



KAKAMEGA COUNTY **AGRI-NUTRITION** IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

2023-2027



Citation

County Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock Development and Irrigation,
County Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (CANIS)
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Photo Credit

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FOREWORD



The Kenyan population continues to increase significantly, including in Kakamega County, creating the need for additional food. However, with climate change and other factors, food security is a serious issue. Food systems have been disrupted and livelihoods of those in rural areas are at a critical breaking point. Over 30 percent of people in Kakamega County are food insecure. An even greater number are unable to access diverse diets and have the minimum meal frequency. This predisposes many to malnutrition, as demonstrated by the high stunting rate (12 percent) reported in the Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS) 2022. It is becoming increasingly difficult to achieve the United Nations Sustainable

Development Goal (SDG) 2 in the county (zero hunger by 2030). There is an urgent need for a strategy to tackle the complex challenge of malnutrition to achieve a healthy and prosperous population in Kakamega County.

It is important to develop a strategy outlining interventions to address the underlying causes of malnutrition and to reduce the 12 percent stunting rates. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) activities should be prioritised and implemented alongside the nutrition-specific approaches implemented by the Ministry of Health (MoH). NSA activities involve multiple sectors, and state and non-state actors. The multi-sectoral nutrition (MSN) approach already adopted in the county is a vital vehicle for achieving good nutrition outcomes, as envisaged in the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Conceptual Framework (2020), the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2011), and the Kenya Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (2020–2025).

The County Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (CANIS) is an adaptation of the Kenya Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (ANIS) (2020–2025), which is anchored in the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan 2018–2022 and the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) (2011). The CANIS provides technical guidance to address the underlying causes of food insecurity, contributing to a reduction in the incidence of malnutrition from an agriculture perspective, based on the whole value chain approach: 'from production to consumption.' Implementation of the strategy will ensure that all agriculture sector actors mainstream nutrition interventions in their prioritised value chain development programmes and projects. The NSA interventions identified in this document will

contribute to efficient and effective decision-making, service delivery, and resource allocation to implement suitable programmes that will comprehensively mitigate all forms of malnutrition in the county.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Benjamin Andama', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Hon Benjamin Andama

County Executive Committee Member (CECM) Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries,
and Cooperatives
Kakamega County

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The Kakamega County Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperative wishes to acknowledge, with sincere appreciation, the crucial role played by the county technical working group for working tirelessly within strict timelines to ensure that the Kenya ANIS was adapted for the county.

Appreciation goes to Kakamega County Governor, H.E. FCPA Fernandes Barasa, the deputy governor H.E. Ayub Savula, County Executive Committee for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives, Hon. Benjamin Andama and County Attorney, Vivianne Mmbaka Komwonyo. Additional

appreciation to County Chief officers, Dr. George Barrack Otieno, Mariam Nyongesa Were and Emmanuel Njenga Kariuki. Dr. George Mbakaya, Jonathan Makau and Metrine Muricho of the Kakamega County Directorate of Agriculture, were crucial in mobilizing the team and ensuring implementation. Special thanks go to the USAID Advancing Nutrition project, through the implementing partner, Save the Children, for the technical assistance, financial support, and facilitating the adaptation process. Specific thanks are extended to Peter Milo-Chief of Party and Catherine Moraira-County Technical Coordinator, both of USAID Advancing Nutrition, for playing a crucial leadership role, envisioning the process, and providing technical support. Additional appreciation goes to Jane Wambugu, Njeri Kabaji, and Baraka Some of the national Agri-Nutrition Unit of the State Department of Agriculture and Livestock for their participation and encouragement. Exceptional recognition goes to Dr. Emily Mwadime Teshome, the Nutrition Sensitive Advisor, USAID Advancing Nutrition, for providing technical support in the customisation process.

Much thanks go to the multi-sectoral nutrition stakeholders, with representatives from the Departments of Health, Education, Agriculture, Social Services, Water, Planning, and academia (Bukura Agricultural College [BAC] and Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology [MMUST]), who provided input to the strategy. Other participating organizations included Anglican Development Services (ADS), World Vision, One Acre Fund (now known as Tupande), Shibuye Community Services, Cereal Growers Association,

Sustainable Community-Oriented Development Programme, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Centre for Behaviour Change and Communication, OGRA Foundation, Welthungerhilfe, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for the Child Project, Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) and Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme, which also gave their vital input. The agri-nutrition technical working group, comprised of the Sub-County Agri-Nutrition Officers, was able to provide its valuable contributions throughout the consultative process. Engagements and discussions involving various stakeholders from across the county and at national levels enabled the preparation of a well-balanced strategy that will help fight malnutrition while recognising its multifaceted nature. This will enable the multiple approaches adopted by the county government, in collaboration with non-state actors. We are grateful to all who contributed to this ANIS customisation process, including those who may not have been mentioned here. Kindly take this acknowledgement as an expression of our sincere gratitude.



Mr. Bill Graham Otieno Silingi

County Chief Officer

Agriculture & Irrigation

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ACRONYMS

ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/ Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADS	Anglican Development Services
ALV	African leafy vegetable
ANIS	Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy
ANU	Agri-Nutrition Unit
AVCD	Accelerated Value Chain Development
BAC	Bukura Agricultural College
CANIS	County Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy
CAN-SEC	County Agri-Nutrition Secretariat
CAN-TWG	County Agri-Nutrition Technical Working Group
CBO	community-based organization
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CGoK	County Government of Kakamega
CHEO	County Home-Economics Officer
CoG	Council of Governors
CTWG	County Technical Working Group
DALF	Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBO	faith-based organization
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
ICT	information and communication technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KCDMS	Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems

KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Program
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRAPID	Kenya Resilient Arid Lands Partnership for Integrated Development
LMS	Livestock Market Systems
M&E	monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	management information system
MMUST	Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
MoALFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperatives
MoENR	Ministry of Energy
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoW	Ministry of Works
MoW&I	Ministry of Water & Irrigation
MSN	multi-sectoral nutrition
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NHPplus	Nutrition and Health Program Plus
NSA	nutrition-sensitive agriculture
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PPP	public-private partnership
SCAN-TWG	Sub-County Agri-Nutrition Technical Working Group
SCHEO	Sub-County Home-Economics Officer
SCTWG	sub-county technical working group
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SME	small to medium enterprise
SOFDI	Sustainable Organic Farming and Development Initiatives
TORs	terms of reference

TWG	technical working group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WAN-TWG	Ward Agri-Nutrition Technical Working Group
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY

Climate Smart Agriculture

This is an approach that helps guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate. Climate smart agriculture aims to achieve three main objectives: sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; adapting and building resilience to climate change; and reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions.

Farmer

A person who owns, works, or operates an agricultural enterprise that cultivates land or crops or raises animals, including livestock and fish.

Food and Nutrition Security

A situation that exists when all people at all times have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious foods that meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Malnutrition

An abnormal physiological condition caused by inadequate, unbalanced, or excessive consumption of macronutrients and/or micronutrients. Malnutrition includes undernutrition, overnutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO], International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD], United Nations Children’s Fund [UNICEF], World Food Programme [WFP], and World Health Organization [WHO] 2017).

Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture (NSA)

This approach seeks to ensure the production of a variety of affordable, nutritious, culturally appropriate, and safe foods in adequate quantity and quality to meet the dietary requirements of populations in a sustainable manner. The recognition that addressing nutrition requires acting at all stages of the food supply chain from production, processing, and retail to consumption has led to a broader focus that encompasses the entire food system (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO 2017).

Nutrition-Sensitive Interventions and Programmes

These interventions and programmes address the underlying determinants of foetal and child nutrition and development. These include household food security; appropriate childcare; adequate resource allocation to mothers and to the communities as a whole; food bio-fortification; and access to health services, a safe and hygienic environment, and

markets, trade, and credit facilities. Nutrition sensitive programmes can serve as delivery platforms for nutrition specific interventions, potentially increasing their scale, coverage, and effectiveness.

Nutrition-Specific Interventions and Programmes

These interventions and programmes address the immediate determinants of foetal and child nutrition and development. This includes prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of infectious diseases; helminth prevention and control; promotion of dietary diversity; micronutrient supplementation; infant and young child feeding activities (promotion of exclusive and optimum breastfeeding appropriate complementary feeding and responsive feeding practices and stimulation); and food fortification. These interventions include those focusing on the management of health and nutrition at maternal (preconception and conception), infant, child, adolescent (youth), middle, and old age.

PREAMBLE

County Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy CANIS offers guidance on strategic interventions for decision makers in the county government and partners for implementing NSA programmes. The main objective is to contribute to a sustained reduction in malnutrition levels through coordinated agri-nutrition actions by state and non-state actors. This will empower communities to produce and consume safe, diverse, and nutritious foods by focusing on the food value chain ‘from production to consumption.’ The Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation, and Cooperatives will lead the implementation of the strategy.

The strategy is an adaptation of the Kenya Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (2020–2025), which is aligned to the Government of Kenya’s national and international commitments, such as the President’s vision of the Bottom Up Economic Model to promote, among others, food and nutrition security; the Constitution of Kenya 2010 article 43 to provide for the right to have adequate food of acceptable quality and be free from hunger; and SDG 2 to end hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition while promoting sustainable agriculture. The strategy aims to accelerate implementation of the FNSP (2011) to achieve good nutrition and optimum health for all citizens, and promote the availability, accessibility, and affordability of quality and quantity foods to all at all times. Moreover, the strategy is aligned with the implementation of the County Nutrition Action Plan—Key Result Areas 2, 3, and 4— on NSA food security interventions and scaling up nutrition. The Kakamega County Governor’s manifesto identifies food security as one of the six point agenda for development. This can be achieved through domestication of the Kenya ANIS 2020-2025 to guide nutrition sensitive activities In the county.

The cause of the manifestation of malnutrition indicators is a complex nexus of risk factors, as outlined in the UNICEF conceptual framework (1990). They include the immediate, the underlying, and the basic causes. Interventions geared to mitigate the immediate causes are nutrition specific, whereas those targeting the underlying and underlying and causes are a combination of nutrition sensitive, nutrition specific, and enabling environment. To attain high sustainable nutrition outcomes in the county, simultaneous multi-sectoral actions must be undertaken to mitigate the causes of malnutrition at all levels of operation in the county. To achieve these outcomes, the strategy describes seven focus areas of interventions that support the implementation of the NSA program and offer solutions to malnutrition from the agriculture perspective. The focus areas are: (1) strengthen leadership, governance, and coordination for NSA; (2) enhance service delivery systems and structures for NSA; (3) increase the availability, accessibility, and consumption of safe and

diverse foods; (4) increase resources to support NSA initiatives; (5) enhance community empowerment through engagement in viable NSA initiatives; (6) strengthen advocacy; and (7) improve monitoring and evaluation of NSA interventions.

The main sections in the strategy are: introduction, strategic intervention focus areas, multi-sectoral nutrition (MSN) coordination framework, monitoring and evaluation of agri-nutrition activities, and a costed implementation plan. The performance and reporting tool is also included.

The adaptation of the national strategy to prepare this CANIS was spearheaded by the county Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperatives Agri-Nutrition Unit, in collaboration with other relevant MSN departments, development partners, research institutions, and academia. Its preparation was funded by USAID through the USAID Advancing Nutrition project, with technical support provided by the implementing partner Save the Children.



SECTION 1.0: INTRODUCTION

Food and nutrition security is a characteristic of people's physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious foods to meet their dietary needs and food preferences. This translates to how well citizens are equitably empowered and provided with an equitable and enabling environment to meaningfully participate and contribute as strong agents of change in addressing the key long-term drivers of economic development. Individuals at different/various stages—women, men, girls, and boys—have specific needs and vulnerabilities across all diversities in the county. This influences the design of nutrition programming to equitably build on their capacities, knowledge, and experiences, and to direct capacity, human, and material resources as best needed.

The overall nutrition status of target populations is known to be affected by dietary intake and physical health. Dietary intake is in turn affected by feeding, health care, and hygiene practices. Feeding practices are influenced by availability (and hence production), access to, and consumption of an adequate quantity and quality of nutrient dense foods by household members, which is a domain of NSA. This underscores the importance of developing this strategy to implement agri-nutrition initiatives in the communities.

