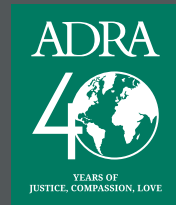


Kenya / ADRA CANADA

HAIL Interim Report



Food Assistance Project Report Template



1. Report Summary Sheet

Project title: Horn of Africa Initiative for Loima Subcounty (HAIL) Project

Member organisation: ADRA Canada

Implementing partner: ADRA Kenya

Project #: EMF22031(3129)

Project start/end dates: 21st November 2022 to 31st October 2023

Report Types Interim Report

Report submission date: 5 May 2023

Reporting timeframe: November 2022 to March 2023

Months of transfers: Nine

Project locations: Loima Sub-County of Turkana County in North-West Kenya

Total budget: CAD1,050,152

Total project expenditures: CAD334,823 (at 31 March 2023)

Total unique beneficiaries: 885 HHs (6,112 individuals; 1,756 Women, 1,276 Men, 2,022 Girls, and 1,058 Boys)

Person months of food: 3 3 months x 6,112 = 18,336 person months of food

2. Project Overview

a. Background and project rationale (*maximum one-half page*)

Turkana County, in the ASAL Northwest Kenya, is amongst the most food insecurity affected areas with about 50% (463,488) of the population in IPC3+ and 15% (139,046) in IPC4. Findings from the SMART Survey conducted by UNICEF and other partners in Turkana County in June 2022 indicated that the county is in the emergency phase considering the global acute malnutrition (GAM) level. All sub-counties reported GAM levels between 19%-30%. Some sub-counties such as Loima reported 27.2% GAM levels way above the WHO/UHCHR threshold of 15%. This worrying nutrition situation in Turkana County is mainly attributed to worsening food insecurity resulting from drought and rapid increase in food prices, loss of livestock, and limited alternative coping options. NDMA June 2022 bulletin also indicated that all the livelihood zones in Turkana County including pastoral, agro-pastoral, and fishing livelihood zones were on a worsening trend with more than 80% of the population in need of humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity and malnutrition in Turkana county continue to worsen due to the prolonged drought crisis which has consequently led to massive loss of livelihoods and therefore worsening food security and GAM rates. NDMA estimates as of June 2022, indicated that Food Consumption Score (FCS) was either poor or borderline for 80% of the Turkana population.

It is on this background that ADRA Kenya with support from ADRA Canada and the Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGFB) is responding to the current drought crisis by offering life-saving assistance to 885 most affected families (IPC4+) in Loima sub-county of Turkana County through a market-based intervention in the form of unconditional cash transfer. The interventions are enabling affected families to address their immediate food and dietary needs thus reducing hunger and improving nutrition for the most vulnerable women, men, boys, and girls in Loima sub-county, Turkana county in Kenya.

The cash transfer is enabling the target households to meet their daily nutritional needs. The project targeted and identified the most vulnerable households whose immediate need was access to food thus ensuring that the cash transferred is primarily utilized for the purchase of food items. Each targeted household is receiving an unconditional cash transfer of KES 9,100/CAD 103 per month for 9 months (January - September 2023). The transfer value has been calculated based on the minimum food expenditure basket (MEB) as recommended by the Kenya Cash Working Group guidelines of 2022. The guidelines align with Cash Working Group recommendations for Turkana at the time of proposal development.

This cash transfer is being done through Mpesa, a local mobile money transfer service by Safaricom PLC regulated by Central Bank. The service is safe, secure, convenient, cost-effective and has agency services all over Kenya and Loima in particular. ADRA Kenya and her partners expect that at minimum 80% cash transfer will be utilized for food and 20% will go to non-food items. The project expects that the food consumption score of households will increase and consumption-based strategies such as relying on less

preferred food, borrowing from friends and relatives, limiting portion size, reducing consumption by adults for children, and reducing the number of meals will significantly reduce among target households.

b. Update on food security situation (*maximum on page*)

According to Turkana National Drought Management Authority NDMA 2022 short rains assessment and February 2023 monthly bulletin reports, availability of food in Turkana County is below average owing to the fifth consecutive failed season that affected production of some of the major crops under rain-fed agriculture which recorded zero acreage. Irrigated agriculture equally recorded significant drop in both acreages planted as well as harvest. Households' stocks were long depleted and only relied on traders' supplies. Cereal stocks held by various agencies across the county were generally below the long-term average a part from rice held by traders. No farmer had significant maize or rice stock at the time of short rains assessment done in March. 'The little maize and sorghum stocks held by farmers were just from relief agencies and purchases from the market. The county average maize price for January Ksh. 109 per kilogram of maize which is 63 percent above 2022 prices. These historically above average prices are driven by high production and transportation costs due to high fuel prices and below average local maize supplies occasioned by below average local and regional production, and high demand as a result of prolonged food insecurity over the last four poor seasons.

The proportion of the population classified as having a poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption score over January 2023 was 61.0, 28.6 and 10.4 percent respectively. Variations were reported across all livelihood zones with the Pastoral Livelihood Zone presenting the highest proportion of households considered as having a poor FC (64.0%). The mean reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) for the month of January, 2023 according to NDMA monthly bulletin was 14.5 compared to 14.3 reported in December, 2022 implying that a significant proportion of households were having a minimally sufficient diet.

