

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BOMET



MULTI-SECTORAL FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY POLICY

2024

FOREWORD

The Constitution of Kenya, in Article 43(a) provides for every person the right to the highest attainable standards of health, which includes the right to health care services including reproductive health; Article 43 (1)(c) provides for every Kenyan freedom from hunger and a right to adequate food of acceptable quality; and Article 53 (1)(c) provides for every child the right to basic nutrition, shelter and health care.

Regrettably, Kenya is facing the triple burden of malnutrition characterized by the coexistence of: Undernutrition as manifested by stunting, wasting, underweight, Micronutrient deficiencies, and Overweight and Obesity and Diet-Related Non-communicable diseases (DRNCD). Without sustained efforts to address malnutrition, the country's economic growth and long-term development will be seriously affected. Notably, devolution in Kenya continues to provide an opportunity for counties to develop and implement contextualized evidence-based and cost-effective policies to address malnutrition and poor health.

Indeed, the County Government of Bomet recognizes that adequate nutrition and food security are prerequisites for human and socio-economic development. The Bomet multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy aims at ensuring a food secure county that provides adequate nutritious food for all in a sustainable manner. This policy provides a framework for effective multi-sectoral coordination and participation to achieve optimal nutrition and food security in the county. The process of developing this policy was driven by the County Government, through a sector-wide approach that involved broad-ranging consultations within and across the sectors.

This policy acknowledges that the causes of malnutrition are multi-sectoral and multi-factoral, and that malnutrition occurs in households and communities. Therefore, strategies and actions must be multi-sectoral, and address the multiple causative factors of poor nutrition and food insecurity in the county and focus on creating community-level impact. It calls for a coordinated approach to implementation of strategies and actions; adequate sensitization and ownership of each sector; coordinated monitoring, evaluation, and research; and time and budget allocation.

It is my expectation that this policy will accelerate and scale up efforts towards the elimination of malnutrition and food insecurity in Bomet county by 2033 and will contribute to achievement of Bomet County Development agenda.

H.E Hon Prof. Hillary Barchok
The Governor
County Government of Bomet

PREFACE

Nutrition is a vital building block in the foundation of human health and development. Good nutrition has a direct relationship with child survival, physical and mental growth, learning capacity, adult productivity and overall social and economic development. The unacceptably high levels of malnutrition in Bomet county remain a public health concern and a hindrance to achieving the county's developmental agenda. According to the Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2022, Bomet has higher levels of malnutrition compared to the national average. The stunting rate among children under five years is 22% compared to a national average of 18%. Wasting prevalence is 3% while the prevalence of underweight is 10% among children. The prevalence of overweight among children under five is on the rise at 5% in 2022 from 3% in 2014.

Notably, the vulnerable populations bearing the biggest burden of malnutrition in the county include pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers, children, adolescents and young people, the elderly, and people with chronic diseases. Inadequate dietary intake and diseases are the immediate causes of malnutrition in Bomet. Household food insecurity is a main factor, with only 26% of food consumed in households derived from own production. Other underlying factors include cultural norms and practices that negatively affect production, choice and consumption of nutritious food and women's inequality leading to limited access to and utilization of available resources to improve household food and nutrition security.

The analysis of the malnutrition situation in the county indicates that socio-economic development is under threat. According to Bomet County Nutrition Investment Case 2019, malnutrition costs the health system approximately KSh 72 million per year due to complications of low birth weight and underweight. In addition, undernutrition affects cognitive development in children and costs the education system an estimated KSh 9M every year due to grade repetition and school dropout. Furthermore, the county loses about 189 million annually in economic productivity due to losses in the workforce and lowered labour productivity. The overall cost of malnutrition in the county is about KSh 270M per year, equivalent to 0.33% of county domestic product.

We, the leadership in the Departments implementing Food and Nutrition Security interventions, support having a Multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy for the county. We further affirm our commitment to lead in the implementation of a wide range of specific strategies and fast track the sectoral and multi-sectoral nutrition actions contained in this policy and be accountable for their implementation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The County Government of Bomet takes this opportunity to thank everyone who participated in the development of the Bomet County Multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2024. This policy could not have been finalized without the valuable contributions and full commitment of technical committee members from various sectors drawn from both the County government and partner organizations.

The contributions of the following departments in providing overall leadership and technical inputs to the policy is highly appreciated: Health services, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; Education, Youth, Sports and Vocational Training; Culture, Gender & Social Services; Water, Sanitation, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change; Lands, Housing and Urban Planning; Trade, Energy, Tourism, Investment, and Industry, Administration and Public Service, Roads Transport and public works and Finance Economic Planning and ICT. We also appreciate the overall coordination of the entire process provided by the policy secretariat.

We gratefully acknowledge the counsel of H.E Professor. Hillary Barchok who propelled the overall development process. We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of members of the County Assembly of Bomet through the chairpersons of various committee including Health, Budgeting and Appropriation, Finance, and Education. We acknowledge the review work that was undertaken by Office of the County Attorney.

Special thanks goes to Nutrition International for the immense technical and financial support in the entire process of developing the policy. We express our sincere gratitude and indebtedness to Ms Martha Nyagaya, the Country Director and her entire team at Nutrition International. Further, we greatly appreciate Ms Rhodah Njuguna for providing technical support throughout the whole development process.

Mr. Felix Langat

Chief Officer

Health Services

Dr. Kibet Sitienei

Chief Officer

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APRs	Annual Progress Reports
CG	County Government
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
DRNCD	Diet-Related Non-communicable diseases
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FNCC	Food and Nutrition Coordination Committee
GOK	Government of Kenya
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Authority
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNDI	Kenya Nutritionist and Dieticians Institute
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding Nutrition
KTGA	Kenya Tea Growers Association
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PWDs	People Living with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHIF	Social Health Insurance Fund
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunities and Threats
TVETS	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VAD	Vitamin A Deficiency
ZND	Zinc Deficiency

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The foundation of Bomet County Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy is derived from an extensive analysis of the nutritional assessments within the county attributed to high malnutrition rates, complex determinants of malnutrition, limited coordination, limited resources, emerging health issues, socio economic impact, global and national commitments and community involvement.

Globally, 149.2 million (22.0 percent) of children under the age of five years suffered from stunting, 45.4 million (6.7 percent) were wasted and around 5.7 percent (38.9 million) were affected by overweight in 2020. Sub Saharan Africa has some of the worst nutrition indicators in the world. Kenya faces a triple burden of malnutrition as characterized by co-existence of under-nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and over nutrition that includes overweight and obesity.

The recent Kenya Demographic Health Survey showed that stunting (18%) underweight (10%), and wasting (5%) in 2022. Close to a quarter (23.1%) of the Kenyan population suffer from anemia with the situation being worse among pregnant women where 41.6% are anaemic.

Similarly, Bomet County faces triple burden of malnutrition as manifested by undernutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight), micronutrient deficiencies and overnutrition (overweight and obesity including Diet-Related Non-Communicable Diseases (DRNCDs). In Bomet County, according to the Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2022, stunting rate has reduced from 36% in 2014 to 22% in 2022. The prevalence of underweight stands at 10%, wasting at 3%. There is also noted increased trend of overweight among children under five years at 4.5% in 2022 from 3% in 2014. Further, 30% of women and 16.6% of men aged between 20-49 years are either overweight or obese.

