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COUNTRY PROGRAMME— KENYA (1999–2003)

ABSTRACT

The proposed Country Programme for Kenya requests Executive Board approval for 32.5 million dollars (for basic programming activities), of which 7.5 million dollars are unresourced commitments under ongoing development projects Kenya 2502.03 and Kenya 4696.00. The Government's contribution is estimated at 11 million dollars.

Kenya is a low-income, food-deficit country with an Aggregate Household Food Security Index (AHFSI) of 71.7 (FAO), ranking it 51st out of 61 countries. The under-five mortality rate is 90 per 1,000. The country has an estimated population of 29 million, and a low and declining per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of 281 dollars. Although not a least developed country, the Human Development Index ranks Kenya 134th out of 175 countries (UNDP). Poverty and vulnerability assessments indicate that 43 percent of the population live in absolute poverty. Vulnerability to food insecurity is highest among the pastoralists and small-scale agriculturalists in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). Monthly rural salaries of 45 dollars are insufficient to meet basic needs. One quarter of the urban population falls below the poverty line. Children from households headed by women (55 percent of all households in slums) lack access to education, and adequate shelter and food. The country remains disaster-prone, experiencing successive droughts in recent years and devastating floods in 1997/98. The growing national economic crisis, recent health epidemics, high levels of livestock deaths, high food costs, extensive damage to major roads and escalating localized conflict have resulted in a dramatic depletion of the asset base and increased vulnerability to food insecurity for populations in ASAL areas.

The Country Programme follows the strategy outlined in the Country Strategy Outline (CSO) for Kenya. It aims to alleviate poverty in ASAL areas and unplanned urban settlements through support to basic education and community nutrition. It also aims to assist the Government and partners to save the lives and livelihoods of populations affected by unusually high levels of food insecurity at the onset stage of disasters. The Country Programme's strategy includes advocacy, programme delivery, capacity-building through community participation and resource mobilization, gender awareness, networking with partners, and vulnerability analysis and mapping.

Basic activities build upon strong Government, United Nations, donor and NGO partnership. WFP will continue to support a school feeding programme (SFP) in ASAL areas and Nairobi slums. Collaboration will be strengthened with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the World Bank and UNICEF to enhance girls' enrolment and achievement, and to develop sustainable community-based feeding programmes. A fund for disaster preparedness, supported by vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM), will provide food to at-risk populations at the earliest warning of disaster onset. Community nutrition and care will provide support to malnourished children and women in collaboration with a UNICEF-assisted project. Programme review will be conducted jointly by the Government, WFP and United Nations Development Group (UNDG) members. A mid-term review of the Country Programme and monitoring and evaluation of basic activities are planned. WFP will coordinate efforts in vulnerability analysis with the Government, the Netherlands and USAID-assisted projects and, under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Disaster Management Theme Group, with UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank.

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document contains recommendations for review and approval by the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

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STRATEGIC FOCUS: FOOD INSECURITY AND THE HUNGRY POOR

1. The Country Programme Document presents WFP's programme of activities in Kenya for the period January 1999 to December 2003. It is based on the Kenya Country Strategy Outline (CSO) which was presented to the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) at its Fortieth Session in November 1995. WFP delayed the preparation of the Country Programme to harmonize its planning cycle with that of UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank, and to benefit from the preparations for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The Government, community representatives, United Nations agencies, donors, NGOs and WFP staff contributed to the preparation of this document.

The hungry poor: priorities in addressing their needs

The national context

2. Kenya is a low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC) with an Aggregate Household Food Security Index (AHFSI) of 71.7 ranking it 51st out of 61 countries. It has a population of 29 million (1997) and a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of 281 dollars.¹ In 1997, 43.4 percent of Kenya's population (12.6 million) was living in absolute poverty. The incidence of poverty is highest in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). In 1997, the national average Human Development Index (HDI), at 0.5035, ranked Kenya 134th out of 175 countries.
3. The poor performance of the economy in the nineties resulted in declining investments, high levels of unemployment² and reduced public spending on poverty reduction programmes. While the GDP grew at an average of 4.3 percent per annum in the eighties, this growth declined to 2.6 percent in the 1990-96 period and to two percent in 1997/98.
4. In 1998 Kenya's budgetary situation was severely constrained. Government borrowing totalled 2.5 billion dollars by June 1998. Salaries and allowances for 500,000 civil servants and 260,000 teachers account for nearly 54 percent of recurrent expenditures and the Government uses 24 percent of its annual revenue to pay interest on borrowed money. The rate for Treasury Bills is 26 percent per annum. The Government had expected to receive external funding to implement reforms aimed at strengthening economic growth. Concerns by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) regarding slow implementation of the reforms agreed upon led to withholding a 205-million-dollar loan in July 1997.
5. Since independence, education in Kenya has developed rapidly, resulting in impressive growth of qualified human capital. Enrolment increased from 892,000 in 1963 to 5.6 million in 1996 for primary, and from 801,000 in 1989 to 1,033,000 in 1996 for pre-primary. Policies aimed at strengthening primary education led to a gross enrolment rate (GER) of 95 percent in 1989. High poverty levels and increasing costs of education shouldered by parents have resulted in a decline of GER at the primary level to 77.5 percent by 1996.

¹ All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated. One United States dollars equalled 60 Kenyan shillings in July 1998.

² The number of unemployed is currently estimated at two million.



6. Regional disparities in enrolment and achievement exist at all levels of education, with particularly low rates in some arid districts. Although there is gender parity in pre-primary and primary schools at the national level, there are pockets in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) where girls are still highly under-represented. Economic, social and cultural constraints affect girls' enrolment, attendance and achievement.
7. Health and nutrition indicators have shown declining trends in the nineties. The national under-five mortality rate rose from 75 per 1,000 in 1991 to 90 per 1,000 in 1995. Since 1982, levels of chronic stunting in children under five years have increased, coinciding with a decrease in per capita food availability.¹ As a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the number of orphans in Kenya has increased dramatically to an estimated 250,000 in 1995 and projections indicate that the number will escalate to one million by 2005.

The context of food insecurity, poverty and vulnerability

Food production

8. Kenya has a long history of periodic major shortfalls in food supply with frequent localized droughts. Although Kenya used to be self-sufficient in the key food commodities, annual cereal food imports increased sharply between 1989 and 1998.² In 1998, almost 1.1 million tons of maize and wheat will be imported.³ Production levels of drought-resistant sorghum and millet are low. Livestock products (milk and meat) are of major importance for food security, particularly for pastoralists in arid areas.
9. The price of maize and beans was 60 to 70 percent higher in all major markets in 1997 vis-à-vis comparable 1993–96 averages, with highest prices in arid districts. The minimum monthly wage, 2,697 Kenyan shillings (equivalent to 45 dollars), has not kept pace with the rising consumer prices, especially those of food. The poor cope with high food prices by reducing food consumption, withdrawing children—especially girls—from schools and increasing the use of children for labour.
10. Women are key agricultural and livestock producers in Kenya, performing three quarters of the work in this sector. This involves household food production for which women provide 80 percent of the required labour. In pastoral communities, women play a complementary role to men in herding livestock, especially sheep and goats.

Vulnerability and poverty assessments

11. *The Vulnerability Assessment of Kenya*⁴ concluded that the regions with greatest long-term vulnerability are concentrated in the arid zones of northern Kenya. Out of 255 divisions analysed, the most vulnerable 10 percent are in Turkana, Marsabit, Moyale,

¹ The average number of daily per capita calories available has declined from 2,200 in 1979–81 to 1,926 in 1992–94.

² FAO estimates that yearly food requirements for Kenya (1996/97) total 4,261,000 tons: 3,373,000 tons coarse grains (92 percent maize, eight percent millet/sorghum), 739,000 wheat and 149,000 rice. In addition, requirements for pulses are 478,000 tons. Annual cereal imports range from 154,000 to 1.5 million tons (In 1994 and 1995 there were domestic food surpluses.)

³ From January to June 1998, 457,000 tons of maize was imported (no additional quantities are expected in the last half of the year), while 590,000 tons of wheat is expected to be imported throughout the year.

⁴ USAID Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) Project, 1995.



Samburu, Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa districts. Pastoralists are the majority of the vulnerable population in these areas. The second most vulnerable category is more diverse, both geographically and socio-economically. Some are pastoralists with a slightly better natural resource base and more significant household assets than the first category. Others are small-scale agriculturalists and pastoralists in semi-arid eastern Kenya, including much of Eastern Province and the inland areas of Coast Province. The food security of these groups deteriorates quickly as a result of shocks such as drought or physical insecurity.¹

Women and poverty

12. Households headed by women, which comprise one third of households nationally, are also a vulnerable group. Up to 60 percent of these households in rural areas have no male support at all. Households headed by women are more vulnerable in disaster situations than those headed by men, as they have fewer productive assets, less land and are less involved in cash-crop and cattle production. During times of stress they cope by borrowing, begging and by relying on relief food, especially in drought-prone areas.
13. Women work an average of 56 hours a week as compared to 42 hours for men. The situation is similar for the girl-child, who works twice as much as the boy-child. Women's participation in decision-making and influencing patterns of household expenditure is limited. This gender gap also extends to political participation—in 1998, women occupy only 1.8 percent of the elected parliamentary seats.

Urban slums

14. About half of the urban population (over five million nationally) lives in unplanned settlements, with inadequate sanitary, health and social services. In 1996 there were over one million slum residents in Nairobi. Households headed by women, with low or little capital and few appropriate skills, account for more than half of slum households, and their children are especially vulnerable.

The current situation

15. The 1997/98 floods, during which the Eastern, North-Eastern and Coast Provinces received up to 10 times the normal rainfall, resulted in major infrastructure breakdown, and led to critically low food supplies and food prices trebling. Health crises and epidemics, including outbreaks of Rift Valley fever, malaria, typhoid and cholera which accompanied the floods, led to significant loss of human life. In flood-affected areas, up to 80 percent of sheep and goats died as a result of severe outbreaks of livestock disease, and camel abortion rates were estimated at 80 percent, thereby reducing availability of fresh milk and milk products. Road access to some areas was cut from mid-October 1997; normal road links to Wajir and parts of Tana River were still not restored eight months later. Other roads are severely damaged, resulting in increased costs across the economy for transport services. The United Nations agencies, through the coordination of United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT), carried out assessment missions to the flood-affected areas and WFP arranged for airlift of relief food and medical supplies.²

¹ The Government's *First Report on Poverty in Kenya* (June 1997) identified 10 ASAL districts with more than 60 percent of their population below the overall absolute poverty line.

² In the 1997-98 period, WFP channelled emergency resources through the School Feeding Programme, in Eastern Province (450,000 children) and through NGOs in northern and north-eastern Kenya (up to 539,000 people) at a total cost of 29.2 million dollars.



16. Civil conflict is increasing in Kenya and continues in most neighbouring countries at an alarming level. Kenya hosts a population of more than 180,000 refugees, mainly from Somalia and Sudan, and no prospect for repatriation is foreseen in the next few years. In fact, 1998 has seen a new influx, mainly from Sudan.

Government strategies for food security, poverty alleviation and disaster mitigation

17. The Government gives priority to policies promoting food self-sufficiency and security, and employment creation. Liberalization of the domestic market for all agricultural commodities, in 1992 and 1993, led to abolishing the monopoly of the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) on maize imports and all controls on the movement and price of maize. To encourage domestic production and to increase Government revenue, cereal markets remain protected against world market forces through import duties and levies.¹ Government duties on food commodities are removed periodically to permit significant imports. The Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) operated by NCPB, with stock levels set at 270,000 tons, was completely depleted by early 1998, and severe budgetary constraints will make replenishment difficult.

Poverty alleviation

18. The Government's Social Dimensions of Development Programme (1995) recognized the need for targeted interventions for marginal groups while economic reforms were being undertaken. In 1998, with DFID and GTZ assistance, the Government is preparing a Poverty Plan and an Anti-Poverty Trust Fund, aimed at promoting economic activities for the poor. In its poverty alleviation strategies, the Government recognizes disadvantages faced by women and aims to increase their access to education, health, agricultural and forestry extension services. Despite these measures, the population of poor continues to swell at an alarming rate.

Disaster mitigation

19. The Government's institutional framework for disaster management and early warning includes a national-level interministerial committee, a secretariat in the Office of the President and, at the district level, District Steering Groups (DSG) and District Social Dimension of Development Committees (DSDD). Similar committees exist at the divisional, locational and sub-locational levels. Disaster prevention, mitigation and management capacities have not operated optimally because of lack of personnel, training and resources. Coordination of various early warning systems is especially problematic because a large number of organizations are involved in the collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant information.²

¹ The Government levies import duties on maize (25 percent), wheat (25 percent import duty and 50 percent suspended duty) as well as other food commodities.

² Early warning data are collected by the: Department of Meteorology; Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing; Ministry of Health; regional World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Drought Monitoring Centre; central statistical authority; National Environmental Secretariat and provincial administration. In addition, information is collected by several United Nations, donor and NGO organizations.



Government food aid policies

20. The Government supports food aid for families affected by drought and other calamities and for vulnerable groups such as schoolchildren, the disabled, nursing mothers and street children. It also supports partnerships with NGOs in targeting food aid.¹

Relationship to the Country Strategy Note (CSN) and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process

21. The 1994 United Nations Country Strategy Note supports disaster prevention and management, building strategies, and consensus for a sustainable future and environmentally sustainable development. In 1998, WFP is participating with United Nations partners in the preparation of the UNDAF. WFP is the leader for the Disaster Management Theme Group and participates actively in the education, health, gender and food security groups.

United Nations/donor/NGO programmes that address hunger and poverty

22. Total external assistance to Kenya in 1996 was 623 million dollars, a decrease of 7.3 percent compared to the previous year.² The key programmes addressing hunger and poverty in Kenya are:

- ❑ Government/DFID Strengthening of Primary Education in Kenya
- ❑ Government/UNICEF Basic Education, Child Protection and Development Programme and Basic Health and Nutrition Programme
- ❑ Government/World Bank Arid Lands Resource Management Project
- ❑ Government/World Bank Early Childhood Development Project
- ❑ Netherland's Drought Preparedness, Intervention and Recovery Project
- ❑ USAID Famine Early Warning System
- ❑ Community-based projects supported by Oxfam, CARE, CRS, World Vision, International Islamic Relief Organization, Food for the Hungry International, Kenya Red Cross Society and Action Aid
- ❑ GTZ-supported food security projects in selected ASAL districts
- ❑ UNDP and UNICEF Disaster Preparedness Planning Project
- ❑ European Community (EC)-Government Community Development Trust Fund, and,
- ❑ ILO/UNDP pilot programme on participatory development

¹ Government policies are set out in *Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1994 on National Food Policy and Policy Framework Paper*.

² Bilateral donors accounted for 58 percent, multilateral 39 percent and NGOs 3 percent of external assistance in 1996.



ASSESSMENT OF WFP PAST AND ONGOING ACTIVITIES IN KENYA

Advocacy and institution-building

23. WFP holds monthly food coordination meetings with the Government, donors and NGOs to share information regarding joint assessments and pledging for emergency operations, development projects and protracted relief operations.¹ Together with FAO, WFP undertakes crop and food supply assessment missions on a periodic basis and jointly chairs a bi-monthly meeting of private sector representatives and Government agencies involved with food management and logistics.
24. As a follow-up to the Commitments to Women made at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, WFP entered into formal agreements with Government and NGO partners regarding women's participation in food planning, management and distribution. Annually, on International Women's Day, WFP launches media campaigns focusing on notable achievements of Kenyan women and girls.

WFP programmes

25. Total food aid to Kenya averaged 157,000 tons a year between 1993 and 1997; of this total, WFP's annual average was 107,000 tons, or 68 percent. WFP assistance to Kenya started in 1979 when food was provided for drought relief. Since 1980 pre-primary and primary school feeding in ASAL areas, implemented by the Ministry of Education (MOE), has been the major activity. In 1997, WFP development projects, emergency and refugee operations totalled approximately 74,000 tons of food assistance valued at 33.6 million dollars.² Development projects account for one sixth of WFP's yearly activities. The School Feeding Programme (SFP) accounts for more than two thirds of the development portfolio.

Lessons learned

26. The following are major lessons learned regarding WFP's operations in Kenya:
- The presence of ongoing development and emergency operations and WFP staff allows for disaster preparedness planning, and a more rapid and appropriately sized response to emergencies.
 - Populations in ASALs never seem to recover sufficiently from one disaster before another one occurs.
 - MOE has been a very reliable partner in reaching the most disadvantaged populations because of its network of schools throughout the country.
 - Factors contributing to successful food-for-work and other community-based projects include: strong community mobilization; sound feasibility assessment; detailed project

¹ WFP played a strong advocacy role for NGOs in 1995-96 by negotiating with the Government a procedure permitting NGOs to make formal applications for tax remittance and to receive exemption authorization prior to shipment of food commodities.

² In 1997 33.6 million dollars covered food costs, ocean freight and landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH). Breakdown by category is as follows: Protracting Relief Operation 18.4 million, Emergency Operation 9.6 million and Development 5.6 million.



planning, including all resource requirements and allocation of responsibility for future maintenance (where appropriate); and applicable technology.

- e) As food-for-work projects have relatively high overhead costs for the quantity of food delivered, they are more cost-effective when integrated with other projects such as school feeding.
- f) Women's groups are a good entry point for community-based activities.
- g) Greater partnership is required with other development partners, especially at the school and community levels.
- h) Monetized funds have been crucial for project management and gender workshops, and in supporting WFP staff costs, including field monitors, training officers and a project accountant.
- i) Given the limited staff and transport facilities, poor infrastructure, scattered populations and long distances in ASALs, innovative systems for project supervision and monitoring are needed.
- j) Integrated approaches are required to overcome constraints to increase girls' enrolment and achievement at primary schools.

Country Strategy Outline (CSO)

27. The Kenya CSO indicated that relief was expected to account for a major share of WFP country office activities. Development assistance was to continue concentrating on two programmes: a) school feeding; and b) small-scale food for work in ASALs. Scope for a nutrition intervention project was mentioned. Support to the urban poor was limited to school feeding and a possible nutrition intervention. Refugee feeding operations were expected to continue. The strategy articulated in the CSO remains valid in this Country Programme and concerns noted by the CFA in its comments have been addressed.¹ As expected, the Kenya office was designated the Regional Office for the Horn of Africa in 1996.

THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

28. The **broad goals** of the Country Programme are to:

- a) alleviate poverty among the poor and hungry in targeted ASALs and unplanned urban settlements by contributing to:
 - i) universal pre-primary and primary education for disadvantaged children; and
 - ii) improved health and nutrition of children and women; and
- b) assist the Government and partners to make timely and appropriate interventions to save lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations in the event of unusually high levels of food insecurity.

29. The **objectives** of the Country Programme are to:

¹ The CFA noted the need for a sharper focus on household food security in ASALs and the inadequate cost effectiveness of small-scale food-for-work projects. Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) has been introduced and all FFW activities are fully integrated into other Basic Activities, such as school feeding.



- a) increase enrolment, prevent drop-out and stabilize attendance at selected pre-primary, primary and non-formal schools;
 - b) improve school facilities and assist school committees and communities in the identification and development of enterprises to sustain school feeding programmes;
 - c) assist the Government, donors, NGOs and communities in disaster preparedness activities for populations affected by high levels of food insecurity; and
 - d) decrease malnutrition levels of children and women in selected ASAL areas.
30. The strategy for the Country Programme will include advocacy, programme delivery through three Basic Activities, capacity-building through community participation and resource mobilization, gender awareness and gender-balanced decision-making, networking and coordination with partners, and vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM).
31. Girls' and women's active participation in Basic Activities will be reinforced through a series of community-based training activities. WFP and partners¹ will actively identify and promote positive female role models, facilitate additional resources targeted to women's and girls' education, and use local and international media exposure to highlight issues relating to hunger and poverty.

Comparative advantages of food aid

32. The main advantages of food aid in Kenya compared with other forms of assistance are that it: a) targets the most food-insecure areas where cereal prices are highest; b) is consumed by malnourished children, at school and at home; c) helps prevent distress sales of livestock by pastoralists; d) enhances disadvantaged women's participation in community and school-based activities; and, e) contributes to saving lives and livelihoods in disaster situations.

PROGRAMME OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

Country programme resources and preparation process

33. The total budget proposed for the five year period is 32.5 million dollars, inclusive of food costs for approximately 85,000 tons, external transport and landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH).² Of the total, 7.5 million dollars are unresourced commitments for ongoing development projects. The Government's contribution is expected to be 11 million dollars and its implementation capacity is adequate. The Country Programme preparation process, extending for more than a year, included consultations, workshops, meetings and field visits, and benefited from a high level of participation from the Government, donors, United Nations organizations and NGOs and WFP staff.

¹ For example, the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM)'s national facilitation initiative for the implementation of the platform of Action and the Advancement of Women in Kenya.

² The resource allocation for each of the Basic Activities is given in Annex I.



Basic Activity 1 Part (a): Assistance to pre-primary and primary school feeding in ASALs

Problem analysis

34. The Government gives great importance to SFP for the nutritional well-being and education of Kenyan children, as demonstrated in recent budget contributions for SFP.¹ Recognizing that SFP cannot be supported indefinitely, WFP and MOE initiated the development of local strategies for SFP based on mobilization of community resources. The devastating effects on food security of the 1997/98 floods following previous droughts have seriously limited the capacities of communities to develop such strategies.²
35. Almost 18 percent of Kenyan schoolchildren suffer from marked chronic stunting, with a further 34 percent showing mild-to-moderate growth retardation, according to a study by UNESCO.³ Nutritional deprivation was found to be much more prevalent in the ASAL areas. It is not uncommon for only one meal to be prepared daily and for children to go to school without having had breakfast. Poor nutritional status increases the risk of frequent illness and the likelihood of poorer performance and grade repetition at school.⁴
36. In ASAL areas, cultural values and limited income often lead to a strong bias to educating boys, at the expense of girls, who are valued more for their traditional roles fulfilled through marriage and child labour. Girls are disproportionately affected by lack of facilities, and more so, in areas where there is a lack of security for them as they walk long distances from homesteads to schools. Alternative venues for primary education for girls, such as boarding or non-formal schools, are often inadequate or non-existent.
37. Many of the schools supported through SFP have considerable problems of access to clean water, adequate fuelwood supplies and fruits and vegetables to supplement the basic SFP commodities. In addition, classroom space is inadequate in many schools, especially for pre-primary.
38. In view of the prevailing and foreseeable future situation, continued support of SFP is proposed to allow disaster-affected populations time to recover their asset base to the extent that they could sustain SFP through local resources.

Objectives and outputs

39. The **long-term objective** is to promote universal education of socio-economically disadvantaged and nutritionally vulnerable children, especially girls, in pre-primary and primary schools in targeted ASAL areas.
40. The **immediate objectives** are as follows:

¹ In the 1997/98 fiscal year, MOE requested almost Kenyan shillings 75 million from the Treasury for direct additional costs related to SFP. It received Kenyan shillings 112 million, 50 percent more than originally sought.

² Communities' assets are even more limited in 1998 than they were in 1994, when the WFP/UNESCO interim evaluation noted that "in these areas, poverty is widespread and the mission saw little scope for parents taking over the programme." At that time, the mission recommended continuation of the project in those areas with greatest educational need and a structural food deficit.

³ *Child Health, Nutrition and Educational Participation* - UNESCO, 1995.

⁴ The 1994 WFP/UNESCO interim evaluation concluded that "while no clear data could be found on how much children eat at home, it did appear that, for many, the school meal was the important meal of the day. The school feeding programme thus clearly provides a sizeable and significant nutritional supplement to the beneficiary children."



- a) to increase enrolment, prevent drop-out and stabilize attendance at assisted pre-primary and primary schools;¹
 - b) to improve the attention span and ultimately the learning capacity of students by relieving short-term hunger;
 - c) to provide a significant contribution to the nutrient intakes of pre-primary and primary schoolchildren through the continuation of SFP in targeted districts of ASALs;
 - d) to improve school facilities (water-supply, classrooms, women teachers' houses, school-based agro-forestry); and
 - e) to assist school committees and communities in the identification and development of enterprises to sustain SFP for the future.
41. An annual average of 270,000 pre-primary (195 days a year) and primary (273 days a year) day and boarding students will be fed. Food grants will be provided to an average of 200 schools a year to undertake the improvement of facilities and school feeding sustainability enterprises.

Role and modalities of food aid

42. The daily food basket for pre-primary and primary schoolchildren remains unchanged: 150 grams maize, 40 of beans and 5 of vegetable oil.² Schoolchildren will receive a mid-morning snack of maize meal porridge, and maize, beans and oil for a midday meal, with the total dietary contribution equivalent to 700 kilocalories and 23 grams of protein per student per day.
43. Maize and beans will be used as an in-kind grant to communities to undertake a number of labour-intensive activities at the school level. Emphasis will be placed on building the capacities of school committee leaders and community groups to identify, plan, implement and monitor their own school-based projects. This will also give support to the efforts of the Government and of other agencies in strengthening school services. WFP and MOE will expand their partnerships with NGOs, through which WFP food assistance will be channelled to targeted schools in selected parts of the arid lands.
44. The types of projects to be supported will comprise school based activities that: reduce the labour and food energy demand on women and children by bringing domestic water and fuelwood supplies closer to the school; rehabilitate or build more classrooms or other facilities such as women teachers' houses; and encourage enterprises which produce food or income for use in school feeding. The location and outreach of the NGO partners will determine the geographical coverage within a targeted division.
45. Food may be used to subsidize the development of school-based micro-enterprises aimed at increasing food production, for example, through a one-time grant to barter for a school-based livestock herd.

¹ MOE-recognized non-formal schools for school-aged children will also be included.

² In view of widespread micronutrient deficiency, the feasibility of an early morning snack using fortified blended food instead of maize meal porridge (50 grams/child/day) for pre-primary schoolchildren was examined. The use of blended food is not recommended because: nutrition education through MOE and MOH emphasizes the use of locally available foods; in 1994 when fortified blended food was used in a pilot programme in two districts, problems with shelf life were reported and continuation was not recommended; and for pre-school children alone the additional cost is 877,500 dollars over a five-year period.



46. WFP will supply maize and beans (locally purchased or imported) and vegetable oil (imported) for delivery to schools. When cash in lieu of commodities funds are available, WFP will purchase maize and beans in Kenya during years of surplus production. This will be done through a competitive tendering system.
47. As in the past, in times of acute food insecurity, typically drought, WFP will consider extending its school feeding activities on a short-term basis to the affected districts.

Implementation strategy

48. The school feeding component will remain as in the current plan of operations, with implementation being the responsibility of MOE, including covering 50 percent of LTSH costs.

Food grants to schools

49. For food grants, agreements will be signed between MOE, partner NGOs and school committees outlining the roles and responsibilities of each party. NGOs will be selected on the basis of their experience in the education sector in the district concerned, demonstrated strong community mobilization and development skills, including gender sensitive techniques, and experience with food aid programmes.

Sustainability

50. Strategies for sustaining SFP include: school-based livestock production for milk, meat and sale, poultry keeping, gardens and agro-forestry; and community fund-raising activities for establishing revolving SFP funds managed by parent-teacher associations and school committees. The Government will continue to increase budget allocations for school feeding to complement community efforts.

Participants and intended benefits

51. Children participating in SFP live in districts most vulnerable to food insecurity, and most come from the poorest strata of society within these regions. Over the five-year programme, WFP will gradually phase down its contributions to school feeding. The number of pupils supported by WFP will be retained at 350,000 in the first two years, reduced to 250,000 for the following two years and 150,000 for the final year. During the implementation period the beneficiary levels will be raised from 42 percent girls (1998) to 50 percent.
52. The indicators for phasing down WFP assistance will be as follows:
 - a) semi-arid districts followed by arid districts;
 - b) districts and divisions with repetition and drop-out rates below the national average; and,
 - c) schools where the level of community ownership and awareness indicates a high level of preparedness to take over SFP.
53. Girls' schools will be included throughout the entire five-year period; strategies will be developed by each school committee to ensure sustainability of SFP.
54. Other criteria based on vulnerability assessment to food security undertaken by WFP and FEWS and poverty reports such as the Government's *Welfare Monitoring Surveys* will be used when updated data are available on a divisional basis.



55. Pupils' family members, especially women and girls, will participate in the food grants component of this activity. Schools will be selected on the basis of the readiness of school committee members to contribute their own time and resources to the activities envisaged.

Support, coordination, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements

56. Projects supported by the World Bank, DFID and UNICEF are strengthening the capacity of school committees and teachers to better manage schools. This has a positive result for both ongoing school feeding and its longer-term sustainability by the communities.
57. The World Bank-supported Early Childhood Development Project (ECDP) promotes improved educability of children three to six years. Under its health and nutrition component, ECDP provides micronutrient supplementation and deworming for pre-primary children. WFP support to SFP will parallel and reinforce ECDP in overlapping districts.¹
58. The existing MOE monitoring system will be assessed and cost-effective improvements will be recommended. A mid-term evaluation will take place in 1999. Impact indicators will include:
- a) enrolment and attendance by sex;
 - b) drop-out by age and by sex;
 - c) repetition by grade and by sex;
 - d) proportion of schools providing an early morning snack;
 - e) community contributions for facility improvement;
 - f) income generated/food produced for sustainable school feeding;
 - g) participation of women in planning and management of project activities; and
 - h) effects of withdrawal of WFP support and the success of communities in taking over SFP on a sustainable basis.
59. **Cost estimate.** The total cost of the School Feeding Programme to WFP is 14,815,840 dollars for 63,051 tons of food (maize, beans and vegetable oil) and 23,642,980 dollars inclusive of external transport and LTSH (50 percent) subsidy. This incorporates the already approved project (2502.03) food quantities (1999–2001) of 18,625 tons that account for 30 percent of the total.

Basic Activity 1 Part (b): Assistance to disadvantaged urban children

Problem analysis

60. Nairobi is estimated to have more than 50,000 street children, orphans and domestic workers. Children of teenage or street mothers or of those suffering HIV/AIDs are highly vulnerable. About half of Nairobi school-aged children do not attend school. Children from households headed by women are least likely to go to school as they contribute to the household economy.²

¹ Districts include Lamu, Isiolo, Mwingi, Garissa, Baringo, Samburu, Turkana, Tana River, Wajir, Narok.

² These women and children earn income through collecting newspapers for sale; scavenging from garbage dumps; laundry; casual trade (hawking); illegal brewing; and prostitution.



61. Since 1994, WFP has been supporting the Sisters of Mercy and the Catholic Diocese in Nairobi urban slums. These NGOs provide formal and non-formal pre-primary and primary education, school feeding, primary health services and skills training to those completing primary education and to "rescued" street children.

Objectives and outputs

62. The **long-term and short-term objectives** are largely the same as those of Basic Activity 1 (a), with the geographic focus on unplanned urban settlements of Mukuru and Kariobangi in Nairobi.
63. The **output** is that 15,000 pre-primary and primary schoolchildren in formal and non-formal schools will receive a mid-morning snack and hot lunch.
64. The **roles and modalities of food aid** and the **implementation strategy** will be as in Basic Activity 1 Part (a). MOE will handle overall food management and will transfer food commodities to each NGO in Nairobi. Each NGO will assume responsibility for planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting on the use of the food assistance.

Participants and intended benefits

65. The number of children supported will increase from 11,000 to 15,000 to accommodate skills training in micro-enterprise development for recent primary-level graduates. Both Sisters of Mercy and the Catholic Diocese target the absolute poor and proactively promote the education and training of girls. Currently, girls represent 52 percent of enrolled children.

Support, coordination, and M&E arrangements

66. Both organizations provide a wide range of services to their communities. They share responsibility with MOE for running some of the assisted schools. Each NGO provides direct support to the children and their families using resources obtained from other sources. Food used for SFP will be monitored by means of the same system established under Basic Activity 1 Part (a).
67. WFP assistance will be coordinated with informal urban settlements programmes of UNFPA, UNICEF, HABITAT, ILO, Action Aid, UNIFEM and UNDP.
68. **Cost estimate.** This activity is expected to require 2,852 tons of maize, beans and oil. The estimated costs for WFP are 1,084,410 dollars inclusive of food, external transport and 50 percent LTSH subsidy. The contribution from NGO partners is estimated at 1,334,490 dollars.¹
69. The **Government's contribution** to Activity 1 Parts (a) and (b) is estimated at 10,552,441 dollars.

¹ The overall cost of supporting pre-primary and primary schools, inclusive of management of WFP-assisted SFP, by Sisters of Mercy is estimated at 833,333 dollars and by the Catholic Diocese at 501,157 dollars for a five-year period.



Basic Activity 2: Fund for disaster preparedness activities

Problem analysis

70. The risk of disasters requiring external emergency assistance is increasing as a result of many factors, including high levels of poverty and environmental degradation. Climatic trends indicate a high probability of major droughts at least once a decade and localized droughts more frequently. The last flood of a scale similar to that of 1997/98 was almost 40 years ago. Both droughts and floods normally result in epidemics of human and livestock disease.
71. The vulnerability of Kenyans is increasing while their ability to cope with disaster situations is decreasing. The growing national economic crisis is likely to reduce the availability and functioning of essential public services and increase prices of basic commodities. Deteriorating socio-economic trends are evident in increasing child and maternal mortality rates, high levels of malnutrition and decreasing enrolment rates, especially in primary education. Localized conflict, occurring frequently in pastoralist areas and, in 1997/98, in major towns, is leading to local displacement of populations and migration to urban slums.
72. Pastoralist groups in the arid districts are most vulnerable to food insecurity. Loss of key natural resource areas, through population pressure and demarcation of land for game parks and reserves, and the increasing humans-to-livestock ratio have disrupted the livestock production system. Despite this, mobility continues to be one of the most important drought-coping strategies for pastoralists.
73. Small-scale agriculturalists and agro-pastoralists in semi-arid areas in Eastern Province and inland areas of Coast Province, who depend on maize production, suffer from frequent food insecurity owing to highly erratic rainfall and the high cost of farm inputs. As a coping strategy, poor agriculturalists rely heavily on the market for income and food, through the provision of agricultural and domestic labour, migration, charcoal burning, petty trades and handicrafts.
74. There are few quality data systematically available to analyse vulnerability or coping mechanisms and to determine disaster preparedness or relief needs. At the onset of a disaster, the amount of time necessary to re-establish procedures, reconstitute committees and rehire staff often results in delayed responses on the part of the Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs and communities. There is a need to enhance contingency planning and information systems for geographic and household targeting of food assistance for preparedness and relief purposes.

Objectives and outputs

75. The long-term objective is to improve household food and livelihood security of pastoralists and small-scale agriculturalists in ASALs at the onset of drought or other disaster events.
76. Through the establishment of a contingency fund of food commodities, the immediate objectives are to:
 - a) develop, through training and community mobilization, disaster preparedness plans; and
 - b) implement disaster management plans using food assistance when appropriate.



77. Outputs include distribution of general rations and supplementary feeding for at-risk groups at the earliest onset of disaster and small-scale food-for-work activities linked to preparedness plans. Distribution methods will aim to support the livestock production system of pastoralists by ensuring mobility of herds and people.

Role and modalities of food aid

78. Food will provide nutritional and dietary support through general rations and supplementary feeding to targeted populations, mainly women and children. It will also act as an incentive for training and development of community-level disaster preparedness plans. It will be an income transfer for food-for-work activities.
79. Three different rations will be distributed, depending on the type of interventions.

Commodity (grams)	General ration	Supplementary rations	Food for work or training ¹
Cereals	400		3 000
Lentils/Beans	60		500
Vegetable oil (enriched with Vitamins A and D)	20		0
Fortified blended foods	0	225	0

¹ General and supplementary rations are individual rations, whereas food-for-work rations assume a household ration.

Implementation strategy

80. In collaboration with the Government, United Nations agencies, donors, NGOs and communities, WFP will undertake Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) aimed at strengthening disaster preparedness planning and targeting systems.
81. The Office of the President (OP) will oversee the project. Building on positive past experiences, WFP/OP will expand partnerships with NGOs, through which food assistance will be channelled to targeted communities. Partner NGOs will be selected based on evidence of strong capacity for: detailed disaster preparedness planning; community mobilization and participatory gender analysis; and, in arid areas, experience in using food assistance to support pastoralism. In addition, District Social Dimensions Committees, already tasked with decision-making regarding disaster preparedness, will review implementation and monitor progress.
82. A 100 percent internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) subsidy will permit timely availability of the food at the final delivery points.

Participants and intended benefits

83. Participants will be from disaster-prone and highly food-insecure communities. Nutritional indicators will be used to identify populations at risk for general ration distribution (11,000 households for 30 days a year) and supplementary feeding (10,000 children for 150 days a year). Food for work or training will total 3,000 persons for 40 days a year. Communities, together with partner NGOs, will undertake participatory selection procedures with at least 50 percent of participants in each category being female.



Support, coordination, and M&E arrangements

84. Vulnerability analysis and disaster preparedness activities will be closely linked to the work of the UNDAF Disaster Management Theme Group. In-depth vulnerability analysis, mapping and targeting work will be conducted jointly with the Government and USAID's FEWS project.¹
85. For disaster preparedness activities, WFP will collaborate at the district level with a number of ongoing projects. The World Bank-supported Arid Lands Resource Management Project and the Netherlands-supported Drought Preparedness Intervention and Recovery Project (DPIRP),² both under OP, undertake drought monitoring through monthly household surveys in 10 arid districts. Monthly bulletins are distributed, rating the situation as normal, alert, alarm or emergency and suggest specific actions to be taken in response. Community-level drought preparedness activities are supported. UNICEF and UNDP are planning to extend the early warning system to 15 semi-arid districts from 1999. WFP's current partners for emergency operations and, in the future, for disaster preparedness activities are:
- a) Oxfam Wajir Pastoral Development Project in Wajir;
 - b) GTZ-supported Samburu District Development Project;
 - c) Food for the Hungry International in Marsabit;
 - d) Action Aid Kenya in Isiolo;
 - e) International Islamic Relief Organization in Mandera;
 - f) CARE and Kenya Red Cross Society in Garissa; and
 - g) Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Tana River.
86. Monitoring will be undertaken using existing Government and NGO systems. It will focus on the timeliness and effectiveness of disaster preparedness and contingency planning at the community level. The effectiveness of response by the Government, WFP and NGOs to address food insecurity will be assessed at the early onset of a disaster.
87. The **cost estimate** for the Basic Activity is 1,880,710 dollars for 7,748 tons of food (maize, beans, oil and blended food) and 3,507,790 dollars inclusive of external transportation and 100 percent LTSH.

Basic Activity 3: Community nutrition and care

Problem analysis

88. The trends in the nutritional status of children under five years of age declined after 1982, with estimates of 34 percent stunting (1993) and 25 percent underweight (1996) and significant regional disparities. Malnutrition is relatively high in households where food expenditure is low. High rates of malnutrition in arid and semi-arid districts are associated with poor marketing outlets, low food production due to harsh climatic conditions and poor access to basic services, including health.

¹ In addition to early warning and vulnerability assessments, FEWS is also conducting a study in 1998 to improve targeting practices for food assistance.

² Both projects are WFP partners for the ongoing Arid Lands FFW project.



89. There are few data on the nutritional status of women at the national level. In Eastern Coast and Rift Valley provinces, 13 percent of women suffer from chronic undernutrition. Mothers with underweight children are malnourished, indicating general poverty and difficulty in securing food at the household level. The prevalence of low birth weight babies (less than 2.5 kilograms) in Kenya is 10 percent. The maternal mortality rate is also high, at about 365 per 100,000 live births.
90. Studies indicate that micronutrient deficiencies are a public health problem. Iron deficiency anaemia, iodine deficiency diseases and Vitamin A deficiency are prevalent. The most affected are children aged six to 24 months as a result of poor feeding practices.

Objectives and outputs

91. This activity is to commence in 2001, coinciding with a reduction in coverage of the School Feeding Programme. It is planned to begin on a small scale and expand during the following two years of implementation.
92. The long-term objective is to reduce the malnutrition level of children and women in selected ASAL communities. The immediate objectives are to improve household food security and contribute to the adoption of sound practices and habits regarding diet and nutrition. The Activity will be integrated with a UNICEF/Government project that also aims to improve access to community-based primary health care services.
93. The outputs include food distribution to food-insecure households with malnourished children and expectant and nursing mothers.¹

Role and modalities of food aid

94. Food aid will be used for family rations of 400 grams of cereals, 60 of beans and 20 of vegetable oil per person per day for households with malnourished children or expectant or nursing mothers. Additionally, 225 grams a day of fortified blended foods will be provided for targeted children under five years of age.² Food aid will be considered complementary to funds and technical assistance provided by UNICEF, the Government, NGOs and community-based organizations.

Implementation strategy

95. WFP will provide assistance to communities in conjunction with UNICEF's Health and Nutrition Programme under the Ministry of Health (MOH), Division of Primary Health Care. MOH, at the national level, will be responsible for technical guidance and policy. Districts covered will be selected from Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Kwale, Isiolo, Turkana and West Pokot, which are included UNICEF's planned project. Implementation will take place at the household and community levels. Entry points will include: existing community-based organizations such as women's groups; schools for child-centred approaches/ school health projects, Maternal-Child-Health/community-based growth

¹ Planned activities and outputs of the UNICEF project are as follows: a) mobilizing communities to form functioning groups; b) designing and implementing training programmes for health extension workers; c) improving care practices such as better hygiene and home health practices, and enhancing the use of micronutrient-rich complementary foods.

² The rations identified are indicative planning figures and will be re-assessed during detailed planning and appraisal stages.



monitoring sessions; and traditional birth attendants in the communities and individual households.

96. Food aid will be made available at the port of Mombasa for imported commodities. Where funds are available for local purchase, food will be procured as close as possible to the communities, thereby minimizing transport costs.

Participants and intended benefits

97. Participants will be women and children identified by community level committees, and confirmed by extension workers, as meeting key health and nutrition indicators. Using indicative planning figures, a total of 9,000 households (assuming 5 members) would receive family rations for a maximum of 9 months per year while 9,000 children would receive additional supplementary blended food for a similar period. Between 60 and 70 percent of participants will be female.