The implementation of the agri-nutrition activities will contribute to attaining the global nutrition targets for healthier and happier lives for all¹. This can be achieved through the implementation of better food systems for nutritious diets, improved integration of nutrition services in health care systems, increased resources, and a reliable information system.

1.1 Background

Kakamega County faces a triple burden of malnutrition—overnutrition, undernutrition, and micronutrient deficiencies due to food shortages and inadequate dietary diversity. According to the 2021 Agricultural Policy, food insecurity in the county is 33 percent, with 60 percent of the households unable to access minimum diverse diet². The poverty level in the county is 47 percent³. The county government is committed to addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition, especially among the most vulnerable, (i.e., children under five and pregnant and lactating women [PLW]). Socio-cultural and economic factors in the county, such as gender roles and responsibilities between men and women, have resulted in overburdening the workload for women and girls. At the same time, limited community and male support has led to limited time for women and girls of reproductive age, and especially PLW, to practice optimal care and feeding practices for themselves and

¹ 2021 Global Nutrition Report: The state of global nutrition. Bristol, UK: Development Initiatives. <https://globalnutritionreport.org/reports/2021-global-nutrition-report/>

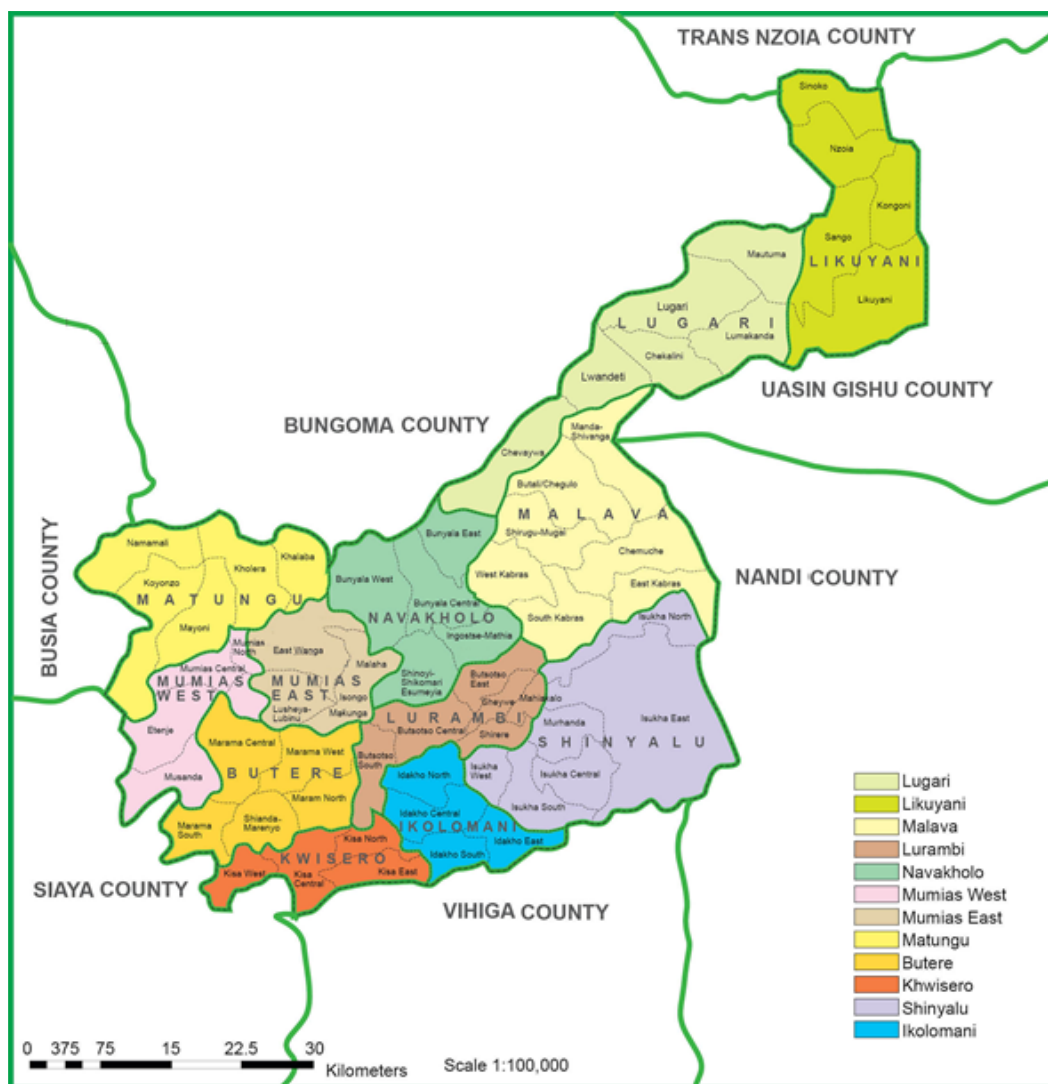
² Ministry of Agriculture, livestock, Fisheries and cooperative, 2021 Annual report.

³ County Integrated Development Plan 2017-2022.

their young children. Food insecurity aggravated by unequal social systems and deep-rooted gender inequalities have great impact on feeding practices. Moreover, cultural norms, beliefs, and practices, such as food sharing and uptake-related stereotypes and practices, impede gains for improved optimal dietary diversity through locally available and affordable nutritious foods. Strategic implementation of high impact nutrition initiatives can enable great achievements on the nutrition front. These contextual factors underscore the importance of a CANIS to ensure the implementation of NSA activities alongside nutrition specific health initiatives for maximum success in the county.

1.2 County Overview

1.2.1 Position and Size



Kakamega County is located in the Western part of Kenya and borders Vihiga County to the south, Siaya County to the west, Bungoma and Trans Nzoia Counties to the north, and Nandi and Uasin-Gishu Counties to the east. The county covers an area of 3,051.3 square kilometres and 305,100 hectares.

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the county has a population of 1,867,539, comprising 897,133 males and 970,406 females, for a population distribution of 48 percent male and 52 percent female.⁴ This population is projected to grow at an annual rate of 2.5 percent. Table 1 presents the projected population for the next five years.

Table 1. Projected Population 2022–2027

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Annual growth rate %	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Population	2,011,178	2,061,458	2,112,994	2,165,819	2,219,965	2,275,464

1.2.2 Administrative and Political Units

The county has 12 sub-counties, 60 wards, 187 villages, and 400 community units (Table 2).

Table 2. County Administrative and Political Units

Sub-County	Number of Wards	Area km ²	Population
Butere	5	210.6	154,100
Ikolomani	4	143.6	111,743
Khwisero	4	145.6	113,476
Likuyani	5	301.9	152,055
Lugari (Matete 66,172)	6	367.0	188,900
Lurambi	6	161.8	188,212
Malava	7	423.3	238,330
Matungu	5	275.9	166,940
Mumias East	3	135.5	116,851
Mumias West	4	165.3	115,354
Navakholo	5	257.9	153,977
Shinyalu	6	445.4	167,641
Total	60	3033.8	1,867,579

Source: KNBS 2019

1.2.3 County Agriculture and Food Situation Overview

Kakamega County has high agricultural potential for food production. The agriculture sector is the predominant economic sector. The county has bimodal rainfall (1800mm–2200mm) that is adequate to support agricultural activities. Kakamega has an approximate total arable land area of 220,880 hectares. Food crops occupy 133,000 hectares, of which 80,000 hectares are maize, which produces 2.9 million bags of maize. Despite dependence

⁴ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2019. Kenya Population and Housing Census, Kakamega County.

on agriculture, the county remains food insecure, with 40 percent of the population food poor due to low productivity, primarily caused by declining soil fertility and climate change, among other factors. Therefore, the county is adopting climate smart agriculture technologies through the KCSAP. However, other emerging issues impact agriculture production, including COVID-19, an armyworm invasion, and a locust infestation.

Maize is grown in about 87,000 hectares, banana production is at 2500 hectares, beans at 20,000 hectares, root crops at 10,000 hectares, vegetables at 5,000 hectares, and sugarcane at 75,000 hectares. There are 177,578 domesticated exotic animals, 281,678 local breeds, 3,007,156 local chickens, 82,547 pigs, 124,894 goats, and 148,136 sheep. Milk production per annum is 182,361,447 litres. There are approximately 3,106,373 million trays of eggs. Rabbit meat production is estimated at 94,275 kilograms (kg). Approximately 1,557,668 kg of honey are produced per year from 40,000 hives. Pork production is 974,432 kg, mutton 498,015 kg, chevon 362,201 kg, and poultry meat 3,106,463 kg. The county is endowed with a huge water resource, which can be harnessed for fish farming. There is a total of 7,234 active fish farmers operating 8,124 fishponds covering an area of 2,221,000 m². The annual fish production is 977,280 metric tonnes valued at about KES 293,184,000⁵.

The County Government of Kakamega targets strengthening the provision of agriculture extension services to serve farmers better. In collaboration with stakeholders, it has put much emphasis on income generating enterprises (e.g., beekeeping, piggery, strengthening cooperatives, and agri-nutrition activities).

1.3 Nutrition Situation Overview

Nutrition affects the economic productivity of the adult workforce which impacts the health status of people during all stages of the life cycle. Poor feeding practices, compounded by chronic food insecurity, lead to malnutrition and are usually exemplified by manifestation indicators, such as stunting, wasting, underweight, obesity, and micronutrient deficiency, among others.

Globally, 149.2 million children are stunted, 45.5 million are wasted, 38.9 million are overweight, and 20.5 million newborns are underweight. At the same time, overweight and obesity are increasing rapidly in nearly every country in the world, with no signs of slowing. Today, 2.2 billion adults are either overweight or obese and 451.8 million are underweight.⁶ The trend is clear: progress is too slow to meet global targets. Global and national patterns

⁵ Ministry of Agriculture, livestock, Fisheries and cooperative, 2021 Annual report.

⁶ World Health Organization 2012, Levels and trends in child malnutrition: UNICEF/WHO/The World Bank Group joint child malnutrition estimates: key findings of the 2021 edition <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240025257>

mask significant inequalities in countries (poor and rich) and populations (age, sex, education, rural-urban, social fragility, etc.), with the most vulnerable groups being the most affected. Similarly, nutrition outcomes vary substantially across countries.

In Kenya, 18 percent of children are stunted, 10.5 percent are underweight, and 5 percent are wasted. Stunting is the most frequent form of undernutrition among young children. If not addressed, it has devastating long-term effects, including diminished cognitive and physical development. Wasting and severe wasting are linked to increased and preventable deaths in young children. It is also important to note that 13.4 percent of adults in Kenya are obese (KDHS, 2022).