Beyond inadequate dietary intake and diseases that are immediate causes of malnutrition, socio-cultural, political, and economic factors are also drivers of malnutrition. Malnutrition is the single largest contributor of maternal and child mortality. According to KDHS 2022, neonatal mortality in county is 17/1000, infant mortality rate is 26/1000 while under five mortality rate is 28/1000. The coverage of low-cost high impact nutrition interventions is still low. The proportion of pregnant women completing four antenatal visit stands at 53%, Skilled birth attendance (SBA) at 88%, early initiation of breastfeeding at 55%, while exclusive breastfeeding for children aged 0 to 6 months is at 58%.

In reference to nutrition sensitive programming the county faces food insecurity that result in poor nutritional outcomes. The impact of climate change globally has a direct negative impact on food production. It is forecasted that there will be a 5% decrease in global food production by 2050 during the production value chains. According to Kenya poverty report of 2021, Bomet County own food production stands at 25.9% while 74.1% is

purchased. Only six percent (6%) of Bomet population have access to safely managed sanitation, while 39% have access to basic sanitation leaving the majority (55%) with limited or worse sanitation. Bomet county is inhabited by largely a patriarchal community that gives women and young people limited autonomy and access to resource. In Bomet County 23% of women own agricultural land alone or jointly. The percentage of women who participate in making critical household decision stands at 51% which is lower than the national average of 66%. The Gender based violence for women aged between 15-49 in Bomet is at 33%. Bomet is generally average in terms of education performance for primary and secondary schools. The school feeding program as supported in enrolment and retention of pre scholars across all ECDE centres previously from 46,000 to currently 53,000. Information Communication and Technology infrastructure is limited in the county resulting to low nutrition information.

The goal of this policy is to provide a framework for effective multi-sectoral coordination and participation to achieve food and nutrition security in Bomet County with articulated multi-sectoral food and nutrition security objectives, strategic directions and activities to address the nutrition and food security issues in the county. This Policy provides a mechanism that will support effective implementation, co-ordination, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on food and nutrition security interventions from all key stakeholders due to nutrition's multi-dimensional nature. This policy therefore seeks to improve the food and nutrition security status of all residents of Bomet County, especially the vulnerable groups such as children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons in line with the global and national commitments on nutrition, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Kenya Food and Nutrition Security Policy, the Kenya Health Act 2017, and Scaling Up Nutrition Movement.

The various elements of the policy are outlined in chapters. Chapter one is the introduction that presents the place food and nutrition security in sustainable development, sets out the rationale for the policy by making references to the constitutional and legal imperative for the promotion and protection of food and nutrition, the potential of a healthier, prosperous future for Bomet residents. The guiding principles drawn from the national values and principles of governance and bill of rights in the Constitution of Kenya (2010) are also presented. The Values given emphasis in the Policy include transparency and accountability, integrity, honesty, inclusivity, good governance, sustainability, and professionalism. The values are anchored on the principles of inclusiveness – leaving no one behind, multisectoral approach for nutrition management and service provision, effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery, equitable distribution of resources, social accountability in service delivery, respect for human rights, gender mainstreaming and respect for culture, diversity, and ethics. The chapter then presents the goals, objectives and scope of the policy.

Chapter two is the situational analysis. The chapter outlines the legal and policy framework within which the policy is premised starting with the

international, national and County context. Relevant national and county government legislative and policy frameworks on the food and nutrition security are cited. The chapter ends by presenting the challenges and issues to be addressed by the policy.

Chapter three presents the strategic interventions. The chapter outlines the strategic areas of intervention and the corresponding strategies and activities to address the nutrition and food security issues in Bomet County. The strategies cover nutrition-sensitive interventions, resource mobilization and the enabling environment for food and nutrition security.

Chapter four sets out the implementation framework for the policy. The institutional and administrative framework, coordination and implementation mechanisms and governance structures are outlined.

The policy concludes with Chapter five that provides for the monitoring and evaluation framework, progress indicators, data management for decision making, evaluation plan and policy review.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale for the Policy

The foundation of this policy is grounded in the acknowledgement that enhancing nutrition plays a pivotal role in the comprehensive development of Bomet County. This section delineates the compelling factors and fundamental principles motivating the formulation and execution of a focused nutrition improvement policy.

The foundation for the Bomet County Multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy is derived from an extensive analysis of the nutritional landscape within the county. Various factors contribute to the imperative need for this policy:

1. **High Malnutrition Rates:** The County contends with persistent elevated prevalence rates of malnutrition, encompassing indicators such as stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiencies across diverse population segments. This policy serves as a requisite response to the pressing imperative of mitigating these nutritional challenges and enhancing the holistic health outcomes of the residents.
2. **Complex Determinants:** Nutrition is subject to a myriad of influences, spanning healthcare, agriculture, education, and socio-economic conditions. Acknowledging the interrelated nature of these determinants, the policy embraces a multisectoral approach to systematically tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition comprehensively.
3. **Limited Coordination:** Historical endeavors to address malnutrition have frequently encountered challenges arising from fragmented and uncoordinated approaches. This policy endeavors to augment coordination among diverse sectors, government departments, and stakeholders engaged in nutrition-related activities, thereby fostering a more cohesive and effective response.
4. **Limited Resources:** Limited resources have been allocated to advocate, promote, and support nutrition-focused interventions across departments that bear the primary responsibility for enhancing nutrition. A commitment to augment budgetary allocation and mobilize resources, including external financing, is imperative to ensure the sustainability of enhanced nutrition initiatives across various segments of the Bomet population.
5. **Emerging Health Issues:** The dynamic health landscape, marked by the increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases and evolving dietary patterns, demands an adaptive and forward-looking policy. By proactively addressing emerging health issues, this policy endeavours to establish a resilient and responsive nutritional framework.

6. **Socio-Economic Impact:** Malnutrition carries extensive socio-economic repercussions, impacting productivity, education, and overall well-being. This policy acknowledges the economic ramifications of malnutrition and endeavours to disrupt the cycle of poverty through strategic investments in sustained and long-term nutritional enhancements.

7. **Global and National Commitments:** The county aligns itself with global and national commitments aimed at enhancing nutrition, as delineated in initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national nutrition frameworks. This policy serves to substantially contribute to the realization of these overarching objectives within the context of Bomet County.

8. **Community Involvement:** The policy underscores the significance of community engagement and participation in influencing nutritional outcomes. Through active involvement in the decision-making process, the policy endeavors to foster sustainable solutions that align with the local context and cultural practices.

The Bomet County Multi-sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy represents a strategic response tailored to the distinct nutritional challenges confronting the county. It systematically addresses the fundamental causes of malnutrition, places a premium on coordination, proactively anticipates emerging health issues, and aligns with global and national commitments. This policy is designed to pave the way for a healthier and more prosperous future for the residents of Bomet County.

1.2 Policy Goals and Objectives

The policy sets forth clear and attainable goals and objectives strategically formulated to address the multifaceted aspects of malnutrition. This section elucidates these goals, offering a comprehensive roadmap for the interventions and strategies to be implemented.

1.3 Guiding Principles and Values

Anchored in a set of guiding principles and values, the policy places a strong emphasis on equity, inclusivity, and sustainability. This section articulates the ethical foundation upon which the policy rests, ensuring a fair and just approach to nutrition improvement.