The pasture and browse condition across all the livelihood zones in the County is poor following the poor performance of the short rains of 2022 and the cumulative effects of the previous seasons. The current livestock body condition of cattle, sheep and goats is poor across all the livelihood zones, except for camels and donkeys which is fair across all the livelihood zones Return trekking distances to water sources have more than tripled in the pastoral livelihood zones from the normal 2-6 kilometres to the current range of between 15-20 kilometres. There has been outward Livestock migration reported across all the Livelihood zones in all the Sub Counties in search of water and pasture. The outward movement of livestock in Turkana Central, part of Loima to the West, Loima and parts of Turkana West towards the peripheral areas and across the County borders into Uganda Despite humanitarian assistance playing a significant role in mitigating worse outcomes, the needs remained enormous with about 50 percent of the affected 613,664 population yet to reached with regular food assistance or cash transfers.

3. Approved Changes to Project Agreement

a. Significant changes to approved project design

A no cost project extension has been granted and approved up to 31st October 2023

a. Explain why the changes were necessary and when they were approved

The extension is to enable ADRA Kenya under take the 9 months cash disbursement on monthly cycles and time for end-line survey and final report writing. This was due to a delay in the allocation of operation/intervention area by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) which is the only organ mandated to undertake the allocations. As a result, the field activities could not commence on time as planned. ADRA Kenya had to wait for authorization to come from NDMA's head office in Nairobi and hence the first cash transfer was done in January 2023 instead of December 2022.

4. Empowering Women and Girls

a. What impact did gender integration strategies (sensitive or transformative) have on project performance?

The project prioritized women as the registered household representatives to receive the cash transfer. Having cash in their hands has empowered women financially and increased their bargaining power at home. To avoid creating conflict within the household, a household methodology was used to build capacity for both men and women on gender equality and equity -to enable more food reach the household with more women being registered (F=70%, M=30%) as beneficiaries. Turkana is a patriarchal society and most men are either monogamous or polygamous and the project has MHH =58%, FHH= 42%. Baseline survey found that near half of the respondents 113 (42%) are married monogamous while 106 (40%) are married polygamous, 27 (10%) are widowed while the remaining 46 (8%) are separated, divorced or single. Thus, the case of more male headed households in the project. From the post disbursement monitoring ,885# households (100%) of respondents acknowledged purchasing food and non-food items for the household. A total of 37 women (67%) of committee members have taken an active position as leaders in project monitoring committees. Confidence of women is high as compared with the start of the project as they actively participate in monitoring project activities also expressing themselves during meetings and trainings. A total of 248(40%) project women feel more empowered as they have acquired/registered own phone number as compared with the start of the project. During this project period 12 women (1.3%) have also acquired national identity cards and they are able to transact freely and they are no longer using care givers to receive cash on their behalf. Cash transfer modality is safe and convenient to women as it is not bulk and requires less time to access. Project meeting are held during safe working hours at government chiefs compound, an area that is safe and secure to all gender.

b. How did the above actions compare to the planned gender integration strategies described in the proposal? Explain any variance.

The above actions are in line with the proposed intervention of empowering women and girls in roles and responsibilities, access and control of resources and active participation and decision making among others

Gender Summary Table.

Gender summary table

HAIL PROJECT GENDER TABLE		
REGISTERED HOUSEHOLDS		
FEMALE	620	70%
MALE	265	30%
Total	885	100%
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		
Female Headed Household	375	42%
Male Headed Household	510	58%
Total	885	100%

Sex- and age-disaggregated beneficiary data	Female	Male	Total population
Age			
0-5yrs	860	548	1,408
5-17 yrs	1,162	510	1,672
18-60	1,142	938	2,080
Above 60	291	301	592
Pregnant	293	0	293
Disabled	30	37	67
Totals	3,778	2,334	6,112

Gender Marker	Yes	No
Sex- and age-disaggregated beneficiary data reported	X	
Project completed a gender analysis		X

Gender analysis reflected in project design	X	
Gender-sensitive beneficiary-targeting criteria and process used	X	
Modality choice considered women's and men's needs and preferences	X	
Distribution process considered women's and men's needs and preferences	X	
Project beneficiaries were informed of their rights and entitlements under the project	X	
Confidential complaint response mechanism system was designed and implemented	X	
Total Yes = Gender Marker	7	1

5. Environmental Analysis

a. Describe the environmental impacts of the project and any measure to protect and manage risks to the environment.

Cash transfer has no negative environmental impacts.

b. If required, summarize the key risks, mitigation strategies (including their implementation and effectiveness) of any environmental analysis or study.

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c. Environmental Summary Table

Environmental Marker	Yes	No
Environmental Screening Form Completed	X	
Project required a formal Environmental Impact Assessment		X
Project reported direct negative environmental impacts		X
Project implemented required mitigation measures		X
Project reported direct positive environmental benefit		X

6. Coordination

a. Describe how the project coordinated/ is coordinating with relevant stakeholders/actors.