Support, coordination, and M&E arrangements

98. This activity will be strongly linked to UNICEF's Health and Nutrition Programme which includes support to district health systems, community nutrition and care, micronutrient deficiency control and reproductive health projects. The private sector, NGOs and community-based organizations are UNICEF's major implementation partners. The World Bank-supported Early Childhood Development project has a strong component of health and nutrition, covering 14 districts; collaboration with this project is also foreseen.
99. Monitoring indicators for UNICEF's programme will include immunization, oral re-hydration therapy and mosquito net coverage, availability and improved access to drugs and medical supplies, increased utilization of health services, and improved quality of care practices.¹
100. The **cost estimate** for the project is 2,385,720 dollars for 9,805 tons of food (maize, beans, oil and blended food) and 3,758,420 dollars inclusive of external transport and LTSH (50 percent).

KEY ISSUES AND RISKS

101. There is a strong possibility that appropriate action will not be taken on a timely basis to mitigate the effects of the current national economic crisis on essential public services, food prices and education thereby increasing impoverishment of the population. Lack of maintenance of the Government's contribution to education, thereby passing additional costs to parents and communities, may result in lower rates of enrolment and higher drop-out rates. Slow progress by the Government in implementing donor-funded projects in support of education and health reforms may hinder attempts to enhance the relevance and cost-effectiveness of the current educational and health systems.
102. Additional emergencies, most likely caused by drought, but also floods and localized insecurity, are major risks, especially to the already vulnerable populations in ASAL areas.

¹ Detailed monitoring indicators will be developed for the food aid component during the planning phase.



Such disasters result in heavy financial burdens on the Government, private sector and general population, and have a negative impact on development efforts.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Appraisal

103. The Government, United Nations agencies, donors, NGO partners and WFP staff all reviewed the Country Programme. It was endorsed by the Programme Review Sub-Committee of the United Nations Kenya Country Committee (KCC) in April 1998. Significant collaboration is envisaged with programmes of other United Nations agencies, such as UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNDP, and of the World Bank, in areas such as poverty alleviation, empowerment of women, basic education, health and nutrition, and disaster preparedness and management.
104. Following presentation and review by the Board, a Country Programme Agreement will be signed with the Government of Kenya. An Operational Plan for Basic Activity 1 Parts (a) and (b) will be finalized with the Government.¹ For Basic Activity 1 Part (b) a Letter of Agreement, subsidiary to the Operational Plan, will be signed on a tripartite basis between WFP/MOE and each participating NGO. Past appraisal missions have recommended WFP's continued support to the pre-primary and primary education sector, considering its positive impact on basic education, continued and increasing levels of Government budgetary support, and its effectiveness in reaching food-insecure populations.
105. The Operational Plan for Basic Activity 2 will be prepared and negotiated with the Office of the President and partner NGOs during the second half of 1998. WFP staff and Government/NGO partners will jointly complete this work. The United Nations Disaster Management Theme Group will appraise the Activity Operational Plan.
106. Detailed planning and negotiations with UNICEF, MOH and other partners regarding Basic Activity 3 will be undertaken progressively from mid-1998 to 2000. UNICEF is developing an operational plan for its own project and will incorporate the role of food aid. Joint field visits will be undertaken by UNICEF and WFP staff to further develop the collaboration at the district and community levels. WFP will finalize an Operational Plan by 2000 for implementation in 2001. The United Nations Theme Group on Health and Nutrition will participate in appraisal.
107. Prior to finalization, all operational plans will be reviewed by a Kenya-based Programme Review Committee (PRC) comprising WFP Regional Horn of Africa Officers, senior Government officials and WFP Kenya Programme staff. During implementation the PRC will meet twice a year to review the Country Programme's achievements. In addition, once-yearly the United Nations Nairobi-based Heads of Agencies (KCC) will review the programme's progress. This will assist in identifying common programming indicators within the context of the UNDAF and in ensuring integration with other United Nations agencies' activities.

¹ Resources already committed up to 2001 will be brought forward for use in 1999, to allow the SFP to continue at present levels.



Programme implementation

108. The PRC will monitor implementation of activities and ensure accordance with the Operational Plan and work plans, incorporation of findings of monitoring and evaluations, and assess the level of gender sensitivity and participation of intended beneficiaries. The PRC will be responsible for reviewing project design formats and procedures, indicators, and monitoring and evaluation content in order to ensure comprehensive and standardized reporting mechanisms.
109. The WFP country office has adequate staff to support the Country Programme. The capacity of the staff needs to be enhanced with training in programme management, participatory planning and implementation techniques, gender analysis, and vulnerability analysis and mapping. It is envisaged that counterpart staff will be trained in programme management, M&E and participatory community mobilization techniques.

Programme monitoring and audit

110. The Basic Activities will follow the standard reporting system. Routine reporting will be the responsibility of MOE/NGO authorities, with WFP staff reviewing reports and conducting field monitoring visits. Food utilization reports will be prepared quarterly and implementation reports will be prepared semi-annually. The Review Committee will monitor the quality of these activities and advise on modifications as and when appropriate, ensuring that adequate attention is given to gender and poverty targeting. The Operational Plan will specify the institutional arrangements for monitoring, reporting and auditing of all resources allocated.

Programme evaluation

111. In-depth evaluation of the WFP Country Programme will involve government authorities, United Nations and NGO partners, donors and the recipients at the community level.
112. A mid-term review of WFP's Country Programme as a whole will be held in 2001; it will examine: project design and management; financing; quality; timeliness; effectiveness of poverty targeting; gender sensitivity and responsiveness; recipient participation and sustainability; contribution to decentralized planning and financing; and monitoring. WFP's support over more than 20 years to the School Feeding Programme will be evaluated in-depth in early 2003.



ANNEX I

WFP OPERATIONAL BUDGET 1999–2003 (dollars)						
Activity	Commodity	Volume (tons)	Value	Ext. Transport \$70/ton	LTSH (50%) \$70/ton	Total cost
Basic Activity 1 Part (a): School Feeding Programme 1						
2502.01	Maize	14 327	2 435 590			
	Beans	3 820	1 680 800			
	Oil	478	358 500			
	<i>Subtotal</i>	18 625	4 474 890			
SFP Revision	Maize	26 097	4 436 490			
	Beans	6 959	3 061 960			
	Oil	870	652 500			
	<i>Subtotal</i>	33 926	8 150 950			
Food for school grants	Maize	9 000	1 530 000			
	Beans	1 500	660 000			
3 million workdays	<i>Subtotal</i>	10 500	2 190 000			
Total existing/planned		63 051	14 815 840	4 413 570	4 413 570	23 642 980
Basic Activity 1—Part (b): Assistance to disadvantaged urban children						
Education	Maize	2 194	372 980			
	Beans	585	257 400			
15 000 students	Oil	73	54 750			
Total planned		2 852	685 130	199 640	199 640	1 084 410
Basic Activity 2: Fund for disaster preparedness activities					\$140/ton (100%)	
	Maize	5 100	867 000			
	Beans	795	349 800			
	Oil	165	123 750			
	Blended Food	1 688	540 160			
Total planned		7 748	1 880 710	542 360	1 084 720	3 507 790
Basic Activity 3: Community nutrition and care					\$70/ton	
	Maize	6 804	1 156 680			
	Beans	1 021	449 240			
	Oil	340	255 000			
	Blended Foods	1 640	524 800			
Total planned		9 805	2 385 720	686 350	686 350	3 758 420
Ongoing project: Support to forestry activities					\$54/ton	
	Maize	1 600	272 000			
	Beans	45	19 800			
Total/existing		1 645	291 800	115 150	88 830	495 780
Total All Projects		85 101	20 059 200	5 957 070	6 473 110	32 489 380