1.4 Scope of the Policy

This policy is applicable to the County Government of Bomet And shall be executed through a multi-sectoral approach involving various departments of the County Government that bear the primary and direct responsibility for enhancing nutrition. Additionally, it encompasses collaboration with the private sector and development partners.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This section discusses the nutrition context from a global, regional, national and county perspective. The section further delves into the SWOT analysis and stakeholder analysis.

2.1 Overview of the Global, Regional, National and County Nutrition Trends

Poor diets resulting in malnutrition in all its forms are unacceptably high across the world, creating one of the world's greatest current societal challenges and is responsible for ill health more than any other cause. Globally, 149.2 million (22.0 percent) of children under the age of five years suffered from stunting, 45.4 million (6.7 percent) were wasted and around 5.7 percent (38.9 million) were affected by overweight in 2020, mostly in the Central and Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, (UNICEF,2021).

Although Kenya has made significant progress in reducing the levels of malnutrition, the country continues to face a triple burden of malnutrition as characterized by co-existence of under-nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overnutrition that includes overweight and obesity. The recent Kenya Demographic Health Survey, showed that stunting rate reduced from 26% in 2014 to 18% in 2022, underweight from 11% in to 10%, and wasting showed a marginal increase from 4% to 5% over the same period. Close to a quarter (23.1%) of the Kenyan population suffer from anemia with the situation being worse among pregnant women where 41.6% are anemic (KNMS, 2011).

Similarly, Bomet County faces triple burden of malnutrition as manifested by undernutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight), micronutrient deficiencies and overnutrition (overweight and obesity including Diet-Related Non-Communicable Diseases (DRNCDs). In Bomet County, according to the Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2022, stunting rate has reduced from 36% in 2014 to 22% in 2022. The prevalence of underweight stands at 10%, wasting at 3%. There is also noted increased trend of overweight among children under five years at 4.5% in 2022 from 3% in 2014. Further, 30% of women and 16.6% of men aged between 20-49 years are either overweight or obese. Unfortunately, there still exist huge gaps in the availability of county-specific data on micronutrient deficiencies among the most vulnerable population groups that include pregnant women, non-pregnant women, pre-school children and school age children to help better understand the nature and extent of this form of malnutrition in Bomet.

Beyond inadequate dietary intake and diseases that are immediate causes of malnutrition, socio-cultural, political, and economic factors are also drivers of malnutrition. Malnutrition is the single largest contributor of maternal and child mortality. According to KDHS 2022, neonatal mortality in county is 17/1000, infant mortality rate is 26/1000 while under five mortality rate is

28/1000. The coverage of low-cost high impact nutrition interventions is still low. The proportion of pregnant women completing four antenatal visit stands at 53%, Skilled birth attendance (SBA) at 88%, early initiation of breastfeeding at 55%, while exclusive breastfeeding for children aged 0 to 6 months is at 58%.

In reference to nutrition sensitive programming the county faces food insecurity that result in poor nutritional outcomes. The impact of climate change globally has a direct negative impact on food production. It is forecasted that there will be a 5% decrease in global food production by 2050 and that without adaptation, crop yields will decline by around 1.5% per decade (Lobell and Gourджи, 2012) or by approximately 5.6% by 2050 in an optimistic assessment (Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017-2026). According to the National Agricultural Marketing Strategy 2021-2023, Kenya experiences over 30% crop post-harvest losses, 40% in dairy and 25% in fish are lost during the production value chains. According to Kenya poverty report of 2021, Bomet County own food production stands at 25.9% while 74.1% is purchased.

The above notwithstanding, Bomet County is a high rainfall area with annual average totals of approximately 1500mm of rainfall. This provides the county with high rainwater harvesting potential. In addition, there are five permanent rivers namely Amalo, Nyangores, Kipsonoi, Itare and Kiptiget in which most water supply schemes extract water for agriculture and livestock and domestic use. Boreholes, shallow wells, springs, streams and water pans are also water sources within the County. The dominant land use in Bomet County is the annual cropland occupying 131,816 Ha which is approximately 53%. The least land use is the open forests and wetlands occupying 129 Ha which is approximately 0.1% (Bomet County spatial Plan 2021-2032).

Currently about 20% have access to improved sources of water. This low access to clean safe drinking water is attributed to low water infrastructure development because water infrastructure is capital intensive development. As a result, 80% of the population uses unimproved sources such as water pans, unprotected springs, unprotected wells, ponds, streams/rivers and water vendors. Konoin sub-county has the highest figure of 42% access to improved water sources while Chepalungu sub-county has the lowest access to improved water sources. Piped water to household, yard taps and institutions stand at 20,642 registered connections as per Bomet Water and Sanitation Company. Only six percent (6%) of Bomet population has access to safely managed sanitation, while 39% have access to basic sanitation leaving the majority (55%) with limited or worse sanitation. Around 200 households are connected to sewer lines within Bomet town and the rest use septic tanks, VIP latrines, pit latrines (Bomet County WASH Masterplan 2022).

Household nutrition is influenced by multiple factors including intra household power dynamics, food security, local knowledge on food diversification, nutritional taboos and cultural practices. The gender gap in the world has reached 4.3 percentage points, with 31.9 percent of women in the world being moderately or severely food insecure compared to 27.6 percent of men (FAO 2022). This therefore influence the decisions made around food production, food preparation, and dietary diversity. The choice of food consumed is determined by a number of factors, including availability of natural resources, economics, religious beliefs, social status and traditional taboos. Because these factors place limits in one way or another on the intake of food, communities and individuals are deprived of essential nutrients thus impacting negatively on their health.

Bomet county is inhabited by largely a patriarchal community that gives women and young people limited autonomy and access to resource. In Bomet county only 23% of women own agricultural land alone or jointly. The percentage of women who participate in making critical household decision stands at 51% which is lower than the national average of 66%. The Gender based violence for women aged between 15-49 in Bomet is at 33% (KDHS 2022).

Women's unequal access to, use and control over benefits from assets such as land and other productive assets, services and opportunities including inadequate access to affordable credit and farm inputs which hinders their capacity and effectiveness as strong agents for improved food and nutrition security in households. Women's limited autonomy and unequal participation in major decision-making processes on food security, nutrition and related health issues which in turn affect availability of adequate food and food choices, purchasing power of diversified foods and uptake as well as affordability, access and uptake of health services.

Bomet is generally average county in terms of education performance for primary and secondary schools. The school feeding program as supported in enrolment and retention of pre scholars across all ECDe centres from previously 46,000 to currently 53,000.

Information Communication and Technology (ICT) infrastructure is limited in the county resulting to low nutrition information. According to KNBS 2019, Bomet has low internet penetration (8%) making access to information difficult.

2.2 The SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analytical framework provides a critical scan of areas of strengths within the Food and Nutrition Security space in which actors and sector

players can take best advantage of and focus on consolidating gains; weaknesses that require addressing as well as potential opportunities and threats posed within the operating environment.

The SWOT analyzes the Food and Nutrition Security policy, legal and regulatory situation, enabling environment, coordination, effect of devolution on Food and Nutrition Security Programming and forging of partnerships for implementation of the Food and Nutrition Security in the County.