- b. Compare what coordination was planned and what has been achieved and describe the strategies for overcoming any barriers to effective coordination.

ADRA Kenya is working very closely and collaborating with both the national and county government, as well as other local and international humanitarian workers in the project area. ADRA continues to work in close collaboration with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the County steering group (CSG), and all other relevant stake-holders in Loima sub-county for effective implementation of the food assistance project. These are forums where ADRA Kenya and other NGOs share cash and gender lessons learnt and challenges in project implementation. ADRA Kenya is also working well with Nazarene Compassionate ministries- Kenya in view of capacity building her staff in cash transfer implementation. This coordination has made implementation move smoothly.

The County Steering Group under the stewardship of the County Commissioner and the County Governor convenes monthly coordination meetings where all the stakeholders present their programs, implementation progress, and challenges encountered. These forums are important for learning and they also assist in resolving any conflicts that may arise during the project implementation process. ADRA actively participates in these meetings and all other relevant coordination forums and extensively shares lessons learned, best practices and disseminates any relevant information to the stakeholders regarding the project.

At the national level, ADRA Kenya participates in the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG), Food Security Sub-Sector working group, and the ASAL working group. ADRA Kenya also participates in the Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team-KHPT meetings coordinated by UN-OCHA. ADRA is a member of the Kenya Food Security working group and was instrumental in the establishment of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) Alliance whose members include; World Vision, Oxfam, CARE Kenya, and Save the Children among other agencies. The Alliance was set up to address issues of vulnerability and food security in the ASAL counties. ADRA Kenya is also part of the UN Early recovery cluster-trainings & situation updates & Food security and participates in monthly meetings where all NGO interventions are discussed for synergy and collaboration. ADRA also works closely with the local religious leaders including the Local Seventh-day Adventist churches and the local unions and this will form part of the partnership in gender-related activities

The Kenya Humanitarian Partnership Team (KHPT) brings together all humanitarian actors in the country. ADRA participates in the regular by-weekly virtual meetings for coordination of humanitarian responses. ADRA also has a strong representation in the Kenya Cash working group responsible for the regular mapping of all market based-intervention in the country, facilitating learning and harmonization of the minimum expenditure baskets (MEBs) and the transfer values for cash-based interventions.

Due to good coordination, HAIL project has not encountered any barriers and the project has gained great support and respect from all the stakeholders and the community at large. The allocation of eight sub-locations zone has also increased the project impact on the ground, minimize overcrowding of partners in one area and minimized/eliminated double targeting.

7. Targeting

- a. Provide an analysis of the targeting strategies employed.

The primary target for the project was most vulnerable households (IPC 4+) and particular attention was given to households with vulnerable individuals such as pregnant/lactating mothers, young children (U5), people with disabilities, women-and child-headed households, elderly persons, people with chronic illnesses. The project through a community open targeting approach selected 885 HHs where women, men, and local community leaders were involved in the selection process. ADRA Kenya utilized Community-based targeting-CBT a prominent design for social protection since community groups identify the most deserving individuals to benefit from assistance based on vulnerability and per local context. The approach often bypasses political structures thus impartial and usually strengthens community involvement and engagement in the project. This approach has eliminated any political interference and created sense of project ownership by the community. Everyone even none beneficiaries respect ADRA Kenya way of beneficially selection and follow ups which have ensured 100% cash transfer to targeted households.

Beneficiary allocation was based on the population of each of the 8 sub locations, the degree of vulnerability as well as the impact of drought on that particular area in terms the level of depletion of community assets including water sources, pasture availability and the impact of the ongoing coping strategies. ADRA Kenya in partnership with the local administration, village elders and the community conducted mobilization, sensitization, registration and verification meetings in all the 8 sub-locations. During these meetings, the team shared with the community the agreed beneficiary selection criteria and the number of beneficiaries allocated for each specific sub-location. The said criteria were discussed and the community got the opportunity to give their inputs. Once all the parameters were clearly stated and agreed on, the community members were divided into villages and therefore given the opportunity to select the most vulnerable households following the laid down criteria and the number allocated for each village. After the selection the community prepared a list using ADRA Kenya template and was signed by the local administrator as a true original copy from the community then handed over to ADRA Kenya officers. During this exercise, household names, telephone number, national identity number and household size were taken and recorded. The project team later held a verification meeting where the forwarded names were read out to the community to ensure that only the deserving community members and the correct bio data is in the list. After the verification of the names the project team used this information to prepare the final beneficiary list and finally the business to customer(B2C) Mpesa entitlement list which was submitted to finance team to enable them transfer cash to each household.

b. Describe targeting variance from planned.

The project targeted the planned 885 households and thus no variance in beneficiary targeting.

c. Beneficiary Numbers

Month	Beneficiary group	# households	New households	Total unique beneficiary households		Actual # of beneficiaries				Total unique beneficiaries
				Female headed	Male headed	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	
1	Cash transfer	885	0	375	510	1,756	1,276	2,022	1,058	6,112
Total				375	510	Total				6,112

Add months as necessary.

d. Explain and report any beneficiary turn-over.

