



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NIPFN

National Information
Platform for Food
Security and Nutrition

DATA LANDSCAPE REPORT

AUGUST 2022



**BILL &
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Funded by The European Union with support from FCDO & Gates Foundation



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| ACSM | Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization |
| ASAL | Arid and Semi-Arid Land |
| ASALs | Arid and Semi-Arid Lands |
| BMI | Body Mass Index |
| C4N | Capacity for Nutrition |
| CAADP | Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme |
| CHIS | Community Health Information System |
| CHS | Community Health System |
| CHVs | Community Health Volunteers |
| CNAP | County Nutrition Action Plan |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| CPIMS | Children Protection Information Management System |
| CRAF | National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems |
| DEWS | Drought Early Warning System |
| DFID | United Kingdom Department for International Development |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| DRNCs | Diet Related Non-Communicable Diseases |
| EAGC | East Africa Grain Council |
| ECD | Early Childhood Education |
| EECD | Education and Early Childhood Development |
| EMMS | Essential Medicines & Medical Supplies |
| EU | European Union |
| EWS | Early Warning System |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FAOSTAT | Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database |
| FBS | Food Balance Sheets |
| FEWS NET | Famine Early Warning Systems Network |
| FNSP | Food and Nutrition Security Policy |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GoK | Government of Kenya |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired ImmunoDeficiency Syndrome |
| HR | Human Resource |
| HRH | Human Resources for Health |
| HSNP | Hunger Safety Net Programme |

| | |
|--------|---|
| ICC | Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| IFAS | Iron Folic Acid Supplementation |
| IMAM | Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition |
| IPPD | Integrated Payroll and Personnel Database |
| KAP | Knowledge Attitude Practice |
| KAPBP | Knowledge Attitude, Beliefs and Practices |
| KEMSA | Kenya Medical Supplies Authority |
| KeNADA | Kenya National Data Archive |
| KHIS-2 | Kenya Health Information System -2 |
| KHSSP | Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan |
| KIDI | Kenya Nutritionists and Dieticians Institute |
| KIHBS | Kenya integrated Household and Budget |
| KIPPRA | Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis |
| KNAP | Kenya Nutrition Action Plan |
| KNBS | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| KNMS | Kenya National Micronutrient Survey |
| KPHC | Kenya Population and Housing Census |
| KRAs | Key Result Areas |
| LMIS | Logistics Management and Information System |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MAM | Moderate Acute Malnutrition |
| MDA | Government Ministry, Department or Agency |
| MDAs | Government Ministry Department and Agencies |
| MDCAs | Government Ministry Department and Agencies and County Government |
| MDD | Minimum dietary diversity |
| MEWNR | Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MIYCN | Maternal Infant and Young Children Nutrition |
| MIYCN | Maternal Infant and Young Children Nutrition |
| MLSP | Ministry of Labour and Social Protection |
| MoALFC | Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Cooperatives |
| MoE | Ministry of Education |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSc | Masters of Science |
| MUAC | Mid-Upper Arm Circumference |
| NASEP | The National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy |
| NCD | Non-Communicable Disease |

| | |
|----------|--|
| NCD- ICC | Non-Communicable Diseases - Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee |
| NCDs | Non-Communicable Diseases |
| NDMA | National Drought Management Authority |
| NDU | Nutrition and Dietetics Unit |
| NFNS | National Food and Nutrition Security Policy |
| NFNSP-IF | National Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Framework |
| NIMES | National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems |
| NIPFN | National Information Platform for Food and Nutrition |
| NIPN | National Information Platforms for and Nutrition |
| NNAP | National Nutrition Action Plan |
| NSC | National Steering Committee |
| NSS | National Statistical System |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OPCT | Older Persons Cash Transfer |
| PAC | Policy Advisory Committee |
| PC | Performance Contract |
| PLW MAM | Pregnant Lactating Women Moderate Acute Malnutrition |
| PMC | Project Management Committee |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PWSD-CT | Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer |
| RATIN | Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network |
| RTWG | Research in Nutrition Technical Working Group |
| SAM | Severe Acute Malnutrition |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SMART | Standardized Measurement and Assessment in Relief and Transition |
| SRA/ LRA | Short Rain Assessment/Long Rain Assessment |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WARIS | Water Regulation Information System |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WASREB | Water Services Regulatory Board |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHA | World Health Assembly |
| WMS | Welfare Monitoring Survey |
| WSPs | Water Services Providers |

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INTRODUCTION

The National Information Platform for Food and Nutrition (NIPFN) is a project funded by the European Union (EU), supported by the United Kingdom's (UK) Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO) and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. It aims to create capacity within national institutions to operate and maintain a food and nutrition platform using existing data and information and strengthening capacity to track outcomes of national objectives to prevent malnutrition. The goal of the project is to contribute towards national development agenda of improving nutrition for the Kenyan population as enshrined in Articles 43(c) and 53 (c) of the Constitution. NIPFN aims to achieve its objectives by analysing existing food security and nutrition data to improve understanding of factors that influence nutrition outcomes at national and county levels and further, use analysed information to fill program and policy gaps.