<p>The SWOT analysis also looks at cross-cutting issues such as finance, equity and inclusivity, gender and climate change mainstreaming, capacity development and research for evidence creation. The SWOT helps to understand the county situation and what is required to ensure the policy objectives are achieved.Strengths</p>	<p>Weaknesses</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of County Nutrition Action Plan that is a resource mobilization tool and planning tool. • Strong political support from the County Leadership including the County leadership being champions of Nutrition. • Existence of school feeding programme, trained ECDE teachers and conducive ECDE infrastructure • Existence of safety net programs for vulnerable groups including - PWDs, Women, Youth and elderly • Existence functional technical working groups across sectors • There is established Bomet County Climate Change Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited resources (financial and human) for food and nutrition security • Limited data to support programs related to nutrition across sectors. • Traditional cultural/religious beliefs and practices that negatively impact food and nutrition • Low access to clean safe drinking water • Poor solid waste management. • Limited ICT infrastructure and connectivity in the county • Low productivity due to poor crop and animal husbandry • The proliferation of commercial processed food of poor nutrition value and limited consumer protection

<p>to support climate change mitigation and adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich endowment of natural resources and conducive climate • Availability of adequate arable land for food productivity • Existing Spatial plan demarcating the land for different uses including agriculture. • Existing Programs and Projects supported by National and county governments to support value chains. • Input subsidy programs for agricultural produce. • Research findings on high value crops including iron rich bean and traditional nutrient-dense vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-cultural practices affecting land access and ownership. • Limited access to essential laboratories for research and testing • Preference of cash/industrial crop production over food crops
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Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bomet is a county endowed with abundant natural resources that would support scaling up of food production • Partners willing to support Bomet on nutrition and food programs • Existing collaboration across sectors that support nutrition and food security • Traditional governance structures that support social and gender norms affecting food and nutrition security • Social structures that can be leveraged for use for nutrition advocacy and information • Leverage on climate change fund and carbon credits for increased food and nutrition security • Leverage on ICT and technological advancements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of Climate change on food production • High cost of living affecting food prices and purchasing power of households • High poverty levels affecting majority of Bomet residents (45%) • Cultural and religious practices that affect dietary diversification • Data privacy and security concerns may discourage individuals from sharing personal health and nutrition information. • Extensive land subdivision into uneconomically viable portions • Rapid urbanization, limiting resource availability and services

<p>for enhanced food and nutrition security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Existence of the policy provide strategic framework for multisectoral response to address nutrition issues ● Existence of a large and youthful population that can be incentivized to take up agriculture for increased food production ● Adoption of innovative and smart farming technologies to promote household food production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emerging human, animal and crop pests and diseases
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2.3 Stakeholders Mapping

To ensure that the Policy is implemented seamlessly, the County will have a multi-sectoral approach to the management and coordination of Food and Nutrition Security activities. Various players and actors from different sectors will be included in the coordination mechanism and will play a critical role in mainstreaming Food and Nutrition Security within their varied areas of programmes and activities.

The table below sets out the stakeholders relevant to Food and Nutrition Security to different sectors and highlights potential key areas of responsibility:

No.	Category / Organization	Name of the stakeholder	Role/Influence of Stakeholder in relation to this policy
1	The County Government	County Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen the existing systems - Formulation of any necessary laws and regulations -Ensure Adequate allocation of resources
		The County Assembly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Policy approval 2) Legislation of laws 3) Oversight of the executive 4) Representation

		<p>County line departments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Services - Agriculture, - Water - Trade - Lands - Finance - Education - Social Services - Roads, Transport and Public Works 	Implementation of this policy
2	National Government	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Gender culture and Heritage</p> <p>Education</p> <p>National Government Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KALRO - KEMSA - SHIF - KEMRI - KEPHIS - KEBS - KNBS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide sector policy guidelines, set standards, 2) Provide capacity building 3) Provide emergency support 4) leveraging on national government programs that support food and nutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support research and sector statistics, continuous learning, quality assurance, commodities and equipment
3	Partners	<p>Development Partners</p> <p>Implementing Partners/ Non-state actors</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide financial and technical support 2) Provide commodities and equipment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Supporting implementation of this policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills and technological transfer - Provide social accountability

4	Academia and Research institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universities, Technical colleges and TVETS - ILRI - ICIPE - KEMRI - KMTC - KEPHIS - KNDI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research, innovation, capacity, technical skills transfer
5	Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chamber of Commerce - Multinationals (KTGA) - Medium and small-scale millers - Faith-Based and private health/pharmaceutical facilities - Cooperative societies - Private media organizations - Trade unions, saccos - Transporters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment, advocacy, lobbying
6	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community-based organizations - Community groups - Opinion leaders - Religious leaders - Traditional leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy, social accountability

CHAPTER THREE

POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

This Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy is a 10-year plan that seeks to support food and nutrition security in Bomet County.

3.2 Policy goal

To provide a framework for effective multi-sectoral coordination and participation to achieve food and nutrition security in Bomet County.

3.3 Vision

A food secure country that provides adequate nutritious food for all in a sustainable manner for social-economic and political development.

3.4 Mission

To ensure attainment of food and nutrition security through a coordinated multi-sectoral implementation of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive interventions for health and well-being of Bomet residents

3.5 Objectives

1. To improve nutritional status and food security in Bomet county by scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions
2. To enhance resource mobilization for food and nutrition security
3. To strengthen the enabling environment for food and nutrition security in Bomet County.

3.6 Expected Outcome

1. Improved nutritional status and food security in Bomet county
2. Enhanced resource mobilization mechanisms and prudent use of available resources for food and nutrition security
3. Improved enabling environment for improved food security and nutrition outcomes including; strengthened capacity for participating sectors; enhanced coordination mechanism for a multisectoral approach for nutrition; improved social accountability and enhanced monitoring, evaluation, learning and research framework.

3.7 Policy Principles

This Policy shall be guided by the following overarching principles and core values:

- i. Inclusiveness – leaving no one behind
- ii. Multi-sectoral approach for nutrition management and service provision
- iii. Effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery
- iv. Equitable distribution of resources
- v. Social accountability in service delivery
- vi. Respect for human rights
- vii. Gender Main streaming
- viii. Respect for Culture, diversity, and ethics

3.8 Core Values

- i. Transparency and Accountability
- ii. Integrity
- iii. Honesty
- iv. Inclusivity
- v. Good governance
- vi. Sustainability
- vii. Professionalism

3.9 Strategic Direction

The strategic direction is based on the objectives. All these strategies will require capacity enhancement, coordination and collaboration among all the relevant sectors and adherence to the relevant policies and legal frameworks on nutrition-specific interventions.

3.9.1: Objective 1 - Scale up nutrition-specific interventions

3.9.1.1 Health Services

Policy statement 1: To ensure adequate technical expertise of human resources for optimal nutrition services.