Initially the project proposed to reach 5,310 total beneficiaries with an average size of 6 family members, however being a rural setup, the project realize that some of the families in the targeted areas of Loima Sub county has more than 6 family members giving a total of 6,112 total beneficiaries. This may not negatively affect the food ration as ADRA is giving minimum expenditure basket (MEB) and the household is looking the other portion.

8. Community Complaints Mechanism

a. How many complaints were received throughout the project?

A total of 124 complaints were registered during the first four months of project implementation. The complaints were from two main areas

1. Household head complaining of not receiving her/his money.
2. Care giver refusing to hand over all the money or giving less money to the household. This arose due to some beneficiaries not having mobile phones or national identity cards and hence a care giver was selected to receive money on behalf of the beneficiary and handover the cash.

b. How many complaints were investigated?

During the reporting period a total of 124 complaints were reported, investigated and resolved. The correct households Mpesa bio data were forwarded to the project account who later sent the money to the affected household.

c. How were complaints investigated and addressed?

ADRA Kenya with the support of project committees, local administration and the community were able to investigate and resolve all the 124 complaints. This was done during post disbursement monitoring meetings where ADRA Kenya coordinated handling each of the complaint. The project committees and local administration assisted in coming up with the best solution to the issue. ADRA Kenya used /checked the transaction list received from ADRA Kenya finance office to informed the household what was her/his problem and the only solution to that problem. The main reasons for targeted households' failure to receive cash was as follows:

1. 13# cases of Internal system failure. This is a situation where the Safaricom Mpesa system fails to complete the said transaction in time. In this case the transaction will not go through and internal failure is registered. Affected households are advised to wait for another transaction which is carried out after 5days. This was done after five days to ensure that there is no double payment of any kind.
2. 71 # cases of Mpesa number not registered in her/his National Identity card (ID not matching). The affected households were advised to register new numbers using their own National Identity card and submit to ADRA officers soonest to enable them receive cash.
3. 5# cases of Mpesa number not activated (Phone number is not registered with Mpesa). The affected households were requested to visit Safaricom Agent for registration and submit the number to ADRA officers.
4. 35#cases of Care givers refusing to give all cash/ giving less cash to the household. This is a situation where the targeted household had appointed a caregiver to receive cash on her/his behave reason being that the targeted household had no Mpesa line or National Identity card during the targeting and registration time. ADRA Kenya with support from the project committees, local administration and the community listened to all such cases. Affected households were advised to register her/his own Mpesa line and submit to ADRA officers in order to effect changes in the entitlement list. The same process happened to those who had just gotten new for National Identity card

After resolving all the above cases during the post disbursement monitoring meetings another Business to Customer (B2C) entitlement list was prepared and submitted to finance office who later transferred cash transfer to the households. Before households sign the next cycle entitlement list checks are done to ensure all households had received the previous cycle money.

d. Are there follow-up measures that still need to be implemented?

No. All cases have been resolved.

9. Exit or Transition Strategy

The project team are constantly sensitizing the households on cash management (Food = 80%, Non-food=20%), it is envisaged that the households may invest some of the 20% into small income generating activities which will help them after the project. Formed and trained Gender equitable community advisory committees will continue sensitizing the community on gender issues and gender based violence GBV. ADRA Kenya is also conducting nutrition awareness which will enable the community continue consuming health and nutritious food

ADRA Kenya is assessing the situation and in the extreme case, ADRA will talk to CFGB and apply further funds respond to the emerging situation. Further ADRA Kenya is planning to source for funds and start early recovery intervention.

10. Monitoring, Learning, and Evaluation

a. Objective of the survey (baseline, post-distribution, etc.)

To assess the current food security and nutrition status of women, men, girls, and boys affected the current drought and the level of involvement of women in community decision making.

b. Data Collection Dates (referencing cash / food transfer dates). Provide the dates the survey was conducted.

Baseline survey was conducted between 18th to 25th January 2023

c. Geographic Target Area and Population Groups.

The survey was carried out in two wards of Loima Sub-county in Turkana County located in the northwest of Kenya, between Longitudes 34° 30'E and 36° 40'E and Latitudes 10° 30'N and 50° 30'N. The two wards include; Kotaruk-Lobei and Lorengippi-Lokiriama covering the following villages: Lobei, Nakurio, Kaemanik, Lorengippi, Loya, Karemnyang, Lokepitot, Kangalita and Kakalele. The sample population was as per the table below.

Baseline population			
Village	Female	Male	Totals
KAKALELE	23	3	26
KALEMUNYANG	19	5	24
KANGALITA	31	16	47
LOBEI	27	14	41
LOKIPETOT	21	5	26
KAEMANIK	22	7	29
LORENGIPPI	20	12	32
LOYA	12	4	16
NAKURIO	18	9	27
	193	75	268

d. Methodology.

a) Data Collection

A mix of quantitative and qualitative data collection methodologies, including structured interview, semi-structured interview, Key informant Interviews (KII), group discussion, and other tools as appropriate, e.g. gender analysis matrix. Primary data will be collected from a sampled targeted beneficiary in each of the project focal areas. Secondary sources would comprise relevant project documents and State and Non-state partner wise database. In addition, Focused Group Discussion and a semi-structured interview with key informant will provide information for assessment.

b) Sample size and sampling criteria

Considering that the overall primary project target is 885 households, this number was used as the population (sample frame) against which, the sample size was calculated. The study sample size was calculated at 268 households based on an online sample size calculator at 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. To select the respondents, a list of containing the names of all the 885 targeted households was provided. Each name in the list was assigned a random number generated by SPSS software version 23. Stratified random sampling according to sex and location was done. A total of 268 respondents, 193 females and 75 males were sampled and took part in the study. This sample size provided a reasonable margin in case of exclusion or decline by any respondent to take part in the survey

e. Target Population.