The NIPFN approach entails the following key processes:

1. Question formulation based on government priorities;
2. Collation of data and information to answer policy questions
3. Analysis of data to inform the questions;
4. Communication of the findings to government to inform future policies and investments

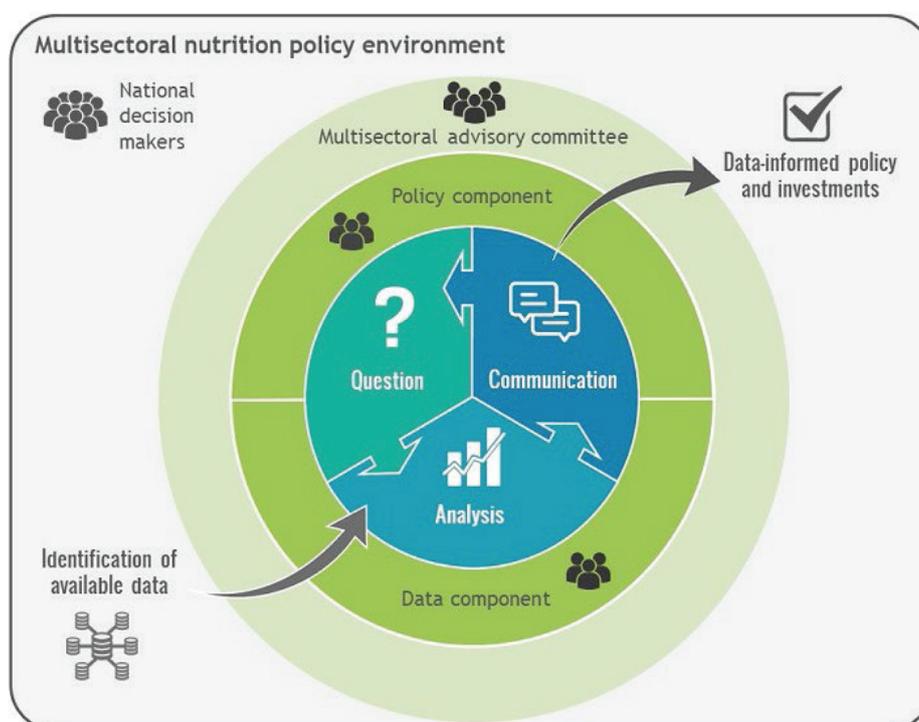


Figure 1: The NIPFN Approach

Source-EU, Kenya Cooperation, National Information Platform for Food and Nutrition Project: Introduction to the NIPN Approach

The NIPFN project in Kenya is being implemented by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Kenya Instituted of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) in collaboration with government ministries, Departments and Agencies that deal with food security and nutrition. The NIPFN mandate is executed through the guidance of committees drawing membership from key institutions as shown in Figure 2 below

