



Food and Agriculture  
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MILAN  
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PACT



# THE MILAN URBAN FOOD POLICY PACT MONITORING FRAMEWORK

A practical handbook for implementation

## RESOURCE 12

# Gender and climate change sensitive indicators in Nairobi

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Water, Land and Ecosystems program of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (WLE-CGIAR) supported the pilot project enabling additional gender and climate-change analysis of food policy indicators in Nairobi in 2019 and early 2020. Mazingira Institute used the report on Gender and the MUFPP monitoring framework indicators developed by Laine Young for RUAF and WLE (February 2019) as a reference for the gender analysis. (Resource 11)

**Why:** The issues of gender and climate sensitive land use and agriculture are core concerns for the Nairobi and Environs Food Security, Agriculture and Livestock Forum (NEFSALF) – an independent network of food producers and processors in and around the city that has been operating for almost two decades. Its Women’s Hub is an independent and dynamic entity that took part in the early July stakeholders meeting on the Indicators project. Its Practitioner’s Hub, set up by graduates of the farmer’s training held over the last 15 years, mentors younger urban farmers in Nairobi.





**Gender:** Some data collected by the City’s MUFPP pilot project team on the were disaggregated, such as for training (see Indicator 30, Table 1). Nairobi City carried out a census of fresh fruit and vegetables outlets in two sample areas of the city for which population figures are available: one low-income and one high income (see Indicator 36). Gender was considered in that the number of men and women traders were counted.



**Climate change:** The NEFSALF members confirmed the City’s findings that urban agriculture mitigates climate change through recycling organic waste effectively. (See Indicator 33, Table 1) This was based on existing scientific studies.

**Stakeholder participation:** Farmers and other stakeholders were able to contribute to discussion on gender and climate change indicators. In January 2020 NEFSALF members were invited to contribute additional perspectives to the findings of Nairobi City’s data collection. Issues raised by the gender findings were reviewed, especially those on the role of women in the marketing of food. This resulted in the outlining of a work plan to move forward in collaboration with the city; the goal was to further enhance food production and marketing that addresses women’s and men’s roles and climate change mitigation in Nairobi’s food system. (See more detailed notes below Table 1)

**TABLE 1** Nairobi City County indicators: Gender and climate change

Mazingira Institute, Nairobi, Supported by WLE Based on Young (2019) and Nairobi City County (2019)

MUFPF work categories	Nairobi indicators	Gender and Climate Change Analysis
<b>Governance</b> 	3. Presence of a municipal urban food policy, strategy and/or action plan	<i>Disaggregate by gender % in municipal bodies</i> Senior staff, Food and Agriculture Sector, Consultative Group on Indicators and Secretariat > [should be more than half of women] Food Strategy not yet gender sensitive but Climate Change included
<b>Sustainable diets and nutrition</b> 	11. Numbers of adults with type 2 diabetes	<i>Disaggregate by gender %</i> Current data not disaggregated but improvements planned
	12. Prevalence of stunting for children <5	<i>Disaggregate by gender %</i> Current data not disaggregated but improvements planned
<b>Social and economic equity</b> 	20. Percentage of children and youth under 18 benefitting from school feeding	<i>Disaggregate by gender %</i> 20% children benefitting with 200,000 in dire need of school feeding, but data not disaggregated
	23. Presence of food-related policies and targets with a specific focus on socially vulnerably groups	<i>Disaggregate policies and targets by gender %. Women as vulnerable group.</i> Policies and targets do not address women as a vulnerable group, except widows and orphans in "Vision 2030". But MUFPF-commended food emergency monitoring tool addresses vulnerable groups in informal settlements.
<b>Food production</b> 	26. Presence of municipal policies and regulations that allow and promote agriculture production and processing	<i>Determine if policies and regulations are gender-sensitive</i> Gender equality and climate change, while not mentioned in the Nairobi UA Promotion Act 2015, are observed in practice, which is progressive

