



KITUI COUNTY
AGRI-NUTRITION
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
2023-2027



Citation

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Kitui County Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (CANIS)
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FOREWORD

The importance of agriculture is highlighted in Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plan IV (2023 – 2027), which will strive to strengthen the country's economic sector and create employment opportunities, reduce poverty and create a conducive environment for investment. It also emphasizes the importance of 100% food and nutrition security for all Kenyans. The fourth MTP and the second-last phase of Vision 2030 seeks to continue implementing the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals and aspirations of the Africa Agenda 2063. The current Kenyan government further emphasizes on the importance of agriculture in the Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) whose main objective is to improve the livelihoods and welfare of Kenyans with agricultural transformation and inclusive growth as one of the five pillars.

Despite Kitui's advances across the economy, in innovation and entrepreneurship, private sector enterprise, infrastructure, public service delivery and human capabilities, agriculture continues to be the bedrock of the development of our county and the key to creating equitable and sustainable growth for our people. The "Kitui promise" which is His Excellency, the Governor. Dr. Julius Makau Malombe's 16 sector priority agenda positions agriculture at the top and envisages to fight food and nutrition insecurity as underpinned by the Kitui Vision for Economic and Social Transformation (KIVEST) 2015-2025.

The development of the Kitui County Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (CANIS) is anchored on Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) and is geared towards offering technical guidance to addressing malnutrition from an agricultural perspective based on the whole food value chain from input supply, production, trade, processing, and transportation nodes. Malnutrition levels in Kitui are higher than the national average, with the rate of stunting at 25% compared to the national average of 18% and the rate of underweight at 13.9% compared to the national average of 10%. The rate of wasting is 4.9%, which is aligned with the national average (KDHS, 2022).

CANIS will provide a road map that will accelerate the implementation of Agri-Nutrition-related components in the FNSP and its implementation framework. The implementation of CANIS will also ensure that the agriculture sector actors successfully mainstream dietary diversity into the priority value chain development programmes. We are therefore confident that the Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture (NSA) interventions identified herein will contribute to efficient and effective decision-making and implementation of suitable

agriculture sector programmes that will mitigate food and nutrition insecurity affecting the Kitui County people.



Stephen Mbaya Kimwele
County Executive Committee Member
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The consultative process could not have been complete without participation from World Vision Kenya, Caritas Kitui, Anglican Development Services Eastern (ADSE), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), all of whom contributed to the meticulous customisation of the Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy 2020–2025 into Kitui County Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (CANIS) 2023–2027.

Special thanks go to the National Government's Agri-Nutrition Unit, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, for the overall leadership and technical guidance led by Madam Jane Wambugu, Baraka Some, Njeri Kabaji and Carol Muteti.

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It is impossible to mention everyone and every institution individually. Kindly take this acknowledgement as an expression of our sincere gratitude for being part of our vital team.

We urge all nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive stakeholders to join hands in utilising this strategy in the implementation of their programmes in an effort to eradicate malnutrition in all its forms from Kitui County. This strategy will be of immense value in reducing the current high levels of malnutrition witnessed in our county.



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Chief Officer

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ACRONYMS

ACSM	Advocacy communication and social mobilization
ADP	annual development plan
ADSE	Anglican Development Services Eastern
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
ANIS	Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy
ASAL	arid and semi-arid land
ASDSP-II	Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme Phase Two
ASTGS	Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
BETA	Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda
CACF	County Agri-Nutrition Coordinating Forum
CANIS	County Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy
CASSCOM	County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee
CBO	community-based organisation
CGA	Cereal Growers Association
CHV	Community Health Volunteer
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System
CNAP	County Nutrition Action Plan
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	civil society organisation
FA	Farm Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
FNSP-IF	Food Nutrition Security Policy - Implementation Framework
FY	financial year
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices

HA	hectares
ICT	information and communication technologies
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFNA	Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa
IGA	Income Generated Activity
IMAM	Integrated Management of Malnutrition
JASSCOM	Joint Agricultural Sector Steering Committee
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KABP	knowledge, attitude, behaviour, and practices
KCEP-CRAL	Kenya Cereals Enhancement Programme Climate-Resilient Agricultural Livelihood
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Household Survey
KES	Kenya shilling
KIVEST	Kitui Vision for Economic and Social Transformation
KM	kilometres
KNAP	Kenya Nutrition Action Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
LMS	livestock market systems
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAL	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Irrigation
MEAL	monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning
MIYCN	maternal, infant young child nutrition
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development
MoALFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperatives
MoALFI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MSN	multi-sectoral nutrition

MSNP	Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Programme
MT	metric tonnes
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NARIGP	National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NSA	nutrition-sensitive agriculture
PWDs	persons with disabilities
SBN	Sun Business Network
SIVAP	Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TORs	terms of reference
TWG	technical working group
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID IP	United States Agency for International Development - Implementing Partner
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	water, sanitation, and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

GLOSSARY

Malnutrition

An abnormal physiological condition caused by inadequate, unbalanced, or excessive consumption of macronutrients and/or micronutrients. Malnutrition includes under-nutrition and overnutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO, 2017).

Nutrition-Specific Interventions

These are interventions that address the immediate determinants of foetal and child nutrition and development (International Food Policy Research Institute, 2016). The interventions help improve maternal and child health, improve diets and other nutrition practices, and reduce infections. These interventions span from pregnancy, postnatal, and early childhood periods and include food and micronutrient supplementation, nutrition education and/or counselling, growth monitoring and promotion, as well as routine immunisation, deworming, and care during pregnancy¹ as stated in the Maternal, Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) and Integrated Management of Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines.

Nutrition-Sensitive Interventions

These are interventions that address the underlying determinants of malnutrition and play a pivotal role for enhancing the implementation of nutrition-sensitive programmes. The interventions focus on improving accessibility to nutritious foods to everyone, supporting small farms as a source of income for women and families, improving access to clean water and sanitation to reduce the risk of infection and disease, enhancing education for children's learning and employment opportunities for adults, improving healthcare service delivery for women and children, establishing resilience programmes to sustain prosperity during emergencies and conflicts, and empowering women to make sound decisions on nutrition and food security activities.

Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture

This is an approach that 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. Addressing nutrition requires acting

¹ Bajaj, Sumati; et al. (2018). Coverage of nutrition and health interventions in Maharashtra: Insights from the National Family Health Survey-4. POSHAN Data Note 20. New Delhi, India: International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/132845>.

at all stages of the food chain, from production, processing, and retail to consumption leading to a broader focus which encompasses the entire food system.

Food Systems

A food system gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation, and consumption of food to improve the socioeconomic and environmental status.

Food-Secure/Security

A situation when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996).

Household

A household may be either (a) a one-person household, that is, a person who makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household, or (b) a multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget; to a greater or lesser extent, the ability of a household to keep within a certain level of well-being (i.e., being food-secure) by withstanding shocks and stresses. This definition implicitly considers both (ex-ante) actions that reduce the risk of households becoming food insecure and (ex-post) actions that help households cope after a crisis occurs.

Vulnerable Population

Vulnerable populations are individuals who are at greater risk of poor physical and social health status. They are considered vulnerable because of disparities in physical, economic, and social health status when compared with the dominant population. They include children, elderly, people with disabilities and people who are socioeconomically disadvantaged.

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)

CSA is an approach that helps to guide actions needed to transform and reorient agricultural systems to effectively support development and ensure food security in a changing climate. CSA aims to achieve three main objectives: sustainably increase agricultural productivity and incomes; adapt and build resilience to climate change; and reduce and/or remove greenhouse gas emissions.

Farmer

A person who owns, works on, or operates an agricultural enterprise that cultivates land or crops or raises animals, including livestock and fish. Whenever this document refers to a “farmer”, it assumes all those who are engaged in such ventures and activities.

Agri-Ability Technologies

Agri-ability programmes comprise vital education, assistance, support, and technologies to farmers with disabilities. Such technologies include fireless cookers, hand-operated irrigation kits, vertical kitchen gardens, and solar-powered irrigation kits, which help persons with disabilities (PWDs) overcome barriers encountered in their agricultural production.

PREAMBLE

The Kitui County Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (CANIS) 2023-2027 is a strategy that has been customised from Kenya Agri-Nutrition Implementation Strategy (ANIS) 2020–2025. ANIS was developed by the National Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperatives, in collaboration with other state and non-state actors. The CANIS offers practical guidance on strategic interventions for decision makers at County level for implementing NSA programmes. The main purpose of the strategy is to contribute towards sustained reduction of high malnutrition levels through coordinated Agri-nutrition actions by state and non-state actors and empowering communities to produce and consume adequate, safe, and nutritious foods in the County by focusing on the whole value chain “production to consumption.”

Evidence from data shows that stunting, wasting, underweight, exclusive breastfeeding, and micronutrient deficiencies have remained relatively high over a long period. According to the Kenya Demographic Household Survey (KDHS) reports of 2009, 2014, and 2022, stunting rates in Kitui stood at 35%, 45.8%, and 25%, respectively. In the current KDHS report of 2022, wasting in the county is reported at 4.9%, underweight at 13.9%, while exclusive breastfeeding is at 61%. In addition to this, the County experiences high levels of poverty, with absolute poverty estimated at 47.5%, compared to the national average of 36.1% in 2016. Meanwhile, food poverty is estimated at 39.4%, compared to the national average of 32%.

This strategy is aligned to the Kitui County government's commitment to improve food and nutrition security as contained in the third generation County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023-2027, where one of the sector priorities is promotion of agri-nutrition. Planned strategies for achieving agri-nutrition include: i) promoting production of nutrient-dense vegetables, ii) promoting production of bio-fortified foods, iii) promoting utilisation of diverse locally produced foods, and iv) promoting processing, storage, and preservation of nutrient-dense vegetables and fruits. The Kitui County Nutrition Action Plan 2019–2023 Key Result Area number 6 (KRA6) focusing on Nutrition in Agriculture and Food Security Scaled Up also supports this strategy. The strategy is also aligned to The Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 43 on Economic and Social Rights, which states, "Every person has the right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality". The strategy also focuses on accelerating the implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2012, whose objectives are: to achieve good nutrition for optimum health of all Kenyans; to increase the quantity and quality of food available, accessible, and affordable to all Kenyans at all times; and to protect vulnerable populations

using innovative and cost-effective safety nets linked to long-term development. Also, the Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy 2019-2029 (ASTGS), whose primary objective is to create an enabling and conducive environment for improving profitability of the sector as the basis for improved farm incomes and rural poverty reduction in the medium and long term acts as a backbone to the strategy. At the global level, the Sustainable Development Goal two aims to achieve “zero hunger” by ending hunger.

The UNICEF's conceptual framework (1990) outlines determinants of malnutrition as immediate, underlying, and basic. This strategy will focus on addressing some of the underlying and basic causes of malnutrition related to food production systems. To attain high and sustainable nutritional outcomes, simultaneous actions must be taken at all levels of causality and at the various levels of society (household, community, county, national, and global). To achieve these nutritional outcomes, the strategy describes seven focus areas of interventions that support the implementation of nutrition-sensitive programmes and offer solutions to malnutrition from an agriculture perspective. These are: 1) Leadership, advocacy, governance, and coordination; 2) Strengthen service delivery systems and structures for provision of equitable and quality NSA interventions; 3) Increase availability, access, and consumption of safe, diverse foods; 4) Harness resources through public-private initiatives to support nutrition-sensitive agricultural interventions; 5) Community empowerment to engage in viable nutrition-sensitive agricultural initiatives; 6) Advocacy, communication and social mobilization for strengthening Agri-Nutrition interventions; and 7) Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management of agri-nutrition interventions.

The sections in the strategy are introduction, contextual background for ANIS, food and nutrition situation in the county, rationale for its development, policy alignment and guiding principles, seven focus areas for interventions, coordination and collaboration for implementation of Agri-Nutrition strategy, multi-sectoral approach to its implementation, and approaches for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of related interventions. Likewise, a costed implementation plan and a tracking reporting tool template are included herein.

The development of the CANIS was funded by USAID Advancing Nutrition project. The process of developing the strategy was technically guided by a consultant appointed by the project and overseen by the Agri-Nutrition Unit in the Department of Agriculture (National Government) from zero draft to validation. The Agri-Nutrition Unit in the County Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock spearheaded this exercise and worked jointly with other MSN stakeholders, who included relevant government ministries and departments, development agencies, and implementing partners. The strategy development steps started with constituting MSN technical team to customize ANIS. The progressive CANIS

drafts were reviewed by the consultant until a final document was validated in a workshop, send for editing and later launched and adopted for use.

This implementation plan is focused on the goal, strategic objectives, and strategic outcomes for all seven focus areas. It is inclusive of all state and non-state actors that will support the implementation of the NSA interventions. Their involvement will enhance national and county ownership, leadership, and participation. The proposed budget estimates cover all activities under the objectives outlined in the seven focus areas. The total budget requirement for the five years (2023–2027) is KES 374 million. Financing the proposed budget will be a joint effort between the Government of Kenya, County Government of Kitui, development partners, civil society organisations (CSOs), private sector, and other stakeholders.



SECTION 1.0:
INTRODUCTION

In the early stages of human life, good nutrition improves children's nutritional status while enhancing ability and academic performance. There is a long-term impact of the nutrition status within the first 1,000 days (from conception to second birthday) on children's learning and performance. Later in life, sustained good nutrition status increases adulthood productivity, eventually leading to a healthy workforce that can potentially contribute to national economic growth and development.

The nutritional status of a target population depends on dietary intake and physical health. Dietary intake and physical health are, in turn, influenced by critical care behaviours such as: breastfeeding and complementary feeding; childcare practices including water, sanitation, and hygiene practices; and healthcare-seeking behaviours. Feeding and care practices are further affected by availability of nutrient-dense foods dependent on access to and consumption of adequate quantity and quality food by the household members.

Key aspects of agriculture and food security systems affect the access to and consumption of adequate quality and quantity of food at the household level. Increased production of diversified crops, livestock, and aquaculture that is safe, accessible, and sustainable guarantees improved nutrition. Thus, the nexus between agriculture, food security systems, and nutrition should be strengthened and supported. Specifically, segments of nutrition that require strengthening are nutrition through the life cycle (from conception to old age), micronutrients, diet-related non-communicable diseases, nutrition and infectious diseases, and management of malnutrition and nutrition education. Likewise, agriculture segments that can be targeted are production of nutrient-dense and diversified foods, storage, processing, marketing, food accessibility, and sustainable agro-ecosystem.

Kitui County is located in the south-eastern part of Kenya. It is the sixth largest county in the country, covering approximately 30,496.4 square kilometres. It borders seven other counties: Tharaka–Nithi and Meru to the north, Embu to the northwest, Machakos and Makueni to the West, Tana River to the east and southeast, and Taita–Taveta to the south. Kitui County is administratively divided into eight sub-counties (also constituencies): Kitui Central, Kitui West, Kitui East, Kitui South, Kitui Rural, Mwingi North, Mwingi Central, and Mwingi West. It is further sub-divided into 40 wards and 247 county villages established through the Kitui County Villages Act, 2015.