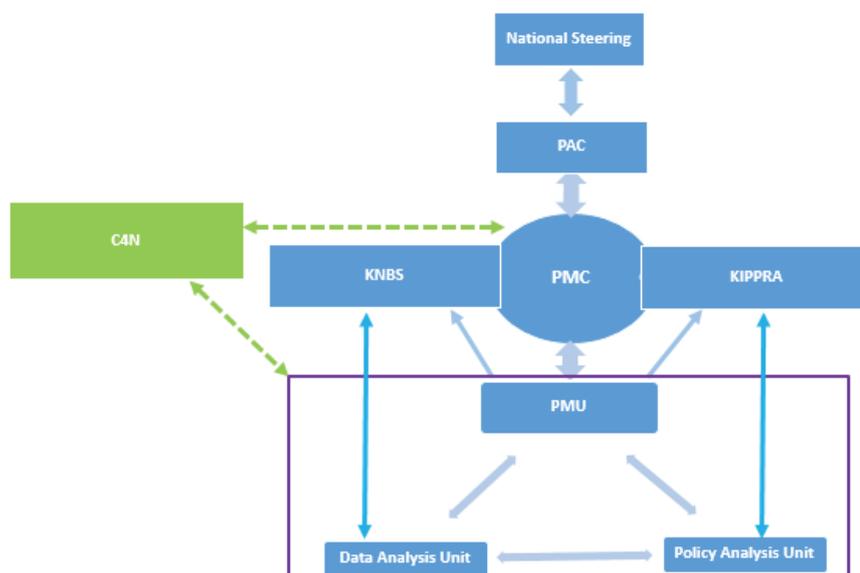


Figure 2: Organizational Structure of the NIPFN

The coordination of NIPFN is done through the following committees; The National Steering Committee (NSC), the Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) and the Project Management Committee (PMC). These committees have been fully constituted. The NSC is the strategic and highest decision making committee, the PAC handles the policy questions formulation while the PMC oversees the overall project implementation and decides on use of resources available. The NIPFN Project Secretariat has three units namely: Project Management Unit, Data Analysis Unit and Policy analysis unit. The Project Management Unit is responsible for contractual, administrative and financial tasks of the project. The data analysis unit handles the data component of the project while the Policy Analysis unit handles the Policy component of the project.

The NIPFN Secretariat initiated the data landscape exercise through desk review and interactions with stakeholders. The objectives of the exercise were:

- i. To provide an overview of the information systems that support food and nutrition security data including the sectors that host the systems.
- ii. To develop an overview of the availability, accessibility and quality of food and nutrition security indicators at national level from nutrition sensitive and specific sectors.
- iii. To provide a general overview of the type of data collected and frequency of collection as well as the institutions involved in data collection, analysis and utilization of food and nutrition security information.

In order to achieve the stated objectives, the project team used the desk review on the earlier

generated reports on Food Security and nutritional data systems in Kenya, as well as other sources. The team also organized a stakeholder engagement meeting where sectors presented on how they handle data. The exercise focused on institutions that collect or maintain data of interest to NIPFN. The exercise provided useful information on institutions mandate, Data systems used, data sets available, frequency of data collection indicators, level of disaggregation, and availability of the data sets.

This landscape report gives a summary of data mapping exercise done so far and recognizes the continuous nature of the exercise. In this report, the major data sources and systems have been identified and elaborate description of the sources given.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

The National Statistical System (NSS) is composed of all institutions and units within a country that handle official statistics on behalf of the Government (OECD, 2002). The Statistics Act, 2006 established Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) mandating it to be the principal Government agency for collecting, analysing, disseminating and custody of statistical data and information in Kenya ('KNBS Mandate', 2020). The Act provides the Bureau with an extensive opportunity to develop statistics, coordinate, oversee and set standards for official statistics at both national and county levels. The Bureau therefore is the principal agency of the government responsible for collecting, compiling, analysing, and disseminating statistical information needed for planning and policy formulation and is responsible for co-ordination of the National Statistical System (NSS) in the country. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the National Statistical System is the ensemble of statistical organizations and units within a country, that jointly collect, process and disseminate official statistics on behalf of national government.

The Bureau refers to these statistical organizations and units as statistical sectors and defines them as a data production unit, user unit or both producer and user unit that generates and or demands specific statistics which requires a unique strategy for development and management. These sectors in Kenya are either a Government Ministry, Department or Agency (MDA) or a county government. The NSS includes producers, suppliers and users of official statistics working under the supervision and co-ordination of the Bureau. The scope of co-ordination includes technical advice to ensure that standards and methods are met and adherence to the code of practice in statistical production and dissemination. The KNBS through the NSS is expected to address data gaps, improve the quality of statistical information, Mainstream statistics in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and, County Governments, Communicate, access and disseminate statistics to users, strengthen human and physical capital in order to improve statistics. The statistics produced within the NSS are expected to be user-focused and demand-driven. Data users are the customers in data production systems and hence an important component of the NSS. Data producers include KNBS, Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and the counties.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Food security and Nutrition in Kenya is guided by the following policies, legal and regulatory frameworks

- The Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- Health Act 2017
- The Nutritionist and Dieticians Act, 18, 2017
- The Statistics (Amendment) Act, 2019
- The Statistics Act, 2006
- The Data Protection Act, 2019
- Breast Milk Substitute (Regulation and Control) Act 2012
- National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2012
- National Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Framework 2017 to 2022
- Kenya Health Policy 2012-2030
- The National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy (NASEP) 2012
- National Land Policy
- National Irrigation Policy 2015
- National Environmental Policy, 2013
- National Livestock Policy, 2008
- National Oceans & Fisheries Policy, 2008
- Kenya ASAL policy, 2012
- Kenya Policy Framework for Education, 2012
- Kenya Nutrition Action plan(KNAP) (2018 - 2022)
- Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan (KHSSP 2014-2018)
- Kenya National Strategy for Prevention & Control of NCDs (2015-2020)
- Republic of Kenya National School Health Strategy Implementation Plan (2011-2015)
- Kenya Rural Development Strategy (2012-2017)
- Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (2003-2007)
- Kenya Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 2013
- Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (2004-2014)
- Medium Term Plan III
- Big Four Agenda

MAPPING OF DATA PROVIDERS

4.1 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency under The National Treasury and Planning. The Bureau is the principal government agency responsible for collecting, analyzing and disseminating statistical data; maintaining a comprehensive and reliable national socio-economic data base; and establishing standards and methods in the production and dissemination of statistical information across the national statistical systems. The KNBS collects data of interest to NIPFN through various surveys, censuses and administrative sources.