Population of 885 beneficiaries

f. Data Collection Tools.

Structured face to face questionnaires and semi-structure interview with key informants' tools were used.

g. Describe the effectiveness, strengths/weaknesses of the M&E processes used.

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11. Actual Results Achieved

a. Utilization - Complete the relevant utilization tables below for the project. Delete tables that are not relevant.

Cash and Vouchers 2)						
	Beneficiary group	# Beneficiaries	Monthly transfer amount	# Months	Total distributed	Balance
Planned	Vulnerable drought victims	885	Ksh 8,053,500 (CAD93,255)	9		Ksh 72,481,500 (CAD839,295)
Actual	Vulnerable drought victims	885	Ksh 8,053,500 (CAD90,928)	3 (Jan – Mar)	Ksh 24,160,5000 (CAD 272,784)	Ksh 48,321,000 (CAD566,511)

Explain variances:
 The project has encountered a number of challenges that have affected implementation timelines as listed below.

- I. Delay on start date. The project started on 21st November 2022 as opposed to 1st November 2022, translating to three weeks delay.
- II. The project team had to wait for two weeks to be allocated area of implementation and a general list of potential droughts affected households which was to be verified by the community. National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) who is the only organ mandate to coordinate all emergency interventions in Arid and Semi-Arid areas. Thus, field activities could not commence on time as planned.
- III. Many households didn't have registered Mpesa numbers. This meant households needed more time to register or get new Mpesa numbers.

Thus, one months was lost in operations/logistics and ADRA Kenya was not able to disburse cycle one (month one) cash in December 2022 as planned.

b. Survey and Distribution Timeline

Activity	Dates	Explain variance
Develop/review/domesticcate baseline tools/questionnaire together with ADRA Canada and CFGB	4 th Jan 2023 to 13 th Jan 2023	Achieved
Development of Kobo collect data forms and uploading questionnaire onto Kobo Toolbox	4 th Jan 2023 to 13 th Jan 2023	Achieved

Develop survey ToR, detailed workplan and budget distribution	4th Jan 2023 to 13th Jan 2023	Achieved
Development of Kobo collect data forms and uploading questionnaire onto Kobo Toolbox	13th Jan 2023 to 17 th Jan	Achieved
Recruitment of field data enumerators and supervisors	4th Jan 2023 to 13th Jan 2023	Achieved
Train field data enumerators and pretesting of data collection tool	18 th Jan 2023	Achieved
Actual Field data collection using Kobo Collect	19 th Jan to 25 th Jan 2023	Achieved
Data cleaning, validation and analysis by a consultant statistician.	1 st Feb to 21 st Feb 2023	Work in progress
Baseline report development	1st Feb to 21st Feb 2023	Work in progress
Baseline report submitted to ADRA Canada	1 st to 15 th March 2023	Work in progress
Baseline report submitted to CFGB	16 th to 31 st March 2023	Work in progress

Add/delete activities as necessary

c. Describe what was done to achieve project outputs. Refer to the Outputs and Activities matrix at 13c. in the project proposal to complete the table below.

HAIL project 5 months progress

Output	Target	Actual Results	Explanation of Result and Variance
Output 1111 – Food, vouchers or cash distributed in a gender-sensitive manner			
Value of food voucher (cash-based) or cash transfer distributed	Total Ksh 9,100 CAD 105) per household per month	Total Ksh 9,100 CAD 103) per household per month for 3 months	One month lost in field operations/logistics, thus ADRA Kenya was not able to disburse cycle one (month one) cash in December 2022 as planned.

