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SUMMARY OF EVALUATION RECOMMENDATIONS AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSE— PRO KENYA 4961.04

This document should be read in conjunction with the document
“Joint WFP/UNHCR Evaluation of PRO Kenya 4961.04”
(WFP/EB.2/2000/3/2).

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RECOMMENDATION TO WFP (SEPTEMBER 1999)	ACTION BY	MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AND ACTION TAKEN TO DATE (APRIL 2000)
<p>Nutritional indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now that the majority of the refugee population is no longer in an acute emergency, it would be advisable to <u>include additional parameters</u> which will enable measurement of chronic malnutrition such as age-for-height, BMI of adults, and low birth weight in the annual surveys. <p>More technical inputs are necessary to improve the health and nutrition surveillance system in Kakuma, far beyond the occasional consultancy advice currently provided. In Dadaab, recording, data collection analysis, interpretation and utilization by MSF(B) are very professional. The same standards should be required in Kakuma.</p>	<p>UNHCR/Health NGOs/MSF (Dadaab) IFRC (Kakuma)</p>	<p>This recommendation was reviewed by the JFAM and was endorsed in full. UNHCR and its Health NGO partners will continue to undertake nutritional surveys on an annual basis, taking into account additional parameters recommended by the 1999 evaluation mission and JFNAM.</p>
<p>Selective feeding</p> <p>UNHCR and WFP should require from the implementing partner an evaluation of the selective feeding programme (SFP) two years after the above changes are implemented. Consideration should then be given to moving away from selective feeding towards general ration distribution, while maintaining the therapeutic feeding programme and intensified nutrition education to mothers. In order to achieve this, a well-organized recording system of admissions, defaulters, re-admissions, length of stay, etc. is necessary, along with strict monthly compilation.</p>	<p>UNHCR/WFP/MSF(B)/IFRC</p>	<p>The Nutritionist on the JFAM in November 1999 reviewed this recommendation and concluded that efforts needed to be made to move away from selective feeding towards general ration distribution. Based on the demographic profile, a limited number of 4,000 beneficiaries was recommended for the selective feeding programme.</p>
<p>Unaccompanied minors in Kakuma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR, WFP and implementing partners should review the objectives of the school feeding programme, measure, if possible, the impact of the original specific nutritional intervention, and, in the light of this evidence, assess options available for its continuance or otherwise. <p>The link between vegetable production, consumption and nutritional education in the schools should be established so that Sudanese boys in particular become aware of the nutritional value of the limited resources available to them.</p>	<p>UNHCR/WFP/LWF/IFRC</p>	<p>The Nutritionist on the JFAM in November 1999 reviewed the demographic profile of the refugee population at Kakuma camp. Based on her analysis, she recommended that the school feeding programme should be continued with the objective of meeting the additional energy requirements of children aged between 8 and 18 years not acquired through the general ration. Whenever feasible, nutrition education would be given to schoolchildren, including boys.</p>

RECOMMENDATION TO WFP (SEPTEMBER 1999)	ACTION BY	MANAGEMENT RESPONSE AND ACTION TAKEN TO DATE (APRIL 2000)
<p>Trade in food commodities</p> <p>UNHCR/WFP should undertake a regular monitoring of trading relations between refugees, 'middlemen' and Kenyan suppliers/purchasers. This should include an analysis of: a) the relative importance of food aid as an exchange commodity; and b) whether the amount of food (and non-food) aid 'exported' from the camps is consistent with anecdotal evidence of acceptable levels of exchange (and if not, why not).</p>	UNHCR/WFP	<p>This recommendation was reviewed by the JFAM. The mission concluded that for UNHCR/WFP undertaking regular monitoring of trade relations as envisaged above would pose a tremendous security risk for the staff. Should security risks be minimized, there would be an additional risk of collecting highly unreliable information as the refugees, middlemen and Kenyan suppliers/purchasers are reticent about divulging such sensitive market intelligence. Therefore, it was not considered to be a feasible recommendation.</p>
<p>Food for work</p> <p>A feasibility study should be undertaken for a pilot food-for-work scheme in Kakuma based on water catchment (from seasonal floods) and the extension of vegetable growing along the river bank. This should comprise a cost/benefit analysis, including an assessment of community participation in monitoring and management and resource implications for WFP and UNHCR.</p>	UNHCR	<p>The JFAM was informed that UNHCR had completed feasibility studies on the construction of water catchments in the Kakuma camp area and it was not considered acceptable because of the high costs involved.</p>
<p>Gender priorities</p> <p>The findings and recommendations of the UNHCR/WFP Gender Study undertaken in 1997-98 should be revised, updated and made available to all partner agencies.</p>	UNHCR/WFP/ LWF/CARE	<p>The recommendation is accepted and UNHCR/WFP Country Offices have already made plans to update the study and to disseminate the information to partners.</p>
<p>Refugees and the local population</p> <p>UNHCR, the Government, WFP and implementing partners should conduct a feasibility study on food-for-work projects that benefit the local Turkana population in Kakuma while addressing the negative impacts of long-term refugee settlement.</p>	UNHCR/ Government/ WFP/LWF	<p>The JFAM was informed that UNHCR had completed feasibility studies on the construction of water catchments in the Kakuma camp area and it was not considered acceptable because of the high costs involved.</p> <p>WFP plans to incorporate additional assistance to populations in the refugee-affected areas through its Kenya Emergency Operation and through the Disaster Mitigation Basic Activity under the Kenya Country Programme. UNHCR will continue to</p>