4.2 Ministry of Health (MoH)

The ministry is in charge of all health matters in the country. Its mandate includes creation of health policies and regulations, management of national referral health facilities, capacity building and technical assistance to counties. The ministry is organized into the following departments; Preventive and Promotive Health, Curative and Rehabilitation Health Services, Standards and Quality Assurance and Regulations, Planning and Health Financing, Health Sector Coordination and Inter Government and Administrative Services. In discharge of its mandate, MoH conducts surveys and maintains administrative data which is of interest to NIPFN. The MoH also maintains data regarding the number of nutritionists registered by the Kenya Nutritionists and Dieticians Institute (KIDI).

4.3 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

The ministry is mandated to improve the livelihood of Kenyans and ensure food security through creation of an enabling environment and ensuring sustainable natural resource management. Among its core functions include: Formulation, implementation and monitoring of agricultural legislations, regulations and policies, Development, implementation and coordination of programmes in the agricultural sector, collecting, maintaining and managing information on agricultural and cooperative sectors.

The Ministry generates wide range of data and information across a range of programmes that relate with food security and nutrition which include production, prices and household rearing of crops, livestock and fisheries among others

4.4 Ministry of Education (MoE)

The ministry of Education derives its mandate from the Constitution of Kenya, Chapter Four Articles 43, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 59. The functions of Educational and training are shared between the national and county governments as contained in Schedule 4 of the Constitution. The MoE is

organized into the following state departments: Early learning and basic education, Vocational and technical training, University education and research, Post training and skills development. The data of interest to NIPFN includes: data from the school feeding programme, data on professionals trained in curriculum covering food security and nutrition.

4.5 Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP)

The reorganization of Government in 2018 placed the State department of labour and state department of social protection under the ministry of labour and social protection. MLSP operates a National Safety Net Program (Inua Jamii) which has four different cash transfers namely Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT), Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer (PWSD-CT); and Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP). This data is of interest to NIPFN since its key to alleviating the nutrition status of the beneficiaries.

4.6 Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action

The Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action was created under the re-organization of the National Government in November 2015. The reorganization placed the then Directorate of Public Service Management and the State Department for Gender Affairs under this Ministry. The Executive Order No. 1 of 2020 (Revised) created the State Department for Public Service and the State Department for Gender.

The state department of public service among other functions manages the Government's Human Resource Information Systems and Services which will provide NIPFN with resourcing in fields related to food security and nutrition.

4.7 Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation

The Kenya Vision 2030 envisages, increased access to water, improved standards of sanitation and a food secure nation by 2030. Water and sanitation service provision functions are devolved whereas, irrigation is a concurrent/ shared function between national and county governments. Some of the functions of the ministry include water and sewerage services management policy, sanitation management, water resources management, water harvesting and storage, irrigation development and management, and land reclamation. It has various institution that assist it in executing its mandate including: Water Services Regulatory Board, Water Works Development Agencies, Water Sector Trust Fund, National Water Harvesting Authority, National Irrigation Board among others. These institutions while executing their mandates collect WASH related data which will be of great interest to NIPFN.

The legal and regulatory framework managing the ministry include

- National Water and irrigation policy
- National Irrigation Services Strategy, 2022
- Water Act 2016`
- Irrigation Act 2019
- Guidelines for promotion of irrigation development
- Water and Irrigation Regulations 2021
- National Water Master Plan 2030 (dated Oct 2013)

4.8 Ministry of Trade, Investments and Industry

The Ministry of Trade, Investments and Industry among other roles promotes value addition and Agro-processing. It also promotes standardization on industry and quality control. Trade is a key component in Food security and nutrition since it determines food prices, diversity of supply and increases household income. During execution of its mandate, the ministry collects data on export and import data, volumes of trade.

4.9 National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)

The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) exercises overall coordination over all matters relating to drought, risk management and establishes mechanisms to address drought emergencies in the country. During execution of its mandate in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties, NDMA collects data including Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) for under five years, Food Consumption score, Coping Strategy index which is of interest to NIPFN.