Strategies

1. Provide and strengthen human resource that meets the nutrition needs of the county
2. Promote continuous training of human resources on nutrition services delivery
3. Strengthen integration of nutrition in the Primary Healthcare
4. Incorporate Community Health Promoters as critical pillar in primary health care services including nutrition services

Policy statement 2: Ensure availability and functionality of critical infrastructure and equipment for agile nutrition services delivery

Strategies

1. Develop nutrition infrastructure to create opportunities for nutrition services provision such as baby friendly and nutrition counseling centers in all service delivery outlets
2. Establish baby friendly spaces in formal and informal settings

Policy statement 3: To Scale up Maternal, Infant, Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) Services to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality

Strategies

1. Improve access to MIYCN services and information, including Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) in Bomet County
2. Enhance protection, promotion, and supporting optimal MIYCN services including breastfeeding and complementary feeding
3. Strengthen timely access and utilization of antenatal and postnatal care services for mothers and infants

Policy Statement 4: Promote Nutrition interventions and services for older children, adolescents, adults, and older persons

Strategies

1. Access to quality, timely, affordable health care and nutrition support to adults and older persons promoted
2. Promote behaviour change communication on the consumption of healthy diet and modification of lifestyle including physical activities across the life cycle

Policy Statement 5: Scale up prevention, control, and management of dietary related diseases

Strategies

1. Strengthen the prevention, control, and management of Diet Related Non-Communicable Diseases (DRNCDs)
2. Strengthen the prevention, control, and management of Infectious Diseases including HIV, TB and other emerging diseases through Clinical nutrition and dietetics

Policy Statement 6: Strengthen Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) by scaling up prevention, control and management of micronutrient deficiencies

Strategies

1. Scale up preventive and promotive micronutrient programmes including supplementation control of diseases that cause micronutrient deficiencies across the life cycle
2. Scale up quality integrated management of acute malnutrition services including the supply chain and micronutrient deficiencies
3. Strengthen adherence food fortification practices for improved nutrition outcomes of the general population

Policy statement 7: Strengthen Nutrition in emergencies

Strategies

1. Strengthen recovery interventions to enhance 'build back better' approaches
2. Address socio-cultural barriers to nutrition and enhance behavior change interventions;
3. Ensure availability of nutritious food and other commodities for vulnerable groups and general population in collaboration with other sectors

3.9.2: Objective 2- To scale up nutrition-sensitive interventions in the County

3.9.2.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Policy statement 1: To increase crop, livestock and fisheries production and productivity

Strategies

1. Promotion of effective agricultural technologies to promote nutrient dense food production (Peri urban crop and livestock production technologies)
2. Promotion of climate smart crop and animal production to ensure availability of diversified nutrient dense foods
3. Increase acreage of land under crop, livestock, and fish production
4. Expansion of irrigated crop production e.g expansion and maximizing of existing irrigation schemes and promoting own farm water harvesting for crop and animal production
5. Enhancing access to quality farm inputs e.g. Artificial Insemination, Certified seeds /seedling fertilizer and agrochemicals through linkages and subsidies
6. Enhance capacity of farmers through extension services and ensure collaboration with community health promoters for promotion of dietary diversification
7. Enhancing crop and livestock pest and disease management
8. Promoting crop biofortification to curb micronutrient deficiencies
9. Promote effective collaboration and partnership in the crop and livestock value chains
10. Promotion of value addition and food preservation to enhance access to quality and nutritious food
11. Strengthen collaboration and partnership with research organizations/Institutions to promote crop and livestock production.
12. Enhancing crop and livestock post-harvest management to prevent food losses and ensure food safety.
13. Promote production, access and sustainability of diversified foods to enhance dietary diversity
14. Promote and strengthen the linkage to credit, cooperatives and insurance for crop, livestock, and fish production

15. Promote safe use of agrochemicals to enhance food safety and environmental conservation for safe crop, livestock, and fish production

Policy Statement 2: Promote dietary diversification for improved nutrition

Strategies

1. Promote access and sustainability of diversified foods to enhance dietary diversity (traditional high value crops, fish farming, bee keeping)
2. Scale up awareness creation on nutritious food, food preparation and utilization among communities and institutions
3. Promote effective agricultural technologies, conservation, and minimum tillage agriculture for nutrient dense food production
4. Promote establishment of crop and livestock production demonstration plots for enhanced learning and technology transfer

3.9.2.2 Lands, Housing and Urban Planning

Policy Statement 1: To Increase access to land for crop and animal production

Strategies

1. Promote land transfers to ensure land access for crop and animal production to support improved nutrition
2. Enforce the lands surveying and mapping policy that regulates land subdivision that is economically viable
3. Adherence to the County Spatial Plan to ensure that land for agricultural and animal production is protected and reserved for that purpose
4. Strengthen the collaborations with other land actors to promote land access for crop and animal production.
5. In collaboration with other sectors ensure provision for baby friendly spaces in formal and informal settings

3.9.2.3 Water, Sanitation, Environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change

Policy Statement 1: Develop, conserve, utilize, protect and sustainably manage water resources

Strategies

1. Enhance equitable access to safe and clean water for domestic, commercial purposes and irrigation for crop and livestock
2. Increase access to sanitation facilities in Bomet, in line with public health policies and regulations
3. Promote and enforce sustainable management of environment around water catchment areas and wetlands
4. Promote climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience to ensure protection of water sources for domestic, crop and livestock production
5. Provide solid and liquid wastewater management across the county and promote recycling and reuse

Policy Statement 2: To integrate climate change resilience and adaptive capacity into food and nutrition programmes

Strategies

1. Improve food and nutrition security through sustainable management of environment and natural resources by supporting agroforestry, affriution, afforestation and reforestation
2. Promote programs that enable local communities to effectively adapt to climate change and reduce impact on food and nutrition security
3. Promote rainwater harvesting for crop irrigation and livestock
4. Enhance forecasting of climatic change and support communities to respond to new opportunities and challenges
5. Enlighten disadvantaged groups on climate change adverse effects and disruption of food availability, reduced access to food, and affected food quality as a result of high precipitation that reduces the nutritional value of most food
6. Strengthen linkages with agriculture sector to implement sustainable agriculture such as Climate Smart agriculture, no-till agriculture and agroforestry
7. Take actions today to address the impacts of climate change on food and nutrition security through climate resilience activities
8. Adopt a risk management approach which is anticipatory and preventive

3.9.2.4 Trade, Energy, Tourism, Investment, and Industry (TETII)

Policy Statement 1: To promote economic empowerment to enable households access increased safe and nutritious food.

Strategies

1. Provide market infrastructures to promote food storage and preservations
2. Rationalize taxation to protect the food industry from costs of production and consumption in collaboration with the County Treasury
3. Capacity build households on entrepreneurship related to food and nutrition
4. Ensure compliance with the consumer protection and food safety practices in collaboration with other sectors through quality control and assurance mechanisms
5. Ensure fair-trade practices to facilitate access to nutritious food
6. Adherence to policy, legislation and regulation governing trade in the food industry

3.9.2.5 Roads, Transport & Public Works

Policy Statement 1: To promote accessibility to food and markets to households through increased road networks

• **Strategies**

1. Increase road networks to reduce transportation costs, reduce post-harvest losses and promote access to food and markets in high crop and livestock productive areas

3.9.2.6 Culture, Gender & Social Services

Policy Statement 1: To strengthen Social protection programs to promote optimal nutrition among vulnerable groups

Strategies

1. Mapping and digitalization of vulnerable groups and institutions to integrate nutrition education and promotion in existing programs
2. Deliberately support community initiatives that promote nutrition within the social protection program
3. Provide social safety nets and cash transfers for the vulnerable to promote household food and nutrition security

