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SUMMARY OF EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSE— MID-TERM EVALUATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME— KENYA (1999–2003)

This document should be read in conjunction with the document “Summary Report of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Country Programme—Kenya (1999–2003)” (WFP/EB.3/2002/6/9).

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| Recommendation (March 2002) | Action by | Management Response and Action Taken (August 2002) |
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| Integration/Coherence/Focus/Flexibility | | |
| <p>1. While there should continue to be WFP-sponsored school feeding in the ASAL areas in the next CP, the core elements of that next CP will need to have greater impact on the reduction of the principal causes of poverty-based household food insecurity. While school feeding can be a significant component, future WFP food assistance must also focus on helping overcome the primary constraints to reducing poverty and improving food security, as identified in the Kenya I-PRSP, UNDAF and the next CSO.</p> | Country office | <p>The country office finds the recommendation too broad. The country office believes that food aid in Kenya needs to be targeted to those sectors where it has a comparative advantage and a measurable, proven impact. This is also the view of the major donors in Kenya. The main component of the new CP for Kenya, WFP's assistance to basic education, helps overcome constraints arising from poverty and addresses food insecurity in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya.</p> |
| Coordination and Partnership | | |
| <p>2. WFP-Kenya and its government partner agencies should be more proactive in seeking additional donor and NGO partners for all activities in the present and future CPs. In designing the 2004–2008 CP, potential partners should be identified and brought into the design process as early as possible. To seek the assistance of such partners after their own multi-year plans have been developed and approved is likely to be unproductive.</p> | Country office | <p>Discussions during preparation of the Country Strategy Outline focused on active partnering with NGOs and United Nations agencies. The CSO outlines specific areas of collaboration. Partnerships with NGOs and other United Nations agencies will feature strongly in the new Kenya CP. Partners are also included in the design process of the CP.</p> |
| Inadequate Provision of Non-Food Resources | | |
| <p>3. The Kenya programme is being adversely affected by a lack of financial resources needed to fund necessary support costs and non-food items. Headquarters should increase the budget allocation of non-food resources to the Kenya Country Office in each of the remaining years of the present CP. Also, the country office should strengthen efforts to develop partnerships for the provision of critical non-food resources for the ongoing school feeding programme and the two new activities.</p> | Country office in consultation with OEDB and ODP | <p>Initial discussions with NGOs have indicated that the NGOs have very few non-food inputs. However, the country office will continue discussions with other United Nations agencies, donors and NGOs to explore areas for collaboration in securing non-food inputs for the new Kenya CP.</p> |
| <p>4. In the preparation of the next CSO and CP, the country office needs to prepare a realistic strategy and budget for obtaining necessary non-food resources or it will risk considerable reduction in the effectiveness of food commodities in reaching WFP development goals in Kenya.</p> | Country office in consultation with OEDB | <p>The country office prepares its CP budget in line with WFP financial policy guidelines and Financial Regulations, which limit DSC and ODOC to 6 percent and 3 percent of the DOC, respectively. Non-food resources will be mobilized from partners.</p> |



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| Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping | | |
| <p>5. Headquarters and WFP-Kenya must ensure that this CP and the next contain adequate resources for full, continuing participation by VAM in efforts to improve understanding of the extent and consequences of all aspects of food insecurity and its causality in Kenya. This effort should, in partnership with other donors, focus on building the capacity of the Government and other Kenyan institutions to gather, analyse and report on data revealing the nature, magnitude and trends of factors related to causes of chronic and acute food insecurity.</p> | <p>Country office in consultation with ODA/VAM</p> | <p>In the new CP, funds will be budgeted to ensure adequate VAM capacity within the DSC limitations. One of the objectives of the disaster-preparedness activity in the new CP is to support the Government of Kenya's VAM capacity-building.</p> <p>WFP's VAM office in Kenya has also established partnerships with Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). From existing resources VAM has provided training to UNICEF, the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC) member institutions in early warning, vulnerability assessment and contingency planning. VAM has also prepared guidelines for contingency planning at the district level for the Government of Kenya, has developed two database systems for food security analysis in the Office of the President and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD), and has provided training in database and geographic information systems (GIS) techniques to MOARD staff.</p> |
| Assessment of the Contribution of Activities to Country Programme Objectives | | |
| <p>6. WFP/Kenya should discuss with the United Nations agencies in Nairobi the possibility of undertaking a fully partnered effort to achieve sustainability in school feeding during the course of the next UNDAF and CSO/CP cycle. This could be part of a concerted effort (possibly involving the World Bank and one or more bilateral donors) to reduce poverty and related food insecurity in the ASAL districts in Kenya.</p> | <p>Country office</p> | <p>The country office is closely involved in the Kenya UNDAF process and continues to discuss possible areas of partnership, including sustainability of the school feeding programme.</p> |



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| Revised Basic Activity 3 and the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Kenya | | |
| <p>7. WFP/Kenya, in partnership with relevant donors, governmental organizations and NGOs, must begin preparing for the possibility of a massive need for food aid to confront the adverse impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Kenya. While this is certainly an important element to be considered for the 2004–2008 CP, there is a need to move more quickly. The small-scale activity envisioned as the new Basic Activity 3 is likely to be an inadequate response. WFP needs to assess the situation in Kenya quickly and determine if and how it can confront the effects of this looming catastrophe. There are valid arguments for programming the fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic as emergency assistance rather than as part of a development CP.</p> | <p>Country office in consultation with ODO, ODK, ODA and OHA</p> | <p>There is limited experience in Kenya in the use of food aid to address the impact of HIV/AIDS. The country office wishes to use the pilot project in the current CP to gain the necessary experience and establish networks with government departments, NGOs and donors involved in HIV/AIDS interventions. The lessons of the pilot phase will be vital in scaling up operations. The country office is soliciting support for the HIV/AIDS project from major donors.</p> |

