicator.



### ANNEX III: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY AND BY MONTH

	GFD		FFA		CFA		SFP Individual		SFP Protection		MNP	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
<b>Oct-13</b>	300,000	421,600	462,500	321,800	487,500	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Nov-13</b>	300,000	421,600	462,500	321,800	487,500	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Dec-13</b>	75,000	53,000	162,500	61,000	487,500	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Jan-14</b>	75,000	50,000	130,000	61,000	520,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Feb-14</b>	225,000	321,600	225,000	260,800	75,000	-	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Mar-14</b>	150,000	321,600	400,000	260,800	-	-	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Apr-14</b>	200,000	300,000	480,000	321,800	320,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>May-14</b>	50,000	50,000	80,000	61,000	320,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Jun-14</b>	50,000	50,000	80,000	61,000	320,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Jul-14</b>	150,000	250,000	400,000	260,800	-	-	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Aug-14</b>	200,000	300,000	480,000	321,800	320,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Sep-14</b>	200,000	300,000	520,000	321,800	280,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Oct-14</b>	200,000	300,000	520,000	321,800	280,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Nov-14</b>	200,000	300,000	520,000	321,800	280,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Dec-14</b>	50,000	50,000	70,000	61,000	280,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Jan-15</b>	50,000	50,000	-	61,000	300,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Feb-15</b>	150,000	250,000	292,500	260,800	157,500	-	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Mar-15</b>	150,000	250,000	450,000	260,800	-	-	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Apr-15</b>	200,000	300,000	450,000	321,800	200,000	370,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	20,000	213,000	-
<b>Highest</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>421,600</b>	<b>520,000</b>	<b>321,800</b>	<b>520,000</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>213,000</b>	
<b>Average</b>	<b>156,579</b>	<b>228,389</b>	<b>325,526</b>	<b>223,389</b>	<b>269,211</b>	<b>272,632</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>213,000</b>	

## ANNEX IV: MAP SHOWING AREAS OF OPERATION AND IPC CLASSIFICATION



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## **ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT**

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
DSC	Direct support costs
FFA	Food assistance for assets
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GFD	General food distribution
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
ISC	Indirect support costs
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
LTSH	Landside, transport, storage and handling
MNP	Micronutrient powder
ODOC	Other direct operational costs
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme