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COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

Agenda Item 7

*For approval on a
“no-objection” basis*



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COUNTRY PROGRAMME — KENYA 10264.0 (2004–2008)

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval on a “no-objection” basis by the Executive Board.

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

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Executive Summary

Kenya is a drought-prone, low-income, food-deficit country with a population of about 30 million and a per capita gross domestic product of US\$280. The country suffers from a high incidence of HIV/AIDS, and is host to a large and growing refugee population. Poverty and food insecurity remain widespread especially in rural areas, but in recent years both have increased in urban areas. The 2002 UNDP Human Development Index ranked Kenya 134th out of the 173 countries assessed.

The WFP country programme document presents a programme of activities for the period 2004–2008. The country programme is based on the country strategy outline for Kenya, which was endorsed by the Executive Board in October 2002. The objective of the country programme is to strengthen the capacity of hungry poor households (especially those headed by women and children) to meet their food and nutrition needs on a sustainable basis and withstand external economic shocks and natural disasters.

The present country programme has been prepared on the basis of the United Nations Common Country Assessment for Kenya and the revised 2004–2008 United Nations Development Assistance Framework. It is designed within government policy instruments, including the Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper, the National Poverty Eradication Plan and the National Development Plan.

Accordingly, this country programme focuses on two main outcomes, to which all activities contribute:

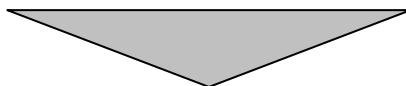
- progress towards greater well-being for the poor and hungry through improved access to food, health and nutrition practices and increased capacity of communities to rehabilitate/create and maintain assets that provide secure and sustainable livelihoods; and
- enhanced sustainability of livelihoods for children (especially girls and orphans) of poor food-insecure households through improved access to basic education and skills training.

In accordance with decision 1999/EB.A/2, WFP focuses its development activities on five objectives. This country programme addresses four of the five Enabling Development policy strategic objectives: (a) enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training; (b) make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets; (c) mitigate the effects of natural disasters, in areas vulnerable to recurring crises of this kind; and (d) enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods. WFP assistance targets an estimated 1,156,840 beneficiaries annually over the five-year period. It will focus on increasing access to basic education for all (especially girls and orphans); improving the nutritional and health status of HIV/AIDS-affected households; and contributing to the achievement of sustainable livelihoods and reduced vulnerability to disasters and food insecurity of communities in the arid and semi-arid lands. Activities will be concentrated in those areas of Kenya with chronic food insecurity, high rates of malnutrition and high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. In line with WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women, at least half of all primary-school children to be assisted under this country programme will be girls. Fifty percent of benefits from food-for-asset activities will benefit women and at least half of the members on food-distribution and asset-creation committees will be women.



For the proposed Kenya country programme covering the period 2004–2008, the Executive Director requests that the Executive Board approve, on a no-objection basis and subject to the availability of resources, US\$83,246,873 representing all direct operational costs.

Draft Decision*



The Board approves Country Programme—Kenya 10264.0 (2004–2008) (WFP/EB.3/2003/7/2), for a total quantity of 256,010 metric tons of food and a value of US\$83,246,873 representing all direct operational costs.

* 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.



STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE WFP COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. Kenya is particularly vulnerable to recurring natural disasters (droughts, floods) and, more recently, a high and increasing rate (15 percent) of HIV/AIDS prevalence (UNAIDS, 2002). The country is ranked 134th out of 173 countries on the Human Development Index and 112th out of 146 countries on the gender-related indices (UNDP, 2002). The population is estimated at 28.7 million. Life expectancy at birth is 51 years, while the under-5 mortality rate is 120 per 1,000 live births. The adult literacy rate is 76 percent for women and 89 percent for men (UNDP, 2002). The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in Kenya is US\$280, which is below the average for sub-Saharan Africa and below the US\$530-per-person average GDP for all low-income countries (UNDP, 2001). Agriculture is the main occupation for more than 80 percent of the active population, contributing 53 percent directly or indirectly to the national GDP (Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper, 2001).
2. Household food insecurity has worsened in recent years as a result of falling agricultural productivity, rapid population growth and increasing levels of poverty. The Welfare Monitoring Survey of 1997 estimates that 56 percent of the population lives below the absolute poverty line. The total number of absolute poor rose from 3.7 million in 1972 to some 15 million at present. Child malnutrition is on the rise as a result of the general economic decline, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, poverty, gender disparities, and national and household food insecurity. Of children under 5, 33 percent were stunted and 6 percent were wasted in 1998 (Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 1998). The arid and semi-arid districts are the worst affected.
3. Reduction of poverty will continue to be the core agenda of Kenya's development. This country programme (CP) has been designed within government policy instruments, including the Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper, the National Poverty Eradication Plan, the Triennial Medium-Term Expenditure Framework and the National Development Plan, and within sector strategies of education, HIV/AIDS and food security. The CP has been formulated in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFP) and with the relevant sector ministries.
4. The WFP CP covers the period 2004–2008 and is harmonized with the programming cycles of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. The programme areas identified in the CP are linked to the goal and strategic objectives of the revised United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2004–2008, which has identified four priority areas of intervention: (i) promote good governance and the realization of rights; (ii) reduce the incidence and socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis; (iii) strengthen national and local systems for emergency preparedness, prevention, response and mitigation; and (iv) promote sustainable livelihoods and protect the environment. The mid-term evaluation of the Kenya CP (1999–2003) and extensive dialogue with key partners in government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the donor community have determined the selection and content of the programme areas. This CP conforms with WFP's strategic priorities as enshrined in the Enabling Development policy.
5. In line with the overall goal of the UNDAF for Kenya, to contribute to the reduction of absolute poverty, the WFP CP will target poor food-insecure households and communities in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and other food-insecure areas. The CP aims to improve food security and living conditions, particularly of households headed by women and other vulnerable groups.