MUFFP work categories	Nairobi indicators	Gender and Climate Change Analysis
<b>Food supply and distribution</b> 	30. No. of food producers getting training and assistance in past 12 months	<p><i>Disaggregate gender % of technical training beneficiaries</i></p> <p>17,491 farmers received training, 65% women. 4,200 new requests, 60% women.</p>
	36. No. of fresh fruit and vegetable outlets per unit area  37. Proportion of annual budget invested in food markets or retail outlets providing fresh food to city residents	<p><i>Disaggregate gender % of those operating fruit and veg outlets</i></p> <p>Most kiosk operators were women while mobile traders were mostly men. Men used wheelbarrows while women were on foot. Kiosks were the main outlets in both high and low income areas, with more in the low income area. Supermarkets only found in high income area.</p> <p>2.3% in 2019–20, Kenya Shillings 250 million or approx. US\$2.5 million, slightly higher in amount but lower in % than previous two FYs. Gender N/A.</p>
	39. Presence of food safety legislation implementation and enforcement	<p>Legislation is in force. Gender disaggregation N/A. But Mazingira notes enforcement is weak due to differences between formal and informal sector where women predominate as traders as per Indicator 36.</p>
<b>Food waste</b> 	33. Annual proportion of urban organic waste collected that is re-used in agricultural production  THIS INDICATOR MOVED FROM FOOD PRODUCTION	<p><i>% women and men in waste processing groups</i> – Not available from current statistics. Other research shows older women and male youth make up waste groups, males dominating.</p> <p>Urban agriculture helps mitigate climate change because science shows very much more organic waste is recycled on urban farms than by waste groups</p>
	43. Presence of policies or regulations that address food waste prevention, recovery and redistribution	<p><i>Representation by gender, ethnicity and class within stakeholders not measured</i></p>

## Notes from stakeholder discussions – illustrating the value of participatory reflection and how working with the indicators can lead to new collaborative action

### Informal sector food distribution and gender

Primary data collection for indicator 36 found that surprisingly, the low-income area had 86 fresh fruit and vegetable outlets per 1,000 people, all within walking distance, whereas the high income area had only 5.5, mostly not in walking distance. But they often had cars and there were seven supermarkets. Kiosks, almost all run by women, predominated everywhere, with fewer handcarts (*mkokoteni*) operated mostly by men, suggesting more women than men in informal sector food distribution.

The farmers and processors were of the view that it is women who sell at the local market, but women depend heavily on men throughout the supply chain because men have more access to funds and resources. Men also have better farming strategies and negotiation skills. In training women need to build up their negotiation skills and both men and women need to reflect on the traditionally accepted roles for men and women. It was said that women are better skilled at vegetable growing, tending goats and keeping poultry while men are better skilled in keeping larger livestock like cattle, which are a traditional source of wealth. Men were said to produce the goat milk, an innovative form of urban income. It was suggested the youth and children should be involved in farming through family projects that allow all genders and ages to be involved.

New action: NEFSALF members also expressed the need for a market to get value for their quality products. They want the City to set up or designate specifically organic markets and allocate stalls in new markets to organic food farmers. They propose to help the City County of Nairobi to develop an organic certification system so they can be certified and assist in the training and regularisation.

### Recycling organic waste and climate change

Farmers said they re-use poultry manure for growing vegetables, and sell any left over. Vegetable wastes are fed to poultry or other livestock. Rotten pumpkins used as manure to grow other pumpkins are seen to greatly enrich the soil, while chicken droppings are also used as food for black soldier fly which can be marketed. This confirms the Nairobi report that urban agriculture is an effective form of waste management. The meeting found that urban farmers have a lot of knowledge that is still not recorded or used. The NEFSALF processors said that the public needs education on organic and other waste re-use. Currently, one woman awards credit points to customers who re-use her peanut butter containers. Gathering organic waste from markets including sorting could provide food for goats as well as allow for composting and creating fertilizer for sale. But some farmers cannot get rid of all their manure and new farmers also need more training. Collaboration with Nairobi City County needs to be intensified at all levels. City extension staff attending the meeting supported this. Farmers would like their organic waste graded by the City to help with marketing, for which there is unmet demand, including for new products developed like a collapsible tube that handles chicken waste and absorbs carbon. Both men and women at the WLE-supported NEFSALF meeting wanted the City of Nairobi to set up transfer stations in different neighbourhoods specifically for organic waste collection. At present, even the waste collection companies hired by the City seem to lack knowledge on how to handle waste. More stakeholder collaboration is needed. This discussion supported a decision to move indicator 33 from the Food Production workstream to Food waste.