4. Strengthen linkages with the health and agriculture sector to build capacity of community-based organizations to promote food diversification and nutrition

Policy Statement 2: To Strengthen gender mainstreaming on food and nutrition security

Strategies

1. Strengthen male engagement to promote dietary diversity, nutrition and care practices
2. Promote integration of nutrition education in mentorship programs for boys and girls
3. Promote gender responsive household decision making on food diversification and nutrition

Policy Statement 3: Empower and educate people to make informed and healthy food choices that suits their social and cultural beliefs

Strategies

1. Strengthen traditional structures to promote diversified and healthy diets
2. Promote consumption of traditional nutritious foods
3. Promote programs that mitigate against harmful traditional practices that affect dietary diversification and nutrition
4. Leverage of film hub to disseminate nutrition information to the local communities

3.9.2.7 Education, Youth, Sports and Vocational Training

Policy Statement 1: To improve nutrition status of ECD learners and older children by reducing micronutrient deficiencies and undernutrition

Strategies

1. Enhance advocacy on importance of good nutrition on academic performance
2. Strengthen linkages with the department of health to integrate growth monitoring, promotion and referral of malnourished learners and youth by establishing ECD resource centre to be used for screening

3. Strengthen full integration of nutrition education in the curriculum to increase awareness and intake of adequate locally available and nutritious food among the learners
4. Scale up and diversify the school feeding programme for improved nutrition and well-being of learners
5. Strengthen linkages with other sectors and agencies to ensure enforcement of regulations for safety and quality meals to learners

Policy Statement 2: To support coordinated efforts to promote healthy lifestyle among the youth

Strategies

1. Integrate nutrition and sporting activities.
2. Promote the consumption of healthy food and diet
3. Empower and capacity build youth champions for nutrition programs
4. Increase education resources for nutrition education as part of formal and non-formal classes and activities

3.9.3: Objective 3 - Creating an enabling environment for policy adoption, attendant legislation and necessary regulations

3.9.3.1 Food and Nutrition Information

Policy Statement 1: To strengthen food and nutrition information awareness and accessibility

Strategies

1. Leverage ICT in enhancement of food and nutrition information awareness and accessibility
2. Improve ICT infrastructure and internet penetration to increase information dissemination and access on food and nutrition
3. Strengthen utilization of digital and social media platforms for widespread food and nutrition Information, Education and Communication
4. Promote use of innovative information systems that allow for efficient data collection, mapping of communities and natural resources, monitoring and evaluation for food and nutrition trends for decision making
5. Promote continuous learning for evidence-based decision making
6. Promote innovations in farming techniques and logistics for increased production and distribution of nutritious food

3.9.3.2 Research and Learning

Policy Statement 2: To strengthen research and learning for evidenced based decision making on food and nutrition

Strategies

1. Strengthen collaboration with research institutions/organizations to build a body of knowledge on food and nutrition for evidenced based decision making
2. Establish a framework for continuous learning and resource center and laboratory for demonstration on food availability, diversity, safety and preparation methods

3.9.3.3 Capacity Enhancement

Policy Statement 3: To strengthen capacity on food and nutrition and other related interventions across all participating departments and management levels

Strategies

1. Enhanced capacity building for human resource on food and nutrition across all participating departments /sectors and levels of management
2. Develop service delivery systems that facilitate efficiency in food and nutrition related interventions
3. Strengthen inter departmental collaboration for knowledge sharing and technical support on food and nutrition
4. Ensure inter county and inter government learning fora for knowledge exchange on food and nutrition

3.9.3.4 Nutrition Governance and Leadership

Policy Statement 4: To strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration and coordination across all County sectors

Strategies

1. Strengthen the governance structures in the County to mainstream food and nutrition security programmes across sectors
2. Establish coordination structures for food and nutrition security

3.9.3.5 Social Accountability

Policy Statement 5: To institute a social accountability framework that result in a sustainable, transparent, efficient and effective delivery of nutrition services

Strategies

1. Strengthen community involvement in projects and programmes design, planning, and implementation to include food and nutrition security. This would ensure that there is community buy-in and improve social accountability and nutrition outcomes.
2. Enhance collaboration with all the key relevant stakeholders on food and nutrition security

3.9.4 Objective 4: Enhanced Resource Mobilization

Policy Statement 1: Enhance resource mobilization and efficient utilization of resources

Strategies

1. Reform resource mobilization to increase domestic resource and attract external funding for nutrition
2. Enhance accountability systems for optimal utilization of the mobilized resources
3. Commitment from each sector of at least 2% of own budgetary allocation towards nutrition
4. Formulate strategies for External Resources

CHAPTER FOUR

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND COORDINATION

4.1 Institutional Framework

The Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries are the lead national institutions addressing the food and nutrition agenda in Kenya.

The Constitution under Part 1 of the Fourth Schedule mandates these Institutions to set standards, quality assurance and develop national policies on issues related to food and nutrition.

Within the County establishment, the Department of Health Services, and the Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operatives are mandated to handle food security and nutrition activities. This is in line with Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya (2010).

Consequently, food and nutrition issues are anchored both in the Department of Health Services and Agriculture. However, this policy is domiciled under the Department of Health, thereby making it, the lead department in addressing nutrition matters in the County.

However, the policy will require strong participation of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries because this department has the strategies for increased food production and promotion of diet diversification as well as other food-based activities that yield a healthy and productive population.

On the overall, nutrition is multi-sectoral in approach and therefore needs for other relevant departments equal participation.

4.2 Coordination and Implementation Mechanisms

Given the multi-dimensional and cross-sectorial nature of nutrition, the coordination and implementation mechanisms for this Policy shall necessitate joint efforts by all key stakeholders. The Governor's Office will oversee the overall coordination mechanism.

Implementation of the policy however shall be actualized through existing leadership and management structures at all levels of the participating departments.

This Policy guides sectorial implementation of food security and nutrition programmes with each participating department taking responsibility relevant strategies.

