



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

WFP



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World Food Programme
FACTSHEET

ASSET CREATION

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FACTS & FIGURES

WFP's asset creation activities are implemented **15 Counties**. Six of the counties are semi-arid (Kitui, Makueni, Kilifi, Kwale, Taita Taveta and Tharaka) and nine are arid (Turkana, Baringo, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa and Tana River)

The programme is assisting more than **800,000 people**

Participants work for 3 days a week (12 days a month) in return for cash or in-kind food

WFP is currently providing 40% (instead of 50%) ration in the semi-arid counties, which is about 2,000 Kenyan shillings for 12 days of work.

In the arid counties, the ration is at 50% (instead of 65%) which is 36 Kgs cereals, 7.2 Kgs Pulses and 2.7 Kgs veg. oil for 12 days worked

The reduction in the ration size is a result of funding shortfalls

WFP has started transitioning families that have attained food security out of the programme and linking them with development programmes for further assistance

An Overview



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WFP's resilience programme focuses on re-establishing livelihoods, food security and nutrition, following shocks for the most food-insecure communities in the arid and semi-arid lands. The programme is transferring knowledge and technical skills to communities in water conservation, land rehabilitation, agricultural production and diversification, and marketing.

Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands face high exposure to drought with severe impacts because of low adaptive capacity. Livelihoods, nutrition and health in the arid lands remain precarious.

WFP has been shifting from direct food relief to resilience building or asset creation since 2010, with the food assistance-for-assets projects in the semi-arid areas having turned from food transfers to cash trans-

fers. Assets aim to give families the ability to not only withstand shocks, but also become independent of food assistance, producing surplus food and achieving diversified, sustainable livelihoods.

About 1 million people are receiving WFP's help in 19 arid and semi-arid counties. Of these, 13 counties are implementing resilience-building asset-creation projects which improve food access, productivity and diversification and reduce exposure to hunger. The cash and food transfers for asset creation support about 800,000 people. Cash is becoming the dominant modality in WFP's resilience programme.

WFP is supporting the national government's social protection strategy and commitment to ending drought emergencies, with the latter representing a shift in policy



from reacting to the effects of droughts as they arise to actively reducing vulnerability and risk through sustainable development. 'Ending drought emergencies' aims to promote investments in climate-proofed infrastructure, peace and security, livelihoods, and human capital, and strengthen the institutional and financing framework for disaster risk management.

In asset creation, WFP is:

- Shifting its unconditional support (general food distributions) to the Government's cash-based safety net programme and to conditional transfers: cash and food for assets;
- Strengthening the quality and sustainability of asset-creation activities; and
- Preparing the Government to eventually assume full ownership of the programme.



Activities and Approach

Shifting to Cash

The Activities

WFP in Kenya supports the Government in addressing the root causes of hunger, malnutrition and vulnerability, in line with the country's development blueprint, the Vision 2030.

Asset-creation projects vary from one location to the other. The projects are identified and implemented by communities with the technical support of the government and partnering agencies. These projects are assimilated into the county development plans and budgets. In the devolved government structure, county governments have a prominent role in ensuring their constituents are food secure.

The asset-creation projects contribute to improving the lives of families, for example: increasing access to water for human and livestock use; increasing crop production and

diversification of food sources; and increasing pasture production for livestock. The communities own and maintain the assets.

In order to boost sustainability, WFP is working to link the asset-creation projects with steady, institutionalized support through government and other development partners for a sustained, integrated set of development efforts – linking support for livelihoods, drought-risk management, human capital, infrastructure, peace and security, and institutional development.

The success of this resilience programme will depend on integrating and layering WFP-supported projects with those of other donors and agencies. This will allow bringing projects to scale and achieve a more sustainable, transformative impact.

Some of the asset-creation projects involve: harnessing runoff water; building or rehabilitating shallow wells, water pans, and dams; constructing or repairing small irrigation schemes; building terraces to stop soil erosion; repairing feeder roads; planting trees and tree nurseries; and destroying invasive plants.



Scaling-up cash interventions

WFP is increasing the use of cash and electronic payments as transfer modalities in response to demand, growing financial infrastructure, and market conditions.

Preparing national and county governments

WFP is equipping county governments with skills to enable them take up more responsibilities in resilience, food security and nutrition. Eventually, the Government will assume the responsibility for supporting the families in the asset-creation projects. WFP is also supporting the national and county governments to prioritize support for resilience and coordinate for better results.



Communities work for food or cash, while building sturdy and well-placed assets that boost their chances to withstand future shocks.

Handover and Graduation

Approach in Programming

Scaling down relief in favour of resilience

WFP is scaling down short-term interventions in favour of recovery activities such as the asset creation. For development to be achieved, WFP needs to invest in resilience-building that leads to more sustainable hunger solutions and contributes to ending drought emergencies in Kenya. WFP continues to support and build the capacity of county governments to respond to the relief needs.

Scaling down in semi-arid areas

WFP has supported resilience-building activities in semi-arid areas since 2010. Assessments have shown that some communities have recovered from the effects of drought and ready to graduate to commercial agriculture. WFP is accelerating the graduation of these communities to allow WFP to focus more on the arid counties.

Lasting Results

Partnerships

WFP, partner agencies and the Government collaborate to provide support to asset-creation activities. WFP is working to achieve definitive solutions to food and nutrition security - solutions that are transformational. To achieve this, asset creation must link across three “landscapes”:

1. Natural landscapes, such as river basins, which promote sustainable use of natural resources;
2. Administrative landscapes, such as counties governments, which lend coherence to the administration of the programme; and
3. Economic landscapes of the market, which provide efficient entry for buying and selling.

WFPs envisages that communities showing consistent improvements in food security over



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several years will be handed-over to the Government. The ‘graduates’, with support, will continue to transform to surplus-producing, sustainable, market-oriented food producers.

WFP is partnering especially closely with the other Rome-based food United Nations agencies – the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – to complement each other’s efforts. With the skills gained from this partnership, WFP expects about 22,000 food assistance-for-assets households to graduate over a three-year duration.

In the arid areas, WFP is partnering with USAID’s Resilience and Economic Growth in the Arid Lands (REGALs) to help the supported families move their livelihoods up the value chain by preparing them for graduation from food assistance in the future. WFP-supported cash-for-assets activities will eventually join the Government’s national safety net programme.

Achievements in 2015

- 107 government and national partner staff received technical assistance and training
- 970 hectares of land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes

- 14,454 hectares of cultivated land benefiting from physical soil and water conservation measures
- 2,226 hectares of fodder banks planted
- 146,012 bales of hay produced
- 201 kilometres of feeder roads built and maintained and 69 kilometres rehabilitated through self-help
- 13 community water ponds excavated for domestic use
- 31 community water ponds excavated for livestock use
- 167 farm ponds constructed and lined for micro-irrigation
- 877,392 tree seedlings produced and used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetation stabilization

County coverage

In the arid counties of Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Moyale, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir, the cash and food for assets projects will be in 243 locations, targeting to reach 370,370 people. The projects will also be implemented in 686 sites in the semi-arid counties of Kitui, Makueni, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Kilifi and Tharaka targeting to reach 427,810 people.



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