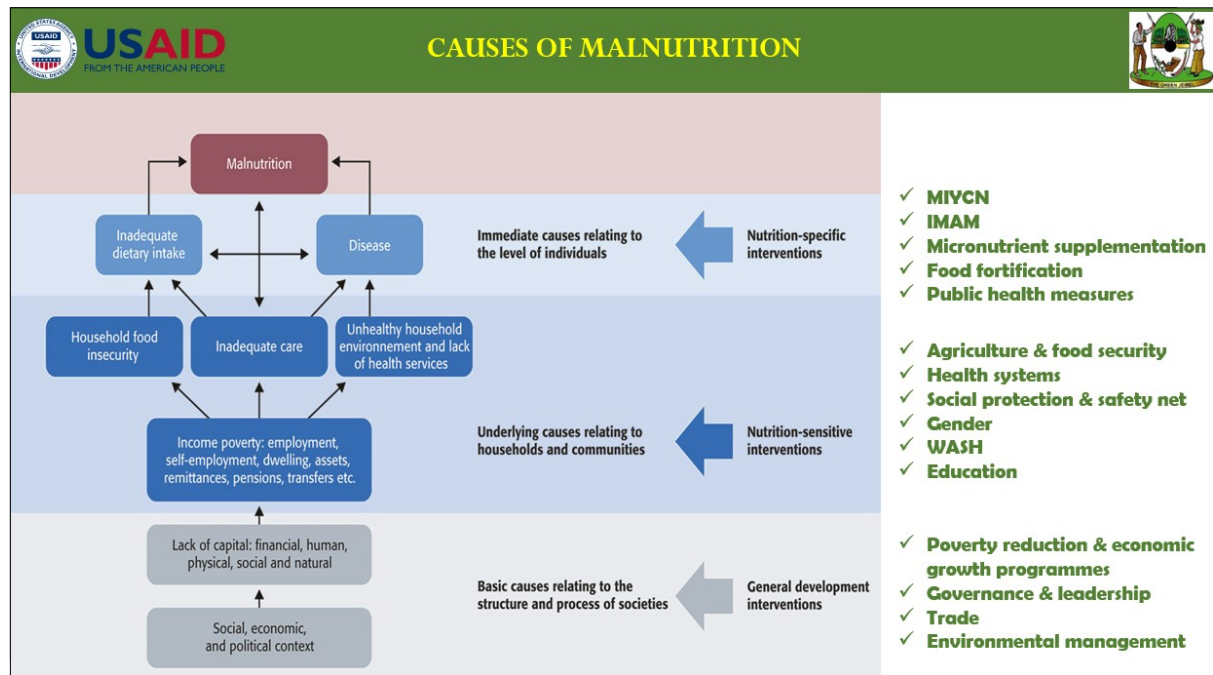
In Kakamega County, the burden of undernutrition is unacceptably high, with 12 percent of children under five being stunted, 6.4 percent underweight, and 1.5 percent wasted (KDHS, 2022). The survey report further highlights the poor quality of diets among infants, young children, adolescents, and women of childbearing age as unacceptable. Suboptimal diets are a major risk factor of malnutrition, disease, disability, and death. The multi-indicator cluster survey⁷ indicates that 38.6 percent of children ages 6–23 months had minimum dietary diversity, only 30.1 percent were initiated early on breastfeeding, whereas 34.7 percent were exclusively breastfed. Beyond early exposure to adverse conditions, such as illness, inappropriate diets, and poor feeding practices as the immediate causes of malnutrition, there also underlying socio-cultural, political, and economic factors contributing to malnutrition. This is consistent with the UNICEF conceptual framework (1990) see adapted framework (Figure 1) that stipulates that the causes of malnutrition are multifaceted, and therefore, the need for a multi-sectoral approach to alleviate it.

Although the county is on track, the chance to end malnutrition has never been greater nor has been the duty to act. County governments and actors in health need to implement a holistic package of actions to ensure that food systems and food environments are delivering healthy diets that are affordable, accessible, and desirable for all through agri-nutrition platforms. The county is set to achieve the targets set by the global community to track progress on nutritional status by 2023.

⁷ World Bank Report. Kakamega Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014

Conceptual Framework on the Causes of Malnutrition and Related Nutrition-Specific and -Sensitive Interventions.

Figure 1. Causes of Malnutrition



(Source: Adapted from UNICEF 1990)

1.4 Contextual Background for the Agri-Nutrition Strategy

The CANIS is anchored in several national-level documents, including the Kenya ANIS (2020–2025), Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (2018–2022), and Food and Nutrition Security Implementation Framework, among others. It addresses SDG 2, which aims to attain zero hunger and end malnutrition by 2030.

The Kenya ANIS emphasises NSA. NSA is a food-based approach to agricultural development that promotes nutritious food, dietary diversity, and food fortification as the heart of overcoming malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. The overall objective of NSA is to make food systems equipped to produce good nutritional outcomes.

The county has been implementing flagship projects to develop food value chains, such as subsidised inputs (fertiliser and seed maize), horticulture (fruit trees, tissue culture bananas), one cow initiative, subsidised artificial insemination, provision of subsidised day-old chicks, provision of fishpond liners, and subsidised fish feeds. These are all to improve nutritional status, food security of the population, and income generation at the household level.

1.5 Rationale for Agri-Nutrition Strategy

Food and nutrition security is a constitutional right of every citizen to be free from hunger and have adequate food of acceptable quality, according to article 43 1 (c) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The Constitution of Kenya gives the right to all Kenyans to access safe nutritious food for growth and development. Nutrition care is one of the government's social responsibilities and is considered the foundation for the accelerated overall national development agenda. The translation of the nutrition vision into a national development agenda date to independence, as articulated in Sessional Paper Number 10, up to Vision 2030 strategic development goals, and other sector specific policies and strategies. The mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development is to ensure 100 percent food and nutrition security and improve the livelihoods of all Kenyans. To this end, strengthened leadership, governance, and coordination is key in the achievement of these aspirations.

The inadequate availability, accessibility, and consumption/use of diverse foods is a strategic development issue/challenge in the county. Specifically, food and nutrition security focuses on food adequacy, access, availability, and stability. Due to the increasing population in Kakamega County, there is need to match the population's nutritional needs by scaling up agricultural food production. The gap between the population nutritional needs and diversified food production can be attained through the adoption of NSA interventions, as stated in the Kenya ANIS 2020-2025. The county's current agricultural food production does not meet the qualitative and quantitative dietary requirements of its population. The county's food insecurity level stands at 60 percent⁸, with a vast population unable to have a diverse diet, resulting in high malnutrition levels. It is important that food is available, diverse, wholesome, and nutritious for an individual's active healthy life. The major contributing factor to the inadequate, inaccessible, and unsafe food is ***weak service delivery systems and structures for the provision of equitable and quality NSA interventions***. This calls for the adoption of a multifaceted approach to ensure use of NSA. NSA implementation will be achieved through the implementation of the Kakamega ANIS. This is envisioned as translating to improved nutrition status of the populace leading to a reduction in the county expenditure on medical services and improved livelihoods.

Good nutrition during all stages of the life cycle for all people is key to ensuring good health. The first 1,000 days of life between a woman's pregnancy and her child's second birthday is critical for child survival, growth, and development. It is the period when the physiological needs of both the mother and child are at their highest and the child is highly dependent on the mother for nutrition and other needs. Optimal maternal nutrition is critical for the health and development of both the foetus and mother. Pregnancy and breastfeeding are

⁸ County Integrated Development Plan for Kakamega 2017-2022

nutritionally distinct periods in a woman's life. Good maternal nutrition during pregnancy improves the birth outcomes of children and reduces the risk of pregnancy-related health complications^{9,10}. Energy requirements increase by an average 300 kilocalories/day during pregnancy and by 640 kilocalories/day during breastfeeding. Key vitamins and other micronutrients, such as iron, folic acid, zinc, and calcium are also in high demand. This calls for the production and use of nutrient dense foods, a domain of NSA. There are currently inadequate availability, accessibility, and consumption of safe diverse foods.

There are high malnutrition rates in the county, especially among children under five years old. Unacceptably high malnutrition rates among children under five resulting from recurrent infections or prolonged inadequate feeding have led to high stunting rates (12 percent), underweight (4 percent), and obesity (10 percent). Vitamin A deficiency and micronutrient deficiency (iodine, zinc, manganese, etc.) are equally high. The 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey further highlights poor quality diets among infants, young children, adolescents, and women of childbearing age as common and unacceptable. Consumption of suboptimal diets compromises physical growth, the immune system, and cognitive development, thereby reducing work performance and increasing health care costs and poverty in the population/communities. In addition, suboptimal diets are a major risk factor of malnutrition, disease, disability, and death. There is need for people to receive foods from four or more food groups to provide a minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency. This calls for increased production and use of nutrient dense foods, a domain of NSA, and strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation system.

The manifesto of the His Excellence, Fernandes Barasa, the Governor of Kakamega County, identifies food security as one of the key areas for development. The CGoK is investing a lot in food production for better nutrition of communities through various flagship projects in agriculture to improve the current situation of inadequate resources to support NSA interventions. There are other policies guiding the agriculture sector. However, there is need for increased synergies among actors on nutrition sensitive activities to promote improvement of the low community engagement and participation in NSA activities. This

⁹ Black RE, Victora CG, Walker SP, Bhutta ZA, Christian P, de Onis M, Ezzati M, Grantham-McGregor S, Katz J, Martorell R, Uauy R; Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group. Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. *Lancet*. 2013 Aug 3;382(9890):427-451. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-X. Epub 2013 Jun 6. Erratum in: *Lancet*. 2013. 2013 Aug 3;382(9890):396. PMID: 23746772.

¹⁰ Abu-Saad, K. and Fraser, D. (2010) Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes. *Epidemiologic Reviews*, 32, 5-25. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/epirev/mxq001>

can be achieved through adaptation of the Kenya ANIS 2020–2025 to guide nutrition sensitive activities in the county.

1.6 Guiding Principles/Policies for the Government’s Commitments to Agri-Nutrition Programming

Ensuring food and nutrition security for the population is a critical mandate of the CGoK. To achieve this, policies and other legal frameworks that stipulate government commitments have been put in place at global, regional, national, and sub-national (county) levels.

The Government of Kenya has shown a commitment to addressing food and nutrition security for its population as one of its core mandates through several policies. At the highest level, the Constitution of Kenya refers to the right to basic nutrition for all children and the right to food for all Kenyans. In addition, Kenya’s vision 2030¹¹ is a broad development policy that provides a blueprint for political, economic, and social development to transform Kenya into a middle-income country by 2030. The agriculture sector is considered a major economic pillar to realise this vision.

1.6.1 Legal Frameworks

Some of the legal frameworks are as follows: SDGs, Kenya ANIS 2020–2025, Kenya FNSP, County Integrated Development Plan, Agriculture Sector Plan, and Annual Development Plan. A review of these legal frameworks follows.

1. SDG 2 states: ‘End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030.’

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food year- round.

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

¹¹ Kenya Vision 2030, is the country’s development programme from 2008 to 2030. Accessed at <https://vision2030.go.ke/about-vision-2030/>

Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. The target is to maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, domesticated animals and their related wild species. This can be done through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels. The goal is to promote access to, fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

2. Constitution of Kenya 2010 article 43: Every person has the right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality.

3. Kenya vision 2030 aims to promote agribusiness in the agriculture sector, introducing land lease policies for better use of land, and promote irrigation while complementing rain fed agriculture.

4. National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2011

The National Food and Nutrition Policy gives a framework for several dimensions of food security and nutrition improvement. The policy is meant to protect human rights, child rights, and women's rights to food. Specific policy statements include:

- Food Availability and Access
- Food Safety Standards and Quality Control
- School Nutrition and Nutrition Awareness
- Food and Nutrition Security Information
- Early Warning and Emergency Management
- Institutional and Legal Framework and Financing

5. Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy 2019–2029

The CANIS builds on this strategy's anchor 3 on increasing household food resilience, which is aimed at reducing the cost of food and improving nutrition. It also aims to increase income through community driven interventions for small-scale farmers, pastoralists, and

fish farmers. The tailor-made interventions will include women, youth, and people living with disabilities.

7. Kakamega County Agriculture Sector Policy

The policy focuses on increasing agricultural production and productivity in the county through promotion of appropriate technologies and inputs for crops, livestock and fisheries.

8. Kenya Agri-Nutrition implementation Strategy has six focus areas that outline interventions to solve the nutrition challenges identified. They are based on the nutrition sensitive and enabling environment interventions.

9. Kakamega County Nutrition Action Plan (2018–2022)

Strategic objective/key result areas, especially 2, 3, 5, and 6, focus on scaling up nutrition and food security in the agriculture sector. The CANIS builds on the key identified priority outputs covered by the key result areas, namely:

- To improve maternal, infant, and young child nutrition
- To improve nutrition among school going children
- To promote optimal access to and use of safe, adequate, and nutritious diets
- To prevent and control micronutrient deficiency

10. County Integrated Development Plan 2023–2027

The county is not food sufficient, resulting in malnutrition in vulnerable groups, children under five years old, lactating mothers, elderly, and people living with disabilities. The county plans to invest KES 3.7 billion in food crop production, livestock, and fisheries development.

11. Governor’s Manifesto 2023–2027

The current county Governor plans to invest in the improvement of food and nutrition security through improvements of agricultural practices and diversified farming, promote new crop varieties, adaptable breeds of livestock, and fisheries and value addition.