6. This CP contributes to five of the eight Millennium Development Goals: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; combatting HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; and ensuring environmental sustainability.
7. Through participatory community-based approaches, the CP will focus on the following priority areas:
 - promoting education through school feeding (“Assistance to Basic Education”; 209,987 mt; 82 percent of CP);
 - assisting people affected by HIV/AIDS (“Nutrition and Care of People Affected by HIV/AIDS”; 24,492 mt; 10 percent); and
 - food-for-asset (FFA) activities in the ASALs to enable a transition to more sustainable livelihoods (“Disaster-Preparedness Facility”; 21,531 mt; 8 percent).
8. Guiding principles for implementation of these activities include: emphasizing participatory development; planning disaster preparedness, mitigation and management; promoting meaningful partnerships and complementarity among projects in the same districts, and in particular in Activities 1 and 2; ensuring district and community participation in targeting; advocating on behalf of vulnerable groups for more responsive policies and practices at all levels; supporting women’s significant participation in decision-making on questions that affect their livelihoods; building human resource capacity (both of beneficiaries and of government agencies); mainstreaming HIV/AIDS awareness in all activities; and managing project activities within a results-based approach.
9. In line with WFP’s Enhanced Commitments to Women (2003–2007), the CP will:
 - a) meet the nutritional requirements of pregnant and lactating women and raise their health and nutrition awareness;
 - b) expand activities to enable girls to attend school;
 - c) ensure that women benefit at least equally from the assets created through food for training (FFT) and food for work (FFW);
 - d) contribute to women’s control of food;
 - e) ensure that women are equally involved on food-distribution committees and in other programme-related local bodies;
 - f) ensure that gender is mainstreamed in programme activities;
 - g) contribute to an environment that acknowledges the important role women play in ensuring household food security and that encourages both men and women to participate in closing the gender gap;
 - h) make progress towards gender equality in staffing, opportunities and duties, and ensure that human resource policies are gender sensitive and provide possibilities for staff members to combine their personal and professional priorities; and
 - i) carry out a baseline study to identify gender-sensitive indicators.
10. Groups most at risk for food insecurity in Kenya include pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the ASALs, pre-primary- and primary-school children in food-insecure households, poor households in refugee host communities, the urban food-insecure and people affected by HIV/AIDS. The exceptional vulnerability to natural disasters and high incidence of HIV/AIDS in the ASALs (i.e., the 21 arid and semi-arid districts that are most vulnerable to food insecurity); the slums of Kisumu and Nairobi; and districts with high



HIV/AIDS prevalence in Eastern, Western and Nyanza Provinces, have resulted in WFP's efforts being focused on those areas.

11. Food aid under the CP will be provided in line with UNDAF priorities. Targeting of assistance is based on regular vulnerability assessments undertaken by WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit, in collaboration with implementing partners. Community participation in food-aid targeting and distribution will be emphasized for HIV/AIDS. WFP assistance will target child- and female-headed households, orphans left under the care of aged and poor grandparents, and children under the care of parents/relatives bedridden with HIV/AIDS. Beneficiaries will be selected through social mapping at the community level.

PROGRAMME OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

Country Programme Resources and Preparation Process

12. WFP's basic resource level is 256,010 mt of food commodities (51,202 mt per year) at a total cost to WFP of US\$94,193,505 over five years. The annual average number of beneficiaries in the entire project period is estimated at 1,156,840.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND BENEFICIARY LEVELS				
Activity	Quantity of commodities (mt)	Distribution by activity (%)	No. of beneficiaries* (2004–2008)**	Female beneficiaries (%)
Basic Activity 1: Assistance to Basic Education	209 987	82	1 000 000	50
Basic Activity 2: Nutrition and Care of People Affected by HIV/AIDS	24 492	10	112 460	51
Basic Activity 3: Disaster-Preparedness Facility	21 531	8	44 380	58
Total CP	256 010		1 156 840	

* direct and indirect

** annual average

13. Due to the serious fiscal constraints faced by the Government, WFP Kenya will try to mobilize complementary resources for non-food items through multilateral and bilateral donors, United Nations partners and NGOs. In keeping with the Government's decentralization policy, greater emphasis will be placed on implementation through local authority structures. Over the CP period, the government contribution is expected to be US\$21,501,351, in the form of staff and facilities, office supplies and internal transport of commodities.
14. Communities will be involved in the planning and implementation of activities, the selection of beneficiaries and the determination of the nature and duration of the interventions. Activity coordinators and other supporting staff, particularly District Social



Dimensions of Development Committees (DSDDCs) and District Steering Groups (DSGs), will ensure that WFP-assisted activities are linked to ongoing poverty-reduction schemes.

15. The 2004–2008 CP has been prepared through a consultative and collaborative process, involving the Government, local authorities, donors and NGOs under the aegis of the MOFP. Through active participation in the UNDAF process, WFP will ensure integration of the CP activities with those of other United Nations agencies and development partners.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Basic Activity 1: Assistance to Basic Education

⇒ *Strategic Focus*

16. This activity addresses Enabling Development policy priority 2: enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training. It contributes to the national goal of universal primary education by supporting pre-primary- and primary-school feeding in the ASALs and in unplanned urban settlements of Nairobi. Particular emphasis is placed on the special needs of girls, orphans and other vulnerable children. Deworming, now carried out on a pilot basis, will be an important component of this activity.

⇒ *Problem Analysis*

17. Since Kenyan independence in 1963, there has been rapid growth in school enrolment rates. National gross enrolment in primary education was 87.6 percent in 2000, but ranged from 17.8 percent in North Eastern Province to 100 percent in Central Province, with that for girls at 49.4 percent. However, enrolment rates in the ASALs are generally low, between 12 and 60 percent. Nairobi has more than 50,000 street children and orphans and a primary-school enrolment rate of only 50 percent. High drop-out and repetition rates also compromise the efficiency of the school system. In 1999, primary-school completion rates stood at 47.7 percent (47.6 percent for boys and 47.7 percent for girls), the transition rate to secondary level was 39.9 percent (40.5 percent for boys and 39.1 percent for girls), the repetition rate was 13.8 percent for boys and 13.2 percent for girls, and the national drop-out rate was 4 percent.
18. Both girls and boys drop out of school, but the rate is higher for girls, who are more vulnerable because they constitute a family labour reserve, take care of younger siblings and the sick, and are often married at a young age. Girls are also more affected by schools' lack of basic facilities: their parents tend to withdraw them from school if there are no separate washrooms or poor security to protect them on their way to school. School absenteeism is especially high among girls. Children in rural areas walk long distances to school, after leaving home without eating breakfast, and therefore often arrive at school hungry. This affects their attention span and performance. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has also contributed to low enrolment of orphans, particularly girls, who often take over responsibilities after the death of their parents.



⇒ Objectives and Intended Outcomes

19. The **long-term objective** of this activity is to contribute to the realization of the right of all children, especially girls, to education and knowledge through improved learning at pre-primary and primary schools.
20. The **immediate objective** of the activity is to:
 - contribute to the improvement of school enrolment, retention and learning capacity, with special attention to girls, orphans and other vulnerable children;
 - promote equity of access to cost-effective quality nutrition as close to schoolchildren as possible; and
 - contribute to the reduction of worm infections in school-age children and ultimately improve the children's health, learning capacity and growth.
21. The **intended outcomes** of the activity are the following:
 - School enrolment and attendance are increased, and learning achievements are improved.
 - Drop-out rates, especially among girls and orphans, are reduced.
 - Participation of communities and families in school feeding and education in general is increased.

⇒ Role and Modalities of Food Aid

22. Food aid will serve as a dietary support for all children attending school, to: (a) combat short-term hunger; (b) improve their attention span and cognitive ability; and (c) provide an incentive to girls and orphans to enrol in, attend and remain at school on a regular basis, until completion. The daily food basket will consist of 150 g of maize, 40 g of pulses and 5 g of vegetable oil per child, with a total dietary contribution that is equivalent to 700 kcal and 23 g of protein per student per day. The food will be served in the form of a mid-morning drink and a lunch consisting of maize and beans. FFA beneficiaries will receive 3 kg of maize and 0.5 kg of beans per working day.
23. WFP will support communities in their efforts to assume increasing responsibilities for school feeding activities. This will be done in partnership with Community-based Organizations (CBOs), NGOs and other development partners, through implementation of income-generating activities and rehabilitation of school facilities.

⇒ Implementation Strategy

24. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST) will retain responsibility for activity implementation, and MOEST's Logistics Coordination Unit will organize the transport and distribution of the food assistance. WFP will support MOEST through training and capacity-building activities. Coordination at the national level will be done through an Activity Steering Committee, chaired by MOEST and comprising WFP partner United Nations agencies, the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Office of the President. District Education Officers (DEOs) and zonal inspectors, together with the DSDDC and DSGS, will be responsible for coordination and supervision of implementation at the district level. WFP will also seek assistance from other partners, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank and bilateral donors, for provision of teaching materials, construction of boreholes, and development of income-generating activities as part of the exit strategy. The deworming component will be



implemented jointly by MOH and MOEST. School Management Committees, composed of parents, teachers, and community and pupil representatives, will be responsible for overseeing general management of the school feeding programme.

⇒ *Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits*

25. Under the previous CP (1999–2003) and the United States–funded School Feeding Initiative (2000–2003) about 1.7 million children were being fed each year. Given the improvement in food security in certain districts, it is estimated that there are now about 1.1 million children in acutely food-insecure households who do not have enough to eat and whose basic education is threatened by poverty. Under this CP, WFP will assist an annual average of 1 million pre-primary- and primary-school students (500,000 girls and 500,000 boys) at 3,800 schools. In line with WFP's Enhanced Commitments to Women, 50 percent of the schoolchildren will be girls.
26. Food aid will also be provided to an average of 500 primary schools per year to undertake the improvement of facilities and school feeding–sustainability initiatives. Some 300,000 children will be dewormed annually. WFP will provide nutritional support to malnourished children under 5 at early childhood development centres supported by UNICEF.
27. Intended benefits of WFP assistance to basic education include increased enrolment and retention rates in primary schools and improved eligibility of girls and orphans for secondary schooling, and thus increased access to further education and vocational training. The activity is also expected to empower parents by helping them build viable institutional mechanisms at the community level and become motivated and capable of continuing to send their children to school.

⇒ *Support, Coordination and Partnerships*

28. WFP will strengthen and establish its partnerships with bilateral donors and United Nations agencies, in particular, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, and the World Bank in its Early Childhood Development Project. These partnerships will contribute to improved education delivery in the following areas: with UNICEF in the areas of teacher and the school-management-committee (SMC) training; provision of drinking water, sanitation facilities and classrooms; provision of equipment and learning materials; and collaboration on activities related to the African Girl Child Initiative; with UNFPA in the areas of HIV/AIDS and reproductive health in schools; with WHO for the provision of deworming tablets; and with FAO for the provision of technical assistance for school-based agricultural activities and other income-generating activities.

⇒ *Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements*

29. The school-management committees will form part of the monitoring arrangements at the community level. Active participation of women on the committees will be encouraged. MOEST will take lead in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements, and quarterly progress reports and project implementation reports will be submitted to the MOFP and WFP. The computer-based system at MOEST will be strengthened to perform statistical analysis of the links between school and district education performance indicators and the “Assistance to Basic Education” activity. At the community level, DEOs, zonal inspectors and NGOs will help monitor FFA activities to ensure programme sustainability. Joint monitoring and technical review missions will be undertaken with



UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of collaborative programming.

⇒ *Cost Estimates*

30. The activity will require 209,987 mt of food commodities for a direct operational cost of US\$68,103,063. The Government contribution to this activity is estimated at US\$17,236,035.

Basic Activity 2: Nutrition and Care of People Affected by HIV/AIDS

⇒ *Strategic Focus*

31. This activity addresses Enabling Development policy priorities 2 and 3: enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training; and make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets.

⇒ *Problem Analysis*

32. HIV/AIDS prevalence in Kenya is high: By the end of 2001, about 15 percent of the adult population was estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS, 2002). According to the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), up to 700 Kenyans die of HIV/AIDS daily. The high death rates from HIV/AIDS appear also to be depressing population growth in Eastern, Western and Nyanza Provinces. The rates have also resulted in an increase in the number of orphans, estimated at 890,000 by 2001 (UNAIDS, 2002), many of whom are left in the care of grandparents or other relatives, or are found in child-headed households with little or no resources or income for education, healthcare, food or shelter. According to the Ministry of Health studies, some districts have prevalence rates as high as 28 percent, compared with the national rate of 15 percent. In 22 of Kenya's 70 districts, prevalence rates are above 15 percent, while 15 districts in Eastern and Nyanza Provinces are worst affected, with prevalence rates between 26 and 28 percent.
33. Traditions and cultural practices in some parts of Kenya sanction the family of a deceased husband to dispossess his widow and children if the wife refuses to follow certain rituals, traditions and cultural practices. As a consequence, many widows and children are subjected to further impoverishment and food insecurity. The nutritional status of children in families affected by HIV/AIDS often declines because parental care declines as family members become preoccupied with caring for the sick. As more resources are channelled towards treatment of the sick, fewer and fewer funds are available for the purchase of food. When the children become orphaned, they are absorbed into foster families, most of which are already large and struggling to meet the food needs of their members. Where the kinship support system has collapsed due to excessive demand/pressure, children are forced to fend for themselves and women and girls are forced to revert to negative coping mechanisms to support themselves and their families (e.g., transactional sex). Such behaviour encourages the spread of HIV/AIDS, among the individuals and the society.
34. In most communities, CBOs have been formed to harness local initiatives and resources to respond to the growing problem of HIV/AIDS orphans. Through women's groups and other CBOs, land left by deceased parents is being used to produce food to support orphans and their foster parents. These initiatives act as a safeguard against attempts to disinherit widows and orphans, while helping reduce the stigmatization and isolation of people living with AIDS (PLWA) as they join other community members in productive work. Due to the



current economic problems in the country, these CBOs require additional resources to enable them to provide effective support to orphans and their foster families.

⇒ **Objectives and Intended Outcomes**

35. The **long-term objective** of this activity is to improve the food security of HIV/AIDS-affected households.
36. The **immediate objectives** are to:
 - support community-based care of HIV/AIDS orphans by providing food rations through their foster families;
 - support activities for the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS through dissemination of information, education and communication materials, particularly through schools and youth groups; and
 - encourage home-based care for people living with HIV/AIDS.
37. The **intended outcomes** of the activity are the following:
 - Food security is improved for an annual average of 19,023 households affected by HIV/AIDS, with the use of the knowledge and skills acquired from income-generating activities and health and nutrition training.
 - Adequate food rations are provided to orphans and their families through community-based caregivers, resulting in strengthened and culturally accepted home-based care.
 - Community groups' capacity for participatory local-level planning and action against AIDS is enhanced.
 - The number and capacity of community-based vocational training institutions established for HIV/AIDS orphans, especially girls, are increased.

⇒ **Role and Modalities of Food Aid**

38. Food aid will play a crucial role in reducing malnutrition and reversing the effects of transitory hunger in HIV/AIDS-affected households, while serving as an incentive for potential foster families to adopt and care for orphans. It will also serve as an income transfer and incentive for mothers, caregivers and healthy family members to: attend training in health and nutrition skills and HIV/AIDS awareness; implement income-generating activities; and participate in FFA activities. Food-insecure, HIV/AIDS-affected households and caregivers will receive a monthly family ration of 30 kg of cereals, 6 kg of pulses and 2.25 kg of oil during the lean season. In addition, the sick and malnourished will receive 4.5 kg of CSB and 300 g of sugar.

⇒ **Implementation Strategy**

39. The NACC and its structures from the national to the village level will provide overall activity coordination. The Department of Social Services in the Office of the Vice-President and the Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports will be the executing agency. At the district level, the activity will be coordinated and implemented by the District Social Development Officer (DSDO) in close collaboration with the District AIDS Control Councils (DACC), which will select one lead NGO or CBO to be responsible for coordination of food storage, distribution and reporting; activity planning;



implementation; and capacity building. The WFP VAM Unit, in collaboration with relevant national institutions and partner agencies, will carry out beneficiary targeting.

⇒ *Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits*

40. The activity will benefit annually some 112,460 people (56,769 female and 55,691 male). Of these, a maximum of 57,800 (34,225 female and 23,575 male) in 13,560 households will participate in FFA/FFT activities. An annual average of 11,520 severely sick HIV/AIDS-infected persons and malnourished children in about 2,304 households will receive supplementary food (CSB) in addition to the general ration. Approximately 24,700 people in 4,940 grandparent- or child-headed households will be targeted for free food distribution, and 8,440 teenage youth enrolled in community-based vocational institutions will also be supported, with on-site midday meals. At least 51 percent of the beneficiaries will be women.
41. Food aid provided to orphans and caregivers will improve their nutritional status and the food security of vulnerable households. It will reduce the necessity for detrimental short-term coping strategies, act as an incentive for foster parents to take in orphans, and enable orphans to grow within their family and community settings. Women will benefit equally from the assets created through FFW and FFT activities. WFP, in collaboration with the Government, other United Nations agencies and civil society, will make efforts through social workers and the local administration to safeguard the land rights of widows and orphans.

⇒ *Support, Coordination and Partnerships*

42. For sustained impact, careful coordination and deliberate partnerships are essential. The World Bank is a major supporter of the NACC, which is a useful mechanism for coordination of interventions, including food assistance. At the community level, food aid will be combined with other interventions, including counselling, awareness-raising, credit and training. Technical staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will provide technical support and training. NGOs and CBOs will execute various components of this activity. All implementation requirements will be detailed in a Memorandum of Understanding.

⇒ *Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements*

43. Project monitoring will be carried out jointly by WFP, implementing NGOs and the Department of Social Services. The NGOs/CBOs responsible for project implementation at the district level will submit monthly reports to the Commissioner of Social Services in Nairobi. The Office of the Commissioner will submit to WFP, on a quarterly basis, reports on commodities utilization and beneficiaries. The various reports will be based on the gender-disaggregated outcome indicators in the logical framework.



⇒ *Cost Estimates*

44. The activity will require 24,492 mt of food commodities for a direct operational cost of US\$8,276,783. The government contribution to this activity is estimated at US\$2,040,793.

Basic Activity 3: Disaster-Preparedness Facility

⇒ *Strategic Focus*

45. This activity addresses Enabling Development policy priorities 3, 4 and 5: make it possible for poor families to gain and preserve assets; mitigate the effects of natural disasters, in areas vulnerable to recurring crises of this kind; and enable households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security to make a shift to more sustainable livelihoods. It will operate in chronically and seasonably food-insecure and disaster-prone areas in ten districts in the ASALs (Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Moyale, Wajir, Garissa, Ijara and Tana River), which have been identified by a recent VAM study as having the highest levels of vulnerability.

⇒ *Problem Analysis*

46. Chronic food insecurity in Kenya is rooted in regional inequalities in natural resource endowment that are exacerbated by: large refugee populations (currently about 224,000) in ecologically fragile areas, poor rural infrastructure, low levels of technology, poor-quality and limited agricultural inputs, and low incomes and investments. The result has been slow growth in agriculture and food production, especially in the ASALs. Households are highly vulnerable to recurrent droughts because they lack effective disaster-prevention and -mitigation mechanisms. This is particularly so in the lowland pastoral, agro-pastoral and marginal areas north of the Equator, where livestock producers' poor pasture management techniques result in weak coping mechanisms in drought years.
47. The country is also especially vulnerable to recurring natural disasters (migratory pests, drought, floods and livestock disease epidemics), external economic shocks (price fluctuations in world commodity markets) and, more recently, a high HIV/AIDS prevalence. The worst affected are women and children. The target communities have a low capacity to assume responsibility for the management of community assets, such as small irrigation schemes and rehabilitation of access roads. In times of disaster, this increases people's vulnerability and curtails their ability to cope. The hungry poor are usually unable to create and maintain such assets, mainly because they lack adequate knowledge of good management practices and are unable to interrupt their unceasing quest for basic needs to spare the time for training activities.

⇒ *Objectives and Intended Outcomes*

48. The **long-term objective** of this activity is to improve the food security of vulnerable communities in ASALs by strengthening their disaster-preparedness capacity.
49. The **immediate objectives** of this activity are to:
- reduce the impact of natural disasters on the food security and livelihoods of rural households, particularly those headed by women;
 - improve access of targeted households and communities to skills training (health and nutrition education, drought management, HIV/AIDS awareness and income-generating activities);



- strengthen the capacity of relevant national institutions and development partners to respond rapidly and effectively to drought and other natural disasters, through transfer of appropriate skills.