4.10 Food and Agriculture Organization – Kenya

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) mission works with the Government of Kenya (GoK) to help build a food-secure country, free of hunger and malnutrition, where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

The organization's activities are fully integrated with the Government's medium and long-term development strategies: the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), signed by the GoK in 2012, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2009-2013) for Kenya, towards realization of SDG's, Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Big Four agenda. In Kenya, FAO focuses on five areas for support to agriculture in line with Government priorities: policy and institutional reform; productivity and competitiveness; sustainable natural resource and environmental management; food security and nutrition initiatives; as well as information, knowledge management and coordination systems.

4.11 World Food Programme – Kenya

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.

In Kenya, the WFP provides refugees camps with unconditional food and nutrition assistance through cash and food transfers, while investing in solutions that increase refugees' self-reliance including supporting livelihoods diversification. The WFP undertakes relief assistance in the country in exceptional circumstances in the event of a shock that exceeds national capacities.

The programme assists resilient food system by providing conditional food or cash assistance in food insecure communities to fill their immediate food gaps as they create climate-resilient assets for increasing production and diversifying livelihoods. In addition, the WFP also supports smallholder farmers in accessing markets, agricultural inputs, credit and technologies, and works with traders and retailers to address inefficiencies in food supply chains.

The programme further compliments national and county government authorities' efforts in ensuring that their respective safety nets and nutrition action plans are inclusive, integrated and effective at reducing poverty and hunger and that the emergency preparedness, response and recovery mechanisms can meet the humanitarian needs of crisis-affected populations.

4.12 United States Agency for International Development (USAID) – Kenya

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is an independent agency of USA federal government which works with the Kenyan government, the private sector, and civil society to advance access to education; Improve quality healthcare through nutrition, family planning, and maternal and child health, malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and strengthening health programs. The organization also Lays a foundation for long-term economic growth through trade, agriculture, and infrastructure programs; and Make devolution work for the benefit of all Kenyans through democracy, governance and conflict programs. The data on health and agriculture are of interest to NIPFN project

4.13 Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network is a leading provider of early warning and analysis on food insecurity. Created by USAID in 1985 to help decision-makers plan for humanitarian crises, FEWS NET provides evidence-based analysis on approximately 30 countries.

FEWS NET in Kenya publishes report that draws on decades of data and information on livelihoods, household vulnerability, nutrition, trade, and agro-climatology, as well as an array of other sources. It provides an overview of the food security context, the main determinants of chronic and acute food insecurity, and areas at most risk of food insecurity.



Figure 3: Stakeholders Mapped within Government of Kenya

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND DATASETS AVAILABLE

5.1. Kenya National Data Archive (KeNADA)

The KeNADA portal provides microdata of surveys, censuses and establishments collected by KNBS. This portal is used to organize, store and display data and reports in a user-friendly way to facilitate data sharing. The microdata on the portal is available on request

Data Sets of Interest to NIPFN Available in KeNADA

- Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC)
- Kenya integrated Household and Budget Survey (KIHBS)
- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
- Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS)
- STEPwise Survey
- Micronutrient survey

Data Sets of Interest Available in KNBS Website

- Monthly Consumer Price Index(CPI) Report
- Annual Economic Survey Report
- Monthly Leading Economic Indicators Report

5.2. Kenya Health Information System (KHIS)

The Ministry of Health (MoH) provides routine nutrition data collected at facility level using the KHIS platform hosted on the website <http://hiskenya.org>. The KHIS represents aggregated data rolled out on a national level and is hosted on cloud. Data has restricted access and is accessible to MoH and selected partners only. Data on KHIS gets updated on a monthly basis which is of interest to NIPFN.

Data Sets of interest to NIPFN available

- Deworming, IFAS supplementation, Underweight
- Kenya Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) Survey

5.3. Nutrition Health Portal

The nutrition health portal hosted at MoH. This is a platform where qualitative and quantitative nutrition reports are uploaded. The data is collected at sub-national level to capture progress and

status of key nutrition outcomes to inform programming. The link to the portal is: <http://www.nutritionhealth.or.ke/>

Data sets of interest to NIPFN available

- Standardized Measurement and Assessment in Relief and Transition (SMART) Survey
- Maternal Infant and Young Children Nutrition (MIYCN) Knowledge Attitude and Practices Survey
- Nutrition Capacity Assessments surveys

5.4. KAMIS

KAMIS is a system by the ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. It provides real time, relevant and accurate information with national coverage of five markets in each of the forty seven counties. The system captures more than 150 products with the capture of output market data (quantities) and wholesale, retail, and farm-gate prices for agricultural sector commodities (agriculture, livestock, and fisheries).