		(Jan/Feb/Mar) disbursed	
Total value of vouchers (cash-based) or cash transfers distributed	Total Ksh 72,481,500 (CAD839,295) cash transfers over 9 monthly distributions	Total Ksh 24,160,500 (CAD272,784) disbursed in 3 months	1st distribution was planned for December, but due to delays the first transfer was made in January 2023
# of months of food assistance	9 months of cash transfer assistance	3 months of cash transfer assistance	Three months of transfers made by 31 March. Six monthly distributions remaining April – September.
Output :1311 gender equitable community advisory committee (beneficiary selection / distribution advisory committee) formed and functioning			
#of household selection/verification meetings held	90	45	9 selection meeting conducted to select households one meeting in each of the 9-sub location. 36 verification meetings conducted to verify households Mpesa details to enable them receive cash, 4 meeting in each of the 9 sub locations.
# of community advisory committees	4	9	Initially ADRA Kenya was to work in 4 large wards but was assigned 8 small sub locations by NDMA. This was to increase project impact and minimize partners overcrowding in one area and double targeting.
# of committee meetings held	45	09	Nine committee meetings held in April, one meeting per sub location. The committees were formed in month of January but trained in the March as the team was very busy working on issues of those households had not received cash. Thus, no meeting held yet
# and % of community advisory committee members who are female and male	Total 55 : Women=37 (67 %), Men =18 (33%) elected to form the committees	Women=37 (67 %), Men =18 (33%) of the committees	Turkana county being a patriarchal society deliberate move was made to have more women in the committees.
1321 – Gender equitable community advisory committee trained			?
# of gender-sensitivity trainings offered for women and men on the importance of women’s active participation, decision-	2 training sessions of one day each	One (1) training session of one day conducted.	Only one training has been held as staff were busy resolving issues of households who had not received cash in cycle 1&2

making, and leadership in project activities			
# of people trained (f/m)	55 people trained (f=37, m=18)	55 people trained (f=37, m=18)	Achieved 100%
1322 – Ongoing support services provided to communities to reinforce gender equality training	# of different services provided	ICE materials with gender sensation messaged developed	0% Materials developed, however community sensitisation during meeting have been going on.
	# of people (f/m) reached with services	885# of people (f=620, m=265) reached with services	885# of people (f=620, m=265) reached twice with verbal messages during feedback meetings.
1331 – Implementing partner staff are trained in prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policies and procedures	# and % of staff (f/m) oriented to the existing partner PSEA policies and procedures and how to respond to SEA events	4 # (100%) of staff (f=2,m=2) oriented	4#(100%) Achieved. Staff oriented and signed commitment forms before the start of the project.
1332 – Locally-appropriate community-based complaints and feedback mechanisms implemented	CRM system implemented	885# and 100 % of people (f=620,m=265) provided with information on how to register complaints and get feedback	Achieved 885# and 100 % of households (f=620,m=265) provided with information on how to register complaints and get feedback
1333 – Crisis-affected women and men provided with accurate, timely, and accessible information about rights and entitlements in projects	# and % of people (f/m) provided with information about rights and entitlements in projects	885# and 100 % of people (f=620,m=265) provided with information about rights and entitlements in projects	Achieved. All 885# and 100 % households (f=620,m=265) provided with information about rights and entitlements of the projects

Add/delete rows as necessary

d. Immediate and Intermediate Outcome Results

Immediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
Immediate Outcome #1.1				
1110 - Increased gender-sensitive access to nutritious food for women, men, girls, and boys affected by humanitarian crises – food assistance	Total number of female-headed households and male-headed households receiving in-kind food assistance, vouchers, or cash	N/A	FHH: 400 MHH: 485	375 (42%) number of female-headed house-holds and 510 (58%) number of male-headed households receiving in-kind assistance (food), vouchers, or cash. Turkana county is a patriarchal society that is why we have more MHH and fewer FHH.
	Number of crisis-affected women, girls, men, and boys registered for and receiving food as-assistance	N/A	620 (70%) women, 265 (30%) men	620 (70%) women, 265 (30%) men, registered for cash assistance. The project dose not have child (under 18 years) as registered beneficiary as a national identity card and registered Mpesa number are the key requirements for one to receive cash.
	End-use of food voucher / cash: (by FHH, MHH) % spent on food items % spent on non-food items	N/A	80% spent on food 20% spent on non-food items	70% spent on food 30% spent on non-food items The project team did/doing a lot of sensitization on use of cash, however during post disbursement monitoring we found that about 30% of money received is going to non food items. The households give various reasons <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Households had certain wants/needs or distress that they prioritized ie phone, clothes, medical and school fees for children 2. Due to low literacy level, some households were struggling to manage their finances leading to them spending more money on non-food items. 3. Lack of access to affordable healthy food eg vegetables are limited /expensive in the project area making households not prioritize food.

1310 - Increased confidence of women to participate meaningfully throughout the life of the project	# and % of women on community advisory committee who feel confident to participate in project decision-making	11/30 (36%)	At least 80% of female respondents say they were 'very confident = 2'	All 37# (67%) female elected to the advisory committees say they are very confident in participating in project decision making. Female committee members are the leading/spearheading reporting households' cases of those who have not received cash. Female committee members are also leading in resolving cases where the care giver fails to hand over cash.
	# and % of women on community advisory committee who re-port that their participation in the project has improved their confidence to share their thoughts and opinions in public settings	N/A	At least 80 % of female respondents say they 'strongly agree = 2'	All 37# (67%) female elected to the advisory committees say they are very confident in participating in project decision making. Female committee members are the ones leading/spearheading reporting households' cases of those who have not received cash. Female committee members are also leading in resolving cases where the care giver fails to hand over cash.
1320 – Increased awareness of gender equality	# and % of participants (f/m) that demonstrate increased aware-ness of gender equality	<i>Project specific</i>	531/885and 60% of participants (f/m) that demonstrate increased awareness of gender equality	During post disbursement monitoring the project found that 212#,40% (F=149, M=63) are now aware of gender equality. This is seen by the way the project has targeted more women in order to enable them provided food to the families.
1330 – Safety and rights of crisis-affected women, men, girls, and boys are promoted throughout the life of the project	# and % of participants (f/m) re-ported that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner	N/A	885 # and100 % of participants (f=620,m=265) report-ing that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner	Achieved. All 885 # and 100 % of participants (F=620, M=265) reported that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe and accessible manner during feedback/post disbursement meetings . there is privacy in the many cash is received /withdrawn. ADRA Kenya officers are accessible physically/through phone, Complaints are listened to and resolved at the community level.
	# and % of participants (f/m) that can describe how to access the	N/A	531/885 and 60% of participants (f/m) that can describe how to ac-cess the	885# (F=620, M=265) and 100% of participants (f/m) report that they are able to access the community com-plaints mechanism, either through the project monitoring committee's, phone call, sending SMS, or during the feedback meetings