1.7 Goal, Mission, Vision, Broad Objectives, and Scope of the CANIS

1.7.1 Goal

The main goal of the strategy is to help reduce high malnutrition levels by coordinating NSA activities of state and non-state actors. The strategy will also help communities consume adequate, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods.

1.7.2 Mission

To improve the livelihoods of Kakamega residents by helping them consume adequate, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods.

1.7.3 Vision

'We envisage a County that has diverse, safe and nutritious foods for improved health and wealth of its people.'

1.7.4 CANIS Scope

The strategy focuses on improving coordination, advocacy, and implementation of NSA interventions to address the underlying causes of malnutrition through the following focus areas:

1. Leadership, governance, and coordination for NSA interventions.
2. Strengthen service delivery systems and structures for the provision of equitable and quality NSA interventions.
3. Availability, accessibility, and consumption of safe, diverse, and nutritious foods at all stages of the food chain.
4. Harness resources through public and private initiatives to support NSA interventions.
5. Improve community empowerment to engage in viable, sustainable, and inclusive NSA initiatives.
6. Strengthen advocacy and communication systems for increased support for NSA interventions.
7. Increase participatory M&E and knowledge management of NSA interventions.

1.7.5 Broad Strategic Objectives

1. Strengthen leadership, governance, and coordination for NSA at county and sub-county levels.
2. Strengthen service delivery systems and structures for the provision of equitable and quality NSA interventions.
3. Increase the availability, accessibility, and consumption of affordable, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods at all stages of the food chain.
4. Harness resources through public and private initiatives to support NSA interventions.
5. Empower communities to engage in viable, sustainable, and inclusive NSA initiatives.
6. Strengthen advocacy and communication systems for increased support for NSA interventions.
7. Build an effective M&E system.



SECTION 2.0:
THE **AGRI-NUTRITION**
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
FOCUS AREAS

FOCUS AREA 1:

Strengthen leadership, governance, and coordination

Background

The enabling environment for NSA consists of commitments and capacities of county and sub-county actors through institutionalising policies and legal frameworks, and mobilising human and financial resources, partnerships, and linkages. Given the multicausal effects of malnutrition, the engagement of a robust group of stakeholders at both county and sub-county levels is necessary.

Due to the multifaceted nature of nutrition, various sector coordination structures are required. A MSN forum was established at the county and sub-county levels, which convenes periodically. The MSN forum members include representatives from health, agriculture, education, water, sanitation, social protection, and civil society organisations.

The coordination mechanism seeks to provide guidance to all partners on common standards, strategies, and approaches to ensure that all critical nutrition gaps and vulnerabilities are identified. This mechanism will provide information on roles, responsibilities, and accountability to ensure that gaps are addressed and to avoid duplication of activities. The implementation of the CANIS will facilitate appropriate linkages for better coordination, planning, collaboration, and accountability of actors to ensure desired momentum and synergy of all NSA interventions. An integrated approach, with strong collaboration mechanisms involving public-private partnerships (PPPs), are clear requirements to achieve the NSA objectives.

Strategic Objective

Strengthen leadership, governance, and coordination of agri-nutrition interventions at county and sub-county levels.

Specific Objective 1

Improve the regulatory, legal, and policy environment for NSA interventions.

Specific Activities

1. Sensitise women, youth, and other vulnerable groups in NSA policies and guidelines.
2. Sensitise stakeholders on the regulatory and policy frameworks for NSA interventions.
3. Adopt and cascade already existing policies and strategic guidelines to enhance implementation of the NSA initiatives.

Specific Objective 2

Support planning and resource allocation to implement NSA interventions at county and sub-county levels.

Specific Activities

1. Sensitise county government and stakeholders on increasing resource allocations to enhance NSA interventions.
2. Hold joint strategic planning for MSN and other stakeholders on NSA programmes and projects.

Specific Objective 3

Promote multi-sectoral coordination, collaboration, governance, and accountability for effective and efficient NSA interventions by county government and partners.

Specific Activities

1. Strengthen multi-sectoral governance, coordination, collaboration, and accountability mechanisms for NSA interventions.
2. Participate in NSA coordination working groups and forums.

Strategic Outcomes

1. Improved regulatory, legal, and policy environment for NSA interventions across the county.
2. Increased planning and resource allocation for implementing NSA interventions at county and sub-county levels.
3. Established and functional multi-sectoral coordination, collaboration, governance, and accountability framework for NSA.

FOCUS AREA 2:

Strengthen service delivery systems and structures for the provision of equitable and quality NSA interventions

Background

Sessional Paper 1 of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy dated February 2012 proposes various policy actions covering multiple dimensions of food and nutrition security improvement. A significant challenge to implementing the actions is inadequate human capacity for designing and implementing NSA programmes at county, sub-county, and ward levels. Implementing NSA interventions requires significant shifts in perspectives and approaches. The extension officers, health practitioners, and other service providers have inadequate capacity to implement nutrition sensitive programmes. To address this gap, it

is important to provide the available county workforce with operational tools and skills to integrate nutrition objectives in their climate-smart technologies.

Strategic Objective

Enhance the equitable provision and use of NSA extension and advisory services for a well-nourished population.

Specific Objective 1

Increase access to information on NSA food systems for policymakers, implementing officers, change agents, and the community.

Specific Activities

1. Hold multi-sectoral meetings to share agri-nutrition information at county, sub-county, and ward levels.
2. Develop and disseminate agri-nutrition materials across relevant sectors and partners at county, sub-county, and ward levels.

Specific Objective 2

Build the capacity of agriculture extension officers on NSA interventions for increased production of safe, diversified, and nutritious foods.

Specific Activity

1. Train extension officers on NSA interventions for increased production of safe, diversified, and nutritious foods.

Specific Objective 3

Maintain a skilled and competent public and private NSA workforce to provide leadership and support for nutrition sensitive activities at all levels of operation.

Specific Activities

1. Recruit agri-nutrition extension staff.
2. Provide extension staff with motorbikes, vehicles, and information and communication technology (ICT) equipment.

Specific Objective 4

Strengthen market systems and service models in the value chains/food systems for reliable, efficient, and responsive access to affordable, safe, diversified, and nutritious foods.

Specific Activities

1. Train extension agents and market system service providers on NSA information.
2. Lobby for improved infrastructure to support a functional marketing system.

Strategic Outcomes

1. Increased access to information on NSA food systems for policymakers, implementing officers, change agents, and the community.
2. Increased capacity of agriculture, livestock production, and fisheries extension agents on NSA for increased production of safe, diversified, and nutritious foods.
3. Functional forums, structures, and media established at county, sub-county, and ward levels.
4. Trained extension workers in agriculture, livestock production, and fisheries in implementing NSA interventions.
5. Skilled and competent public and private NSA workforce maintained to provide leadership and support for NSA at all levels of operation.
6. Increased access to reliable, efficient, and responsive markets for affordable safe, diversified, and nutritious foods.

FOCUS AREA 3:

Increase the availability, accessibility, and consumption of safe, diverse, and nutritious foods at all stages of the food chain

Background

This focus area aims to increase access to and consumption of nutritious food through a food systems approach that focuses on actions to improve diversified food production, post-harvest management, processing, distribution, market retail, and consumption. It covers actions for all key sectors, crops, livestock, fisheries, irrigation, water, agroforestry, industries, marketing systems, appropriate technologies, and consumers.

Food access through agricultural production directly impacts nutrition through three main pathways. They are: (1) diversified food production, which can affect the foods available for household consumption and the market; (2) household income expenditures on food and non-food items; and (3) women's empowerment, which affects income, caring capacity and practices, and female energy expenditures. Although food can be available in local markets, there are a wide range of barriers that hinder access to and adequate consumption of nutritious, safe, and diverse diets. The barriers include poverty, climate variability, poor road conditions, cultural beliefs, food preferences, inaccessibility to health care services, gender inequalities, weak multi-stakeholder collaboration, inadequate knowledge about nutrition, inability to acquire seeds for nutrient dense foods, and inefficient value chains.

Locally produced foods by smallholder farmers can provide sustainable food and nutrition security solutions to support school feeding programmes and sustain local market systems

for communities, local traders, and other actors along the supply chain. There is therefore urgent need to design and implement high impact NSA programmes that address the availability of and access to nutritious agricultural produce and products.

Strategic Objective

Increase the availability, accessibility, and consumption of affordable, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods at all stages of the food chain.

Specific Objective 1

Promote the provision of quality farm inputs for optimum diversified food production.

Specific Activities

1. Provision of subsidised quality and diversified farm inputs for crops, livestock, and fisheries.
2. Train farmers and extension officers on optimised on-farm water management for proper crop and livestock production.
3. Sensitise farmers on seed systems and establish bulking sites for nutrient dense crops in farmer field schools to ensure availability of clean planting materials (e.g., orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, iron rich beans, African leafy vegetables [ALVs], among others).

Specific Objective 2

Promote the production and increased consumption of safe, nutrient dense, and diverse foods.

Specific Activities

1. Sensitise farmers on good agriculture practices (especially agronomic and soil fertility management practices), by establishing a farmer field school. In addition, implement demonstration plots of kitchen garden production technologies/innovations of nutrient dense foods, such as orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, iron rich beans, ALVs, among others, and rearing of small stock (improved local poultry, dairy goats, rabbits, and sheep) to meet requirements at community and household levels.
2. Establish demonstrations on integrated backyard fishponds.
3. Train and demonstrate to farmer groups (including women and youth) on meal planning and food preparation techniques/technologies for food and nutrients preservation.

Specific Objective 3

Promote post-harvest handling, processing technologies, and food marketing systems to ensure access to safe, nutrient dense, and diverse foods.

Specific Activities

1. Train and demonstrate to farmer groups (including women and youth) on food and nutrient preservation techniques and agro-processing technologies for food and nutrients preservation.
2. Train farmer groups on value addition technologies and innovations.
3. Establish e-marketing platforms at the sub-county level.
4. Conduct demonstrations on appropriate household food storage structures and innovations for improved food and nutrition security.

Specific Objective 4

Support the integration of technology, innovation, and creation of awareness for the enhancement of NSA service delivery.

Specific Activities

1. Provide technical support for the establishment of farmers' cooperatives to improve service and marketing systems.
2. Conduct training at all levels of operation (county, sub-county, ward, village) on planning, budgeting, and allocation of resources to produce nutritious and diverse foods.

Strategic Outcomes

1. Improved quality and quantity of farm inputs provided for optimum diversified food production.
2. Increased production and consumption of safe, nutrient dense, and diverse foods.
3. Strengthened and sustainable food harvesting, processing, preservation practices, storage techniques, and marketing system.

FOCUS AREA 4:

Harness resources through public and private initiatives to support NSA interventions

Background

This focus area supports the achievement of sustainable NSA initiatives by engaging non-state actors who play a major role in the food supply value chain through capacity building, policy development, inputs provision, business development services, product innovation, ICT solutions, and the provision of market information. The CANIS (2023–2027) envisions stronger collaboration and strengthening of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) that will also provide opportunities to leverage resources and widen coverage of interventions across the county. The county will enforce nutrition regulations management on standards for food safety, harmonising nutrition laws and guidelines. The non-state actors will support

access to quality and affordable farm inputs, attend relevant coordination meetings, management of food safety, standardised product labelling, and harmonising all nutrition relevant laws. The county will provide subsidised farm inputs to make them accessible and affordable to all farmers to enable increased food production and improved food security. This will be progressively phased to low levels by graduating farmers to sustainable commercialised agriculture production.

Strategic Objective

Foster ownership and sustainability of NSA initiatives through engagement, participation, resource mobilisation, and investments by PPPs for improved food and nutrition security.

Specific Objective 1

Strengthen engagement of PPPs in NSA initiatives.

Specific Activities

1. Conduct mapping of private sector partners in the county and their level of engagement, participation, and resource commitment in NSA initiatives.
2. Sensitise private sector partners on NSA interventions.

Specific Objective 2

Increase participation of PPPs in NSA initiatives.

Specific Activities

1. Stimulate engagement of new private sector partners in MSN forums.
2. Share the CANIS implementation plan with private sector partners for resource mobilisation of related activities.
3. Conduct quarterly meetings for PPPs in NSA.
4. Hold meetings for dissemination, adoption, and feedback of research findings on nutrient dense crop varieties and livestock breeds by research institutions to NSA stakeholders.

Specific Objectives 3

Expand capacity for resource mobilisation by the public and private sectors, community-based organisations (CBOs), and faith-based organisations (FBOs) in NSA initiatives.

Specific Activities

1. Link small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to the community to fund NSA initiatives and business hubs.
2. Train CBOs and other organised groups to mobilise their own resources for NSA initiatives/activities, like table banking and saving for transformation.

Specific Objective 4

Lobby for commitment of investments for NSA initiatives by PPPs.

Specific Activities

1. Capacity building of extension officers and communities on NSA initiatives, such as leveraging nutrition in agriculture, modern kitchen gardening technologies, value addition, and marketing of produce.
2. Motivate investment in agro-processing equipment at the county and grass root levels by PPPs.

Specific Objective 5

Promote NSA initiatives for access to safe, diverse, and nutrient dense foods through appropriate PPPs.

Specific Activities

1. Capacity building of extension officers, producers, consumers, and communities on good agricultural practices.
2. Conduct training and demonstrations on climate smart agricultural technologies.

Strategic Outcomes

1. Increased partnership linkages and networking platform for NSA initiatives.
2. Developed database and information systems for public and private sector partners implementing NSA initiatives.
3. Increased participation of public and private sector partners in NSA initiatives through awareness and advocacy.
4. Increased resources and investment commitments by public and private sector partners in NSA initiatives.
5. Disseminated and adopted research findings by public and private sector partners on NSA.
6. Established and promoted SMEs and business hubs at the community level by public and private sector partners in NSA initiatives.
7. Increased partnership on food production, access, use, and fortification by public and private sector partners on NSA initiatives.

FOCUS AREA 5:

Community empowerment to engage in viable, sustainable, and inclusive NSA initiatives

Background

The main aim of this focus area is to increase the capacity of local communities in Kakamega County to sustainably use and manage available resources to enhance food

production, consumption, value addition, and marketing of diverse, safe, and nutrient-rich food products and non-conventional foods. Although communities have great potential, they often lack requisite capacities to translate available resources into viable nutrient dense foods at household and community levels. Most production and consumption food systems are characterised by low productivity, high post-harvest losses, rudimentary value addition, inadequate access to markets, and limited dietary diversity, thereby escalating malnutrition.

Community empowerment will be achieved by strengthening local organisations, capacity building, and enhancing community-level planning and social accountability systems, including gender-related aspects. In addition, creating linkages and opportunities for community participation and dialogue with community leaders on matters pertaining to NSA initiatives will empower target communities. Working with gender-balanced approaches is especially important for physiological needs and the life cycle approach to nutrition.

Empowerment will also involve creating public awareness on the importance of water, sanitation, and hygiene in nutrition. In addition, sensitisation on the value of diverse, safe, and nutritious foods will enable community members to make informed choices on their nutritional needs. This will ensure community ownership and sustainability of the NSA interventions.

Strategic Objective

Build the capacity of communities to engage in the production and consumption of safe, diverse, nutrient dense products.

Specific Objective 1

Establish, strengthen, and operationalise community-level structures for NSA interventions.

Specific Activities

1. Map and form community-level organisations to promote NSA activities, (e.g., home/kitchen gardening, institutional/school gardening, composting, and others).
2. Map and form community-level organisations to promote water, sanitation, and hygiene activities (e.g., spring protection, dish rack, rubbish pits, hand-washing technologies, and Ventilated Improved Pit latrines).
3. Conduct community nutrition dialogue sessions/days on nutrition monitoring/surveillance, sustainable environmentally friendly food production, storage, safety, and post-harvest losses.

Specific Objective 2

Support structures that will build capacities of local communities to engage in sustainable and socially inclusive NSA interventions.

Specific Activities

1. Sensitise the community on NSA activities.
2. Train community groups on appropriate agricultural practices.
3. Train the community on group dynamics, leadership, and governance.
4. Sensitise community organisations to promote and support gender and social inclusion in NSA interventions.
5. Support CBOs to engage in climate smart NSA.

Specific Objective 3

Promote inclusive financial and insurance services for CBOs.

Specific Activities

1. Support the establishment of income generating activities among farmers and community groups.
2. Support coordination meetings of value chain organisations.
3. Support community members on disaster mitigation measures, including linkage to insurance schemes.
4. Sensitise community groups on entrepreneurship, linkage, and access to financial resources.
5. Formation and strengthening of savings and loan schemes by community organisations.

Specific Objective 4

Ensure that social accountability systems are initiated and made operational for community-level advocacy.

Specific Activities

1. Periodically organise for social accountability meetings/dialogue days in the community.

Strategic Outcomes

1. Established, strengthened, and operational community-level structures for NSA interventions.
2. Strengthened capacities of local community structures to engage in viable NSA interventions.
3. Inclusive financial and insurance services for CBOs.
4. Operationalised social accountability systems for NSA for local-level advocacy.

FOCUS AREA 6:

Strengthen the advocacy and communication systems for increased support for NSA interventions

Background

Nutrition plays a critical role in the health education and economic productivity of a country's people. There are certain nutrition-related problems that are directly and indirectly affected by the nutrition status of people at global, national, and county levels. Nutrition advocacy is a platform to create movement toward greater political and social commitment for nutrition in Kakamega County. It is a planned, systematic, and deliberate process that is defined and shaped by the specific county context.

Currently, there is a lead nutrition sector person and a nutrition champion who offer NSA advocacy messages to the community. Advocacy messages have been strategically planned and have clear goals and objectives. They act to persuade people using verbal, oral, or visual communication to bring about a voluntary change in judgment so that people will support a cause and adhere to a belief that they may not have had before. This also involves arguing and pleading for the cause of vulnerable members of the community by promoting a better understanding of the issues and elevating needs to higher levels of political action.

Strategic Objective

Strengthen advocacy and communication for NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels.

Specific Objective 1

Strengthen advocacy and communication for NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels.

Specific Activities

1. Conduct purposeful dialogue sessions with key stakeholders for NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels.
2. Hold focused community group meetings, barazas, and public participation meetings for NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels.
3. Conduct media shows and talks for NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels.
4. Set up demonstration sites and centres of excellence for NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels.

Specific Objective 2

Initiate social accountability systems and operationalise them for community-level advocacy.

Specific Activities

1. Engage political, social, cultural, and religious community leadership to increase the consumption of safe, nutritious, and diverse foods.
2. Mobilise communities for participation in county, sub-county, and ward planning on matters concerning food and nutrition.
3. Identify nutrition champions in the community and engage them to pass nutrition information to others in the community.

Specific Objective 3

Promote behaviour change for decision makers to support NSA initiatives at all levels of operation in the county.

Specific Activities

1. Conduct capacity building and advocacy meetings with key decision makers in the county.
2. Carry out exchange visits, benchmarking, and demonstrations on NSA for key stakeholders.

Strategic Outcomes

1. Financial and political support for effective and sustained delivery of services by key decision makers.
2. Motivated service providers for quality and effective services with more concerns for the users.
3. Empowered communities to demand satisfaction of their needs.

FOCUS AREA 7:

Participatory monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management of NSA interventions

Background

This focus area seeks to establish mechanisms to collect and analyse NSA information on all indicators covering the six focus areas of CANIS. The mechanism will effectively stimulate active participation of stakeholders to ensure improved planning, implementation, and timely reporting on progress toward the achievement of the CANIS goal.

A common results framework in the implementation matrix has guided the development of objectively verifiable indicators and performance targets. For effective monitoring

toward achieving the common goal, a set of performance indicators for each of the six focus areas is provided in the multi-sectoral implementation plan.

The knowledge and information generated from the M&E mechanisms will be shared with the various stakeholders to inform future NSA programming. To achieve the desired outcomes, a series of strategies and interventions are prioritised for implementation over the planning period. M&E will be carried out quarterly to help understand progress and to identify challenges in Kakamega County.

Strategic Objective

Integrate NSA indicators in the county M&E system to track and assess implementation performance of NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels.

Specific Objective 1

Integrate prioritised NSA indicators in the county M&E system for NSA interventions.

Specific Activities

1. Integrate NSA in the county government M& E system.
2. Develop NSA data management tools.

Specific Objective 2

Support comprehensive training of county officers on NSA data management.

Specific Activity

1. Conduct training on NSA M&E data management.
2. Develop NSA data management tools.

Specific Objective 3

Promote NSA knowledge management at all levels of operation to improve programming.

Specific Activity

1. Hold stakeholders' joint work planning and information sharing sessions (MSN committees and TWGs).

Specific Objective 4

Enhance the contribution of research to inform NSA policy formulation, practice, and planning.

Specific Activity

1. Conduct dissemination sessions on NSA research findings.

Specific Objective 5

Establish a knowledge management system.

Specific Activities

1. Develop NSA data management tools.
2. Conduct periodic NSA multi-stakeholder information and knowledge sharing fora.

Strategic Outcomes

1. An integrated M&E system for NSA interventions.
2. Enhanced skills of county officers on NSA data management.
3. Information and knowledge sharing system.
4. NSA evidence-based policy, programming, and practice.
5. Improved multi-stakeholder information and knowledge sharing on NSA.



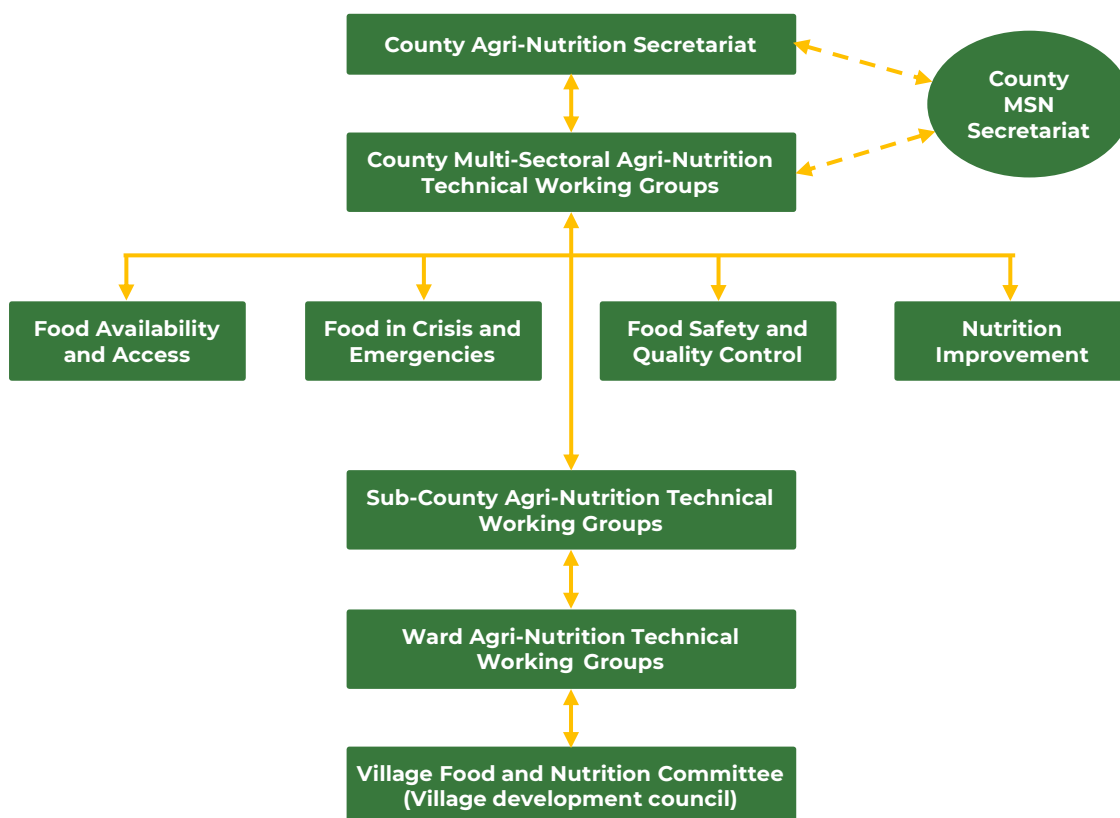
SECTION 3.0:
MULTI-SECTORAL INSTITUTIONAL
COLLABORATION FOR
AGRI-NUTRITION PROGRAMMING

The causes of malnutrition are multi-sectoral in nature and, therefore, require a broad range of actors (agriculture, trade and industry, education, CBOs, FBOs, quality assurance and standards, civil society organisations, community, etc.). Because there are several actors involved in the implementation of nutrition programmes, proper and well-coordinated mechanisms are needed to avoid duplication of activities and to maximise existing synergies.

Coordination mechanisms are intended to provide guidance to all partners on common standards, strategies, and approaches, ensuring that all critical nutrition gaps and vulnerabilities are identified. In addition, information on roles, responsibilities, and accountability is provided to ensure that gaps are addressed without duplication.

MSN Coordination Framework

Figure 2. Organogram of Agri-Nutrition Coordinating Structures



There are four agri-nutrition coordination bodies that form the coordination mechanism at the county level. The same are replicated at the sub-county level to cascade the coordination mechanism.

1. County Agri-Nutrition Secretariat
2. County Agri-Nutrition Technical Working Group
3. Sub-County Agri-Nutrition Technical Working Group
4. Ward Agri-Nutrition Technical Working Group
5. Village food and nutrition committee (village development council)

County Agri-Nutrition Secretariat (CAN-SEC)

At the county level, the CAN-SEC will be responsible for the affairs of agri-nutrition programming. A focal officer appointed by the Crops Directorate will, with support of other agriculture directorates, be responsible for leading and supporting capacity coordination efforts for NSA programmes. He/she will establish and convene a County Agri-Nutrition Unit (ANU). The secretariat will develop terms of reference (TORs) to guide the members comprising of home economics officer, crop officer[s], and other agri-nutrition desk officers nominated by other departments [livestock and fisheries]). The secretariat will work in collaboration with the county MSN secretariat and the National TWG secretariat. All actions of the secretariat will lead toward achieving results of county specific NSA priorities.

County Agri-Nutrition Technical Working Group (CAN-TWG)

This is a sectoral multidisciplinary team consisting of the relevant state and non-state NSA actors in the county. It will be convened by the secretariat of the County ANU, who will also develop TORs to guide the stakeholders on how to run its affairs. It will be chaired by the Director of Agriculture and co-chaired by both the Directors of Livestock and Fisheries. The TWG will be responsible for planning, coordinating, and ensuring the implementation of actions to support NSA programmes across the county. Members will be the chair and secretary of the SCAN-TWG.

Sub-County Agri-Nutrition Technical Working Group (SCAN-TWG)

This is also a sectoral multidisciplinary team consisting of the relevant state and non-state NSA actors in the sub-county. The secretary will be the Sub-County Home Economics Officer, or such other officer appointed by the Crops Directorate. He/ she will be assisted by other desk officers nominated by the other directorates of agriculture (livestock and fisheries). It will be convened by the secretary, who will also develop TORs to guide the stakeholders on how to run its affairs. It will be chaired by the Sub-County Agriculture Officer and co-chaired by both the counterparts of livestock and fisheries. The TWG will be responsible for planning, coordinating, and ensuring implementation of actions to support NSA programmes across the sub-county. It will link with the Sub-County Food and Nutrition Committee. Members will be the chair and secretary of the WAN-TWG.

Ward Agri-Nutrition Technical Working Group (WAN-TWG)

This will be a sectoral multidisciplinary team consisting of the relevant state and non-state NSA actors in the ward, similar to the SCAN-TWG. The secretary will be the Ward Agriculture officer. It will be chaired and co-chaired by counterparts in the other directorates of agriculture (livestock and fisheries). It will be convened by the secretary, who will also develop TORs to guide the stakeholders on how to run its affairs. The TWG will be responsible for planning, coordinating, and ensuring the implementation of actions to

support NSA programmes across the ward. It will link with the Ward Food and Nutrition Committee. Membership will be drawn from the village agriculture committee leaders of the village councils, as established in the Constitution of Kenya.

SECTION 4: AGRI-NUTRITION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan (Table 3) focuses on strategic objectives, outcomes, and priority areas. The responsible implementation partners are identified. The cost of activities, timelines, and total budget are also provided. The County Government in collaboration with development partners and private sectors will take the lead in implementing the proposed five-year budget of KES 220m. The proposed annual budget is an estimated KES 45 million.

Table 3. Costed Implementation Workplan (Activities and Budget)

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
FOCUS AREA 1: LEADERSHIP, GOVERNANCE, AND COORDINATION															
Strategic Objective: Strengthen leadership, governance, and coordination for NSA at national and county levels.															
Improve regulatory requirements and policy environment for implementation of NSA interventions	Sensitise women, youth, and other vulnerable groups in NSA policies and guidelines	Increased multi-sectoral consultative forums to discuss NSA policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks	Number of multi-sectoral consultative meetings held to discuss NSA policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks	3	3 initiation meetings per sub- county	4 follow- up meetings per sub- county and 1 meeting per region per quarter	4 follow-up meetings, 1 per quarter	4 follow- up meetings per sub- county and 1 meeting per region per quarter	4 follow-up meetings, 1 per quarter	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	MoALFC – county, Depts. of Health, Water, Communication, Trade, Gender and Youth, Education; Interior Ministry; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ); FAO; USAID; Other relevant nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and FBOs; Media
	Sensitise stakeholders on regulatory and policy frameworks for NSA interventions	County stakeholders sensitised on the food and nutrition policies and implementation strategy	Number of sensitisation forums conducted at county level among staff and stakeholders	0	4 sensitisation fora 1 per quarter	4 follow- up sessions for technical staff, NSA actors and leaders, and private sector partners at county and national levels	4 follow-up sessions for technical staff, NSA actors and leaders, and private sector partners at county and sub-county levels	4 follow- up sessions for technical staff, NSA actors and leaders, and private sector partners at county and national levels	4 follow-up sessions for technical staff, NSA actors and leaders, and private sector partners at county and sub-county levels	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	MoALFC – county, Depts. of Health, Education; Interior Ministry; GIZ; FAO; USAID; Other relevant NGOs and FBOs Media
	Review and recommend integration of NSA interventions in major policies at all levels of operation (agriculture sector policy)	NSA interventions integrated in agriculture sector policy	Number of policies that have integrated NSA interventions	0	0	Review agriculture sector policy to identify NSA gaps	Publish and disseminate the policy down to ward level	Review agriculture sector policy to identify NSA gaps	Publish and disseminate the policy down to ward level	0	3,000	0	0	0	MoALFC – county Depts. of Public Services Administration, Health, Water, ICT, Trade, Gender, and Youth, Education; Interior Ministry; County Attorney; GIZ; FAO; USAID; other relevant NGOs and FBOs

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
Support planning and resource allocation for implementing NSA at county and sub-county levels	Sensitise county government and stakeholders on increasing resource allocations to enhance NSA interventions	More commitment from county governments, development partners, stakeholders, and academia sector to increase resource allocations for NSA interventions	% increase in funds allocated for NSA interventions	1m	Increased budget allocation to 2m from county government for NSA activities	Increased budget allocation to 3m from county government for NSA activities	Increased budget allocation to 3m from county government for NSA activities	Increased budget allocation to 3m from county government for NSA activities	Increased budget allocation to 3m from county government for NSA activities	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	MoALFC – county, Finance, Agriculture and Health committees at the assemblies, County Attorney, civil society organisations, GIZ, FAO, USAID
	Hold joint strategic planning for MSN and other stakeholders on NSA programs and projects	Joint strategic work plans developed and in use	A joint strategic work plan available and executed	1	Conduct meeting and validation workshops for the joint work plan at the county level	Execution of joint strategic plan	Execution of joint strategic plan	Execution of joint strategic plan	Execution of joint strategic plan	0	0	0	0	0	MoALFC – county; Depts. Of Health, Water, Communication, Gender and Youth, Education; FAO; GIZ; USAID; WFP; other relevant NGOs and FBOs
Promote multi-sectoral coordination, collaboration, governance, and accountability for effective and efficient NSA interventions by county government and its partners	Facilitate multi-sectoral governance, coordination, collaboration, and accountability mechanisms for NSA interventions	Capacitated multi-sectoral collaboration, governance, and coordination mechanisms for NSA interventions	Number of multi-sectoral NSA coordination meetings held	1	48 sub county meetings 4 quarterly meetings at county level	48 sub county meetings	48 sub county meetings 4 quarterly meetings at county level	48 sub county meetings 4 quarterly meetings at county level	48 sub county meetings 4 quarterly meetings at county level	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	MoALFC – county, other partners, other sector players, Dept. of Health, Dept. of Education, FAO, GIZ, USAID, other relevant NGOs
	Participate in the NSA coordination working groups and forums	Increased participation in the coordination working group forums	No. of members for the NSA coordination working groups	1	3	4	4	4	4	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	MoALFC – county, other partners, other sector players, Dept. of Health, Dept. of Education, FAO, GIZ, other relevant NGOs
FOCUS AREA 2: STRENGTHEN SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES FOR THE PROVISION OF EQUITABLE AND QUALITY NSA INTERVENTIONS															
Strategic Objective: Enhance equitable provision and use of NSA extension and advisory services for a well-nourished population															
Increase access to information on NSA food systems for policymakers, implementing officers, change agents, and the community	Hold multi-sectoral meetings for sharing agri-nutrition information at the county, sub-county, and ward levels	County Technical working group meetings held	No. of CTWG meetings	4	4	4	4	48	48	80	80	80	240	240	MOALFC, Education, Health, Social Protection, Water, GIZ, FAO, WFP, SOFDI, ADS, SCHEO
Build capacity of agriculture extension officers on NSA for increased production of safe, diversified, and nutritious foods		Sub-county TWG (SCTWG) meetings held	No. of SCTWG meetings	24	48	48	48			240	240	240			MOALFC, Education, Health, Social Protection, Water, GIZ, FAO, WFP, SOFDI, ADS, SCHEO

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
Maintain a skilled and competent public and private NSA workforce to provide leadership and support for nutrition sensitive activities at all levels of operation	Develop and disseminate information materials on NSA at county, sub-county, and ward levels	Developed and disseminated information materials	Number and types of NSA information materials developed and disseminated	0	3,000 booklets, 5,000 fliers, 36 posters	3,000 booklets, 5,000 fliers, 36 posters	3,000 booklets, 5,000 fliers, 36 posters	3,000 booklets, 5,000 fliers, 36 posters	3,000 booklets, 5,000 fliers, 36 posters	50	50	50	50	50	MOALFC, Education, Health, Social Protection, Water, GIZ, FAO, WFP, SOFDI, ADS, SCHEO
	Train extension officers on NSA interventions for increased production of safe, diversified, and nutritious foods	110 extension officers trained	Number of extension officers trained	0	110	110	110			100	100	100	100	100	MOALFC, Education, Health, Social Protection, and Water, GIZ, FAO, WFP, SOFDI, ADS, Sub-County Agrinutritionist
	Recruit agri-nutrition extension staff	60 agri-nutrition officers recruited	Number of agri nutrition officers		20	20	20	0	0					-	Public Service Advisory board
	Equip extension staff with motorbikes, vehicles, and ICT equipment	50 motor bikes 50 laptops	Number of motorbikes procured Number of laptops procured		10 20	10 20	10 10	10 10	10 10	2,000 1,000	2,000 1,000	2,000 500	2,000 2,000	2,000 2,000	MoALFC, GIZ, FAO, WFP, SOFDI, ADS
	Strengthen market systems and service models within the value chains for reliable, efficient, and responsive access to affordable, safe, diversified, and nutritious foods	Build capacity of market system service providers on NSA information	A total of 24 service providers shall be trained on market systems each year	Number of service providers trained on market system models	0	24	24	24	24	24	500	500	500	500	500
	Lobby for improved infrastructure to support a functional marketing system	Number of lobbying events/meetings with leadership (one on one meetings)	Number of infrastructures placed to support functional marketing systems	0	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	MoALFC, – County Department of Lands, County Department of Trade, Cooperatives, county government administration, MSN leadership GIZ, FAO, WFP, SOFDI, ADS
FOCUS AREA 3: INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY, AND CONSUMPTION OF SAFE, DIVERSE, AND NUTRITIOUS FOODS AT ALL STAGES OF THE FOOD CHAIN															
Strategic Objective: Increase the availability, accessibility, and consumption of affordable, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods at all stages of the food chain															
Enhance the provision of quality and quantity farm inputs for optimum diversified food production	Provision of subsidised quality and diversified farm inputs	Availability of diverse, nutritious, and safe crop seeds and planting materials to farmers	increase in acres of diverse, nutritious, and safe crop seeds and planting materials	**	Source for crop seeds and planting materials, procure, distribute, and establish seed bulking sites	450	675	750	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,500	2,000	2,500	MoALFC, FAO, ADS