50. The **intended outcomes** of the activity are the following:

- Availability of and access to food at the household level are improved for an estimated 23,835 beneficiaries, consisting of 12,032 women and 11,803 men, for six months annually.
- Nutrition and health practices are enhanced for 13,720 beneficiaries, consisting of 9,604 women and 4,116 men, for two months a year.
- Participating communities have in their possession assets that enable them to sustain their food security and livelihoods and respond to natural disasters.
- Livelihood skills and capability of poor households and communities to plan, manage and maintain their resources through viable community mechanisms are improved.
- Active participation of beneficiaries in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programme activities is increased.
- A strong early-warning and vulnerability data management and analysis capacity is developed at the Office of the President.
- Effective capacity exists among partners to monitor and evaluate food security and disaster-related interventions in a transparent manner.

⇒ **Role and Modalities of Food Aid**

51. Food aid will be used as an income transfer and incentive for hungry-poor households in the ASALs to invest their time and resources in the creation and/or rehabilitation of assets. It will also be used to mitigate short-term hunger and raise human energy levels to the minimum daily requirement. The beneficiaries under both the FFA and the training components will receive monthly family rations of 90 kg cereals and 15 kg pulses, with an additional 9 kg of fortified blended food targeting children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women who are undergoing nutrition training.

⇒ **Implementation Strategy**

52. The activity will be implemented by selected NGOs in collaboration with DSGs and community-based management structures under the general supervision of the Arid Land Resource Management Project (ALRMP) within the Office of the President. The DSGs, in liaison with other partners, will be involved in the planning and implementation of the activity at the district level. Projects will be executed through Government of Kenya/NGO partnerships. At the community level, the identification, supervision, and distribution of food will be the responsibility of relief committees (RCs), which will comprise at least 50 percent women.

53. At the district level, training needs will be identified by the DSG. To facilitate beneficiary participation and ensure proper maintenance of the assets created, institutional mechanisms such as community development management teams will be established and trained; women will be encouraged to take lead roles in these. The Activity Steering Committee will be chaired by the Office of the President and will include key implementing NGOs and line ministries. Capacity development for implementing partners will be provided through technical assistance from United Nations specialized agencies. WFP will seek funding from donors for capacity building.



⇒ **Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits**

54. The beneficiaries will be poor households living in the disaster-prone ASAL districts who possess few or no livestock. Some urban and peri-urban households in the ASALs may also be targeted. The precise timing and location of FFA activities will depend, in part, on seasonal migratory patterns. While the initial focus of the activity will be on Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, and Isiolo, other districts may be added later. A total of 5,634 households (28,170 beneficiaries, consisting of 14,220 women and 13,950 men) will be targeted for six months annually. Some 16,210 beneficiaries (11,347 women and 4,863 men) in 3,242 households will benefit from FFT for two months a year. Nutrition education will be provided for the targeted women. Supplementary feeding will be provided for malnourished children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. HIV/AIDS-awareness and -prevention activities will be incorporated into the training sessions and other community gatherings.
55. The FFA projects will target the poorest of the poor. At least 58 percent of the FFW and FFT beneficiaries will be women, and about 70 percent of the FFT participants will be women and adolescent girls. About 50 percent of the assets created will be for the direct benefit of women. Institutional mechanisms for the management and maintenance of the assets at the community level will be strengthened, with support and backstopping from the DSGs, whose staff will receive appropriate training.

⇒ **Support, Coordination and Partnerships**

56. WFP will provide support to the Office of the President in planning and activity appraisal. The ALRMP of the Office of the President will coordinate FFA activities with implementing partners and will ensure complementarity with other poverty-reduction activities in the targeted districts. Technical assistance, oversight and supervision will be sought from United Nations agencies, technical ministries and bilateral donors. Programme Review Committees have already been established in Isiolo, Mandera and Turkana and will be established in all remaining districts. At the district level, the main counterparts will be the DSG technical committees.

⇒ **Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

57. The ALRMP in Nairobi will have overall responsibility for monitoring and reporting on the progress of activities and utilization of WFP food commodities. The District Development Officer, who acts as Secretary to the DSDDC and DSG in every district, will have general responsibility for ensuring that activities are monitored regularly. The partner NGOs tasked with coordinating activities and carrying out food distribution will perform continuous monitoring and will compile regular quarterly reports. They will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on use of WFP commodities, including impact assessment. They will also monitor and report on complementary activities funded from their own resources. WFP will deploy its own field monitors to carry out monitoring in targeted districts.
58. The District Project Coordinator, in conjunction with the partner NGOs, will compile monthly situation reports for submission to the ALRMP at the district level. The ALRMP in Nairobi will receive all the reports from the district offices and compile consolidated reports for submission to WFP on a quarterly basis.



59. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be based on results-based monitoring principles, guided by WFP procedures and guidelines. M&E instruments will be designed to capture specific activity indicators, especially gender dimensions of the CP. Monitoring will be enhanced under each activity, with formats and tools developed to facilitate action. Work targets will be defined in line with UNDAF goals. The activities will include field visits, meetings, a mid-term review and final evaluation. These will result into monthly, quarterly, mid-term and annual reports. Respective government departments responsible for specific activities and the Country Programme Advisory Committee (CPAC) will carry out the M&E process. A mid-term evaluation will be conducted towards the end of 2006 and followed by a final evaluation in 2008. WFP's commodity movement processing and analysis system (COMPAS) will be used to monitor commodity movements from the port to the extended delivery points. Activity completion reports will be prepared for all completed CP activities. The MOFP will oversee the CP's audit arrangements. Various implementing ministries will furnish WFP annually with accounts that have been audited and certified by a qualified external auditor appointed or authorized by the Government.

⇒ *Cost Estimates*

60. The activity will require 21,531 mt of food commodities, for a direct operational cost of US\$6,867,028. The Government contribution to this activity is estimated at US\$2,224,523.

WFP Operations in Emergency Operation, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation and Special Operation Programme Categories

61. The mainly Somali and Sudanese refugee population in Kenya has been supported by WFP since 1991, through four emergency operations (EMOPs) and seven protracted refugee operations, including the current protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) (06226.0). From the beginning of the operations, in 1991, until the end of 2002, WFP provided an estimated 525,153 mt of basic food commodities to the refugees, at a total cost of US\$292 million. The current PRRO, approved by the WFP Executive Board in May 2000 for a period of three years, has a caseload of 224,000 refugees, at a total cost of US\$85 million.

62. Kenya is prone to recurrent natural disasters and has been a recipient of WFP emergency assistance since 1965. Between 1965 and 1998, WFP provided emergency food assistance to Kenya through 20 EMOPs, at an estimated total cost of US\$147 million. During the period March 2000 to September 2002, Kenya suffered the worst drought in its recent history. During that period, WFP provided relief assistance to more than 4 million drought-affected people, with some 660,000 mt of food, at a total cost US\$304 million.