ANNEX II





ANNEX III

KENYA PROGRAMME COSTS 1999–2003 (in million dollars)

Sector/Activity	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Education						
WFP: Activity 1 (a)	5.5	5.7	4.4	4.6	3.4	23.6
WFP: Activity 1 (b)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0
Disaster Preparedness						
WFP: Activity 2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	3.5
Nutrition						
WFP: Activity 3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	3.9
Forestry	0.5					0.5
Total WFP	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	32.5



KENYA
FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES
1999-2003

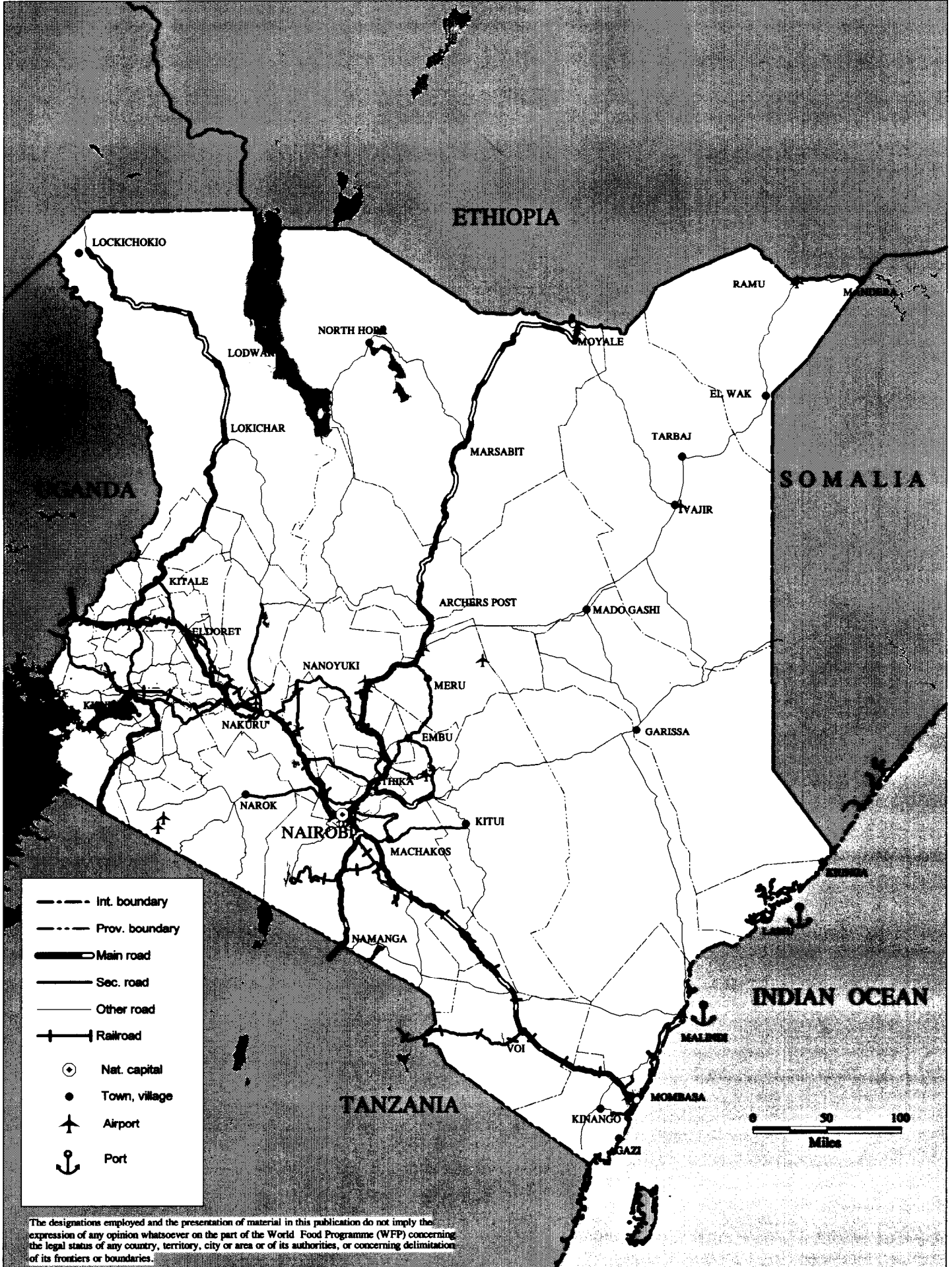
Sector	Title of activity and/or project	Target population	Objective (a) and Modality (b)	Source of funding			Executor
				WFP	Govt.	Others	
Education							
a) ongoing project Kenya 2502.03 plus b) additional resources.	Assistance to pre-primary and primary school feeding in ASALs	Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren averaging 270,000 a year, of whom girls will average 50%.	a) To increase enrolment, prevent drop-outs and stabilize attendance at assisted schools. b) Food ration cooked and supplied daily.	Continues to use resources from 2502.03 which started in 1997; augmented by new resources from 1999.	X	X	Ministry of Education
c) Food grants to schools	As above	Pupils' family members, especially women and girls; 200 schools a year will be covered.	c) To improve school facilities and to assist school committees and communities in identifying and developing enterprises to sustain SFP in future. d) Uncooked family rations.	Begins in 1999.	X	X	Ministry of Education and School Committees supported by NGOs.
d) Urban slum schools	Assistance to disadvantaged urban children	15,000 pre-primary and primary school children	e) Same as school feeding above. f) Food ration cooked and supplied daily.	Ongoing under 2502.03 and will continue throughout 5-year period.	X	Sisters of Mercy and Catholic Diocese	Ministry of Education and NGOs.

KENYA
FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES
1999–2003

Sector	Title of activity and/or project	Target population	Objective (a) and Modality (b)	Source of funding			Executor
				WFP	Govt.	Others	
Disaster preparedness							
	Fund for disaster preparedness activities.	At-risk households (11,000 for 30 days a year)—mainly women and children—with high food insecurity as a result of early onset of a disaster situation. Malnourished children (10,000 for 150 days a year). Women and men implementing preparedness plans (3,000 workers for 40 days a year).	a) To improve household food and livelihood security of pastoralists and small-scale agriculturalists at onset of a disaster. b) Uncooked family rations. Additional blended food ration for malnourished children.	Begins in 1999 with activities related to disaster preparedness planning. Thereafter, at onset of a disaster.	X	Community-based organizations, NGOs and projects supported by WB, UNDP, UNICEF and the Netherlands.	Office of the President and NGOs in selected districts.
Nutrition							
	Community nutrition and care	Malnourished children and women averaging 9,000 households for 9 months a year and 9,000 children for supplementary food.	c) To reduce malnutrition of children and women in selected ASAL communities. d) Uncooked family rations. Uncooked special ration for malnourished children.	Begins in 2001.	X	UNICEF, World Bank, NGOs and community-based organizations	Ministry of Health



K E N Y A



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 authorities, or concerning delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.