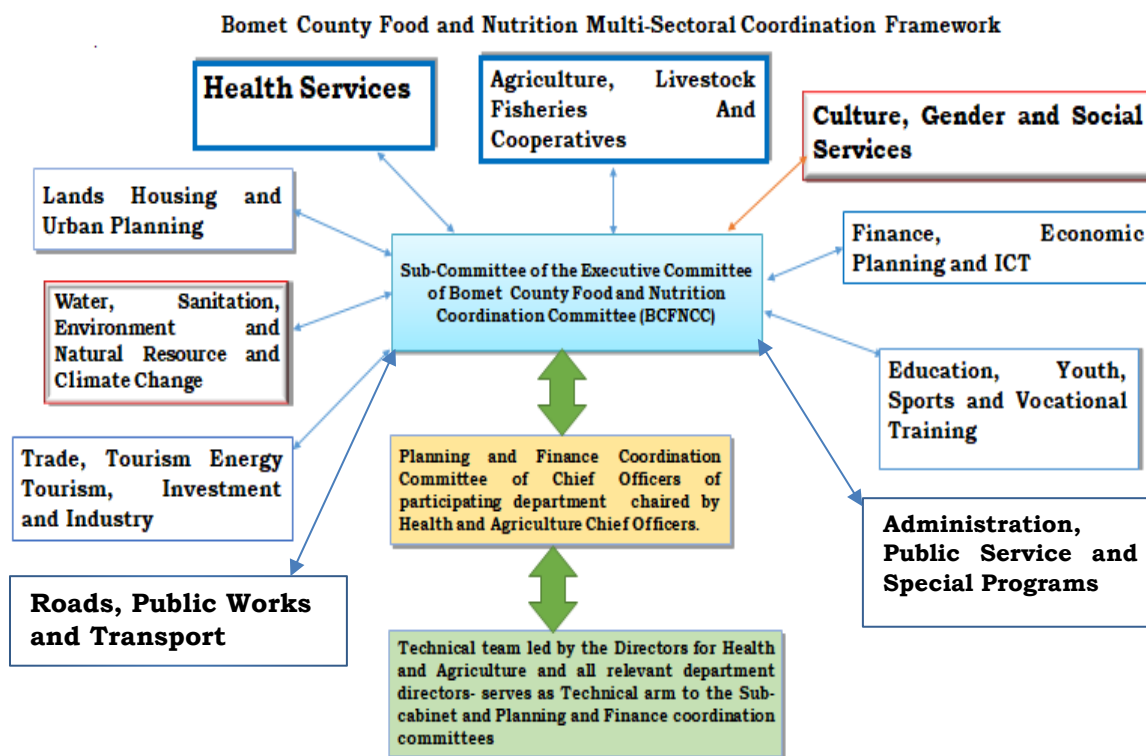
4.3 Governance Structures

This policy establishes the following 3 main committees as key structures for coordination of food and nutrition interventions under this policy:

1. **The Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee** for Bomet County Food and Nutrition Coordination Committee (BCFNCC). This is the Apex body for food and nutrition decision making and coordination body.

2. **The Bomet Planning and Finance Coordination Committee** (BPFCC) for food and nutrition comprising of all the chief officers participating departments

3. **The Bomet County Food and Nutrition Technical Coordination Committee** (BCFNTCC) which is made up of all the directors of participating departments



Membership of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee for Bomet County Food and Nutrition Coordination Committee (Bomet County FNCC)

The **Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of BCFNCC** members include:

- Governor as Chair or his/her designate
- CECM – Department of Health Services
- CECM – Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Cooperatives
- CECM – Education and Vocational Training Youth and Sports
- CECM - Gender Culture and Social Services
- CECM – Water, Sanitation Environment and Natural Resource and Climate Change
- CECM - Roads, Public Works and Transport
- CECM - Administration, Public Service and Special Programs
- CECM – Lands Housing and Urban Planning
- CECM – Trade, Tourism, Energy, Investment and Industry

- CECM – Economic Planning Finance and ICT
- CECM – Roads, Public Works and Transport
- CECM- Administration, Public Service and Special Programs
- The County Attorney is an ex-officio
- County Secretary who is the secretary to the sub cabinet committee

Functions of the for Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee for Bomet County Food and Nutrition Coordination Committee (BCFNCC)

The **Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee** for BCFNCC is the apex for food and nutrition coordination committee headed by the Governor or his designate

The Apex Committee functions are:

- i. Provide leadership for effective coordination of interventions on food and nutrition among participating departments;
- ii. Oversight on implementation of all County food and Nutrition development plans for coherence and efficient use of available resources;
- iii. The committee also support resource mobilization for additional resources from partners
- iv. Oversight performance by each participating departments of the functions
- v. Provide oversight on accountability of financial resources provided for nutrition
- vi. Provide guidance on food and nutrition policy and legislation;

Bomet County FNCC Meetings

It is envisaged that the Bomet County FNCC meet at least once every three months

Bomet County Planning and Finance Coordination Committee for Nutrition (BCPFCCN)

Membership of the BCPFCCN:

- All the chief Officers of participating departments
- Chief Officers for health and Agriculture will chair the committee on a rotational basis

Functions of the Bomet County Planning and Finance Coordination Committee (BCPFCC)

- i. Ensure nutrition is mainstreamed across the participating development plans- CIDP, Mid-term Plans, Annual plans and Annual Fiscal strategy paper
- ii. Commit at least 2% of own budgetary allocation for the implementation of the departmental nutrition plan.
- iii. The committee also support resource mobilization for additional resources from partners
- iv. Ensure timely disbursements of the funds committed by participating departments for the implementation of the departmental food and nutrition plan.
- v. Ensure the performance by each participating departments of the functions
- vi. Ensure accountability of financial resources provided for nutrition

Bomet County Food and Nutrition Technical Coordinating Committee

Membership of the committee include:

- The Chief officers of Health and Agriculture shall be members of the technical committee and shall be co-chaired (on a rotational basis) the committee meeting
- All directors of participating departments

Functions of the Technical Food and Nutrition Coordination Committee

- a. Provide technical advice to Bomet County Nutrition Coordination Committee on matters nutrition
- b. Prepare and ensure implementation of the Departmental Food and Nutrition Development Plan and programs
- c. Capacity build their respective departments on matters of nutrition

- d. Implementation of the decisions and directives of the Nutrition Coordination Committee
- e. Budget preparation and implementation in accordance with the respective departmental nutrition development plan;
- f. Implement the strategies on resource mobilization;
- g. Ensure public engagement in food and nutrition implementation to enhance public engagement and responsiveness;
- h. Ensure the development and implementation of a framework for participation by non-state actors in food and nutrition management
- i. Prepare and submit quarterly and annual reports to the County Nutrition Coordination Committee;
- j. Ensure mainstreaming and integration of the departmental food and nutrition plans into CIDP and Mid-term plans, the annual departmental plans, and
- k. Ensure integration of the Food and Nutrition policy strategies into the monitoring and evaluation frameworks of participating departments and the CIDP monitoring framework.
- l. Monitor the performance of the food and nutrition plans at respective departments.
- m. In coordination with Sub-County technical committees, lobby and advocate for planning and financing of food and nutrition interventions using Ward Equitable share.
- n. Provide linkages with other stakeholders engaged in nutrition programs and services in the county

Meetings of the Technical committee

The Technical committee meet at least once every quarterly, two weeks before Bomet County Planning and Finance Coordination Committee (BCPFCC) meeting to facilitate reception of all relevant departments' reports

Departmental Sector working groups

- Each Department will utilize the sector working groups for coordination across each department - Chaired by the Sector Directors

Sector Working Group

- All participating departments will coordinate the policy strategies through their sectoral working groups.

Sub-county Food and Nutrition Coordination under each participating Department

To facilitate coherent coordination and implementation of food and nutrition strategies, each department using established sub-county structures will undertake the following:

- a. Ensure implementation of the participating departmental food and Nutrition Plan and programs;
- b. Capacity builds their respective departments on matters of food and nutrition
- c. Implementation of the decisions and directives of the technical Coordination committees directives in relation to participating departments Food and nutrition interventions
- d. Provide linkages with other stakeholders engaged in nutrition programs and services at the sub-county and ward/community level;
- e. Undertake advocacy on food and nutrition interventions
- f. Support the capacity development of the sub-county technical teams on issues of food and nutrition
- g. Ensure public participation in food and nutrition implementation;
- h. Prepare and submit quarterly and annual reports to the Technical County Food and Nutrition Committee on implementation of the food and nutrition interventions at ward/ community level
- i. Working in coordination with the Technical Food and Nutrition Coordination Committee to lobby and advocate for planning and financing of food and nutrition interventions using Ward Equitable Share

CHAPTER FIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The policy will be monitored and evaluated in line with the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (CIMES) and the County M&E Policy. Its indicators will be tracked in line with the provisions of Section 108 sub-section (c) and (d) of the County Government Act 2012, the Kenya Evaluation Guidelines and the National M&E norms and standards.