The link to the portal is <https://amis.co.ke/>

Data Sets in KAMIS of interest to NIPFN

- Wholesale prices for agricultural sector commodities
- Retail prices for agricultural sector commodities
- Farm gate prices for agricultural sector commodities

5.5. National Education Management Information System (NEMIS)

NEMIS is an online portal by the Ministry of Education for managing and automating education data and other related administrative functions that helps gather accurate and real-time information on learners and learning institutions. The link to NEMIS portal is <http://nemis.education.go.ke>

Data Sets in NEMIS of interest to NIPFN

- Learners
- School feeding data
- School attendance

5.6. Majidata

Majidata is the public portal used by Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB) to display indicators maintained by Water Regulation Information System (WARIS). It uses a tool called majidata in water management.

The link to majidata is <http://majidata.go.ke/public-portal/>

Data Sets of interest to NIPFN Available

- Water Coverage
- Water Quality
- Hours of Supply
- Sanitation

5.7. Enhanced Single Registry

Enhanced Single Registry (ESR) is a management information system with a portal at the state department of social protection. It is the socio-economic database of the poor and vulnerable households in Kenya. This ESR is an upgraded version of the 1 registry. The ESR currently links principally five social assistance schemes (the Old Age Grant, Disability Benefit, Orphans and Vulnerable Children's Cash Transfer, Hunger Safety Net programme, and World Food Programme's (WFP) Cash for Assets scheme). Furthermore, the Single Registry is linked to the Integrated Population Registration System (IPRS), so that programme beneficiaries can be authenticated by their national ID numbers.

The link to the portal is <http://mis.socialprotection.go.ke:20307/>

Data Sets of interest to NIPFN Available

- Beneficiaries or Households from various social assistance schemes.

5.8. The Integrated Payroll and Personnel Database (IPPD)

The Integrated Payroll and Personnel Database (IPPD) is a government of Kenya payroll system hosted at Ministry of Public Service and Gender and is used across all government ministries, departments, counties and agencies.

Data Sets of interest to NIPFN Available

- List of staff employed in nutrition and food security related fields.

5.9. Drought Early Warning System (DEWS)

The Drought Early Warning System is a management information system at National Drought Management Authority (NDMA).

Data Sets of interest to NIPFN Available

- Nutrition Status data
- Food Security status data – Food consumption score, coping strategy index
- Sources of livelihoods
- Markets data – Food prices of maize, beans
- Agricultural production data, condition of livestock
- Water data – Distance from water point, water sources for domestic use

5.10. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)

FEWS NET is a portal by Famine Early Warning Systems Network organization

The link to the portal is <https://fews.net/east-africa/kenya>

Data Sets of interest to NIPFN Available

- Food Prices

5.11. STATcompiler

USAID STATcompiler is a global portal gives access to Demographic and Health Survey data conducted by 90 countries in the world, Kenya being one. It contains worldwide data but with

easy navigation to the Kenyan DHS data. It allows for customization of tables to view indicators by background characteristics, over time, and across countries
The link to the portal is <https://www.statcompiler.com/en/>

Data Sets in STATcompiler of interest to NIPFN

- Demographic and Health Survey

5.12. Kenya CountrySTAT Database

The Kenya CountrySTAT is a web-based information system developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in collaboration KNBS and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives. The system provides data on food and agriculture statistics at regional, national and sub-national levels, as summarized below.

URL: <http://kenya.countrystat.org/home/en/>

Data Sets of interest to NIPFN Available

- Livestock
- Fisheries quantity
- Food availability (ton)
- Food availability (g/capita/day)
- Food availability (kg/capita/year)
- Food availability (protein and fat)
- Prices
- Production
- Production (sub-national)

5.13. Food and Agriculture Organization Corporate Statistical Database (FAOSTAT)

FAOSTAT is an online database developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and it provides statistical data for food and agriculture for over 200 countries worldwide. This system has data that spans through 1961 to the most recent year. Most of the data are provided by the national governments and some are extrapolated by FAO. The system covers a broad range of datasets from agricultural production, forestry, trade, fishery, investments and agri-environmental indicators. System features include; advanced data download in various format options, data browsing, data analysis, and data exchange through web. Data on several food security indicators is also available in this database.

Data Sets of interest to NIPFN Available

- Surveys & Administrative data from various government agencies, Kenya included.