Kitui County's population was 1,136,187, comprising 549,003 males, 587,151 females, and 33 intersex (KNBS Census 2019). The population is estimated to reach 1,173,435 in 2023 (CNAP 2019–2023). There are 262,942 households, of which 223,509 are farm families with an average household size of 4.3 persons and a population density of 37 people per square km. There are three main livelihood zones in Kitui County, which are marginal mixed farming,

mixed farming livelihood zone, and formal employment, contributing 44%, 52%, and 4% of the population, respectively.

Kitui County is among the 14 semi-arid counties of Kenya characterised by high levels of poverty. The level of absolute poverty is estimated at 47.5% compared to the national average of 36.1% in 2016. The economy of Kitui County is dependent on agriculture, which contributes to rural employment, food production, and rural incomes. The level of food self-sufficiency in Kitui is 51%; however, approximately 10% of the entire population is absolutely food insecure.

The sector plays a major role by contributing about 87.3% of income earned by the rural population. The main food crops grown in Kitui County include;

- Cereals; maize, sorghum, and millets; pulses; green grams (Ndengu), cowpeas, pigeon peas, and beans;
- Root crops such as cassava, sweet potatoes, and arrow roots;
- Industrial crops; cotton, sisal, sunflower, and castor, and
- Horticultural crops represented mainly by fruits; mangoes, oranges, lemons, pawpaws, and watermelons; and vegetables; tomatoes, kales, onions, and bullet chillies.

The total annual average crop production is 80,680 MTs for cereals valued at Kes. 4.24 billion, 771 MTs for industrial crops valued at Kes. 29.04 million, and 36,950 MTs for horticultural crops valued at Kes. 990 million.

Cereals and pulses crops are mostly grown under rain-fed production systems with a few being under irrigation; however, the majority of fruits and vegetables are grown under irrigation, usually along river basins and in areas with boreholes, shallow wells, water pans, and sand dams. Kitui County receives inadequate rainfall that ranges from minimum of less than 250 mm in drier zones to more than 400 mm but not exceeding 500 mm in wetter zones which rarely supports most crops to reach maturity. In addition, the rainfall received is mostly poor in terms of space and time, hence necessitating the need for irrigated agriculture for sustainable crop production. However, irrigated agriculture is quite curtailed by inadequate availability of finances to invest in capital-intensive irrigation infrastructure and low knowledge and skills among farmers.

The agriculture sector plays an important role in improving nutrition by increasing availability and access to diverse and nutrient-dense foods in order to maintain a healthy diet for individuals (and to further improve immunity as was necessary during the COVID-19 pandemic). Therefore, promotion of agricultural production activities focusing on well-

adapted, fast-maturing, diverse, and nutrient-dense food crops and raising of small livestock such as sheep, goats, poultry, rabbits, and fish are some of the ways in which NSA can be realised. In addition, there are a few locally available wild fruits and vegetables that are underutilised and usually unevenly spread in Kitui County. Examples include *Tamarind*, *Baobab*, *Nzaaya*, *Muu*, *Ndotoo*, *Matoo*, *Ndulue* (*Balanitis egyptica*) and *Ngalawa*, among many others whose contribution to nutrition has not been quantified.

There is increasing knowledge that NSA interventions can significantly reduce all types of malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, by revamping food systems from production to consumption for improved nutrition outcomes. The FNSP of 2012 outlines priority areas and requires interventions for government and other stakeholders to ensure all citizens realise their right to be free from hunger and malnutrition. The FNSP Implementation Framework (FNSP-IF) (2017–2022) identifies strategic actions and the relevant government ministries, departments, and agencies, including other stakeholders responsible for their realisation. In addition, the multi-sectoral County Nutrition Action Plan (CNAP) 2019–2023 defines the key result areas to be achieved for the County to attain nutritional security.

CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND FOR AGRI-NUTRITION STRATEGY

NSA has been described as a food-based approach to agricultural development that places nutritionally rich foods, dietary diversity, and food fortification as potential tools for overcoming malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.² This approach stresses the multiple benefits derived from enjoying a variety of foods, recognising the nutritional value of food for good nutrition and the importance and social significance of the food and agricultural sector for supporting rural livelihoods. NSA is, therefore, the targeted production of diverse nutrient-dense foods with nutrition in mind. The overall objective of NSA is to make the global food system better equipped to produce good nutritional outcomes.

Nutrition-sensitive agricultural production can be implemented in three main areas:

- 1. Making food more available and accessible.** Increasing agricultural production makes more food available and affordable, which improves both the health and the economic status of the community. Sustained income growth, in turn, has a sizeable effect on reducing malnutrition.
- 2. Making food more diverse and production more sustainable.** Increasing diversity in food production and promoting sustainable production practices like conservation agriculture, water management, and integrated pest management can improve nutrition levels without depleting natural resources. Family farming, home gardens, and homestead food production projects can make a wider variety of crops and animal source protein such as milk and chicken available at the local level.
- 3. Making food more nutritious.** Fortification can prevent micronutrient deficiencies by enhancing micronutrient content in foods through processing, plant breeding, and improved soil fertility. In addition to changes in the agriculture sector, governments can promote NSA by incorporating nutrition-sensitive concepts into relevant farm policies and programmes.

Given the multi-causal effect of malnutrition, engagement of a robust linkage of stakeholders both at the national and county level is necessary. The Kitui CANIS synthesises

² <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/-/blogs/nutrition-sensitive-agriculture-the-cornerstone-of-a-healthier-world>

the solutions to malnutrition from an agricultural perspective by focusing on the whole value chain “production to consumption.” CANIS, therefore, provides guidance for coordinated implementation of high-impact agriculture and nutrition interventions by government and nutrition-sensitive stakeholders for maximum impacts at all levels of operation. This, therefore, calls for implementation of an MSN approach that requires the involvement of actors that support NSA, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender and Social Protection, CSOs, non-governmental organisations, and private entities. This is because no single actor can comprehensively and sustainably deal with issues of nutrition to bring the desired change.

Objectives of NSA

- 1. To promote production of locally adapted and diversified vegetables, fruits, and small livestock.***
- 2. To enhance consumption of livestock products, vegetables, and fruits in the daily meals of children, women of reproductive age, elderly, and persons living with disabilities or chronic illness (include in focus areas).***
- 3. To establish a framework of collaboration to accelerate the implementation of food/nutrition security policies for accelerating and up-scaling actions on nutrition in all counties in line with Sustainable Development Goals and Malabo Declaration.***

Agriculture being a devolved function in Kenya, the implementation of the CANIS will be spearheaded by the Agri-Nutrition Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock development and with support from MSN actors. The following are some of the projects which are being implemented in Kitui County towards the realisation of food and nutrition security and to which CANIS will add value.

- 1. Kenya Cereal Enhancement Project & Kenya Climate-Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods project (KCEP-CRAL).** The KCEP-CRAL project follows a value chain approach to support arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) smallholder farmer graduation to market-oriented/commercial farming, addressing key constraints in production, post-harvest management, processing, and marketing in target commodity value chains and the empowerment of target counties and communities to manage their natural resources and build resilience to climate change sustainably and consensually. This is a seven-year programme (2016–2022). KCEP-CRAL is being implemented in six sub-counties and 31 wards. The sub-counties are: Mwingi North (5 wards), Mwingi Central (6), Mwingi West (4), Kitui Rural (4), Kitui East (6), and Kitui South (6). The project is supporting over 22,000 smallholder farmers in enhancing climate-resilient productivity,

improving post-production management, market linkages, and improving access to financial services and inclusion.

- 2. Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme Phase Two (ASDSP II)** is one of the key programmes designed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperatives, and 47 county governments to contribute to addressing food and nutrition security and promote manufacturing. The programme is financed by the Government of Kenya, Sweden International Development Agency, and European Union (EU) for a period of five years (2017–2022). The four result areas of the project include:
 - a. Productivity of priority value chains increased. The key value chains promoted in Kitui are green grams, poultry, and sorghum.
 - b. Entrepreneurial skills of propriety value chain actors strengthened.
 - c. Access to markets by priority value chain actors improved. Some of the key markets that Kitui beneficiaries have accessed are sale of poultry in Nairobi through the cooperatives, sale of sorghum to East African breweries company, and sale of green grams to local companies that package and export.
 - d. Strengthened structures and capacities for consultation, collaboration, cooperation, and coordination in the agriculture sector strengthened.

- 3. The National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP)** is a Government of Kenya project funded by the World Bank through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation (MoALFI), State Department for Crop Development. The project aims to support community driven development and county-community led investments through technical advisory services and establishment of rural infrastructure.

- 4. Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)** that aims to support enhanced irrigation infrastructures and water resources development through irrigation development and rehabilitation; enhanced soil and water conservation; and crop and livestock diversification, among other projects.

- 5. Emergency Locust Response Project.** The food and nutrition security in Kitui County was aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the desert locust invasions of 2019–2020 and 2020–2021. The COVID-19 pandemic led to disruption of the food supply chain and loss of employment and livelihoods for a substantial part of the population. In view of the foregoing, most of the government resources have been diverted towards addressing the impacts of the pandemic with little investment in food and nutrition security as envisioned in the Big 4 Agenda for 2017–2022. This project is implemented

through Component II, whose objective is to support affected farmers and livestock holding households to restore their productive assets for enhanced adaptation and resilience. The component promotes the adoption of climate smart crop and livestock practices for reduced greenhouse gas emissions and enhanced resilience through the implementation of livelihood support/diversification initiatives. Livelihood diversification emphasises alternative livelihood activities that are less dependent on changes in weather and climate variability.

6. Women Economic Empowerment Through CSA. The goal of Kenya Economic Empowerment of Women through Climate Smart Agriculture in Arid and Semi-Arid Central Areas (WEE CSA) Project (2020–2023) is to increase the capacity of selected ASAL counties on gender-responsive CSA and climate change adaptation responses and strengthen women’s capacity to participate in CSA. It is being implemented in three ASAL counties: Kitui, Laikipia, and West Pokot. Implementers of the project are UN Women, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Village Enterprise, GROOTS Kenya, Anglican Development Services Eastern (ADSE), and Hand in Hand Eastern Africa.

7. Regenerative Agriculture–Cereal Growers Association (CGA). The project is funded by the IKEA Foundation through the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). It is being implemented by the CGA and Farm Africa (FA) in four counties: Tharaka–Nithi, Embu, Kitui, and Makueni. The CGA is implementing the project in Kitui and Makueni Counties, while FA is implementing it in Tharaka–Nithi and Embu Counties. The project will run from May 15, 2022, to October 15, 2025. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the development of sustainable food and farming systems by employing regenerative, context-specific innovations and models that appreciate local diversity to achieve climate resilience and food security for smallholder farmers in Kenya.

The project aims to achieve three key outcomes outlined below:

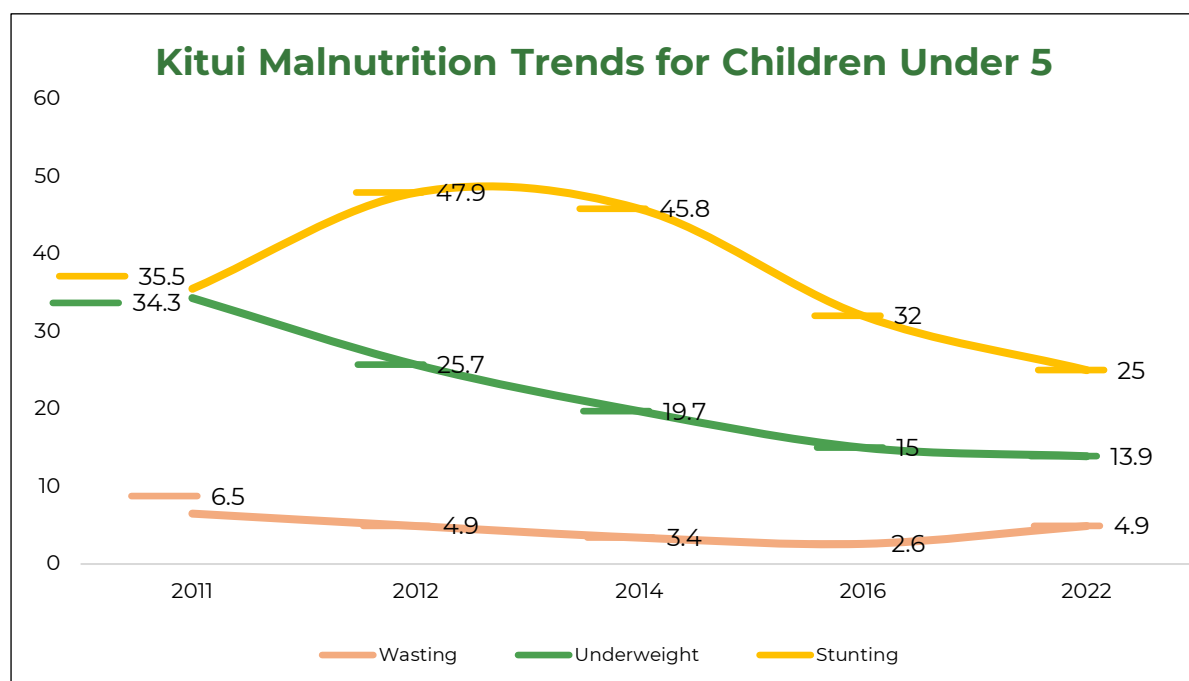
- Outcome 1: Context-specific, private sector business models for the development of circular, regenerative agriculture developed, validated, and shared.
- Outcome 2: The productivity of farms and landscapes enhanced by employing appropriate mix of regenerative agriculture and input delivery systems.
- Outcome 3: The capacity of local and national governments in developing and/or enforcing policies in adoption and promotion of regenerative agriculture practices enhanced.

OVERVIEW OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SITUATION

Nutrition is a vital building block in the foundation of human health and development. Nutrition has a direct relationship with child survival, physical and mental growth, learning capacity, adult productivity, and overall social and economic development. Unacceptably high levels of malnutrition remain a public health concern and a hindrance to achieving the country's developmental agenda, with an emerging triple burden of malnutrition. According to KDHS, 2022, there is a notably decline of underweight, stunting, wasting, overweight and obesity, and micronutrient deficiencies in addition to the burden of non-communicable disease.

The Kitui CNAP 2019–2023 is cognisant of nutrition challenges, especially the high stunting rates of 25% (KDHS, 2022); implying 1 in every 4 children under 5 years old are shorter than their age. Furthermore, other MIYCN challenges have been reported in Knowledge, Attitude, Practices, and Behaviours (KABP) surveys, notably minimum acceptable diet at 22%, minimum dietary diversity at 32.8%, and exclusive breastfeeding at 75.6% (KABP Survey, 2017). The high levels of stunting are attributable to poor dietary diversity intake, poor childcare practices, and other underlying causes of malnutrition.

Figure 1: Trends of Malnutrition in Kitui County



The main objective of the CNAP is to accelerate and scale up efforts towards the elimination of malnutrition in Kitui County in line with Kenya's Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development Goal 2, focusing on specific achievements. The Kitui CNAP focuses on three areas of intervention: nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive, and enabling environment, putting emphasis on the need for strengthening multi-sectoral collaboration in addressing malnutrition. On the other hand, the CANIS is aligned to KRA 10 in the CNAP to address the NSA interventions. This CANIS specifically targets the seven focus areas of implementation, which are discussed comprehensively in section 2.