Since the nutrition policy will adopt a multi-sectoral approach in implementation, a comprehensive and effective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will be instituted into the multi-sectoral plans, strategic frameworks, annual budgets and Performance Contracts. The system will monitor programme implementation and performance against a set of pre-determined indicators. In addition, the M&E system will carefully monitor and track actual food and nutrition security indicators at county level. Effort will be made to link the M&E System of this policy with existing monitoring, evaluation and information systems in the county. Sectors will be supported in their own efforts to monitor their contributions towards attaining food and nutrition security objectives and outcomes through their own Sectoral Strategic Plans, Annual Development Plans and technical programmes that implement the various strategies in the policy. The use of participatory monitoring and evaluation approaches, currently used by the various sectors, will be applied as appropriate. Particular policy success and effective initiatives will then be identified.

Cross -sectoral indicators that measure food and nutrition status in the county will be mainstreamed in the programmes of all the participating sectors and will be incorporated in the respective CIDP indicator handbook. The indicators will be formulated in relation to the policy objectives and outcomes by all the participating sectors. The implementation of the policy will be tracked in four 5-year CIDP indicator handbooks, where each CIDP will have carefully planned, mutually supportive activities that build from the preceding phase.

All Participating sectors with their respective partners shall prepare and submit timely and accurate progress reports on achievements towards food and nutrition goals and objectives as implemented through their own sectoral plans and technical programmes to the County Food and Nutrition Multi Sectoral Technical Committee (CFNMTC) on a quarterly basis. The progress review will among other issues focus on the timeliness, consistency with approved work plans and accuracy of the performance data for the period. The reports shall include recommendations to address prevailing challenges and enhance performance in future. The committee shall review the reports and performance against a set of predetermined indicators on implementation of various policy strategies as well as effectively advise on corrective measures. The Committee shall forward the report to the County Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Coordination committee for adoption and decision making.

At the end of each financial year, participating sectors shall prepare Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on Nutrition and Food Security with a focus on

achievements of the envisaged outcomes based on their respective indicators and against the set targets. The APRs will also detail the various interventions and achievements contributing to the outcomes. Upon receipt of departmental APRs, the CFNMTC will harmonize the reports and prepare a County Annual Food and Nutrition Progress Report (CAFE NPR) which shall be submitted to the apex committee for review and adoption.

The evaluations to be conducted for the policy shall include rapid evaluations, mid-term and end-term reviews of the respective Medium-Term Plans, impact evaluations to be conducted at the mid and end of the policy period. Evaluations will focus on priority policy programme areas by making use of the criteria specified in the respective Evaluation Guidelines.

The learning part of monitoring and evaluation shall happen at the project level, the policy implementers will strive to learn what works well or what does not work well in a particular context, which aspects of a project has more influence on the achievement of results and which strategies can be replicated. The County will, therefore, compare results across programmes and sectors to determine which ones contribute to achieving the policy objectives. Learning will be done both formally and informally through reflection meetings with stakeholders.

5.2 M&E Progress Indicators on Food and Nutrition Security Related Areas

This policy implementation will be monitored and followed up using a set of financial and non-financial targets and indicators. The targets will be in line with the constitutional requirements, national goals and targets, and health sector priorities elaborated in Vision 2030 and County-specific targets and goals that will be elaborated in the National and County annual Plans. These plans will be implemented and monitored through annual work plans and medium-term plans. The targets will be benchmarked against best practices from across the globe. The baseline year is 2022.

5.3 Data management for decision-making

The policy will make use of both secondary and primary data sources. The first step will be to incorporate the indicators that measure the progress of implementation of the policy in the respective CIDPs. Data will be obtained from existing administrative systems/ structures and authorized publications for both quantitative and qualitative data. In addition, quantitative data shall also be collected through structured questionnaires and developed standard reporting templates based on the relevant guidelines. Periodic surveys will be conducted to collect qualitative data which provide more in-depth information on some or more of the tangible factors like experiences, opinions, motivations, behaviour, descriptions of a process, peoples' stories and feelings to measure change.

The collected data shall be analyzed using various applications with visualizations that summarize and communicate findings obtained in a simple and intuitive way for decision making.

5.4 Evaluation Plan

This section discusses how the policy on nutrition and other programmes/projects will be evaluated. Evaluation will take place during or after the plan period. It will be critical for the county policy/programmes/projects to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. The evaluations will include rapid evaluations, impact evaluations, midterm/end-term Reviews, or any other type of evaluation.

The M&E Directorate will develop comprehensive evaluation plans for each planned evaluation to support the evaluation planning and will cover components like the purpose of the evaluation, evaluation questions, evaluation criteria, timetable, and work plan, collecting data for an evaluation, data collection methods to answer evaluation questions, data collection tools and activities, data analysis, and reporting evaluation findings. Table 1 provides a summary of the Evaluation plan for the various intended evaluations by the County.

Table 1: Evaluation plan

Table 1 discusses the proposed evaluation plan under nutrition policy. The nutrition plan will require evaluation to assess its implementation both in the mid and at the end term. The same evaluation can be extended or done at the department level involving all the sectors which are critical to nutrition improvement in the County for instance agriculture, education and so on.

Policy/ Programme/ Project	Evaluati on Title (specify the type)	Outcom e(s)	Use of the Evaluati on Findings	Com missi oning Agenc y/ Partn ers	Anticipated Evaluation start date	Antici pated Evalua tion end date	Evaluatio n Budget (Kshs.)	Source of Fundin g
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Bomet County Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2024	Midterm Review of the policy	Improved implementation of nutrition policy	Improve implementation of the nutrition policy.	CECM Health services	June 2026	Sept 2026	10 million	CG/Donor
Bomet County Multi-Sectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2024	End-term review of the nutrition policy	Improved decision-making approaches for the implementation of future policies	Inform decision-making for future implementation of Policies and	CECM Health services	June 2029	Sept 2029	10 million	CG/Donor
Crop Development	Outcome Evaluation of the Crop Development and Management Programme	Increase food security and nutrition	Improve food security and nutrition	CECM Agriculture livestock and cooperatives	April 2025	July 2025	4 million	CG/GoK/Donor

5.5 Communication, Research and Education

To enhance Communication, Research and Education, the County will adopt the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for information sharing and interaction with the public and all stakeholders on policy implementation through integration with the County M&E Management Information System (MIS). To facilitate communication, research and education, the system's framework will document, update and manipulate required information in the implementation of the food and nutrition policy in a way that eases decision-making processes and information sharing.

The findings of the food and nutrition reports will be disseminated through multiple modes of communication such as state of the County address, presentation of reports to budget committees, detailed reports to various stakeholders, popular versions to targeted groups, press releases, County website, seminars, conferences and workshops.

Policy Review

This Policy shall be reviewed after a period of five (5) years from the effective date. The review process shall involve medium and end term review of the strategy by stakeholders.

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