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
	Train farmers and extension officers on optimized on-farm water management for proper crop and livestock production	Increased number of trained farmers and extension officers on water management for proper crop and livestock production	Number of crop and livestock farmers trained on optimised water management for proper crop and livestock production		100	100	100	100	100	500	500	500	500	500	MOALFC, FAO, GIZ
			Number of officers trained on optimised water management for proper crop and livestock production	**	20	10	10			100	50	50			Other agro-processing/private sector partners
	Sensitise and establish demonstration plots of nutrient dense, diverse crops to meet needs (e.g., pumpkin, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, iron rich beans, among others)	Availability of nutrient dense foods at household and market levels	Number of farmers trained on producing nutrient dense foods	**	500	800	1,300	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,200	1,200	MoALFC, Dept. of Water, Ministry of Land, Ministry of Transport
			Number of demo plots under nutrient dense foods		60	120	120	120	120	300	600	600	600	600	MoALFC, FAO, ADS
Improve diverse food production and increase consumption of safe and nutrient dense diverse foods	Establish demonstration plots for kitchen garden technologies/innovations and rearing of small livestock (improved local poultry and dairy goats) at household levels		Number of demonstration plots on ALV kitchen gardens	**	30	40	60	60	60	90	120	180	180	180	MoALFC
			Number of farmers rearing small livestock		500	800	1,300	1,500	1,800	50	50	50	50	50	
			Number of demos on home gardens technology		30	40	60	60	60	90	120	180	180	180	
Improve post-harvest handling, processing technologies, and food marketing systems to ensure access to safe and nutrient dense diverse foods	Train women's groups on food preparation techniques and agro-processing technologies for food and nutrients preservation	Women and youth trained on food preparation	Number of women's groups trained on food preparation	**	40	40	40	60	80	50	50	50	70	80	Dept. of Agriculture, FAO, ADS, OGRA, SOFDI, World Vision, agro-processors
	Train farmer groups on value addition technologies and innovations	Farmer groups trained on food preparation	Number of farmer groups trained		40	40	120	-	-	50	50	100	-	-	MoALFC, FAO, ADS, SOFDI, World Vision, agro-processors, WFP
	Establish e-marketing platforms at sub-county level	Platforms created for e-marketing	Number of platforms created	**	6	7	13			20	20	30			MoALFC, Ministry of Health (MoH) (Public Health Department), FAO, WFP, agro-processors

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
	Demonstration on appropriate household food storage structures and innovations for improved food and nutrition security	Establish appropriate household storage technology and structures	Number of households with appropriate storage technology	**	600	700	1,300			50	50	60			MoALFC FAO, ADS, SOFDI, World Vision
Support the integration of technology, innovation, and creation of awareness for the enhancement of NSA service delivery	Training on formation of market groups to reduce the economic effect of middlemen	Farmers aggregate and market their produce in groups	Number of farmers in aggregation groups		12	24	24			50	100	100			MoALFC, FAO
			Number of training sessions on aggregation of groups		24	48	48			240	480	480			MoALFC, Dept. of Trade and Marketing, ADS, FAO
	Training at all levels (county, sub-county, ward, village) on food budgeting and allocation of resources to nutritious diverse foods	Farmer groups trained on food budgeting to access diverse and nutritious foods	Number of farmer groups trained on food budgeting		26	50	100			400	800	1,500			MoALFC, Dept. of Planning and Finance, ADS, FAO, WFP

FOCUS AREA 4: HARNESS RESOURCES THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP) INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT NSA INTERVENTIONS

Strategic Objective: Foster ownership and sustainability of NSA initiatives through engagement, participation, resource mobilisation, and investments by PPPs for improved food and nutrition security

Strengthen engagement of PPPs in NSA initiative	Conduct stakeholders' inventory meetings to map out PPPs in the county and their level of engagement, participation, and resource commitment to NSA initiatives.	Database of PPP/actors implementing NSA initiatives developed	Database of private sector actors developed and in use	0	1	1	1	1	1	280	280	280	280	280	MOALFC and County Government (Departments of Agriculture, Health, and Education), USAID, FAO, WFP, Kenya Resilient Arid Lands Partnership for Integrated Development (KRAPID), Livestock Market Systems (LMS), Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA)
	Sensitise private sector partners on NSA interventions	Awareness campaigns targeting private actors on NSA conducted	Number of awareness campaigns	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	Stimulate engagement of new private sector partners in MSN forums	Increased engagement of private sectors in NSA activities	Number of public and private sector/ and non-state actors participating in NSA initiatives	4	6	6	8	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
	Increase participation of PPPs in NSA initiative	Stimulate engagement of new private sector partners in MSN forums	Number of meetings held to lobby for new private sectors participating in MSN forums	0	3	3	3	3	3	250	250	250	250	250	MOALFC and County Governments, Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems (KCDMS), Accelerated Value Chain Development (AVCD), ACDI/VOCA, LMS, KRAPID, FAO
	Share the CANIS implementation plan with private sector partners for resource mobilisation of related activities	CANIS disseminated to private sector partners	Number of meetings held to disseminate the CANIS	0	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	MoALFC and County Governments, USAID Feed the Future (KCDMS, KRAPID, AVCD, FAO, ACDI/VOCA, LMS)
	Conduct quarterly meetings for public and private sector partners in NSA	Quarterly meetings for PPPs held	No. of quarterly meetings for public and private sector partners in NSA held	0	4	4	4	4	4	100	100	100	100	100	MOALFC and County Governments, Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems (KCDMS), Accelerated Value Chain Development (AVCD), ACDI/VOCA, LMS, KRAPID, FAO
	Hold meetings for dissemination, adoption, and feedback of research findings on nutrient dense crop varieties and livestock breeds by research institutions to NSA stakeholders	Meetings for dissemination, adoption, and feedback of research findings on nutrient dense foods held	No. of meetings held for dissemination, adoption, and feedback of research findings on nutrient dense crop varieties and livestock breeds by research institutions to NSA stakeholders	0	2	2	2	2	2	200	200	200	200	200	MOALFC and County Governments, Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems (KCDMS), Accelerated Value Chain Development (AVCD), ACDI/VOCA, LMS, KRAPID, FAO
		Research findings by NSA stakeholders disseminated and adopted	Number of research findings disseminated and adopted by NSA stakeholders	0	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	MoALFC, Dept. of Health stakeholders, Kenya Agriculture, Livestock, Research Organisation, County Government, Vocational Training centres; Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), Training institutions in the county, Private sector actors, County tertiary institutions
	Linkage of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to the community to fund NSA initiatives and business hubs	Number of joint SMEs and community linkage meetings held to fund NSA initiatives and business hubs	SMEs linked to the community to fund NSA initiatives and business hubs	0	1	1	1	1	1	50	50	50	50	50	MoALFC County government departments, private sector Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), KEBS, Millers, National Cereal and Produce Board (NCOB), Kenya Dairy board (KDB), all implementing partners along the value chain actors

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
	Train CBOs and other organised groups to mobilise their own resources for NSA activities	Number of CBOs and other organised groups trained to mobilise their own resources for NSA activities	Number of public-private initiatives co-financing appropriate technologies to support NSA interventions, like table banking and Saving for Transformation, among other models developed		60 groups (1 per ward) trained	0	1 per ward	0	60 groups (1 per ward) trained	300		300		300	County Government, MOALFC, Department of Trade and Enterprise
	Promote cross-learning events in NSA exchange visits	Application of the cross-learning practices established	Number of cross-learning ventures implemented (2-day exchange tours)	0	1	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100	County Govt./ stakeholders and implementing partners
Lobby for commitment in investing in NSA initiatives Private sectors	Capacity building of extension officers and communities on NSA initiatives	Extension officers and farmer groups trained on NSA initiatives	No. of extension officers and 24 (30-member) farmer groups trained on NSA initiatives (Leveraging nutrition in agriculture, modern kitchen gardening technologies, value addition, marketing of produce)		62 extension officers and 24 (30-member) farmer groups	62 extension officers and 24 (30-member) farmer groups	62 extension officers and 24 (30-member) farmer groups	62 extension officers and 24 (30-member) farmer groups	62 extension officers and 24 (30-member) farmer groups	250	250	250	250	250	County Govt./stakeholders, public and private sector partners, implementing partners
	Motivate investment in agro-processing equipment at the county and grass root levels by PPPs	Agro-processing equipment invested at sub-county and grassroots-level PPPs	No. of agro-processing equipment invested at county and grassroots-level PPPs		3 agro-processing equipment	3 agro-processing equipment	3 agro-processing equipment	3 agro-processing equipment		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000		County Govt., stakeholders, public and private sector partners, implementing partners
Enhance access to safe, diverse, and nutrient dense foods through appropriate PPPs in NSA initiatives	Capacity building of extension officers, producers, consumers, and communities on good agricultural practices	Extension officers, producers, consumers, and communities trained on good agricultural practices	No. of extension officers, producers, consumers, and communities trained on good agricultural practices	0	15 Extension officers trained	15 Extension officers trained	15 Extension officers trained	15 Extension officers trained	15 Extension officers trained	100	100	100	100	100	CGoK/stakeholders, public and private sector partners, implementing partners
					60 Farmer groups trained	60 Farmer groups trained	60 Farmer groups trained	60 Farmer groups trained	60 Farmer groups trained						

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
	Conduct training and demonstrations on climate smart technologies for farmer groups	Training and demonstrations conducted on climate smart technologies for farmer groups	No. of training sessions and demonstrations conducted on climate smart technologies		(2 per ward) Farmer groups trained	(2 per ward) Farmer groups trained	(2 per ward) Farmer groups trained	(2 per ward) Farmer groups trained	(2 per ward) Farmer groups trained	50	50	50	50	50	County Govt./stakeholders, public and private sector partners, implementing partners
FOCUS AREA 5: COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT TO ENGAGE IN VIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND INCLUSIVE NSA INITIATIVES															
Strategic Objective: Build the capacity of communities to engage in production and consumption of safe, diverse, nutrient dense food products															
Establish, strengthen, and operationalise community-level structures for NSA interventions	Map and form new community-level organisations to promote NSA activities	Number of community organisations mapped	% of community organisations mapped	0	13	24	40			342	684	1,140			MoALFC, CGOV, CBCC, community leaders, administrators
	Conduct community dialogues on sustainable environment friendly food production, food safety, storage, and post-harvest losses	Number of dialogues conducted	% increase in number of dialogues conducted	0	4	13	40			100	350	960			MoALFC, Administrators, CBOs
Support structures that will build the capacities of local communities to engage in viable NSA interventions	Sensitise the community on NSA activities	Number of sensitisations held	% increase in number of sensitisations held	0	13	24	40			350	600	980			MoALFC, ADS, World Vision, CBCC, Community leaders, Administrators
	Train community groups on NSA good agricultural practices	Number of community groups trained	% increase in number of community groups trained	0	13	24	40			350	620	1,020			MoALFC, SOFDI, ADS, KALRO, Welthunger
	Train community groups on group dynamics, leadership, and governance	Number of community groups trained	% increase in number of community groups trained	0	12	15	20			350	570	1,140			MoALFC, ADS, KALRO, Welthunger, Ministry of Cooperatives
	Sensitise community organisations to promote and support gender and social inclusion in NSA interventions	Number of sensitisations held	% increase in number of sensitisations held	0	12	16	20			350	460	570			MoALFC, CBOs
	Support institutions to engage in climate smart NSA	Number of institutions supported	% increase in number of institutions supported	0	12	24	30			260	530	660			MoALFC, USAID, ADS, KALRO, Welthunger, KCSAP