Support Activities

63. The following support activities are planned for the CP:

- technical support for MOEST and the Department of Social Services of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage and Sports to ensure effective implementation of CP activities, through training and other capacity building;
- technical assistance to the Office of the President on contingency planning and vulnerability assessment; and
- strengthening of M&E systems of WFP, the Government and partner NGOs in order to ensure availability of adequate information on CP activities to support management decision-making.



Key Issues, Assumptions and Risks

64. The important assumptions are that:
- The Government of Kenya will continue to provide funds for CP supervision, monitoring and reporting and will carry out food haulage, monitoring of activities and their mainstreaming into district programmes.
 - The Government will create and maintain an institutional framework for CP management and oversight that will facilitate management of CP activities and their integration with other development activities.
 - The Government and donors will secure matching resources and non-food items to complement WFP's food support.
 - WFP will secure adequate staffing for the identification, design and development of community-based development activities.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Appraisal

65. Appraisals will be carried out for each CP activity to assess its technical, social, economic and logistical feasibility; to ensure coherence, sustainability and linkages among the activities; and to prepare the activity summaries. Technical assistance will be sought from specialized United Nations agencies. All activity appraisals will review counterpart capacity for implementation and monitoring. Particular attention will be paid to the cross-cutting issues of HIV/AIDS and gender. The activity summaries will be reviewed by the relevant UNDAF Theme Group. Detailed operational plans will be prepared and negotiated with the Government of Kenya, partner United Nations agencies, NGOs and other partners to define roles and develop collaboration at all levels. These plans will be signed by WFP and implementing agencies.

Programme Implementation

⇒ *Country Office Staffing Capacity*

66. All three CP activities focus on increased involvement of the local communities in project preparation and implementation. The FFA activities in particular require substantial WFP staff involvement in community mobilization and training, identification of micro-projects and M&E. The country office will seek the services of United Nations Volunteers and Junior Professional Officers. For effective programme implementation, training of government and NGO counterpart staff will be required for results-based monitoring and evaluation, sustainable livelihoods approaches, logical framework analysis, gender and participatory methods, and administration and finance procedures.

⇒ *National Country Programme Management*

67. After approval of the CP, a Country Programme Agreement for 2004–2008 will be signed with the Government. For each basic activity, WFP will sign with the Government an operational contract that will clearly define the obligations of each implementing party.



68. The External Resource Department of the MOFP will be responsible for national-level coordination and will chair the Country Programme Advisory Committee (CPAC). The CPAC will meet twice yearly and will be responsible for general oversight of the CP and other related national development programmes. The Activity Steering Committee, chaired by the executing ministry, will be responsible for coordination and management of activity implementation.

⇒ *Facilitating Beneficiary Involvement*

69. All programme activities will be planned and executed with a high degree of community involvement. School feeding activities will require much community commitment and willingness to co-manage the income-generating activities at schools. The DSGs, DACCs, DSDDCs and DEOs will be involved in coordinating activities at the district level. At the grass-roots level, the lower echelons of these structures, including CBOs, parent-teacher associations, SMCs and women's and youth groups, will participate in activity planning, design and implementation. Community involvement, especially that of women, will be critical during selection of beneficiaries and prioritization of activities/work plans and in the preparation of community action plans.

⇒ *Complementary Inputs from the Government and Other Partners*

70. For each CP activity, the Government contribution will be in the form of food transport, staff salaries, operational costs, and non-food items. The availability of teachers, classroom blocks, water supply and sanitation facilities will be a condition for the expansion of WFP's support to basic education.

⇒ *Food Procurement and Logistics*

71. WFP will adopt a flexible procurement strategy, procuring cereals locally when surpluses are available and importing in times of drought or scarcity. Commodities that are not available locally or whose prices are not competitive will be procured from outside the country in accordance with WFP procurement guidelines and procedures. Through the executing ministries, the Government will continue to arrange for all necessary tax exemptions and waivers to ensure timely release of food commodities and their forwarding to the districts. The Government will be responsible for transporting food to extended delivery points and for food distribution. The Government will meet 50 percent of the landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs of the three activities, while WFP will cover the remaining 50 percent.

⇒ *Preparation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets*

72. The implementing authority, in consultation with WFP Kenya, will prepare annual work plans based on the indicative resource availability figures, prioritized community action plans from the target districts and the CP's operational performance. Should it become necessary to reallocate resources among activities, the CPAC will decide on the matter, taking into consideration VAM information and commodity pipeline reports.

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

73. Sustainability of the CP activities will be promoted by community involvement in activity identification and implementation. Building communities', and especially women's, capacities will ensure that beneficiaries are responsible for managing and maintaining the assets created with food support and that they possess the skills and means



necessary to preserve those assets. Communities' active participation in nutrition and education programmes assisted by WFP, and their resulting better understanding of basic nutrition issues and the role of education, will enhance the sustainability of these interventions.

74. Food security vulnerability assessments conducted by WFP/VAM and the United States Agency for International Development's famine early-warning systems network, together with government poverty analysis, will be used in refocusing WFP assistance in all CP activities. Along with education indicators, community support for school feeding activities and their ability eventually to sustain school feeding with WFP assistance will form important criteria for targeting schools in the "Assistance to Basic Education" activity.

RECOMMENDATION

75. For the proposed Kenya CP covering the period 2004–2008, the Executive Director requests that the Executive Board approve, subject to the availability of resources, US\$83,246,873 representing all direct operational costs (as per Annex III).



ANNEX I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE CSO FOR KENYA (WFP/EB.3/2002/7/2)

Classified as a low-income, food deficit country (LIFDC) with a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$280, Kenya is one of the world's poorest countries. Although the country has the potential to achieve food production self-sufficiency, food insecurity continues to rise, both at the national and household level, as evidenced by the falling per capita cereal production and rising annual net cereal imports. Despite an overall increase in its contribution to the national economy, agriculture remains particularly vulnerable due to limited access to key inputs, poor infrastructure in rural areas, inadequate markets and marketing information, and drought. (Since 1965, WFP has continued to provide drought relief under numerous emergency operations [EMOPs].) Poverty and food insecurity remain widespread in rural areas, and in recent years both have increased in urban areas.

This second-generation Country Strategy Outline (CSO) has been prepared in the context of the Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF), the strategic priorities of the Government of Kenya under the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) framework, and WFP's Enabling Development policy (decision 1999/EB.A/2). It draws on experience in the implementation of the current Country Programme (CP) and takes account of recommendations from the CP evaluation.

The main strategic goals remain largely unaltered from the current CP—to continue support for basic (pre-primary and primary) education and initiatives designed to help communities and households prepare for and mitigate the effects of disasters (given that Kenya is prone to drought), and to care for orphans and HIV/AIDS patients on a sustainable basis. In accordance with WFP's Enabling Development policy, WFP resources will be used for the following objectives:

- to enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training;
- to enable poor families to gain and preserve assets; and
- to mitigate the effects of natural disaster in areas vulnerable to recurring crises.