INDICATOR MAPPING

6

6.1. Nutrition Indicators Data Mapping

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION | LOCATION | NAME OF SYSTEM | SYSTEM STATE | SOURCE OF DATA | NAME OF SURVEY | YEAR CONDUCTED | INDICATOR COVERAGE |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS | NAIROBI | KENADA | Operational | SURVEY | Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey | 2005/06, 2015/16 | Stunting, underweight, Wasting, Overweight, initiation of breastfeeding, ever breastfed, duration of breastfeeding, introduction of complementary feeding, participation of community nutrition programmes, participation in growth monitoring. |
| | | | | | CENSUS | Kenya Population and Housing census | 1969, 1979, 1989, 1999, 2009, 2019 |
| | | | | SURVEY | Kenya Demographic and Health Survey | 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2014 | Stunting in, underweight, Wasting, Overweight, ever breastfed, breastfed within 1 hour, pre-lacteal feeding, exclusive breastfeeding in children 0-6 months, duration of breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, intake of Vitamin A rich foods, intake of iron rich foods, intake of iron supplements for children 6-59 months, intake of ant helminths in children 6-59 months, minimum dietary diversity, Minimum meal frequency, minimum acceptable diet, households using iodised salt, treatment of diarrhoea with zinc, BMI among women of reproductive age, Iron Folate supplementation among pregnant women, ant helminth intake among pregnant women, vitamin A supplementation postpartum |
| | | | | SURVEY | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey | 2000, 2011, 2013/14 | Stunting, underweight, wasted, overweight, breastfeeding |

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION | LOCATION | NAME OF SYSTEM | SYSTEM STATE | SOURCE OF DATA | NAME OF SURVEY | YEAR CONDUCTED | INDICATOR COVERAGE |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | SURVEY | Micronutrient Survey | 2011 | Stunting, underweight, wasting, obesity, zinc deficiency, breastfeeding, Iodine Deficiency, iron deficiency, Vitamin A Deficiency, Zinc deficiency, MUAC, minimum meal frequency, Average micronutrient average intake of B12, calcium, folate, iron, vitamin A & zinc, Average micronutrient intake of protein, energy consumption of fortified foods, |
| | | | | SURVEY | Welfare Monitoring Survey | 1994, 1997 | Stunting, Wasting, Overweight |
| | | | | SURVEY | STEPwise Survey | 2015 | Raised Total Cholesterol, Raised Blood Sugar, consumption of processed foods, Level of total physical activity, Mean Waist Circumference, BMI classification, waist hip ratio, Severe Hypertension, knowledge on the dangers of high salt intake, quantity of sugar consumed |
| MINISTRY OF HEALTH | NAIROBI | KHIS -2 | Operational | Administrative data | - | Continuous | Initiation of Breastfeeding; Vitamin A Supplementation; Iron Folic Supplementation for Women of Reproductive Age; Iron Folic Supplementation for Pregnant Women; Stunting; Wasting; Underweight; Overweight; treatment Severe acute malnutrition; SAM admissions; MAM admissions, PLW MAM Admissions; growth monitoring attendance; mothers counselled on exclusive breastfeeding; mothers counselled on infant feeding |
| | | Nutrition Health | Operational | SURVEY | SMART SURVEY | 2011-2019 | wasting by MUAC, Stunting, underweight, Wasting, Vitamin A Supplementation in children 6-59 months, treatment of diarrhoea with zinc, intake of micronutrient powder for children 6 - 23 months, intake of anti-helminths in children 12 - 59 months, MUAC of Women of reproductive age, MUAC of pregnant and lactating mothers, Iron folate consumption in pregnant women, minimum meal frequency for children 6-23 months, minimum acceptable diet for children 6-23 months, minimum dietary diversity for children 6-23 months. |

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION | LOCATION | NAME OF SYSTEM | SYSTEM STATE | SOURCE OF DATA | NAME OF SURVEY | YEAR CONDUCTED | INDICATOR COVERAGE |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--|----------------|--|
| | | MOH DASH BOARD | Operational | SURVEY | MIYCN (Maternal Infant & Young Child Nutrition) e.g. Knowledge Attitude, Beliefs and Practices (KAPBP) Surveys | 2012 - 2018 | minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, minimum acceptable data, introduction to complementary foods, consumption of iron rich foods, IFAS intake for pregnant women, Dietary Diversity for Women of reproductive age, exclusive breastfeeding, initiation to breastfeeding, continued breastfeeding |
| | | | | SURVEY | IMAM coverage surveys | 2012 - 2017 | Mid-Upper Arm Circumference(MUAC) for under five years |
| Water Services Regulatory Board | Nairobi | Majidata (Public Portal) | Operational | Administrative data | - | Continuous | Water coverage, drinking water quality, hours of water supply |
| Water Services Regulatory Board | Nairobi | WARIS | Operational | Administrative data | - | Continuous | Water coverage, drinking water quality, hours of water supply |
| State Department of Social Protection | Nairobi | Enhanced Single Registry | Operational | Administrative data | - | Continuous | No. of households (HH) receiving nutrition- sensitive cash transfer Top ups, No. of beneficiaries receiving nutrition-sensitive Cash Transfer (disaggregated by Gender), No. of counties strengthened to support nutrition sensitive safety nets (NICHE) , No. of NICHE beneficiaries receiving nutrition-counselling, No. of beneficiaries covered under-nutrition-sensitive safety net (NICHE), No. of households receiving GoK Cash Transfer Programmes after every 2 months (CT-OVC, OPCT, PWSD-CT, HSNP) , No. of beneficiaries receiving GoK Cash Transfer Programmes after every 2 months (disaggregated by gender) |