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
Promote inclusive financial and insurance services for CBOs	Support the establishment of income generating activities in the NSA	Number of income generating activities established	% increase in number of income generating activities established	0	12	20	30			170	280	420			MoALFC, ADS, CBOs, Welthunger
	Support coordination meetings of value chain organisations	Number of coordination meetings supported	% increase in number of coordination meetings supported	0	12	15	20			240	300	400			MoALFC, CBOs, KCSAP, ADS
	Support community members on disaster mitigation measures, including linkage to insurance schemes	Number of community groups supported	% increase in number of community groups supported	0	12	18	24			240	360	480			MoALFC, insurance companies, KCSAP
	Sensitise community groups on entrepreneurship, linkages, and access to financial resources	Number of community groups sensitised	% increase in number of community groups sensitised	0	10	15	24			255	385	620			MoALFC, FAO, financial institutions, cooperatives
	Formation and strengthening of savings and loan schemes by community organisations	Number of community groups formed and strengthened	% increase in number of community groups formed and strengthened	0	12	15	20			255	385	510			MoALFC, USAID, Ministry of Cooperatives, financial institutions
Ensure that social accountability systems are initiated and made operational for community-level advocacy	Hold social accountability meetings in the community	Number of accountability meetings held	% increase in number of accountability meetings held	0	10	12	18			220	270	400			MoALFC, USAID, FAO, Administrators, CBOs, Cooperative societies
FOCUS AREA 6: ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION															
Strategic objective: Strengthen advocacy and communication for NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels															
Strengthen advocacy and communication for NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels	Advocate for review and recommend integration of NSA interventions in major policies at all levels of operation	NSA interventions integrated in major policies and county documents	Number of policies that have integrated NSA interventions	2	1	Identify policies with NSA gaps	County, sub-county, ward, and community-level consultative forum on advocacy for review of policies and integration of NSA interventions	County, sub-county, ward, and community-level consultative forum on advocacy for review of policies and integration of NSA interventions	County, sub-county, ward, and community-level consultative forum on advocacy for review of policies and integration of NSA interventions	1,200	1,200	1,200			MoALFC– County; Depts. of Health, Water, Communication, Trade, Gender and Youth, Education; Interior Ministry; County Attorney; GIZ; FAO; USAID; IFAD; other relevant NGOs and FBOs

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
	Advocate and facilitate participation of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups in forums for development of NSA policies and guidelines	More women and youth participating in forums for the development of NSA policies and strategies	% of youth/women participating in the development of NSA policies and guidelines	0	-		10%	20%	30%	0	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	MoALFC, Ministry of Social Services, Youth, Gender and Culture; related county government departments; GIZ; FAO; USAID; IFAD; other relevant NGOs and FBOs Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), GIZ, County Attorney, Dept. of Gender and Youth, other relevant NGOs, Civil society organizations
	Advocate for joint strategic planning with MoH, MoALFC, Ministry of Planning and Finance (MoP&F), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Works and Labour (MoW&L) and other stakeholders at all levels for NSA programmes/projects	Joint strategic work plans developed and in use	A joint strategic work plan available and executed	1	Review of the strategist plan	Conduct meetings and validation workshops for the advocacy team to develop and validate the joint strategic plan at county and sub-county levels	Execution of joint strategic plan	Execution of joint strategic plan	Review meetings at county and national levels for the joint strategic work plan	1,000	1,000			1,000	MoALFC– county; Depts. of Health, Water, Communication, Gender and Youth, Education; GIZ; FAO; WFP; USAID; other relevant NGOs and FBOs
	Sensitise county assembly members, sub-county, ward, and community leadership on NSA	Sensitised leaders on NSA issues	Number of county leaders sensitised on NSA issues	0	-	1 sensitisation meeting for core county leaders and at the county level	-	1 sensitisation meeting for core county leaders and at all levels	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoALFC– national/ DALF- county, other partners, other sector players, Dept. of Health, Dept. of Education, Interior Ministry, ward administrators, FAO, GIZ, Other relevant NGOs MoALFC– national/ DALF- county, other partners GIZ, FAO, Dept. of Communication /Media
	Develop and disseminate NSA materials through print media, social media, radio, TV	Developed and disseminated NSA materials	Number and types of materials developed and disseminated	0	0	Dissemination through radio and print media, social media	Dissemination through radio and print media, social media	Dissemination through radio and print media, social media	Dissemination through radio and print media, social media	0	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	MoALFC and Media houses
Change a decision maker's perception or understanding of a problem in NSA at county, sub-county, ward, and community levels	Lobby for financial support for disseminating NSA information	Increased financial support for NSA information dissemination	% increase in funds for disseminating NSA information	< 1%	-	5%	10%	15%	20%	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	MoALFC; County Department of Education, County Department of Health, Nutrition and Health Program Plus (NHPplus); FAO; GIZ; and County Govt.

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
	Use media services and technology to disseminate NSA information	Variety of technology and media services in use to disseminate information	Number of media services and technology in use for disseminating NSA messages	< 1%		2 TV talk shows, 2 radio talk shows, 1 documentary, 4 newspaper adverts, and 4 collaborations on NSA held	2 TV talk shows, 2 radio talk shows, 2 collaborations on NSA held	2 TV talk shows, 2 radio talk shows, 2 collaborations on NSA held	2 TV talk shows, 2 radio talk shows, 1 documentary, 2 collaborations on NSA held		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	MoALFC, ; County Department of Education, County Department of Health, NHPplus, FAO, GIZ, WFP, media houses, county govt.
	Identify and hold meetings with community change agents	Community change agents identified	Number of community change agents identified for promoting NSA	0	-	-	120 change agents identified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoALFC, ; County Department of Education, County Department of Health, NHPplus, FAO, county govt., NGOs and CBOs
	Lobby for increased resource allocation to support NSA activities at all levels of operations	Increased resources allocated to support NSA activities	% increase of funds allocated to NSA activities	< 1%	-	3%	8%	10%	10%						MoALFC, County Department of Education, County Department of Health, FAO, county govt.
	Advocate for food fortification in agro-processing by processors	Enhanced fortification of food items	Number of meetings held with food processors	0	1	1	1	1	1	250	250	250	250	250	Department of Agriculture, FAO, USAID, agro-professors, WFP

FOCUS AREA 7: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT OF NSA INTERVENTIONS

Strategic Objective: Build an effective M&E system to track and assess implementation performance of NSA at national, county, and community levels

Integrate prioritized NSA indicators in the county M&E system for NSA interventions	Hold meetings to discuss integration of NSA indicators in the county M&E system	NSA indicators applicable for Kenya validated and adopted	A copy of validated and adopted NSA indicators	0	Initiate the review process of the compendium of NSA indicators; adopt and validate	Sensitize key stakeholders on the NSA indicators	-	-	-	200	300	-	-		MoALFC, MoW&I, MoGS, Ministry of Energy (MoENR), MoH, MoE, FAO, UNICEF, Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), KEBS, Council of Governors (CoGS), WFP, GIZ
Support comprehensive training of county officers on NSA data management	Conduct a survey to establish baseline data on NSA indicators	Baseline data established in each county	Baseline survey findings report available	0	30	17				3,000	1,500				MoALFC, FAO, WFP, GIZ, MoALFC, MoW&I, MoGS, MoENR, MoH, MoE, USAID FAO, UNICEF, KEPSA, KEBS, CoGS, WFP, GIZ
Establish a knowledge management system	Conduct stakeholder training on NSA M&E planning	Stakeholders trained on NSA M&E planning	% of NSA actors trained on NSA M&E planning	0	30%	40%	50%	60%	80%	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	MoALFC, MoW&I, MoGS, MoENR, MoH, MoE, FAO, UNICEF, KEPSA, KEBS, CoGS
Promote NSA knowledge management at all levels of operation to improve programming	Develop NSA data management tools	NSA data reporting tools developed	100% of NSA tools developed and disseminated	0	100% NSA reporting tools developed	Dissemination and execution	Dissemination and execution	Dissemination and execution	Review of the tool and adjustments made	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	MoALFC, MoW&I, MoGS, MoENR, MoH, MoE, FAO, UNICEF, KEPSA, KEBS, CoGS, GIZ, USAID
Enhance the contribution of															

Specific Objective	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines and Target Indicators					Timelines and Budget (KES '000)					Lead Partner/ Other Partner(s)
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
research to inform NSA policy formulation, practice, and planning	Conduct periodic NSA multi-stakeholder information and knowledge sharing fora	Periodic performance assessments of NSA programmes/projects conducted	Proportion of stakeholders undertaking periodic performance assessments of NSA programmes/projects	0	40%	50%	60%	80%	85%	2500	500	500	500	500	MoALFC, MoW&I, MoGS, MoENR, MoH, MoE, WFP, GIZ, FAO, UNICEF, KEPSA, KEBS, CoGS
	Hold stakeholders' joint work planning and information sharing sessions (MSN committees and TWGs)	Joint work plan and dissemination MSN and TWG committee meetings held at county ad sub-county levels			16	16	16	16	16	500	500	500	500	500	
	Conduct dissemination sessions on NSA research findings	NSA research findings disseminated to stakeholders	Number of forums held for dissemination of research findings	0	4	4	4	4	4	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	MoALFC, MoW&I, MoGS, MoENR, MoH, MoE, FAO, CoGS, KEBS, UNICEF, KEPSA, MoALFC, USAID, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, GIZ, JICA, KALRO, KEBS, ILRI, ACADEMIA, MOE, KEMRI, KEFRI, KEMFRI, KEBS, KIRDI

SECTION 5: M&E FOR AGRI-NUTRITION PROGRAMMING

The county is in the process of operationalizing a county agriculture Management Information System (MIS), which will house the agri-nutrition data and generate MSN activity implementation progress reports. Agri-nutrition indicators will be included in the existing MSN scorecard and financial tracking tools to monitor performance, trigger actions by providing evidence-based decision-making, and more importantly, to enhance implementation of NSA interventions and ensure value for money invested to implement the strategy. An existing monitoring and reporting tool for agri-nutrition implementation exists at the national level and will be adapted for the county to enable the county and sub-county agri-nutritionists to report and determine the impact of implementing the strategy (Appendix 1).

Agri-Nutrition Data Information System

Data will be collected and analysed at ward, sub-county, and county levels on the implementation of the seven focus areas. Interpretation will be made to help in decision-making and feedback. To effectively track programme performance and resources, an interventions implementation monitoring tool will be developed based on the objectives, outcomes, outputs, and output indicators, as described in the costed implementation plan.

Monitoring and Reporting Tools

The tools will enable the tracking of routine and periodic activities and actions. Outcomes will be tracked to assess programme impacts (Appendix 1). This will help understand the factors and approaches that are leading to agri-nutrition changes and success. The progress of implementation will be measured by monitoring and tracking process indicators throughout the life of the plan. During the period, implementers will be able to know the status of interventions and provide feedback accordingly.

Determining the Impact of the CANIS

Strategic outcomes and results will be monitored. During the implementation of interventions, information to the following will be sought:

- Whether resources have been adequately allocated and used to get the desired results.
- The extent to which agri-nutrition interventions have led to reductions in malnutrition in the county.
- The extent to which MSN approaches have led to reductions in malnutrition status.

This information will enable government and partners to decide on the best practices to achieve the set objectives, the required resources, and technical support. Internal evaluators will be engaged during the project implementation timeframe and an external evaluator will be used at the end. Conclusions will point out successes, failures, best practices, limitations, and recommendations.

Potential Risks and Mitigation Measures

They will be identified at the beginning of implementation to enable proactive mitigation, minimise the loss of resources, and ensure success.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Performance Monitoring and Reporting Tool

Sub-Counties	Co-Partner (s)	Reporting Quarter (Quarter report was Generated)	Focus Area Objective	Interventions/ Activities	Expected Output	Output Indicator for the Quarter	Achieved Output (Result)	Budgeted Amount	Total Funds Used (KES'000)	Means of Verification	Tracking Output Indicator Status

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