	community complaints mechanism		community complaints mechanism	
	# and % of project staff members (f/m) that can describe the PSEA code of conduct and procedures	TBD	100% (F=2, M=2 of project staff)	0% training yet to be conducted. The trainer could not get travel visa on time and thus training postponed. Staff are relying on previous trainings knowledge and skills

Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1.1 – *how did your actual result compare to your expected result. Explain reasons for any variance noted. Focus the analysis on the performance for each outcome indicator.*

Food Expenditure Score:

Include the FES table below in the analysis of the FES performance indicator.

Add Immediate Outcome Indicator #1.1, #1.2, #1.3 as required

Intermediate Outcomes:

Expected Result	Indicators	Baseline	Expected Results (Target)	Actual Results
Intermediate Outcome #1	% of households score 0-1 (little to no hunger) on the house-hold hunger scale	<p>0–1 Little to no hunger in the household: FHH-0 (0%), MHH-4 (2%) and all HH-4(1%)</p> <p>2–3 Moderate hunger in the household: FHH- 81(86%); MHH- 155 (89%) and all HH- 236 (88%)</p> <p>4–6 Severe hunger in the household: FHH- 13(14%); MHH- 15 (9%) and all HH- 28 (10%)</p>	80% of households score 0-1 (little to no hunger) on the house-hold hunger scale	
1100 - Stabilized and / or in-creased immedi-ate consumption of nutritious	(All food assistance projects) Food Consumption Score (FCS):	Poor: FHH- 69 (73%); MHH- 125(72%); all HH- 194(72%)	80% of all households report 'Acceptable' FCS post-distribution	

<p>food by female and male-headed households affected by humanitarian crisis</p>	<p># and % of female-headed and male-headed households reporting “poor”, “borderline”, “acceptable” Food Consumption Score (All food assistance projects)</p>	<p>Borderline: FHH- 21(22%); MHH- 37 (21%); all HH- 58 (22%) Acceptable: FHH- 4 (4%); MHH- 12 (7%); all HH- 16(6%)</p>		
	<p>Reduced Coping Strategies Index (r-CSI): # and % of crisis-affected households (FHH, MHH, all households) reporting use of food consumption coping strategies (r-CSI) in three categories: 0-3, 4-18, 19+</p>	<p>0-3 category FHH- 1 (1%) MHH- 2 (1%) all HH- 3 (1%) 4-18 category FHH- 16 (17%) MHH- 54 (31%) all HH- 70(26%) 19+ category FHH- 77 (82%) MHH- 118 (68%) all HH- 195 (73%)</p>	<p>80% of all households reporting 0-3 rCSI post-distribution</p>	
<p>1300 – Increased female participation in decision-making resulting from gender-sensitive humanitarian action</p>	<p># and % of people (f/m) actively participating in decision-making in all phases of the project through the community advisory committees</p>	<p>11/30 (36%) women participating in decision-making</p>	<p>100% (37 Female, 18 Male) advisory committee actively participating in decision-making through the community advisory committee</p>	
	<p>Extent of involvement in important decisions on community advisory committee</p>		<p>80% of women report 4 = large extent for involvement in decision making</p>	
	<p># and % of people (f/m) reporting a change in decision making within the household over food resources</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>531/885 (60%)of people (f/m) re-orting a change in decision making within</p>	

			<i>the household over food resources</i>
	<i>Perception of change in decision-making within the house-hold over food resource by women and men</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>531/885 (60%)of people (f/m) re-ported a change in decision making within the household over food resources</i>

Analysis of Result and Explanation of Variance

Analysis Intermediate Outcome #1 – how did your actual result compare to your expected result. Explain reasons for any variance noted. Focus the analysis on the performance for each outcome indicator.

Food Consumption Score:

Include the FCS table below in the analysis of the FCS performance indicator.