Future activities will focus exclusively on the poorest districts in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL), selected urban slums and other food-insecure areas that are also afflicted by high rates of malnutrition and a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. WFP food resources, combined with non-food resources, will go to three core activities: Assistance to Basic Education (ABE); Support to AIDS-Affected Households; and a Fund for Disaster Preparedness Activities, under which continued support for disaster management and mitigation as well as for vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) will be subsumed.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSION HELD DURING THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE CSO FOR KENYA (WFP/EB.3/2002/15)

When endorsing the second-generation Country Strategy Outline for Kenya, the Board expressed appreciation that it had been prepared within the context of the CCA and UNDAF and the strategic priorities of the Government of Kenya as set out in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The importance of proceeding quickly with the preparation of the Kenya Country Programme to prevent the CSO from becoming outdated was stressed.



Several members welcomed the focus placed on disaster mitigation and preparedness and specifically commended the planned increased support to soil conservation and water management activities. Noting that the food security situation had improved significantly in Kenya, several members recommended that this aspect be stressed more in the document. One member recommended that WFP explore the possibility of using community grain banks in Kenya. Such banks—based on a donor’s providing grain and the communities’ paying the donor back after the harvest or whenever possible—had been successful elsewhere. Recognizing WFP’s new emphasis on establishing a stronger thematic approach to development activities—e.g. HIV/AIDS and school feeding—it was observed that this thematic approach was not well reflected in the document. Several members also questioned the long-term sustainability of the school-feeding component and inquired whether there was an exit strategy in place.

The Secretariat responded that WFP’s HIV/AIDS interventions would be targeted to poor households in rural and urban areas with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence and would focus on strengthening the capacity of households and communities to care for orphans. The Secretariat further explained that over the past decades Kenya had experienced a steady decline in growth rates and in this context it was difficult to establish an exit strategy for school feeding. Experience had shown that in certain semi-arid areas where WFP had phased out its support to school feeding, the school attendance rate had dropped by as much as 20 percent.



COUNTRY PROGRAMME—KENYA 10264.0 (2004–2008)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Goal at the national level	Performance indicators	Assumptions and risks
To contribute to the Government's aim to reduce the number of the poor in the total population of Kenya and to achieve education for all through its poverty-reduction strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of poor in the total population reduced by 30 percent by 2010 ➤ Universal Primary Education achieved by 2005 and Education for All by 2015 ➤ Enhanced prevention and management of HIV/AIDS and malaria 	<p>No major natural emergency occurs to overtake the planned activities and to divert resources</p> <p>Government policies are supportive</p>
Goal of the country programme	Impact indicators	Assumptions and risks
To help poor, food-insecure households and communities (particularly those headed by women and/or other vulnerable groups) in the ASALs and other food-insecure areas to cope with seasonal food insecurity and improve their future food and livelihood security and living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Net enrolment in primary schools, disaggregated by gender ➤ Percentage reduction in drop-out rate, disaggregated by gender ➤ Percentage decrease in the number of poor households in ASALs that need relief food assistance 	<p>The Government puts in place supportive food security, education and HIV/AIDS policies</p> <p>The Government and donors secure matching resources and non-food inputs to complement WFP food support</p>
Purpose of the country programme (aggregate purpose of the three basic activities)	Outcome indicators	Assumptions and risks
1. To contribute to the realization of the right of all children, especially girls, to education and knowledge through improved learning at pre-primary and primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Five percent increase in completion rates of all students, particularly girls and slum children ➤ Retention in class (attendance records) for girls and boys 	Government is committed to achieving Universal Primary Education and Education For All
2. To improve the food security of HIV/AIDS-affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Five percent increase in number of foster families adopting and caring for HIV/AIDS orphans 	<p>Community-based structures are in place to oversee the care of the orphans</p> <p>Funds are available to produce and disseminate materials</p>



COUNTRY PROGRAMME—KENYA 10264.0 (2004–2008)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Five percent increase in the number of households using acquired income-generating and livelihood skills to improve food security ➤ Percentage of assets maintained and preserved that address food security at the household level 	<p>Presence and willingness of CBO/NGO partners in all target districts</p> <p>Resistance to Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials by some interest groups</p> <p>Government and partner agencies provide structures and resources to support income-generating activities and asset creation</p> <p>Communities committed to using acquired skills in a sustainable way to ensure household food security</p>
3. To improve the food security of vulnerable communities in ASALs by strengthening their disaster-preparedness capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of households that create/maintain assets without food aid assistance ➤ Percentage increase in households effectively coping with drought ➤ Increased capacity of national institutions to respond rapidly and effectively to drought and other natural disasters 	The Government's supportive policies and commitment are in place
Outputs of Basic Activity 1	Activity output indicators	Assumptions and risks
1.1 Increased enrolment, reduced drop-out and stabilized attendance at assisted pre-primary and primary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage increase in enrolment ➤ Percentage reduction in drop-out ➤ Percentage increase in attendance of participating boys and girls 	Causes of high drop-out, low retention, low enrolment and low attendance rates, other than food insecurity, are identified
1.2 Enhanced school community/parent participation in education to undertake improvement of school facilities and initiate development enterprises to sustain the school feeding programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Type of school improvements undertaken ➤ Number of enterprises initiated and functional 	WFP is able to overcome the staffing constraints to cope with the increased emphasis on community-based development
1.3 Public health interventions incorporated into the school feeding programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage reduction in worm infestation in school-age children 	The Ministry of Health has the capacity to undertake surveys and perform evaluations
1.4 Outreach to under-5 malnourished children through nutritional support at early childhood development centres supported by UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of children attending the centres 	Centres supported by UNICEF are located in or near schools assisted by WFP