The county government has scaled up human resource capital to increase efficiency in implementation of nutrition interventions. The County Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has created an Agri-Nutrition Unit headed by a county agri-nutrition officer, and subsequently, all eight sub-counties have been posted with one agri-nutritionist. These staff are the key drivers in the implementation of the CANIS and will work jointly with the other MSN team members in realising the nutrition agenda of the strategy, as outlined in the seven focus areas for implementation. In addition, the Ministry of Health has employed 62 nutritionists who have been deployed at different care levels: 44 in level 4 hospitals, 17 in level 3 hospitals, and 1 in level 2 dispensary. To increase the efficiency of disseminating nutrition messages to the 247 villages, Kitui County has recruited 2470 community health volunteers (10 volunteers assigned in each village) The KABP 2017 survey showed that community health volunteers contribute to about 5.6% of the information received by communities.

OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURE SITUATION

Kitui County is endowed with good land and water resources, diverse agro-ecological zones, and climate and weather conditions suitable for production of different crop varieties and livestock breeds. Further, the honey and fruits from Kitui County are known for their unique taste, among other quality attributes, which when enhanced, can significantly differentiate them for competitive advantage in the local market and beyond. This makes the agricultural sector key among others to the realisation of Kitui County vision: “A prosperous county with vibrant rural and urban economies whose people enjoy a high quality of life”. At the policy level, food self-sufficiency, good nutrition, and income security come first pursuant to this vision.

The economy of the Kitui County is mainly dependent on agriculture, which contributes to rural employment, food production, and rural incomes. The level of food self-sufficiency in Kitui County is 51%. However, approximately 10% of the entire population is absolutely food insecure. The sector plays a major role by contributing about 87.3% of income earned by the rural population.

Land Resources

Land is one of the key resources and a major factor in agricultural production, which either limits or provides the opportunity for increased agricultural production. Kitui County is endowed with 14,137.20 km² (1,413,720 ha) of agricultural land, which is 46.4% of the total land mass of 30,496.4 km² (3,049,640 ha). The land is used for both crop and livestock production. The average area under crop production is 3,989.08 km² (398,908 HA), and farm forestry is 62,170 HA. The average land utilisation pattern for different crops is as follows: food crops 395,113 HA; horticultural crops 2,888 HA; industrial crops 907 HA. This level of production leaves 11,143.7 km² (1,048,728 ha) of rangeland and pasture, which is about 80% of Kitui County. The livestock carrying capacity is approximately 4.4 HA per livestock unit.

The types of farms in Kitui County are mainly smallholder, which integrates crops and livestock production. The average small-scale farm size in the county is estimated at 4.38 HA and 50 HA for large-scale farms (ASDSP Household Baseline Survey, Vol. 1, 2014). The small-scale farm sizes are common in densely populated areas around Kitui and Mwingi towns, areas of Migwani, Matinyani, Kyangwithya East, parts of Kyangwithya west, Nzambani, and upper parts of Mulango and Mutonguni. A few large-scale farms, especially of sorghum and green grams, are found in Katutu, Kanyonyo, Kwa Vonza, Kanyangi, Mutomo, Ikutha, and Kanziku. Other large-scale farms under free-range livestock

production systems are found in Kyuso, Sosoma-Engamba, Tseikuru, Mumoni, Mui, Kanyonyo, Endau, Malalani, and Mutha areas.

There are three main land tenure systems constitutionally: public, community, and private land tenure systems. 65% of land in Kitui is adjudicated, while 35% is not adjudicated and therefore regarded as community land. Private ownership positively encourages long-term investment in farm improvement. At least 40% of households hold title deeds to their land, 50% own land but do not have title deeds or any other formal documents, 5% of households are on leased land, and there are few landless individuals (ASDSP Household Baseline Survey, Vol. 1, 2014).

Labour

In agriculture, the family unit is the main source of farm labour in the county. However, hired labour in farm work for both livestock and crops enterprises is becoming common. In livestock enterprises, the labour is mainly provided by the family, and an adult male usually carries out the task of tending between 5 and 20 mixed stocks. Under the ranching system, one adult male can herd 100 heads of cattle. Crops enterprises are tended by 1–3 family members of either sex. The crops enterprises use nearly equal proportions of both family and hired labour. However, during peak seasons, there is competition, which makes hired labour scarce.

The farm labour is mainly unskilled, and generally, most farm work is performed by women, especially planting, weeding, and harvesting. Men are mainly involved in land preparation and marketing of farm produce. The labour productivity is generally four man-days per acre in land preparation and weeding. The average age of a farmer in Kitui is about 52 years because the majority of the out-of-school youth mainly engage in casual employment in urban areas and self-employment businesses such as motorcycle taxi (*boda boda*) operations. This means that matters of nutrition at the household level should be emphasised for healthy and strong individuals capable of providing labour for agriculture sector output.

The country's long-term plan, Vision 2030, envisages a strong contribution from agriculture to make up the 10% annual growth rate. The anticipation is that the entire agricultural sector, a large chunk of which is small-scale in nature, will be key stakeholders; thus, a need for transformation from subsistence to viable commercial enterprises. The Agriculture Sector Development Strategy recognises the potential in the youth contribution towards agricultural development (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, 2017). However, agricultural related activities have not been attractive to the young people. Furthermore, the policies that drive the agriculture sector are not dynamic in contextualising the

interests of the youth and their growing importance. Many youth face constraints in gaining access to land, credit, training, and new technology. They have limited, or in most cases, no direct access to the agricultural sector, especially across the agricultural value chain (farming, research, innovation, product development, and market participation) (Laban, M. C., Anthony, W. K., & Elias, O. B., 2021).

The Kitui County government has made some deliberate efforts in ensuring that this key population is involved in agricultural activities. The Ministry of Agriculture, as part of the World Bank's NARIGP and One Million Farmer Platform, partnered with Kuza Biashara for its Disruptive Agricultural Technologies initiative to benefit the young women/men from the county.

Working closely with the county teams, Kuza would be supporting the selected youth agripreneurs from four wards (Kyuso, Mbitini, Mulango, and Mumoni) through its Rural Entrepreneur Development Incubators. With the specially designed Kuza portable digital toolkits, each of the youth agripreneurs would be able to provide digital extension services to a cohort of 200 smallholder farmers from the banana, dairy, poultry, and beans value chains. Nevertheless, there is a need to entice more youth into agriculture through such ways as: increase youth access to land and finance, use of social media in agriculture, agricultural competitions, provision of subsidised farm implements, and review and inclusion of youth in existing food and nutrition security policies.

Specifically, the county commits to ensuring youth inclusion in development of all NSA projects and interventions.

Farm Inputs

There is generally low use of fertilisers, herbicides, certified planting materials, veterinary drugs, and improved livestock breeds by farmers. The level of application of fertilisers by households is 250 MTs against expected 13,100 MTs annually. It is disturbing that only 15% of farmers in Kitui County plant certified seeds, especially maize and green grams. Low utilisation of farm inputs has led to declining agricultural productivity, with an acre of green grams producing two (90 kg) bags against a potential of six (90 kg) bags. This has led to recurring food insecurity and low household incomes.

There are 83 agro-dealers who offer livestock input and services to farmers. The majority are located in Kitui Central and Kitui Rural sub-counties because of their proximity to dairy and horticultural activities. The demand for livestock feeds has increased due to diversification and intensification. It is estimated that annual cattle feeds uptake is 500 MT against a demand of 700 MT; poultry feeds at 200 MT against a demand of 350 MT. Farmers

are slowly adopting pig rearing, which has so far created a demand of about 50 MT of feed. The common drugs used for combating various livestock diseases and conditions are antibiotics, dewormers, vaccines, supplements, and mineral licks, and all are available in the market. Deaths of large stock are not common in the county; however, there are income losses due to poor livestock body conditions resulting from poor breeding and management.

Agriculture Sector Performance

The county has a wide variety of biodiversity in flora and fauna capable of supporting diverse enterprises and livelihoods. The county has approximately 395,113 HA under various food crops, 2,888 HA of horticultural crops, and 907 HA of cash crops. There are, on average, 399,320 beef and 6,000 dairy animals, 1,010,032 sheep and goats, 22,163 broilers, 18,891 layers and 1,425,409 indigenous poultry, 120,000 traditional and 10,387 modern beehives [Langstroth and Kenya Top Bar Hive (KTBH)], 10 community dams stocked with 200,000 tilapia fingerlings, and 88 newly constructed and rehabilitated fishponds with 88,000 tilapia fingerlings, where up-scaling production and consumption of fish is being implemented through “eat more fish campaigns”.

The total annual average crop production is 80,680 MT for cereals valued at Kes. 4.24 billion, 771 MT for industrial crops valued at Kes. 29.04 million and 36,950 MT for horticultural crops valued at Kes. 990 million.

The main livestock types kept in the county are cattle (beef and dairy), goats (meat and dairy), and sheep and poultry (indigenous and exotic). Farmers have also ventured into apiculture. Livestock cushions farmers against adverse condition especially in times of drought. The sector largely contributes to income generation and food security in main livestock zones. In LM4, LM5, IL5, and IL6, it contributes approximately 40–50% of total household incomes, while in UM3 and UM4, it contributes 20–30% of household incomes.

The county annual average production levels for various livestock enterprise products are as follows: 3,077 tonnes of beef, 1466.6 tonnes of chevon, 70 million eggs, 4.2 million litres of milk, and 960 tonnes of honey against the annual local demand of 32,120 tonnes of meat, 100.4 million litres of milk, and 171.6 million eggs.

NSA Programs

The County Government of Kitui has initiated three main NSA projects focused on empowering farmers and to address both nutrition sensitive and specific indicators:

1. Drip irrigation kits for kitchen gardening to diversify diets and generate household income 2014–2017. The project targeted 2,450 farmers, of which 1,043 are male and 1,407 females;
2. Myanda Up-scaling Horticultural Crops Production Project which identified farmers based on a stipulated criteria of eligibility and targeted 27,409 households with 6,852 acres (2,741 Ha) put under crop production.
3. Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) January 2020 to January 2021. The pilot project initiative involved the County Government, department of Crops Development, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project targeted 300 farmers who received certified crops seeds, small stock, and water storage tanks.

RATIONALE FOR AGRI-NUTRITION

Good nutrition is directly attributed to increased productivity, decreased costs of managing malnutrition related health costs, high immunity, good child growth and development, low demand for health services, high school enrolment, improved school attendance and high retention rate, and overall good academic performance.

Kitui County experiences high levels of poverty with the absolute poverty estimated at 47.5% compared to the national average of 36.1% in 2016. The county has potential for increased crop and livestock production, with about 84% of the county residents living in the rural areas where they mainly engage in agriculture and livestock keeping. Food poverty is estimated at 39.4% compared to the national average of 32%. It is estimated that 50% of the population does not have access to water, and 57.6% of households spent 30 minutes or more going to fetch water for household use.

Kitui County is reeling from the worst negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic at community level, with some of the key impacts including:

- Losses in export and increased food losses at market level. Many households in Kitui plant mangoes, and due to the transport restrictions, they have been unable to transport their mangoes across the borders for sale. This has resulted to losses of incomes and poor local pricing of the fruit as the supply has been high.
- Loss of incomes and loss of jobs. Companies downsized while others closed down. This has a direct effect on food and nutrition security of the households because of reduced purchasing power of diverse and nutritious foods for consumption.
- Increased burden on women working on farms because majority of the men lost their jobs and farmer women were left with the burden of providing for their families.

Stunting is a persistent problem in Kitui as well as increase in micronutrient deficiencies following four successive seasons of crop failure. Therefore, programmes that can support diversification in production and diets may go a long way in contributing to the reduction of undernutrition. Moreover, the role of nutrition education and behaviour change communication in improving household feeding cannot be underestimated. Needless to say, support to access markets for cereals and other foods items produced in Kitui County would go a long way to increase the incomes of small-scale farmers. Increase of incomes, especially women empowerment initiatives, are one of the pathways recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Gender Department for improving nutrition.

The role of consuming diverse foods cannot be de-linked from micronutrient deficiency diseases prevention. Diets with a diverse number of different foods from different food groups are associated with greater nutrient intakes. This is positively associated with improved nutritional status (of both adults and children). Enhancing the availability of micronutrient rich fruits, vegetables, legumes, and animal source foods will go a long way in improving micronutrient intake of target household members and contribute to reduction of iron deficiency anaemia.

In Table 1 is the nutrient composition data for potential foods that are supported by key government led projects and that are locally grown in Kitui County. Promotion of production of these food sources may also be recommended by this strategy.

Table 1: Nutrient composition for foods items produced in the County

Food Name	Protein (g)	Ca (mg)	Fe (mg)	Zn (mg)	Vit. A RAE (mcg)	Dietary folate eq (mcg)
Chicken meat (chicken, unspecified part, without bone, meat and skin, raw)	18.7	13	2.50	0.89	52	7
Chicken egg (egg, chicken, whole, raw)	12.7	54	1.7	1.13	186	83
Green grams (gram, green, dry, raw)	27.2	151	7.6	2.62	9	607
Cowpeas leaves (cowpea, leaves, picked, raw)	3.4	188	2.7	1	36	95
Kales (sukuma wiki raw)	3.0	402	2.8	0.5	177	62
Mangoes (mango, ripe, raw)	0.6	14	0.2	0.14	92	54
Watermelon (watermelon, fruit, green with white stripes, raw)	0.6	4	0.7	0.21	21	16
Oranges (orange, pulp, raw)	0.9	23	0.2	0.2	5	52

Potentially, there is a need to promote consumption of foods that are rich in proteins and other micronutrients to address stunting. There is also a need to promote iron rich foods to address iron deficiency anaemia.

Kitui stands out in Kenya as one of the counties with higher prevalence of stunting at 25.1%. This is against a national average stunting rate of 18% (KDHS 2022). Wasting is another parameter of malnutrition estimated in Kitui to be 3%, with underweight among children under 5 years at 20%. The same survey showed that nearly 30% of children below 6 months were not exclusively breastfed. Anaemia is a public health problem associated with impaired cognitive and motor development in children and increased mortality for mothers, among other issues. According to KNMS 2011, the highest prevalence (nationally) of iron deficiency anaemia was observed in pregnant women at 26%. Other groups included: non-pregnant women with 14.0% for iron deficiency anaemia and 13.3% in preschool children (6–59 months). This reality is dire and calls for strategic and agent action. This is the background against which the Kitui County Agri-Nutrition Strategy was developed.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENTS TO AGRI-NUTRITION PROGRAMMING

Food and nutrition security is a critical government mandate. As a result, the government has put in place policies and governance overarching frameworks to support this commitment.

Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 43; Economic and Social Rights; section 1c states that “Every person has the right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality.”

The Economic Pillar of Vision 2030 states that “Kenya aims to promote an innovative, commercially oriented, and modern agricultural sector” through adding value to crop and livestock products before reaching the local and international markets. This shall result in an innovative, commercially oriented, modern agricultural sector.

The National FNSP 2012 provides an overarching framework covering the multiple dimensions of food security and nutrition improvement. This policy is framed in the context of basic human rights, child rights, and women's rights, including the universal Right to Food. The policy adopts a holistic approach addressing the four dimensions of food and nutrition security: availability, accessibility, utilisation, and stability. It adopts the life cycle approach to nutrition and at the same time recognises that food and nutrition security is multi-faceted, recommending collective responsibility and synergy of all actors at both national and county levels.

The second priority area of the Economic Pillar in the Medium-Term Plan III (2018–2022) focuses on initiatives that guarantee food security and nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply and reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value.

At global level, the Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to achieve “zero hunger” by ending hunger. It is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations in 2015. There is also the ASTGS (2019–2029) whose primary objective is to create an enabling and conducive environment for improving profitability of the sector as the basis for improved farm incomes and rural poverty reduction in the medium and long term. In addition, there is National School Health Policy and Kenya and Kenya Comprehensive

School Health Policy. The mandate of the County Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is food and nutrition security. In developing the third generation county CIDP (2023–2027), one of the sector priorities is promotion of agri-nutrition, which will be achieved through the following strategies:

- I. Promoting production of nutrient-dense vegetables
- II. Promoting production of bio-fortified foods
- III. Promoting utilisation of diverse locally produced foods
- IV. Promoting processing, storage, and preservation of nutrient-dense vegetables and fruits

CANIS has been customised from ANIS, which was borne of Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP) 2018–2022 key result area Number 10. CANIS is built on the following identified priority outputs:

- Strengthened sustainable and inclusive food systems that are diverse, productive, and profitable for improved nutrition
- Improved access to nutritious and safe foods along the food value chain
- Consumption of safe, diverse, and nutritious foods promoted
- Strengthened agri-nutrition capacities and coordination at national and county levels

Generally, the CANIS aims to address the existing gaps on governance, coordination, intersectoral collaborations, and linkages across the existing food and nutrition structures coordination structures in the county by clearly defining the linkages as per the levels of coordination. The CANIS also gives very clear technical guidance on implementation of NSA interventions to ensure strengthened sustainable and inclusive food systems that are diverse, productive, and profitable for improved food and nutrition security for optimum health for all residents of Kitui County.

The Scope of the CANIS

This strategy is aimed at contributing towards improving coordination and providing technical guidance on using nutrition-sensitive agricultural interventions in addressing the underlying and basic causes of malnutrition.

The key components for the nutrition-sensitive and enabling environment interventions that will be addressed herein are:

Nutrition-Sensitive Interventions

1. To promote dietary diversity through increased food production and enhanced biotechnology mechanisms.

2. To contribute to improved nutrition through enhanced healthy institutional feeding, social protection, and women empowerment.

Enabling Environment Interventions

3. To strengthen governance, intersectoral collaborations, and linkages for food and nutrition security for optimum health for all Kenyans.
4. To strengthen M&E systems that capture cross-sectoral food and nutrition security activities.
5. To strengthen agri-nutrition resource management through training, proper planning, improved supply chain, and costing.
6. To increase the quantity and quality of food available, accessible, and affordable to Kenyans at all times.

To protect vulnerable populations using innovative and cost-effective agri-nutrition safety nets linked to long-term development.

Guiding Values and Principles for Implementation of CANIS

The strategy recognises and shall endeavour to uphold the national values and principles of governance that are espoused in Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya. The strategy will act as a vehicle to deliver the vision, mission, objectives, and goals of NSA. The principles of equity, good governance, integrity, transparency, accountability, participation, adherence to the rule of law, and sustainable development shall anchor the structures and activities undertaken towards implementing and actualising the strategy. In line with this, the strategy is guided by the following specific principles:

Transparency and accountability: The strategy upholds the values of transparency, accountability, and good governance. To this end, the strategy spells out transparent and inclusive mechanisms for its implementation.

Sectoral collaboration: Establishment of collaborative structures in Kitui MSN Platform shall ensure that multi-sectoral approaches are employed in the implementation of all agri-nutrition activities. This shall enhance sectoral responsiveness in the implementation of the strategy by harnessing synergetic forces of all sector players.

Partnerships: The strategy spells out mechanisms for working in partnerships with all sector stakeholders at the county level and further enhances supportive relations with the national government in matters of agri-nutrition.

Mutual respect and separation of roles: All players in the sector have independent mandates to carry out assigned activities in line with the sector needs. This shall be facilitated by legislative instruments that anchor the powers and mandate of all sector players in law.

Equity in allocation of resources and service delivery: In all agri-nutrition activities, the County Government of Kitui, through the Department of Agriculture, shall ensure equitable distribution of resources and accessible service delivery throughout the county.

GOAL AND BROAD OBJECTIVES OF CANIS

Goal of CANIS

To contribute towards sustained reduction of high malnutrition levels through coordinated NSA actions by state and non-state actors and empower communities to produce and consume adequate, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods.

Strategic Objectives

1. To strengthen leadership, governance, and coordination on NSA at national and county levels.
2. To enhance equitable provision and utilisation of NSA extension and advisory services for a well-nourished population.
3. To increase availability, access, and consumption of affordable, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods at all stages of the food chain.
4. To enhance ownership and sustainability of NSA initiatives through engagement, participation, resource mobilisation, and investments by non-state actors for improved food and nutrition security.
5. To build the capacity of communities to engage in production and consumption of safe, diverse nutrient-dense food products.
6. To enhance advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation among the community, stakeholders, and prospective partners.
7. To build an effective M&E system to track and assess implementation and performance of NSA initiatives at national, county, and community levels.



SECTION 2.0:
AGRI-NUTRITION IMPLEMENTATION
STRATEGY FOCUS AREAS

There are seven focus areas that support the implementation of NSA programmes that offer solutions to all forms of malnutrition by focusing on the whole food value chains from “production to consumption”. This section provides a brief background for each focus area followed by the strategic objectives and specific objectives and expected strategic outcomes.

FOCUS AREA 1:

Leadership, governance, and coordination

The enabling environment for NSA comprises commitments and capacities across a range of dimensions by state and non-state actors such as policies and legal frameworks; mobilisation of human and financial resources; partnerships and linkages between actors; and evidence-based decision-making. The government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development (MOALD) and Ministry of Health (MoH) has prioritised reduction of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. Due to the multi-faceted nature of food security and nutrition, various institutional coordination structures have been set up. Food and nutrition interventions have been anchored in various policy and legal documents. However, NSA interventions in the country have been hampered by weak policy and institutional framework among the actors. This has led to poor prioritisation and coordination of NSA interventions at national, county, and community levels. Opportunities thus exist in strengthening NSA through improved capacities in policy development and programming. Decision makers require knowledge and skill on how agriculture impact nutrition outcomes. The implementation of this strategy will facilitate appropriate linkages for better coordination, planning, communication, advocacy, collaboration, and mutual accountability for actors to ensure greater coherence, desired momentum, and synergy of all NSA interventions.

Strategic Objective 1

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

Specific Objective 1.1

Improve regulatory requirements and policy environment for implementation of NSA interventions.

Activity 1.1.1: Adapting and customising existing national policies to the county level (ANIS and FNISP Implementation Strategy).

Activity 1.1.2: Undertake awareness meetings at county and sub-county levels on various policies on NSA.

Activity 1.1.3: Undertake a review of CANIS to address the identified gaps (5 Year period).

Specific Outcome 1.1

Improve regulatory requirements and policy environment for implementation of NSA interventions.

Specific Objective 1.2

Support planning and resource allocation for implementation of NSA at the county level.

Activity 1.2.1: Conduct annual strategic meetings to inform and influence county planning processes for CIDP, Annual Development Plan (ADP), AWP, and MSN to enhance resource allocation for the NSA programmes.

Activity 1.2.2: 1.2.2 Undertake annual evaluation on the achievement of NSA to inform planning and resource allocation (M&E).

Activity 1.2.3: Hold annual meetings with the Ministry of Planning and Finance and County Assembly to lobby for resource allocation and approval of proposed budgets.

Activity 1.2.4: Strengthen the Agri-Nutrition Coordination Unit by advocating for deployment of more staff at all levels of operation.

Specific Outcome 1.2

Increased planning and resource allocation for implementation of NSA at all levels of operation.

Specific Objective 1.3

Strengthen advocacy and communication efforts for NSA interventions at all levels of operation.

Activity 1.3.1: Map out all the stakeholders in NSA for effective networking and coordination of NSA activities.

Activity 1.3.2: Undertake nutrition campaigns through media platforms, sports, and use influencers to enhance awareness of NSA.

Activity 1.3.3: Identify, capacity build, and support more nutrition champions at ward level to reach out the communities and advocate for NSA.

Specific Outcome 1.3

Advocacy and communication for NSA interventions at all levels of operation strengthened.

Specific Objective 1.4

Provide a mechanism for promoting multi-sectoral coordination, collaboration, governance, and accountability for effective and efficient NSA interventions by all state and non-state actors.

Activity 1.4.1: Conduct sensitisation/advocacy meetings towards strengthening MSN steering committee to advance NSA coordination in the county and sub-county.

Activity 1.4.2: Conduct biannual accountability multi-sectoral meetings/workshops to assess the progress of NSA activities.

Activity 1.4.3: Undertake top county leadership engagement meetings (executive and legislative arms of government) twice a year to provide feedback on progress on nutrition status.

Activity 1.4.4: Disseminate policy briefs and investment cases to support resource allocations by decision makers.

Specific Outcome 1.4

Advocacy and communication for NSA interventions at all levels of operation strengthened.

FOCUS AREA 2:

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

The FNSP, Sessional Paper Number 7 of 2012 proposes various policy actions covering multiple dimensions of food and nutrition security improvement. A prominent challenge for implementing the actions is inadequate human capacity for designing and implementing NSA programmes both at national and county levels. Making food and agriculture interventions nutrition-sensitive requires significant shifts in perspective and approaches. The extension officers, health practitioners, and other service providers on the ground have inadequate capacity to implement nutrition-sensitive programmes. To address this gap, it is important to facilitate the available workforce with operational tools, knowledge, and skills to integrate nutrition objectives in their work, lobby for employment of agri-nutrition staff both at national and county level, and apply sustainable extension approaches such as the farmer and pastoral field school models. Before devolution, there were home economics officers within the Ministry of Agriculture who supported mainstreaming nutrition into agricultural programmes, but most have been assigned different responsibilities.

Additionally, there are established structures for coordinating NSA at national level within the agriculture sector, but counties have not sufficiently replicated the same. Instituting coordination structures that bring on board all relevant sectors, including crops, livestock, fisheries, health, forestry, research, academia, women, youth, and vulnerable groups, that will lead to championing of NSA programmes should be prioritised. Further, integration of technology and innovation that is essential for provision of NSA interventions is inadequate, limiting the capacity to create awareness on the available information on NSA interventions.

Strategic Objective 2

To enhance equitable provision and utilisation of NSA extension advisory services for a well-nourished population.

Specific Objective 2.1

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

Activity 2.1.1: Sensitise policy makers, implementing officers, and the community on NSA food systems.

Activity 2.1.2: Advocate for adoption and utilisation of NSA food systems by policy makers.

Activity 2.1.3: Train frontline extension officers on NSA food systems for effective implementation of the strategy.

Activity 2.1.4: Sensitise farmers and community leaders (community health volunteers, administrators, mothers-to-mothers support groups) on NSA behaviour change.

Activity 2.1.5: Develop, produce, and disseminate social behaviour change and communication materials for implementing officers and the community.

Specific Outcome 2.1

Increased access to information on NSA food systems for policy makers, implementing officers, and the community.

Specific Objective 2.2

Provide support to increase the capacity of agriculture, veterinary, livestock, and fisheries extension officers on NSA for increased production of safe, diverse, and nutritious foods.

Activity 2.2.1: Train the officers, i.e., agriculture, veterinary, livestock, and fisheries extension officers on NSA.

Activity 2.2.2: Procure and distribute tools and equipment to NSA extension staff.

Specific Outcome 2.2

Increased capacity of agriculture extension workers and other service providers on NSA and food systems for increased production of safe, diversified, and nutritious food.

Specific Objective 2.3

Create and operationalise forums and structures at county, sub-county, ward, and village level to engage various change agents for NSA interventions.

Activity 2.3.1: Create and operationalise coordination forums at county, sub-county, ward, and village levels.

Specific Outcome 2.3

Functional institutional forums and structures at county and community level to engage various change agents for NSA interventions.

Specific Objective 2.4

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

Activity 2.4.1: Train public workforce on NSA and link them with private workforce to provide leadership and mentorship on sensitive programming.

Specific Outcome 2.4

Skilled and competent public and private NSA workforce maintained to provide leadership and support for nutrition-sensitive activities at all levels of operation.

Specific Objective 2.5

Strengthen market systems within food value chains for reliable, efficient, and responsive access to affordable, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods.

Activity 2.5.1: Organise and participate in agricultural trade fairs and exhibitions, field days, agricultural shows, and trade fairs for input suppliers and consumers.

Activity 2.5.2: Advocate for infrastructure development to improve on transport, storage, and marketing systems.

Activity 2.5.3: Develop digital technology for online/digital markets for producers and consumers to improve marketing systems.

Activity 2.5.4: Capacity strengthening for farmers to leverage on resources, scale up and sustain food production and supply chain.

Specific Outcome 2.5

Increased access to reliable, efficient, and responsive markets for affordable, safe, nutritious, and diverse foods.

FOCUS AREA 3:

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

The focus area aims to increase access 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. This focus

area covers actions for all key sectors: crops, livestock, fisheries, irrigation, water, agro-forestry, industries, marketing systems, credit facilities, and technologies.

Food access through agricultural production directly impacts nutrition through three main pathways. These are: (a) diversified food production, which can affect food available for household consumption and market; (b) household income expenditure on food and non-food items; and (c) women's empowerment, which affects income, caring capacity and practices, and female energy expenditure. While food can be available in local markets, there is a wide range of barriers that hinder access to and adequate consumption of nutritious, safe, and diverse diets. The barriers include poverty, climate variability, cultural beliefs, food preferences, inaccessibility to health care services, gender inequalities, weak multi-stakeholder collaboration, inadequate knowledge on 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 solution to support school feeding programmes and sustain local market systems for communities, local traders, and other actors along the supply chain. This approach creates opportunities for value addition, since the programme can be tailored to promote food processing, flour milling, and fortification industries.

NSA interventions look at potential nutritious foods, including superfoods and how they are produced, processed, distributed, and marketed through the value chain. From the demand side, it is critical to understand factors and behaviours influencing consumption of more nutritious foods. Integration of technology and innovation in provision of NSA services and exploring the role of media in creating awareness among the population should be explored and utilised.

Strategic Objective 3

To enhance equitable provision and utilisation of NSA extension advisory services for a well-nourished population.

Specific Objective 3.1

Enhance provision and access of quality and quantity farm inputs for optimum diversified food production.

Activity 3.1.1: Sensitise value chain actors to avail diverse, nutritious, and safe crop seeds and planting materials.

Activity 3.1.2: Training value chain actors on production and marketing systems of bio-fortified foods.

Activity 3.1.3: Sensitise value chain actors (agro-dealers, farmers, staff, and feed formulators) on high quality and safe compounded feeds for livestock and fish.

Specific Outcome 3.1

Enhanced provision and access of quality and quantity farm inputs for optimum diversified food production.

Specific Objective 3.2

Improve production of nutrient-dense diverse foods.

