

Country Road Map

KENYA

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A. Objective of the group work

To build consensus on key nutritional problems in the country and identify ways to ensure these nutritional problems are effectively addressed in food security and agriculture strategies and investment plans *(Specify the name of the policy/investment plan which was reviewed during country group work)*

▪ AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY MEDIUM-TERM INVESTMENT PLAN: 2010–2015

B. Background

You could provide here further information about the status of your country in the CAADP process:

- *Launch of the process (Focal Point appointed, CAADP launch, TC appointed, experts engaged)*
- *Compact design and signature*
- *Development of Investment Plan*
- *Technical review of Investment Plan*
- *Business meeting*
- *Implementation*
- *M&E / Impact assessment*

You could also insert here key activities that were carried out in preparation for the workshop (i.e. setting up a multi-sectoral country team, production of the NCP, identification of key relevant policy and strategies (including main National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan – NAFSIP; organization of a pre-workshop meeting with country team members, etc.) and specify the objectives of these pre-workshop activities.

▪ BUSINESS MEETING HELD

C. Analysis of nutrition problems

1. **What are the main nutrition problems in your country? Have malnutrition rates changed over the last decade? Is it likely to change further in future 10 years? If so, how? What do you think are the major reasons for these changes? (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)**

Guidance: Consider the various types of malnutrition. Analyzing trends (seasonal and historical) can help identify causes of malnutrition and understand the evolution of the situation.

MAIN NUTRITION PROBLEMS

- Stunting
- Underweight
- Wasting
- Micronutrients deficiencies e.g vitamin A, iron, iodine, zinc etc
- Non-Communicable diseases e.g 28% of all deaths

MALNUTRITION TRENDS

- 2008/9- KDH survey, 35% of children under 5 years stunted, 16% underweight, 7% are wasted
- The trends from 1993-2008 show little or no improvement

PROJECTIONS BY 2016/17

- Stunting to decline from 35% to 14% b
- Wasting to reduce from 6% to 2%

- Underweight to reduce from 16% to 10%
- Obesity in under 5 years to reduce from 22% to 19.5%
- Iron deficiency to reduce from 69% to 25%
- Vit A from 84.4% to 15%
- Zinc from 51% to 20%

HOW?

- Improve nutritional status of women of reproductive age
- Improve nutritional status of children under 5 years e.g Working through first 1000 days

2. **Are particular geographic areas / population groups (age, gender and socio-economic groups) more vulnerable to malnutrition? Which ones, and why?** (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)

GEOGRAPHICAL

- N/E region highest with severe wasting at 8%
- Eastern region highest level of stunting at 44%
- Pockets of medium and high potential areas
- Age: under 5 years and the elderly
- Gender: pregnant women
- Socio-economic: rural areas and children from poor households

WHY?

- Poor nutrition in infancy
- Changing lifestyles
- Affordability, availability
- Poor maternal nutrition
- Heavy work load

3. **Are the main nutrition problems and causes for malnutrition that you have identified already described in your NAFSIP? If not, which information should be added?** (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

E.g. different types of malnutrition, key nutritional trends, analysis of nutritionally vulnerable groups and geographic areas, immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition)

D. Goals, objectives and activities

4. **What specific objectives and targets would you need to include in your CAADP Compact and / or CAADP Investment plan to ensure that nutrition is effectively addressed?** (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)

Guidance: try to be more specific than “reducing malnutrition” / or “improving food and nutrition security” which are impact level goals.

- Improve NS of children U5
- Improve NS of women of reproductive age,
- Improve Nutrition Knowledge, attitude and practices among the population,
- Reduce prevalence of micronutrient deficiency,
- Improve nutrition in schools (public and private)

5. On the basis of the nutrition objectives that you have formulated above, how could specific objectives in the NAFSIP be revised / formulated to better address nutrition issues? (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

6. Should any specific population groups (age, gender and socio-economic groups) or geographical areas be targeted to achieve these objectives? (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)

Yes:

- Children Under 5, (blanket)
- Pregnant and women of reproductive age,
- Lowest income populations,
- Food insecure areas

7. What nutritionally vulnerable groups / geographic areas do you recommend to add / further target in the NAFSIP? (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

8. What are the possible interventions to achieve the goals / targets and meet the needs of identified target groups? (Refer to group work on Wednesday 27th Feb)

Guidance: when identifying interventions, think about what worked / did not work until now. Try to build on existing opportunities, successful initiatives and find ways to maximise the impact of existing investments. Make sure that interventions are adapted to different livelihoods.

For identified interventions, ask yourselves:

1. *Are these interventions relevant to address the nutrition problems and causes that were identified?*
2. *Are they feasible, given existing capacities (technical, institutional and financial)? Which intervention(s) have the highest potential to reach the goals / impact you desire with the lowest additional funding requirement?*
3. *What are the major constraints that can hinder their implementation? Can these be addressed?*
4. *Which intervention has the most potential to create synergies and complementarities (between programs and sectors, between field and policy, etc)?*

INTERVENTIONS:

- Awareness creation on nutrition among the co-horts (so8)
- Intensifying nutrition education through existing structures (e.g extension...), media (e.g radio, tv, newspaper...)
- Increase food availability/accessibility (e.g through diversified production, improved markets),
- Diversification of diets,
- Mainstreaming nutrition in school curriculum including higher education.
- Scale-up/out of food fortification and supplementation

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS:

- Awareness creation on nutrition
- Increase food availability and accessibility
- Mainstreaming nutrition in school curriculum
- Scale-up/out of food fortification and supplementation