**In areas where oil and sugar are regularly consumed, thresholds are adjusted as follows: 28 = poor, 28-42 = borderline, >42 = acceptable*

Table 7: FCS Reporting Table												
FCS Classification	Baseline Survey (date) N = XX						Endline Survey (date) N = XX					
	FHH		MHH		All HH		FHH		MHH		All	
Profile	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Poor (0-20)	69	73	125	72	194	72						
Borderline (21-35)	21	22	37	37	58	22						
Acceptable (>35)	4	4	12	6	16	6						
Totals	94	100%	174	100%	268	100%		100%		100%		100%

72% of recipient households reported a poor FCS, while a further 22% reported borderline FCS. These results suggest acute levels of food insecurity and the appropriateness of a food assistance response. Furthermore, the selection criteria appears to have minimized inclusion errors based on FCS.

Reduced Coping Strategy Index (r-CSI):

r-CSI Classification	Baseline (date) N = XX						Endline (date) N = XX					
	FHH (n=94)		MHH (n=174)		All HH (n=268)		FHH (n=XX)		MHH (n=XX)		All HH (n=XX)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
r-CSI 0 - 3	1	1	2	1	3	1						
r-CSI 4 - 18	16	17	54	31	70	26						
r-CSI ≥ 19	77	82	118	68	195	68						
Totals	94	100%	174	100%	268	100%		100%		100%		100%

Baseline	FHH	MHH	All HH
Average of Household rCSI	25	24	24

The indicator maybe simply 'average r-CSI reduced by x%', however explore and describe the change in coping strategies employed between baseline and end-line.

68% of project recipient households are employing food consumption coping strategies score greater than 19. Only 1% of project recipients report employing food consumption coping strategies score less than 3. This may affirm (particularly when combined with FCS baseline data), the project has been able to target the most vulnerable households.

Add Intermediate Outcome Indicator #1, #2, #3 as required

e. Real-time Evaluation (End of Project Report Only)

Section 1: Summary:

Section 2: Methodology:

Section 3: Reflections on five RTE questions:

12. Risk and Risk Management

a. Project Risks:

Risk	How was the risk managed
1. There is a risk of obstruction/politicization of activities by local authorities and politicians will be experienced	The project team have made all stakeholders aware of the donor partners and this is supported by marking and branding all activities with donor partners and ADRA logos. ADRA Kenya has been engaging in regular dialogue with local authorities from the project's initial stages and throughout the project period
2. The risk that beneficiaries' selection might be influenced by local authorities and could trigger conflict among communities	The identification, targeting, selection, and verification process was done in collaboration with National Drought Management Authority, National and county government, local leaders, and the community in public meetings. ADRA Kenya ensured that the process is transparent to all parties and stakeholders involved.
3. The risk that there is a Likelihood of inadequate capacities of local government partners	The project team are conducting regular coordination sessions to facilitate building a strong working relationship with all the stakeholders and also build their capacities in the respective areas. The sessions aim at assigning specific responsibilities with measurable results which all departments report on during the County Steering Group meetings chaired by the Deputy County Commissioner (DCC) who also chairs the County Development Committee
4. There is a risk that there might be prioritization of female members of HH as direct recipients of cash might misunderstand at the household level	The project conducts continuous sensitization at all beneficiary meetings which including all members of a beneficiary household to promote shared responsibilities and engagement of the entire household in project activities. The holistic sensitization approach has proven successful in HAIL projects.
5. There is a risk that there might be extreme climate events including natural disasters shifting the priorities of communities.	ADRA Kenya is monitoring the drought situation. ADRA has the capacity to intensify humanitarian assistance should humanitarian situations further deteriorate through an existing National Emergency Management Plan (NEMP). This will be done in addition to the planned activities. In the extreme case, ADRA will talk to CFGB and apply further adaptive management to respond to the emerging situation.
6.	

Add additional rows as necessary

b. Human Risks:

Risk	How was the risk managed
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<p>1. There is a risk that Sexual and Gender Based Violence/abuse by the community members i.e.sex, early marriages etc</p>	<p>The project has put protection against sexual gender-based violence at the center of programming and apply a multi-sectoral approach through the involvement of government and other partners with different functions to make sure that SGBV prevention is mainstreamed throughout the project implementation period. The project has trained advisory committees on gender issues and they monitor and create awareness on SGBV during meeting and at community level.</p>
<p>2. There is a risk of security threats occasioned by clashes and livestock rustling.</p>	<p>ADRA Kenya is part of the International NGO Security organizations (INSO) who give weekly/daily summaries on the security situation in the project areas we work in. ADRA Kenya also has a comprehensive security plan and procedures and constantly monitors the safety and security of staff especially those working in high-risk areas and has a contingency plan in place including an evacuation plan. ADRA also receives updates from both the County and Sub-county security committee and works very closely with the local security agencies Conflict-prone areas have been be identified and mapped out. Disaster risk reduction conflict management mainstreamed into project activities through CMDRR.</p>
<p>3.</p>	

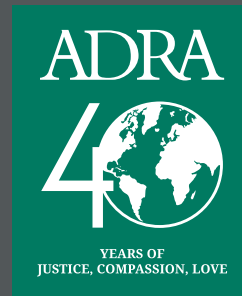
Add additional rows as necessary

13. Beneficiary Stories – Annual and End of project reports only

Click or tap here to enter text.

14. Financial Report

Attach separate excel file as per the Financial Report Guidelines described in the *CFGB Food Assistance Programming Guide*



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