Activity 3.2.1: Establishment of kitchen gardens for production of vegetables, fruits, root tubers, and small stock.

Activity 3.2.2: Train farmers on soil fertility management practices.

Activity 3.2.3: Sensitise farmers on income-generating activities for economic empowerment to enhance purchasing power of nutrient-dense foods.

Activity 3.2.4: Hold food fairs on utilisation of non-conventional foods.

Activity 3.2.5: Capacity build farmers on adoption of harvest and post-harvest interventions to reduce food losses.

Activity 3.2.6: Sensitise farmers on utilisation of irrigatable land for agriculture.

Activity 3.2.7: Train farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and CSA.

Specific Outcome 3.2

Increased production of nutrient-dense diverse foods.

Specific Objective 3.3

Increase consumption of safe and nutrient-dense diverse foods.

Activity 3.3.1: Train farmers on storage and on utilisation of safe and nutritious foods.

Activity 3.3.2: Sensitise on indigenous crops, fruits, and livestock to increase availability and access of nutrient-dense and safe foods.

Activity 3.3.3: Hold demonstrations on development of meal plans and preparation at household level.

Activity 3.3.4: Conduct demonstration on energy conservation technologies to farmers.

Specific Outcome 3.3

Increased consumption of safe and nutrient-dense diverse foods.

Specific Objective 3.4

Improve post-harvest handling, processing, and storage technologies.

Activity 3.4.1: Hold demonstrations on appropriate food preparation techniques.

Activity 3.4.2: Demonstrate agro-processing technologies for food and nutrients preservation.

Activity 3.4.3: Hold demonstrations on food value addition for maximum nutrient intake.

Activity 3.4.4: Carry out exchange visit on agro-processing of poultry, honey, fruits, and vegetables.

Activity 3.4.5: Capacity build on appropriate households' storage technologies for safe food and waste/loss management.

Specific Outcome 3.4

Improved post-harvest handling, processing, and storage technologies.

Specific Objective 3.5

Improve marketing systems to ensure access to safe and nutrient-dense diverse foods.

Activity 3.5.1: Hold market linkage meetings at all levels of operation.

Activity 3.5.2: Sensitise farmers on aggregation and contractual farming.

Activity 3.5.3: Capacity of market actors on safety and nutrient quality of food.

Specific Outcome 3.5

Improved marketing systems with accessible safe and nutrient-dense diverse foods.

Specific Objective 3.6

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

Activity 3.6.1: Hold awareness meetings on integration of technology and innovations for enhancement on NSA service delivery.

Activity 3.6.2: Sensitise staff and community on agri-ability technologies.

Specific Outcome 3.6

Increased use of technology and innovations for enhanced NSA service delivery.

FOCUS AREA 4:

Harness resources through public-private initiatives to support NSA interventions

The 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 provision of market information and marketing channels. CNAP (2019–2023) envisions stronger collaboration and strengthening public-private partnerships that will also provide opportunities to leverage resources and widen coverage of interventions across the country.

Engaging non-state actors aims at leveraging their financial, technical, and technological capacities, research, knowledge, and skills base. The FNSP (2012) recognises the need for public and private sector involvement and that hunger eradication and nutrition improvement is responsibility shared by all Kenyans.

The private sectors are valuable partners that augment efforts to improve the quality and safety of food products. A greater recognition on the need to solidify and harness partnerships with other actors for improved nutrition are articulated in several frameworks, including the FNSP-IF (2012), Kenya Health Policy (2014–2030), School Health Policy (2018), Ending Drought Emergencies Framework (2017), and National School Meals & Nutrition Strategy (2017–2022). This engagement will provide employment and incomes for households, especially women and youth who are amongst the vulnerable cohorts within the society.

Through corporate social responsibility (CSR), private companies participate in initiatives that improve the nutrition and general well-being of their clients. These initiatives may include setting up and supporting use of digital platforms for service delivery. Such CSR interventions would include development of social and physical infrastructure and community empowerment through provision of advisory services. Non-state actors also have a key role and capacity to advocate, influence, and implement policies that are favourable to NSA initiatives. To enhance the performance of non-state actors, the government will support in accessing quality and affordable inputs, laboratory analysis/ testing of products, invitation to relevant regulations, management of food safety, standardised product labelling, and harmonising all nutrition relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines. The engagement will strive to integrate economic, social, environmental, and governance and human rights aspects in the food supply system.

Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) is a country-led global movement to end malnutrition in all its forms. Kenya is among the 61 member countries committed to ending malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. Kenya's SUN Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) was set up in October 2013 to mobilise Civil Societies to Champion Scaling up Nutrition in Kenya.

Plans are underway to establish the SUN CSA county chapter in Kitui. With this development, it is expected that through its mandate to influence improved nutrition through strategic advocacy, policy engagement, and coordination of network members, the SUN CSA Kitui chapter will support the implementation of the following focus areas of the CANIS: Focus Area 1 (Leadership, advocacy, governance, and coordination) and Focus Area 4 (Harness resources through public-private initiatives to support NSA interventions).

Kitui is a member of the South-Eastern Kenya (SEK) counties, which is covered by the South-Eastern Kenya Sun Business Network (SBN). SBN works to mobilise business to act, invest, and innovate in responsible and sustainable actions/interventions to improve nutrition. Advanced discussions are under way to establish a county SBN, which will greatly support the implementation of Focus Areas 2, 3, and 4 of the CANIS.

Strategic Objective 4

To enhance ownership and sustainability of NSA initiatives through engagement, participation, resource mobilisation, and investments by non-state actors for improved food and nutrition security.

Specific Objective 4.1

Enhance capacity resource mobilisation and investments by private sectors and non-state actors in the implementation of efficient NSA interventions.

Activity 4.1.1: Conduct NSA capacity trainings to private and non-state actors.

Activity 4.1.2: Develop memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with private and non-state actors in NSA interventions.

Activity 4.1.3: Disseminate appropriate NSA messages, print, audio, video contents, websites, journal, and social medial/ICT platforms.

Activity 4.1.4: Conduct cross-learning events in NSA exchange visits within and without the county.

Activity 4.1.5: Establish/customise knowledge-sharing mechanisms between the state and non-state actors.

Activity 4.1.6: Create an NSA data repository for the county.

Activity 4.1.7: Establishment of SUN CSA chapter in the county for coordination of non-state actors implementing NSA interventions.

Specific Outcome 4.1

Increased capacity, resource mobilisation, and investments by private sector and non-state actors in implementation of efficient NSA interventions.

Specific Objective 4.2

Enhance access to safe, diverse, and nutrient-dense foods through appropriate private sector-led business development services such as logistics, financing, contract farming, and digital platforms.

Activity 4.2.1: Sensitise private sector and non-state actors on gaps and opportunities on NSA input supply system, soil testing, liming, and access to quality inputs to enhance production of nutritious, safe, and diverse foods.

Activity 4.2.2: Develop guarantees/sub-awards schemes and contracts by state and non-state actors for production of nutritious, safe, and diverse foods.

Activity 4.2.3: Hold private and non-state actors farmers' markets, trade fair, and exhibition to showcase successful NSA initiatives.

Activity 4.2.4: Conduct meetings to lobby for stakeholders financial and technical support in organisation of agri-nutrition related conferences.

Specific Outcome 4.2

Increased NSA private sector-led business development services for efficient delivery and promotion of NSA services.

Specific Objective 4.3

Establish a mechanism that will support the role of private sector in advocacy and policy influence for NSA interventions.

Activity 4.3.1: Hold quarterly quality M&E sessions on standards of nutritious and safe foods among the public.

Activity 4.3.2: Conduct public-private sector-led advocacy meetings.

Activity 4.3.3: Engage the SUN civil society network to support private sectors in building relationships, creating plans, and sharing resources.

Specific Outcome 4.3

The role of private sector in advocacy and policy influence towards NSA established and in-use.

Specific Objective 4.4

Enhance participation of private sectors and other non-state actors in NSA.

Activity 4.4.1: Development of strategy for mobilising private sectors and non-state actors.

Activity 4.4.2: Conduct mapping of private and non-state actors in the County.

Activity 4.4.3: Carry out awareness campaigns to enhance private sectors and non-state actors' participation in the NSA initiatives.

Activity 4.4.4: Dissemination of research findings by NSA stakeholders.

Activity 4.4.5: Identify knowledge-sharing mechanisms.

Activity 4.4.6: Customise a knowledge-sharing mechanisms.

Specific Outcome 4.4

The role of private sector in advocacy and policy influence towards NSA established and in-use.

FOCUS AREA 5:

Community empowerment to engage in viable NSA initiatives

This focus area aims at increasing the capacity of local communities to sustainably manage and use available resources to enhance food production, consumption, value addition, and marketing of diverse, safe, and nutrient-rich food products and non-conventional foods. Whereas communities have great potential, often they lack requisite capacities to translate available resources into viable nutrient-dense foods at community and subsequently household level. 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, hence escalating malnutrition.

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

Empowerment will also involve creating public awareness on the nutrition value of diverse and safe foods to enable community members to make informed choices on their diet and food consumption to cover their nutritional needs. This will ensure community ownership and sustainability of the NSA interventions.

Strategic Objective 5

To build the capacity of communities to engage in production and consumption of safe, diverse nutrient-dense food products.

Specific Objective 5.1

Establish, strengthen, and operationalise community-level structures for staffing.

Activity 5.1.1: Capacity build community-level nutrition champions on NSA.

Activity 5.1.2: Train the community farmers groups on the NSA activities and related structures.

Specific Outcome 5.1

Operational community-level structures in place for NSA activities.

Specific Objective 5.2

To increase community participation in NSA-related activities and message dissemination.

Activity 5.2.1: Disseminate NSA information through local media channels and other communication platforms e.g., Barazas and community dialogues.

Activity 5.2.2: Disseminate information on NSA using creative and performing arts (drama, songs, poems, etc.) through different groups (youth groups, traditional dance groups, PWD groups, etc.).

Activity 5.2.3: Disseminate appropriate NSA messages print, audio, video contents, websites, journal, social media/ICT platforms.

Specific Outcome 5.2

An informed community that has adopted and practices NSA activities.

Specific Objective 5.3

Promote inclusive financial and insurance services for CBOs.

Activity 5.3.1: Identify and mobilise both state and non-state partners to provide financial and insurance services to individuals and CBOs.

Specific Outcome 5.3

Informed community members on available financial and insurance service.

FOCUS AREA 6:

Advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation for strengthening agri-nutrition interventions

This focus area aims to ensure improved and strengthened governance, capacity to deliver, increased awareness, increased demand, and adoption of nutrition services and practices at all levels in Kitui County.

There is need to strengthen nutrition advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation to increase nutrition visibility in the county. Kenya is a signatory and a member of the SUN movement, which has unveiled a framework for ending drought emergencies, and the government has recognised food and nutrition security as one of its key priority areas.

Despite various gains in advocacy, there are still gaps. During capacity assessments in Kitui County, human resource numbers and advocacy capacity have consistently been identified as a gap. Other identified gaps include poor community engagement, participation, and feedback mechanisms, all of which result in poor or weak social accountability.

According to Kitui County budget analysis, agri-nutrition is underfunded; therefore, advocacy is required to lobby for agri-nutrition positioning and increased financial allocation. Currently, a large portion of county funding for nutrition actions is directed toward curative nutrition actions. There is overwhelming evidence that nutrition-sensitive interventions play a significant role in improving nutrition indicators. This necessitates advocacy efforts to ensure that the county incorporates agri-nutrition into its policies and practices.

Strategic Objective 6

To enhance advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation among the community, stakeholders, and prospective partners.

Specific Objective 6.1

To enhance political commitment and continued prioritisation of nutrition in county agenda.

Activity 6.1.1: Hold high-level sensitisation forums for decision makers on nutrition.

Activity 6.1.2: Develop and implement county nutrition advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation strategy.

Specific Outcome 6.1

Political commitment and prioritisation of nutrition

Specific Objective 6.2

To enhance county communication efforts to reach the community in sensitisation and awareness through media and other platforms.

Activity 6.2.1: Operationalisation of call centres.

Activity 6.2.2: Developing and disseminating key messages using the county and local media platforms.

Specific Outcome 6.2

An informed population that takes ownership and promotes agri-nutrition efforts and initiatives.

Specific Objective 6.3

To enhance mobilisation efforts to create synergy and coordination with all state and non-state actors for effective implementation of the strategy.

Activity 6.3.1: Conduct consultative meetings with agri-nutrition stakeholders.

Activity 6.3.2: Hold nutrition learning forums for state and non-state actors.

Specific Outcome 6.3

A well-coordinated and organised team that works together to attain the overall objectives.

Specific Objective 6.4

To enhance multi-sectoral collaborations for enhanced nutrition service delivery in social accountability and financial resources allocations.

Activity 6.4.1: Advocate for relevant sectors to support establishment of MSN platforms.

Activity 6.4.2: Advocate for adequate financial resources for sustained and quality nutrition services, including domestic resource mobilisation.

Specific Outcome 6.4

Enhanced and sustained multi-sectoral collaboration, social accountability, and financial resources allocated across relevant sectors at county and sub-county levels.

FOCUS AREA 7:

Monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management of NSA interventions

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

The development of objectively verifiable indicators and performance targets will be guided by a common results framework in the implementation matrix. For effective monitoring toward achieving the common goal, a set of performance indicators for each of the five 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 will be prioritised for implementation over the planning period.

Strategic Objective 7

To build an effective M&E system to track and assess implementation performance of NSA at the County.

Specific Objective 7.1

To develop M&E system for NSA interventions.

Activity 7.1.1: Operationalisation of Kitui County CANIS M&E software and link to County Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System (CIMES) and other county M&E software.

Activity 7.1.2: Procure 100 smart mobile phones for M&E data collection.

Activity 7.1.3: Refresher training of M&E technical staff, ICT, and other relevant staff.

Activity 7.1.4: Train 247 community M&E committees (247 community units).

Specific Outcome 7.1

M&E system for NSA interventions developed.

Specific Objective 7.2

To promote NSA knowledge management at all levels of operation.

Activity 7.2.1: Adoption of M&E reporting tool.

Activity 7.2.2: Establishment of knowledge-sharing e-platform for dissemination, communication, and use of M&E findings for decision-making and linkage to MSN platform.

Activity 7.2.3: Sensitising e-platform to community M&E and MSN members.

Activity 7.2.4: Conduct quarterly M&E of NSA activities.

Specific Outcome 7.2

NSA information and knowledge developed and shared.

Specific Objective 7.3

Evaluate performance of CANIS.

Activity 7.3.1: Conduct semi-annual M&E.

Activity 7.3.2: Conduct mid-term and end-term evaluation of the CANIS.

Specific Outcome 7.3

Performance of CANIS reviewed and updated.

COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRI-NUTRITION STRATEGY

The key objective of coordination is to synchronise all activities, processes, and individuals towards the achievement of organisational goal. It gives group efforts a well-defined meaning and purpose and leads to unity of action. In light of this, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Cooperative Development created an Agri-Nutrition Unit at national level to prepare the strategy and guide its customisation and implementation in the counties. In the effect, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, County Government of Kitui, created an Agri-Nutrition Unit in June 2022 within the Department of Agriculture to coordinate all NSA interventions among state and non-state actors. The aim was to reduce all forms of malnutrition witnessed in the county by enhancing nutrition-sensitive interventions. Further, the Ministry deployed a county agri-nutrition officer to coordinate programmes, projects, and activities at county level and also deployed one agri-nutritionist to each of the eight sub-counties of Kitui County with similar responsibilities. The deployed agri-nutrition officers are mandated to oversee coordination of NSA programmes, projects, and activities in Kitui County among state and non-state actors.

The implementation of the CANIS shall therefore be coordinated by the Agri-Nutrition Unit in the Department of Agriculture. The county agri-nutrition officer, together with other NSA stakeholders (both state and non-state actors) will ensure that all interventions in the strategy are included in their annual workplans, programmes, and activities. To effectively realise this, a technical working group consisting of representatives from the key agricultural sector departments will be formed. Members will be drawn from:

1. Agriculture
2. Livestock
3. Fisheries
4. Water and Irrigation
5. Environment and Natural Resources

The above departments shall be the technical working group (TWG) or the secretariat for the County Agri-Nutrition Coordinating Forum (CACF). The membership for CACF shall be:

1. Agriculture
2. Livestock
3. Fisheries
4. Water and Irrigation
5. Environment and Natural Resources

6. Health
7. National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
8. Special Programmes Department-County
9. Education
10. Gender and Social Protection
11. All CSOs with agri-nutrition interventions
12. Nutrition champion representative
13. PWDs representative
14. Youth farmer representative
15. Women representative
16. All faith-based organisations with agri-nutrition interventions
17. Academia and relevant research institutions
18. Private investors

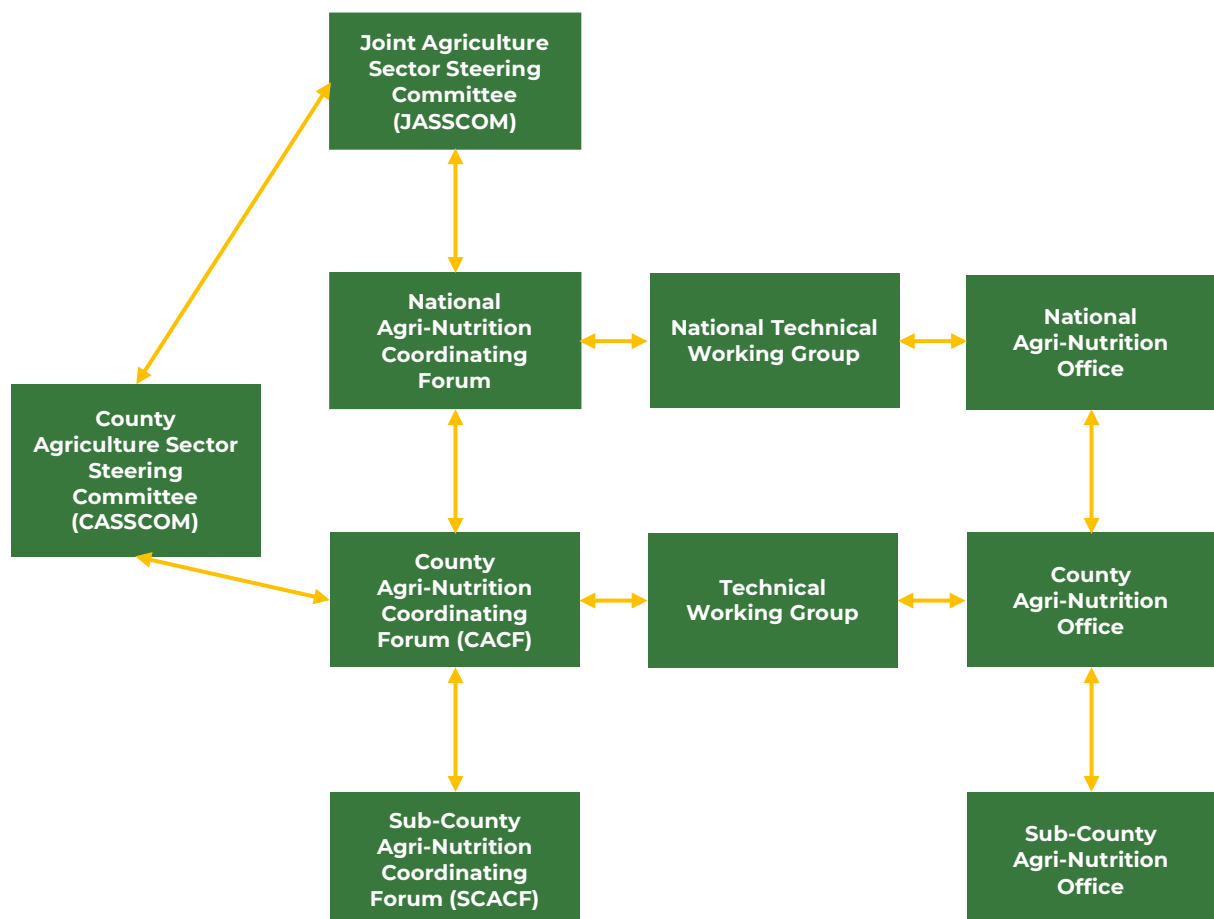
This forum shall serve to ensure that the strategy is implemented in full by year 2027 and that all actors shall adhere to the strategy, including any new member with program, project, and activities which are nutrition-sensitive. The forum shall be chaired by the director of agriculture with the county agri-nutritionist as the secretary. In the absence of the director of agriculture, director of livestock shall chair. Note that the same structure shall exist at the sub-county level. County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM) already established shall also have the county agri-nutrition officer as a member to report about the progress updates of the forum and seek for any necessary support especially relating to more resources mobilisation and advocacy on nutrition. The county agri-nutrition officer will also coordinate with the national agri-nutrition office. CASSCOM will be coordinating with the Joint Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (JASSCOM) at national level. This committee is considered the highest ranked in the country in the coordination structure of the implementation of the ANIS.

The county Agri-Nutrition Unit of the Department of Agriculture will collaborate with agriculture sector Departments of Livestock, Fisheries, Water and Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources, and other state sectors with nutrition-sensitive interventions such as health, education, gender and social protection, national drought management authority, county department of special programmes, academia, and relevant research organisations and private investors. There shall be involvement of all partners with a stake in nutrition-sensitive interventions, hence employing the multi-sectoral approach. The level of engagement shall be the CACF and the sub-county agri-nutrition coordinating forum. This engagement on collaborations and partnership networks will be geared towards achieving full implementation of the CANIS and ensuring that there is full inclusivity.

The TWG or agri-nutrition secretariat will be responsible for the affairs of the agri-nutrition programming. It will develop the terms of reference (TORs) that will guide stakeholders on how to run the affairs of the forum. The TORs will define the objective of the forum, membership, role of members, potential forum leaders, activities, venue, agenda, and times of meetings. It will work in collaboration with the national TWG. All actions and desires of the TWG will lead towards achieving results of the county-specific NSA priorities as elaborated in the seven costed focus areas.

Figure 2 shows the organogram showing the structural coordination of the Agri-Nutrition Strategy.

Figure 2: Agri-Nutrition coordination structure for Kitui County





SECTION 3.0:
AGRI-NUTRITION IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN

This implementation plan is focused on the goal, strategic objectives, and strategic outcomes for all seven focus areas. It is inclusive of all state and non-state actors that will support the implementation of the NSA interventions. Their involvement will enhance national and county ownership, leadership, and participation. The proposed budget estimates cover all activities under the objectives outlined in the seven focus areas. The total budget requirement for the 5 years (2023–2027) is KES 374 million. Financing the proposed budget will be a joint effort between the Government of Kenya, County Government of Kitui, Development Partners, CSOs, private sector, and other stakeholders. However, the County Government of Kitui will take a leading role to make meaningful contributions towards meeting the proposed budget.

Basically, the plan outlines the specific activities, outputs, indicators, timelines, and related costs to contribute to capacity and coordination of NSA interventions. It further indicates the strategic outcomes for each core area and the lead responsible sector.

The costed and detailed Kitui County agri-nutrition implementation plan is annexed to this strategy.

SECTION 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND LEARNING

To ensure success of CANIS, the county will develop a robust and effective integrated M&E system that will assess and track the implementation performance of nutrition-sensitive interventions at the county tagged the “Agri-Nutrition monitoring and reporting Tool.” The system will be linked to the County Information Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) and other information systems through an MSN software (See figure 3). Some of these tools and systems include the Kenya Health Information System (KHIS), MSN Financial Tracking Tool, MSN Scorecard and Nutrition Improvement through Cash and Health Education (NICHE) MIS, and Agri-Nutrition Unit software (being developed at the national level).

The integrated NSA M&E system will generate NSA data through a multi-sectoral approach in the county. The data shall be important for tracking programme performance, financial resources, and building an evidence base for data-driven decision-making. There shall also be direct involvement of the 247 Community M&E committees (includes nutrition champions) in the entire implementation life cycle of the programme to ensure effective and efficient implementation of CANIS. These community M&E committees shall be capacity built on reporting of nutrition-sensitive activities at the community level, among other activities. The committees shall be reporting to the proposed sub-county e-platform (Mobile Data Collection Tool) using a M&E community reporting tool to be developed.

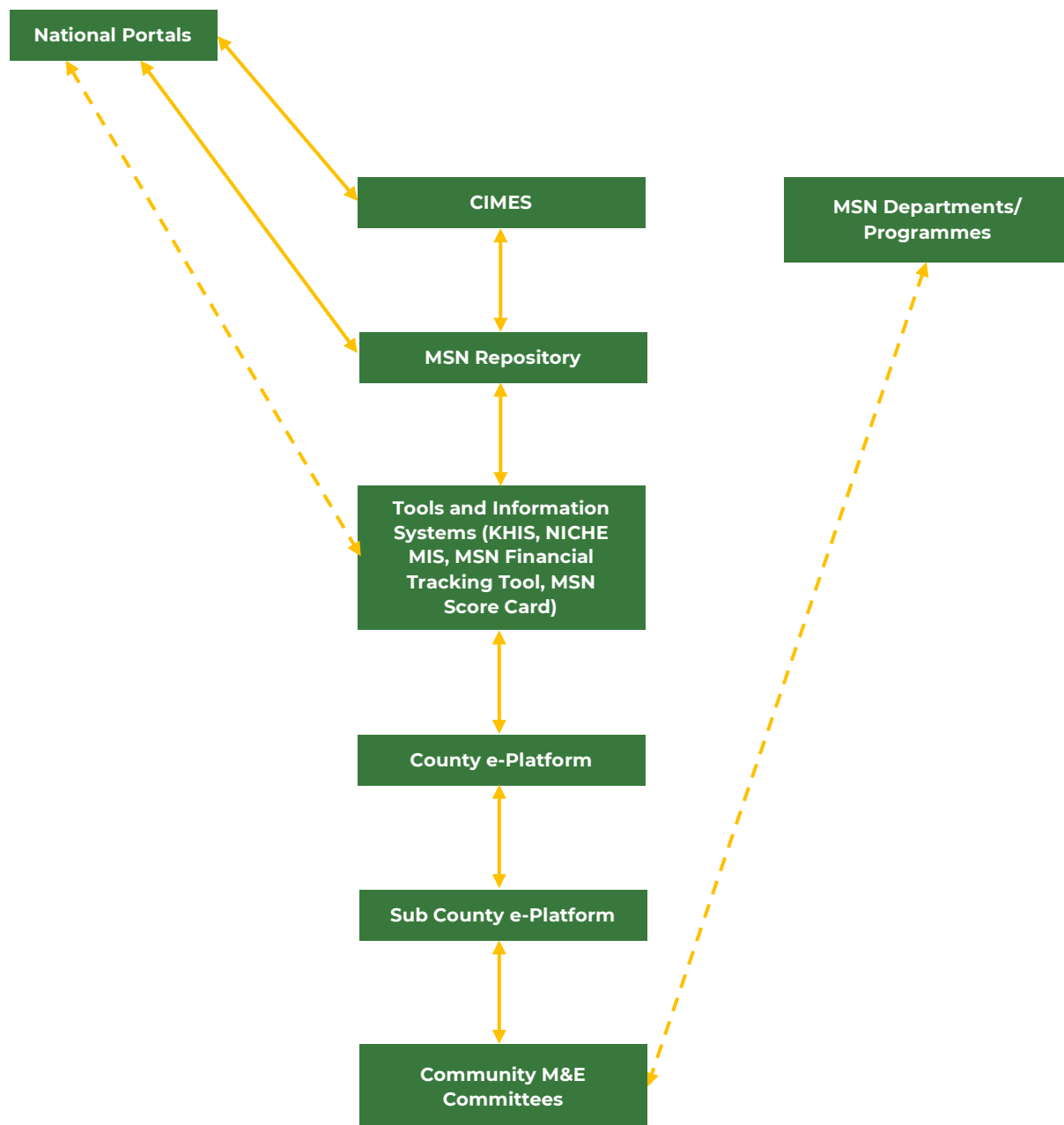
Monitoring of NSA programmes shall be done on a quarterly basis. Further, the impact on the implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions under this strategy shall be evaluated at the mid-term and at the end of the implementation period of the nutrition-sensitive program.

Monitoring and Evaluation system information flow:

1. Information from the community level shall be verified at the sub-county level before being channelled to the county e-platform.
2. Though the community reports directly to the sub-county level, they can also share information with departments and programmes.
3. Information flow in all levels shall be both ways.

MSN repository will be anchored at the agri-nutrition platform at the counties and sub-county. Budget for development of M&E software is already outlined in Focus Area 7.

FIGURE 3: MSN M&E PROPOSED INFORMATION FLOWCHART



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APPENDICES

Annex 1: Costed Agri-Nutrition Implementation Plan

Annex 2: Performance Monitoring and Reporting Tool

Annex 3: List of Contributors toward the CANIS

ANNEX 1: COSTED MULTI-SECTORAL COUNTY AGRI-NUTRITION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

FOCUS AREA 1: LEADERSHIP, GOVERNANCE, AND COORDINATION															
Strategic Objective: To strengthen leadership, advocacy, governance, and coordination for NSA at county and sub-county levels															
Strategic Action	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines & Targets Indicators					Timelines & Budget (Kes)					Lead partner other partner(s)
					2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	
1.1 Improve regulatory requirements and policy environment for implementation of NSA interventions	1.1.1 Adapting and customising existing national policies to the county level (ANIS & Food and Security Implementation Strategy)	Relevant policies customised to suit the county	Number of policies adapted and customised	0	0	1	1	0	0	-	850,000	850,000	-	-	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock (MAL) CARITAS, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, World Vision, PATH JICA
	1.1.2 Undertake awareness and sensitisation meetings on various policies on NSA	Awareness created on NSA policies	Number of stakeholders sensitised on NSA policies	0	0	1	8	0	0	-	100,000	1,200,000	-	-	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock. NDMA CARITAS, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, World Vision MAL and other partners
	1.1.3 Undertake a review of CANIS to address the identified gaps by FY 2025/2026	A relevant CANIS addressing nutrition issues	Reviewed CANIS document	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	500,000	-	MAL USAID, HEALTH, FAO, USAID, UNICEF, CARITAS ADSE, JICA,
1.2 Support planning and resource allocation for implementation of NSA at the county level	1.2.1 Conduct annual strategic meetings to inform and influence county planning processes (CIDP, ADP, AWP, MSNP) to enhance resource allocation for the NSA programmes	Informed and influenced stakeholders	Minutes from the meetings	0	0	2	1	1	1	-	900,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock (MAL) CARITAS, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, World Vision, PATH
	1.2.2 Undertake annual evaluation on the achievement of NSA to inform planning and resource allocation (M&E)	Informed stakeholders	Number of Evaluation reports	0	0	2	1	1	1	-	900,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock ADSE World Vision CARITAS, WFP, FAO,

															UNICEF, PATH JICA
	1.2.3 Hold annual meetings with the Ministry of Planning and Finance, and County Assembly to lobby for resource allocation and / approval of proposed budgets	Informed TWG and legislature	Number of annual meetings held	0	0	1	1	1	1	-	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock (MAL) CARITAS, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, World Vision, NDMA,
	1.2.4 Strengthen the agri-nutrition coordination unit by advocating for deployment of more staff at all levels of operation	Functional coordination unit and additional staff	Functional coordination unit in place	0	0	4	4	4	4	-	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	
1.3 Strengthen advocacy and communication efforts for NSA interventions at all levels of operation	1.3.1 Map out all the stakeholders in NSA for effective networking and coordination of NSA activities	Inventory of stakeholders	Number of stakeholders mapped	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	150,000	-	-	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock USAID, CARITAS, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, World Vision
	1.3.2 Undertake nutrition campaigns through media platforms, sports, and use influencers to enhance awareness of NSA	Informed community on NSA	Number of people reached	0	0	1	1	1	1	-	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	
	1.3.3 Identify, capacity build, and support more nutrition champions at ward level to reach out to the communities and advocate for NSA.	Capacitated County nutrition champions	Number of identified and trained Champions	22	0	1	1	0	0	-	250,000	250,000	-	-	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock ADSE, FAO, CARITAS, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, World Vision
1.4 Provide a mechanism for promoting multi-sectoral coordination, collaboration, governance, and accountability for effective and efficient NSA interventions by all state and non-state actors	1.4.1 Conduct annual sensitisation towards strengthening MSN steering committee to advance NSA coordination in the county.	Well-coordinated MSN Committee	Number of MSN organised	0	0	1	1	1	1	-	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000	
	1.4.2 Conduct biannual accountability multi-sectoral meetings/workshops to assess the progress of NSA activities.	Informed stakeholders on progress of MSN activities in the county	Number of Meetings held	0	0	2	2	2	2	-	840,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	

	1.4.3 Undertake top county leadership engagement meetings (executive and legislative arms of government) twice a year provide feedback on progress on nutrition status in the County	Informed County top leadership	Number of meetings	0	0	2	2	2	2	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock CARITAS, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, World Vision
	1.4.4 Disseminate policy briefs and investment cases to support resource allocations by decision makers	Policy briefs and investment cases	Number of policy briefs and investments indicators	0	2	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock USAID, ADSE, NDMA CARITAS, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, World Vision
Sub-total											200000	5,960,000	6,310,000	4,360,000	3,860,000
Total															20,690,000

FOCUS AREA 2: STRENGTHEN SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES FOR PROVISION OF EQUITABLE AND QUALITY NSA INTERVENTIONS

Strategic Objective: To enhance equitable provision and utilisation of NSA extension and advisory services for a well-nourished population.

Strategic Action	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines & Targets Indicators					Timelines & Budget (Kes)					Lead Partner Other Partner(s)
					2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	2027/ 2028	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	2027/ 2028	
2.1 Increase access to information on NSA food systems for policy makers, implementing officers, and the community	2.1.1 Sensitise policy makers, implementing officers, and the community on NSA food systems	3,800 county staff & community members sensitised on NSA food systems	Number of staff sensitised	216 staff sensitised	0	0	950	950	950	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Ministry of Agriculture, MoHS, KCEP-CRAL, FAO
	2.1.2 Advocate for adoption and utilisation of NSA food systems by policy makers	35	Number of advocacy meetings held	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	70,000	0	0	0	Ministry of Agriculture, MoH
	2.1.3 Train frontline extension officers on NSA food systems for effective implementation of the strategy	980	Number of staff trained on NSA	980	0	0	980	0	0	0	2,964,000	0	0	0	Ministry of Agriculture, MoH, KCEP-CRAL, FAO
	2.1.4 Sensitise farmers, community support groups (CHVs, Administrators, Mother-to-Mothers Support Groups) on NSA behaviour change		Number of community members trained on NSA behaviour change	2,340	0	0	0			2,000,000					Ministry of Agriculture, MoH, KCEP-CRAL, FAO

	2.1.5 Develop, Produce & disseminate social behaviour change and communication materials for implementing officers, and the community.		Number of social behaviour change and communication materials produced & disseminated	3	5	5	5	5	5	2,470,000	2,470,000	2,470,000	2,470,000	2,470,000	Ministry of Agriculture, MoH, KCEP-CRAL, FAO
2.2 Provide support to increase the capacity of agriculture, veterinary, livestock, and fisheries extension officers on NSA for increased production of safe, diverse, and nutritious foods	2.2.1 Train the officers i.e., agriculture, veterinary, livestock, and fisheries extension officers on NSA.		Number of staff trained on NSA	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	MAL, MoHS, KCEP-CRAL, FAO
	2.2.2 Procure and distribute tools and equipment to NSA extension staff	10 Cookery Kits procured	Number of cookery demonstration kits procured & distributed	60	0	10	0	0	0	0	600,000	0	0	0	MAL, MoHS,
		8 sub-counties equipped with Meat Inspection Kits	Number of meat inspection kits	20	0	40	0	0	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	MAL, MoHS, KCEP-CRAL, FAO
		8 sub-counties equipped with Meat Inspection Kits	Fishing harvesting gears	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	MAL, MoHS, KCEP-CRAL, FAO
2.3 Create and operationalise forums and structures at county, sub-county, ward, and village level to engage various change agents for NSA interventions	2.3.1 Create and operationalise coordination forums at county, sub-county, ward, and village levels.	Coordination forums	Number of operational MSN forums	9	0	40	0	0	0	0	1,880,000	1,880,000	1,880,000	1,880,000	MAL, MoHS, KCEP-CRAL, FAO
2.4 Maintain a skilled and competent public and private NSA workforce to provide leadership and support for nutrition-sensitive activities at all levels of operation	2.4.1 Train public workforce on NSA and link them with private workforce to provide leadership and mentorship on nutrition-sensitive programming	980 staff trained	Number of staff trained on NSA	980	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,964,000	0	0	0	Ministry of Agriculture, MoH, KCEP-CRAL, FAO
2.5 Strengthen market systems within food value chains for reliable, efficient, and responsive access to affordable, safe, diverse, and nutritious foods	2.5.1 Organise and participate in Kitui agricultural show for input suppliers, consumers	1 Agricultural Show	Number of shows held	3	1	1	1	1	1	10,999,999	10,999,999	10,999,999	10,999,999	10,999,999	MAL, MoHS, KCEP-CRAL, FAO
	2.5.2 Organise exhibitions/ trade fairs & field days for input suppliers & consumers	32 field days held	Number of field days held	2	0	8	8	8	8	0	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	County Dept., KCEP-CRAL, FAO

	2.5.3 Advocate for Infrastructure development (Roads, Markets, Cold rooms)	Advocacy meetings held	Number of advocacy meetings held		0	1	1	1	1	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	County Govt, USAID, UNICEF, PATH, JICA
	2.5.4 Develop online/digital markets for producers and consumers	1 functional online/digital market for producers and consumers	Number of functional online/digital markets	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	County Govt, USAID, UNICEF, PATH, JICA
	2.5.5 Capacity strengthening of producer organisations for farmers to scale up and sustain food production and supply chain.	32 operational POs	Number of functional producer organisations	32	0	11	11	10	0	0	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000	0	County Govt, USAID, UNICEF, PATH, JICA
Sub-total											15,469,999	31,967,999	22,169,999	22,169,999	20,249,999
Total															112,027,995

FOCUS AREA 3: INCREASE AVAILABILITY, ACCESS, AND CONSUMPTION OF SAFE, DIVERSE, AND NUTRITIOUS FOODS AT ALL STAGES OF THE FOOD CHAIN

Strategic Objective: To enhance equitable provision and utilisation of NSA extension advisory services for a well-nourished population.

Strategic Action	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines & Targets Indicators					Timelines & Budget (Kes)					Lead Partner Other Partner(s)
					2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	
3.1 Enhance provision and access of quality and quantity farm inputs for optimum diversified food production	3.1.1 Sensitise value chain actors to avail diverse, nutritious and safe crop seeds and planting materials.	Sensitisation of value chain actors done	Number of value chain actors sensitised for 1 day.	0	32	40	32	36	40	58,200	82,400	101,600	111,200	120,800	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.1.2 Training value chain actors on production of bio-fortified foods	Training on bio-fortified foods done	Number of value chain actors trained for 40 days at ward level	200	1,500	3,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	80,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	480,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.1.3 Sensitise value chain actors (agro-dealers, farmers and feed formulators) on high quality and safe compounded feeds for livestock and fish	Sensitisation on high quality feeds done	Number of value chain actors sensitised for 1 day at ward level	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	80,000	80,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	MAL, USAID, MoH, Caritas, World Vision
3.2 Improve production of nutrient-dense diverse foods	3.2.1 Establishment of kitchen gardens for production of vegetables, fruits, root tubers, and small stocks	Kitchen gardens established	Number of kitchen gardens established at ward level	14,790	100	1,000	1,000	1,600	20,000	1,600,000	1,386,000	2,310,000	3,696,000	4,620,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision

			Number of household heads trained on rearing of small stocks	20,000	1,200	2,600	2,000	3,000	4,000	80,000	160,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.2.2 Train farmers on soil and water conservation structures	Trainings on soil and water conservation structures done	Number of conservation structures done	22,165	1,200	2,600	2,000	3,000	4,000	80,000	160,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.2.3 Sensitise farmers on income-generating activities for economic empowerment to enhance purchasing power of nutrient-dense foods	Sensitisation on IGA done	Number of household heads sensitised and practicing income-generating activities	20,000	1,200	3,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	80,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	480,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.2.4 Hold food fairs on utilisation of non-conventional foods	Food fairs on non-conventional foods held	Number of food fairs held	45	2	4	5	8	11	174,000	522,000	870,000	1,392,000	1,914,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.2.5 Capacity build farmers on adoption of harvest and post-harvest interventions to reduce food losses	Capacity building on harvest and post-harvest interventions done	Number of farmers trained and adopted	100,000	1,600	3,200	3,000	4,000	4,800	80,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	320,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.2.6 Sensitise on increasing acreage under irrigation	Acres under irrigation done	Number of acres under irrigation	7,727.5	60	120	120	160	200	80,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	400,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.2.7 Train farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and CSA	Trainings on GAPs and CSA	Number of trainings held	40	60	120	120	160	200	80,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	400,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
3. Increase consumption of safe and nutrient-dense diverse foods	3.3.1 Train farmers on storage and utilisation of safe and nutritious foods.	Utilisation demonstrations done	Number of utilisation demonstrations held at ward level	40	-	40	120	200	280	-	760,000	840,000	1,200,000	1,960,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.3.2 Sensitise on indigenous crops, fruits, and livestock to increase availability and access of nutrient-dense and safe foods	Sensitisations done	Number of sensitisation meetings held at ward level	10	60	120	120	160	200	80,000	160,000	240,000	320,000	400,000	MAL, USAID, MoH, Caritas, World Vision
	3.3.3 Hold demonstrations on development of meal plans and preparation at household level.	Demonstrations held	Number of demonstrations done	35	-	160	200	280	400	-	480,000	600,000	840,000	1,200,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
Number of energy-saving devices installed			3,000	-	120	200	320	400	-	-	-	-	-	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision	

3.4. Improve post-harvest handling, processing, and storage technologies	3.4.1 Hold demonstrations on appropriate food preparation techniques	Demonstrations on food preparation techniques done	Number of demonstrations held	35	-	160	200	280	400	-	480,000	600,000	840,000	1,200,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.4.2 Hold Demonstrations on agro-processing technologies for food and nutrient preservations	Demonstration on agro-processing technologies done	Number of demonstrations held	8,000	-	160	200	280	400	-	480,000	600,000	840,000	1,200,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.4.3 Hold demonstrations on food value addition for maximum nutrient intake	Demonstrations on value addition done	Number of demonstrations done	0	-	160	200	280	400	-	480,000	600,000	840,000	1,200,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.4.4 Carry out exchange visit on agro processing of poultry, honey, fruits, and vegetables	Exchange visits done	Number of exchange visits done	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000		
	3.4.5 Capacity build on appropriate household storage technologies for safe food and waste management	Capacity building on appropriate household storage technologies done	Number of trainings done	100,000	-	120	120	160	200	-	160,000	240,000	320,000	400,000	MAL, USAID, MoH, Caritas, World Vision
3.5 Improve marketing systems to ensure access to diverse, safe and nutrient-dense foods	3.5.1 Hold market linkage meetings at all levels	Market linkage meetings done	Number of meetings held	5	-	16	16	16	16	-	720,000	720,000	720,000	720,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.5.2 Sensitise farmers on aggregation and contractual farming	Sensitisation meetings on contractual farming done	Number of contracts signed	20	-	120	120	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.5.3 Capacity build market actors on safety & nutrient quality of food	Capacity building of market actors done	Number of trainings done	5	-	16	16	16	16	-	720,000	720,000	720,000	720,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
3.6 Support integration of technology, innovation, and creation of awareness for the enhancement of NSA service delivery	3.6.1 Hold awareness meetings on integration of technology and innovations for enhancement of NSA service delivery	Awareness meetings held	Number of meetings held	0	-	80	0	80	80	-	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
	3.6.2 Sensitise staff and community on agri-ability technologies	Sensitisation on agri-ability done	Number of participants sensitised on agri-ability technologies	0	-	40	800	800	800	-	1,200,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	MAL, USAID, MoHS, Caritas, World Vision
Sub-total											2,552,200	15,430,400	13,817,600	20,855,200	22,390,800
Total															75,046,200

FOCUS AREA 4: HARNESS RESOURCES THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT NSA INTERVENTIONS

Strategic Objective: To enhance ownership and sustainability of NSA initiatives through engagement, participation, resource mobilisation, and investments by non-state actors for improved food and nutrition security.

Strategic Action	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines & Targets Indicators					Timelines & Budget (Kes)					Lead Partner Other Partner(s)
					2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	2027/ 2028	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	2027/ 2028	
4.1 Enhance capacity resource mobilisation and investments by private sectors and non-state actors in the implementation of efficient NSA interventions	4.1.1 Conduct NSA capacity trainings within private sectors and non-state actors on production, processing, storage, and utilisation	NSA capacity trainings conducted	Number of capacity trainings conducted	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1,110,000	0	1,110,000	0	MAL, MoHS, USAID, & other related partners
	4.1.2 Develop MOUs with private and non-state actors in NSA interventions	MOU developed	Number of MoUs developed	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	300,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID, & other related partners
	4.1.3 Disseminate appropriate NSA messages print, audio, video contents, websites, journal, social medial/ICT platforms	NSA messages disseminated	Number of dissemination meetings held	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1,240,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID, & other related partners
	4.1.4 Conduct cross – learning events in NSA exchange visits	Learning events conducted	Number of officers participating in the learning events	0	0	32	32	32	32	0	2,838,000	2,838,000	2,838,000	2,838,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID, & other related partners
	4.1.5 Establish/customise a knowledge-sharing mechanisms between the state and non-state actors	Knowledge-sharing mechanism customised	Number of knowledge-sharing mechanism customised	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	480,000	0	0	0	MAL, MoHS, USAID, & other related partners
	4.1.6 Create an NSA data depository	Data depository in place	Number of depository database in place	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	630,000	150,000	0	0	MAL, MoHS, USAID, & other related partners
	4.1.7 Engage the SUN civil society network to support private sectors in building relationships, creating plans, and sharing resources	SUN CSA Kitui chapter in place	Number of chapters established	0	1	0	0	0	0	240,000	0	0	0	0	MAL and SUN SCA Kenya

4.2 Enhance access to safe, diverse, and nutrients-dense foods through appropriate private sector-led business development services such as logistics, financing, contract farming, and digital platforms	4.2.1 Sensitise private sector and non-state actors on gaps and opportunities on NSA input supply system, soil testing, liming, and access to quality inputs to enhance production of nutritious, safe, and diverse foods.	Sensitisation meetings conducted	Number of sensitisation meetings	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
	4.2.2 Develop guarantees/sub-awards schemes and contracts by state and non-state actors for production of nutritious, safe, and diverse foods	Guarantee, sub-awards and contracts developed	Number of contracts/guarantees developed	1	1	2	3	3	3	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
	4.2.3 Hold private and non-state actors farmers' markets, trade fair, exhibition, to showcase successful NSA initiatives	Exhibits/shows/trade fairs held	Number of exhibitions held	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
	4.2.4 Conduct meetings to lobby for stakeholders financial and technical support in organisation of agri-nutrition related conferences	Lobby meetings held	Number of lobby meetings held	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
4.3 Establish a mechanism that will support the role of private sector in advocacy and policy influence for NSA interventions	4.3.1 Hold annual quality M&E sessions on standards of nutritious and safe foods among the public-private sectors	Annual monitoring sessions held	Number of monitoring sessions annual monitoring sessions held	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	201,000	201,000	201,000	201,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
	4.3.2 Conduct public-private sector-led advocacy meetings	Advocacy meetings conducted	Number of advocacy meetings conducted	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
	4.3.3 Engage the SUN Civil society network to support private sectors in building relationships, creating plans, and sharing resources														
4.4 Enhance participation of private sectors and other non-state actors in NSA	4.4.1 Development of strategy for mobilising private sectors and non-state actors	Mobilisation strategy developed	Number of mobilisation strategy developed	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
	4.4.2 Conduct mapping of private and non-state actors in the County	Private & non-state actors mapped	Number of private & non-state actors mapped	35	0	50	50	50	50	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners

	4.4.3 Carry out awareness campaigns to enhance private sectors and non-state actors' participations in the NSA initiatives	Awareness campaigns meetings conducted	Number of awareness campaign meeting	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
	4.4.4 Dissemination of research findings by NSA stakeholders	Research findings disseminated	Number of research findings disseminated meeting	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	MAL, MoHS, USAID, & other related partners
	4.4.5 Identify a knowledge-sharing mechanisms	Knowledge-sharing mechanism to customise identified	Number of meetings held to identify knowledge-sharing mechanism	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	150,000	0	0	0	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
	4.4.6 Customise a knowledge-sharing mechanisms	Knowledge-sharing mechanism customised	Number of knowledge-sharing mechanism customised	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	480,000	0	0	0	MAL, MoHS, USAID & other related partners
Sub-total											500,000	10,069,000	5,129,000	6,089,000	4,979,000
Total															26,766,000

FOCUS AREA 5: COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT TO ENGAGE IN VIABLE INITIATIVES

Strategic Objective: To build the capacity of communities to engage in production and consumption of safe, diverse nutrient-dense food products.

Strategic Action	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines & Targets Indicators					Timelines & Budget (Kes)					Lead Partner Other Partner(s)	
					2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
5.1 Establish, strengthen, and operationalise community-level structures for staffing	5.1.1 Capacity build community-level nutrition champions on NSA	988 community champions trained	Trained champions	(42 County and Sub-counties nutrition champions)		988						4,484,000.	4,484,000	4,484,000	4,484,000	MOA, Gender, Culture, and Sports
	5.1.2 Train the community farmers groups on the NSA activities and related structures															
5.2 To increase community participation in NSA-related activities and message dissemination	5.2.1 Disseminate NSA information through local media channels and other communication platforms e.g., Barazas and community dialogues.	An informed community that has adopted and practices NSA activities	247 community barazas held, 40 local FGDs held, 4 talk shows, 4 pre-recorded messages per year	0		8	8	8	8	0		10,766,000	10,766,000	10,766,000	10,766,000	MoA, Admin, Media Houses

	5.2.2 Disseminate information on NSA using creative and performing arts (e.g., drama, songs, poems, etc.) through different groups (e.g., youth groups, traditional dance groups, PWD groups, etc.)	An informed community that has adopted and practices NSA activities	Number of performing arts	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	4,196,000	4,196,000	4,196,000	4,196,000	MAL, Gender, Culture, and Sports
	5.2.3 Disseminate appropriate NSA messages print, audio, video contents, websites, journal, social media/ICT platforms	An informed community that has adopted and practices NSA activities	Number of NSA messages disseminated	8	8	8	8	8	0	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	MAL, Gender, Culture, and Sports
5.3 Promote inclusive financial and insurance services for community-based organisations	5.3.1 Identify and mobilise both state and non-state partners to provide financial and insurance services to the CBOs.	Informed community members on available financial and insurance services	Number of CBOs trained and accessing financial and insurance services.		1	2	2	3	3	105,000	210,000	210,000	315,000	15,000	MAL, Treasury, Insurance Companies & Banks
Sub-total										105,000	20,156,000	20,156,000	20,261,000	20,261,000	
Total														80,939,000	

FOCUS AREA 6: ADVOCACY, COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILIZATION FOR STRENGTHENING AGRI-NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS

Strategic Objective: To enhance advocacy and communication efforts to the community, stakeholders, and prospective partners.

Specific Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines & Targets Indicators					Timelines & Budget (Kes)					Lead Partner Other Partner(s)
					2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	
6.1 To enhance political commitment and continued prioritisation of nutrition in county agenda	6.1.1 Hold high-level sensitisation forums for decision makers on nutrition.	High-level nutrition advocacy meetings held	Number of forums held	1	1	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock & USAID Health
	6.1.2 Develop and implement county nutrition advocacy, communication, and social mobilisation strategy.	Development of ACSM strategy	Number of county nutrition ACSM strategies developed	1	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock & USAID
6.2 To enhance county communication efforts to reach the community in sensitisation and	6.2.1 Operationalisation of call centres	Operational call centres	Number of call centres operationalised	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock, Health & USAID

awareness through media and other platforms	6.2.2 Developing and disseminating key messages using the county and local media platforms.	Key nutrition messages developed and disseminated	Number of key nutrition messages developed and disseminated	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock
6.3 To enhance mobilisation efforts to create synergy and coordination with all state and non-state actors for effective implementation of the strategy	6.3.1 Conduct consultative meetings with agri-nutrition stakeholders.	Stakeholders' consultative meetings held	Number of consultative meetings held	0	4	4	4	4	4	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock, USAID, Development partners
	6.3.2 Hold nutrition learning forums for state and non-state actors.	Learning forums for state and non-state actors held	Number of learning forums held	0	4	4	4	4	4	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock, USAID, Development partners
To enhance multi-sectoral collaborations for enhanced nutrition service delivery in social accountability and financial resources allocations	6.4.1 Advocate for relevant sectors to support establishment of MSN platforms.	Multi-sectoral nutrition platforms strengthened.	Number of multi-sectoral nutrition platforms strengthened	9	0	9	9	9	9	9	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock, USAID, Development partners
	Advocate for adequate financial resources for sustained and quality nutrition services including domestic resource mobilisation.	High-level resource mobilisation meetings held	Number of evaluation reports	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock, USAID, Development partners
Sub-Total											12,600,000	11,600,000	9,100,000	8,600,000	8,600,000
Total															50,500,000

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

Strategic Objective: To build an effective M&E system to track and assess implementation and performance of NSA initiatives at county and community levels

Specific Objectives	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Timelines & Targets Indicators					Timelines & Budget (Kes)					Lead Partner Other Partner(s)
					2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	
7.1 To Develop M&E system for NSA interventions	7.1.1 Operationalisation of M&E software and link to County Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation System (CIMES) and other county M&E software	M&E software developed and operationalised	Number of M&E software operationalised	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock & USAID Health

	7.1.2: Procure 100 smart mobile phones for M&E data collection.	Smart phones procured	Number of smart mobile phones procured	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock & USAID
	7.1.3 Conduct Refresher training of M&E technical staff, ICT, and other relevant staff.	Refresher trainings done	Number of staff trained on M&E	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	500,000	-	500,000	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock & USAID
	7.1.4 Training of community M&E committees (247 community units).	M&E trainings done	Number of committee members trained	0	0	247	0	0	0	0	3,183,000	0	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock & USAID
7.2 To Promote NSA knowledge management at all levels of operation	7.2.1 Adoption of M&E reporting tool.	M&E reporting tool developed	Number of reporting tools developed	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	600,000	0	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock & USAID
	7.2.2 Establishment of knowledge-sharing e-platform for dissemination, communication and use of M&E findings for decision-making.	e-platform established	Number of platforms established	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	296,400	296,400	296,400	296,400	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock
	7.2.3 Sensitising e-platform to community M&E	Improved M&E communication	Number of sensitisation meetings	0	0	247	247	247	247		0	0	0	0	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock
	7.2.4 Conduct quarterly M&E of NSA activities.	M&E reports prepared	Number of review reports	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1,500,00	1,500,00	1,500,00	1,500,00	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock
7.3 To review performance of CANIS	7.3.1 Conduct semi-annual M&E.	M&E reports prepared	Number of review reports	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock, USAID, World Vision, CARITAS, ADSE
	7.3.2 Conduct mid-term & end-term evaluation of the CANIS.	Evaluation reports prepared	Number of evaluation reports	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1,000,000	0	3,000,000	Min. of Agriculture & Livestock, USAID, World Vision, CARITAS, ADSE
Sub-Total											12,229,400	4,946,400	4,446,400	6,946,400	
Total														28,568,600	
Grand Total														KSh 373,847,795	

ANNEX 2: PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND REPORTING TOOL

Kitui Sub Counties	Co Partner(s)	Reporting Quarter (Quarter the 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

ANNEX 3: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

CANIS Validation Participants, Parkside Villa, Kitui: 23rd February 2023.

No	Participants Name	Designation	Organisation
1	Lavenda Mwikali	Assistant Agricultural Officer II	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
2	Redemta Mary	Director	Office of the Governor
3	Job Oweya	Senior Drought Information Officer	National Drought Management Authority
4	Catherine Muvea	Assistant Director	Office of the Governor
5	Baraka Some	Senior Agricultural Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
6	Titus Masila	Principal Agricultural Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
7	Joseph Kamonzo	Assistant Director of Veterinary Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
8	Peter Kimwele	Education Officer	Ministry of Education, Training and Skills Development
9	Michael Mutuku	Principal Fisheries Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
10	Rebbeca Muinde	Senior Agricultural Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
11	Boaz Kyalo	Economist	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
12	Margaret Kitheka	Nutritionist	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
14	Benjamin Maingi	Principal Agricultural Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
15	Fredrick Kinyenze	Deputy County Health Record and Information Officer	Ministry of Health and Sanitation
16	Mary W Gitau	Senior Assistant Agricultural Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
17	Elizabeth Jepkemoi Yegon	Principal Agricultural Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
18	Charles Kyutu	Principal Agricultural Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
19	Tabitha Mweu	Principal Community Development Officer	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Youth, ICT, Sports and Social Services.
20	Purity Mutisya	Assistant Director	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Youth, ICT, Sports and Social Services

21	Wilson Oduor	Assistant Director Drought Information	National Drought Management Authority
22	Roy Aseka	Principal Fisheries Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
23	Lucy Kitonyi	Agricultural Officer	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
24	Winnie Moraa	Nutritionist	WORLD VISION
25	Dr Emily Teshome	Nutrition Sensitive Advisor	USAID Advancing Nutrition
26	Sr Monicah Mukui	Health Coordinator	Catholic Diocese of Kitui
27	Catherine Wamuyu	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning	USAID Advancing Nutrition
28	Timothy Muli	County Technical Coordinator	USAID Advancing Nutrition

CANIS DEVELOPMENT PARTICIPANTS

Venue: Capital Inn, Mutomo – 7–9 November 2022

	Name	Organisation	Position	Station
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4	Job Oweya	National Drought Management Authority	Drought Information Officer	Kitui
5	Lucy Kitonyi	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Food Scientist	Kitui
6	Mary Katuto	World Vision Kenya	Program Coordinator	Mutomo
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8	Dr Joseph Kamonzo	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Assistant Director Veterinary Officer	Kitui
9	Roy Aseka	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Fisheries Officer	Kitui
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11	Toma Ngovu	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Sub-county Agriculture Officer	Mwingi Central
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14	Mary Gitau	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Sub-County Agri-Nutritionist	Mwingi Central
15	Rebecca Muinde	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Sub-County Agri-Nutritionist	Kitui East
16	Benjamin Maingi	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Agri-Nutrition Officer	Kitui West
17	Lavenda Mwikali	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Agri-Nutrition Officer	Kitui East

18	Jackson Matheka	Ministry of Health and Sanitation	County Nutrition Coordinator	Kitui
19	Henry Mutia Kenga	Ministry of Health and Sanitation	Nutritionist-ACNO	Kitui East
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21	Lydia Mbeti Mutie	Ministry of Health and Sanitation	Sub-County Nutrition Officer	Kitui Central
22	Charles Kitonga	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	County Agri-Nutrition Officer	Kitui
23	Humphrey Mosomi	UNICEF	Nutrition-Specific Officer	Kitui
24	Franscicah Kavini	Ministry of Health and Sanitation	M&E Officer	Kitui
25	Tabitha Mweu	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Youth, ICT, Sports & Social Services	Principal Community Development Officer	Kitui
26	Catherine Muvea	Office of Deputy Governor-Performance Contracting, Disaster & Emergency Services	Assistant Director	Kitui
27	Purity Mutisya	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Youth, ICT, Sports & Social Services	Assistant Director	Kitui
28	Hanrietah Ndunge	Ministry of Health and Sanitation	Economist	Kitui
29	Alex Muthyoi	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Revenue Management	Assistant Director	Kitui
30	Nicholas Koome	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Economist	Kitui
31	Patrick Ndovoi	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	Planning Officer	Kitui
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35	Timothy Muli	USAID Advancing Nutrition	County Technical Coordinator	Kitui
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