- Diversification of diets for reduction of micronutrient deficiencies

9. Which interventions do you recommend to add / revised in the NAFSIP to achieve the suggested objectives? (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

E. Indicators related to progress in the nutrition situation

10. Which indicators should be included to monitor progress in addressing the identified objectives? Are they already in the NAFSIP? (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

11. Should the NAFSIP include activities to strengthen food security and nutrition information systems? (Refer to group work on Thursday morning 28th Feb)

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	MTIP PILLARS	INDICATORS
Awareness creation on nutrition,	Pillar 4: Reforming delivery of agricultural services	Increased nutrition content in media messages Proportion of media houses disseminating nutrition messages
Increase food availability and accessibility,	Pillar 1: increasing productivity, food and nutrition security Pillar 5: increasing market access and Trade	Competitive food prices Decreased/low volatility of food prices Increased productivity Reduced post-harvest losses
Mainstreaming nutrition in curriculum of all agricultural learning institutions,	Pillar 4: reforming delivery of agricultural services	% of pupils in primary schools with adequate nutrition knowledge % students in agricultural learning institutions with adequate nutrition knowledge
Production of micro-nutrient rich foods	Pillar 1: increasing productivity, food and nutrition security Pillar 4: reforming delivery of agricultural services	Increased acreage under nutrient rich foods Increased production of nutrient rich foods Increased consumption of nutrient rich foods
Increased diversification of food production	Pillar 1: increasing productivity, food and nutrition security Pillar 4: reforming delivery of agricultural services Pillar 5: increasing market	Higher diversity in food production Increased diversity of foods sold in the market Increased diversity of diets

	access and Trade	
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F. Institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms

(Refer to group work on Thursday afternoon 28th Feb)

12. Which partners (national institutions, development partners, private sector) / initiatives (SUN, REACH, etc.) should be involved for strengthening the nutritional impact of the NAFSIP? Are their roles and responsibilities clearly identified in the NAFSIP? What are the main structure(s) responsible for leading the components linked to nutrition in the NAFSIP? Is this relevant?

PARTNERS

- Public sector
- Private sector
- Development partners
- International NGOs

SUPPORTIVE FUNCTIONS

- ASCU

13. What needs to be coordinated and for what: what do you want to achieve with coordination?
14. What kind of coordination mechanisms do you think would be most effective in your country to achieve the coordination goals in nutrition?
15. Which coordination structures are suggested in the NAFSIP and would they be effective for the nutrition coordination and communication purpose? If not, how could they be strengthened to ensure optimal coordination (within the agriculture sector and between sectors)?

G. Capacities needed for integrating Nutrition

(Refer to group work on Thursday afternoon 28th Feb)

16. Which capacities do you need to achieve your objectives and implement the nutrition-related interventions? Do you have these capacities in your country?

Guidance: Look at operational, strategic and research capacities for both individuals and institutions.

CAPACITY NEEDS FOR INTEGRATING NUTRITION

- Stocktaking
- Policy interpretation
- Operationalization of strategies and plans
- Advocacy on nutrition
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Fund raising

17. Which are the partners who can provide technical and institutional support to develop the necessary capacities?

PARTNERS THAT CAN PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT:

- FAO

- UNICEF
- USAID
- World Vision
- WFP
- COMESA
- NEPAD

18. Should activities in terms of capacity development be included / added in your NAFSIP to support the achievement of your identified objectives? If yes, which ones and for what exact purpose?

- Yes, Individual and institutional capacity

H. Costing / funding issues

(Refer to group work on Thursday afternoon 28th Feb)

19. Would the implementation of activities / recommendations described above require additional resources compared to what is actually planned?

- Yes, additional resources are required

I. Next steps

(Refer to group work on Friday morning 29th Feb)

Guidance: Think about:

- i- How each team member will report back to their individual organization?*
- ii- How to sensitize/influence decision-makers to take on board recommendations coming out from the workshop?*
- iii- What are the key events/opportunities in the CAADP process to integrate your suggestions on nutrition?*
- iv- What are your needs for external support/assistance?*
- v- Who will be the main contact person for nutrition-related issues in the CAADP process after the workshop?*

Action point	Responsible person	Date	Comments (i.e. resources required, potential constraints)
Preparation of country report and sharing with the team	Odhiambo	Friday 7th March 2013	Yes - Technical
Feedback from team members	Team	Monday 11th March 2013	No
Presentation of report to ASCU and CAADP team	Odhiambo	Wednesday 13th March 2013	Yes – (Financial)
Convene TWG-FNS and other key stakeholders	odhiambo	March 2013 (consult with ASCU and TWG Chair)	Yes-(Financial)
Presentation of TWG recommendations to the MTIP consultants for incorporation	odhiambo	March 2013	Yes – (Financial)
Feedback from the consultants	Odhiambo	March 2013	

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY COUNTRY TEAM:

- The most significant changes in Investment Plan:
 - Included Nutrition in the entire document
 - Aligned strategic interventions to medium term investment plan pillars
 - Proposed specific activities on nutrition in various pillars of the medium term investment plan
 - Examined modalities for resource allocation at the county levels
- Examples of nutrition integration in Investment Plan:
 - **Pillar 1:** *increasing productivity, food and nutrition security*
 - *Increasing food availability and accessibility*
 - *Production of micronutrient rich foods*
 - *Diversification of food production*
 - **Pillar 4:** *reforming delivery of agricultural services*
 - *Awareness creation on nutrition,*
 - *Mainstreaming nutrition in curriculum of all agricultural learning institutions*
- The greatest challenge in group work:
 - *Harmonizing Mandate of the Ministries due to Multi-sectoral nature of the Nutrition*