COUNTRY PROGRAMME—KENYA 10264.0 (2004–2008)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Outputs of Basic Activity 2	Activity output indicators	Assumptions and risks
2.1. Increased participation of vulnerable households in asset-creation/food-security activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage increase in vulnerable households cultivating fallow and unutilized land ➤ Percentage increase in vulnerable households utilizing modern farming techniques to boost yields 	Availability of technical services and other farm inputs to boost agricultural production
2.2. Improved/enhanced skills among communities, especially the orphaned youth, for sustainable livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of orphaned youth attending vocational training centres ➤ Number of graduates getting employment/opening up small businesses 	<p>Complementary resources available to support teachers and equipment for the vocational institutions</p> <p>Micro-financing and market outlets available to support micro-projects</p>
2.3. Increased outreach by volunteer social workers/community health workers to improve the level of HIV/AIDS awareness, health and nutrition education, and home-based care for people living with AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of participants covered by each category of training/awareness creation ➤ Percentage increase in participant coverage by volunteer social workers/community health workers ➤ Percentage of beneficiaries practising better nutrition practices 	There is an adequate number of volunteers at all target locations
Outputs of Basic Activity 3	Activity output indicators	Assumptions and risks
3.1 Gender-focused sustainable physical and social assets are created at the community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number and type of assets created ➤ Income gains that can directly be linked to assets created ➤ Percentage increase in participation of women on relief committees in decision-making ➤ Percentage of women in decision-making bodies 	<p>Major drought and other natural disasters escalate</p> <p>Major disasters are within the communities' coping capacities</p> <p>Communities acquire the knowledge or adapt local know-how to create and sustain assets</p> <p>Key players are gender sensitive and incorporate a gender focus for assets created and decision-making</p>
3.2 Strengthened capacity of the Government and partners to respond in a pre-emptive fashion to drought and/or other natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Percentage increase in counterpart staff acquiring early-warning and vulnerability data management and analysis skills ➤ Number of skills training workshops organized at the district and grass-roots levels ➤ Type of institutional structures/mechanisms created for continuous and regular skills transfer 	<p>The Government and partners are committed to the process of training and skills transfer</p> <p>The institutional structures that are in place utilize available expertise at all levels</p>



ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN FOR KENYA COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2004–2008) BASIC ACTIVITIES

	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Total
Food commodities (mt)	209 987	24 492	21 531	256 010
Food commodities (US\$)	42 769 260	5 397 810	3 930 177	52 097 247
External transport	10 197 253	1 111 669	990 657	12 299 579
LTSH (total)*	12 717 715	1 548 804	1 750 055	16 016 574
LTSH (cost per mt)*	61	63	81	–
ODOC	2 418 835	218 500	196 139	2 833 474
Total direct operational costs	68 103 063	8 276 783	6 867 028	83 246 874
DSC**	3 900 425	486 850	397 165	4 784 440
ISC***	5 040 244	613 454	508 493	6 162 191
Total WFP costs	77 043 732	9 377 087	7 772 686	94 193 505
Government contribution	17 236 035	2 040 793	2 224 523	21 501 351

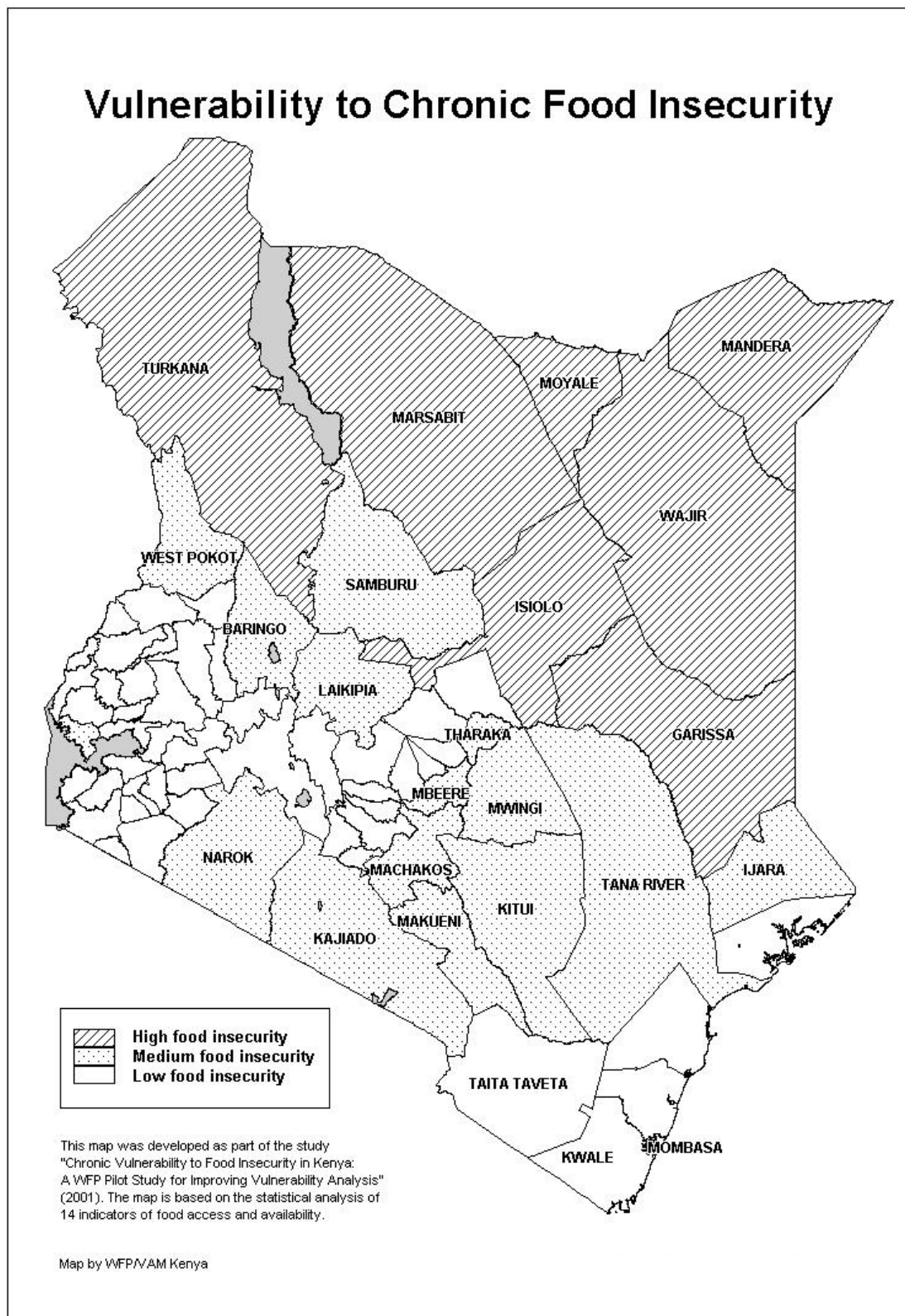
* LTSH and the cost per metric ton represent 50 percent of LTSH costs to be covered by WFP.

** The direct support cost (DSC) amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a country programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

*** The indirect support cost (ISC) rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the country programme.



ANNEX IV



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

ALRMP	Arid Land Resource Management Project
ASAL	arid and semi-arid land
CBO	community-based organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CSO	country strategy outline
CP	country programme
DACC	District AIDS Control Council
DEO	District Education Officer
DSG	District Steering Group
DSDDC	District Social Dimension of Development Committees
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	food-for-asset
FFT	food for training
GDP	gross domestic product
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
LIFDC	low-income, food-deficit country
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MOH	Ministry of Health
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SMC	school-management-committee
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS Agency
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization