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION | LOCATION | NAME OF SYSTEM | SYSTEM STATE | SOURCE OF DATA | NAME OF SURVEY | YEAR CONDUCTED | INDICATOR COVERAGE |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---|
| Ministry of Education | Nairobi | NEMIS | Operational | Administrative data | - | Continuous | Number of School going children under the feeding program |
| Ministry of Public Service and Gender | Nairobi | IPPD | Operational | Administrative data | - | Continuous | Number of Nutritionists employed |
| National Drought Management Authority | Nairobi | Drought Early Warning System | Operational | Survey | Continuous Monitoring | Continuous | Mid-Upper Arm Circumference(MUAC) for under five years |

6.2. Food Security Indicators Data Mapping

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION | LOCATION | SYSTEM NAME | SYSTEM STATE | DATA SET | DATA SOURCE | YEAR CONDUCTED | INDICATOR COVERAGE |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS | NAIROBI | KENADA | Operational | Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) | Survey | 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2014 | Coping strategy index, Food consumption score |
| | | | | Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) | Survey | 2005/06, 2015/16 | Food expenditure per month in rural, Food expenditure per month in urban, Food prices |
| | | | | Kenya Population and Housing census | Census | 2009, 2019 | Population of livestock farmers(2009,2019) Population of farmers(2019), Population of livestock(2009,2019) |
| | | | | Annual Economic Survey | Survey | 2014-2020 | Dietary Energy supply, Annual Food Consumption per year, Food Import Dependency Ratio, Food Self Sufficiency Ratio, Total food loss index, Supply and Utilisation Accounts, Per Capita Daily caloric supply, Per Capita Daily supply from protein, Per Capita Daily supply from fats, Food prices (selected cereals), Average retail market prices, FBS , Proportion of agriculture contribution to GDP |
| FAO -KENYA | NAIROBI | FAOSTAT | Operational | Monthly Leading Economic Indicators | Survey | 2007-2020 | Maize and beans prices which are key food security crops |
| | | | | Monthly CPI | Survey | 2007-2020 | Food prices |
| | | | | Surveys & Administrative data from various government agencies | Survey & Administrative | 1961-2017 | Cereal import dependency ratio, Area harvested under cereals, Cereal production quantities, Cereals yield |

| NAME OF THE INSTITUTION | LOCATION | SYSTEM NAME | SYSTEM STATE | DATA SET | DATA SOURCE | YEAR CONDUCTED | INDICATOR COVERAGE |
|---|----------|------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--------------------------|---|
| FAO -KENYA | NAIROBI | FAOSTAT | Operational | Surveys & Administrative data from various government agencies | Survey & Administrative | 2000-2018 | Prevalence of obesity in adult population, Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services, Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services, Gross domestic product per capita, Prevalence of food insecurity, Rail lines density, Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism (Index), Value of imports over total merchandise exports |
| | | | | | | 1999-2018 | Prevalence of undernourishment, average dietary energy supply adequacy, Average protein supply, average protein supply from animals, Average value of food production |
| Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries | NAIROBI | Country Stat | Not Updated | Surveys & Administrative | Agricultural surveys & Census, Administrative (from other sources) | 2005-2016 | Agricultural area (ha), Supply Utilization Account, Irrigated agricultural area, Production in (tons) of five major crops, Yield, Livestock production, Area under forest cover, Daily calorific intake, Average dietary intake requirements, Prevalence of undernourishment, Prevalence of food inadequacy, Food wholesale prices, carbon dioxide emissions |
| East African Grain Council | NAIROBI | RATIN | Operational | Administrative data | Administrative | 2011-2020 | Food prices for selected cereals including green grains, maize, various beans, wheat, millet among others |
| Ministry of Health | NAIROBI | Nutrition Health | Operational | SURVEY | SMART SURVEYS | 2011-2019 | Household Coping Strategy Index, Household Food Consumption Score, Household Dietary Diversity |
| Ministry of Public Service and Gender | Nairobi | IPPD | Operational | Administrative data | | Continuous | Number of Agronomists employed |
| National Drought Management Authority | Nairobi | Drought Early Warning System | Operational | Survey and administrative | Continuous Monitoring | Continuous (2006 – Date) | Food Consumption score, Coping Strategy index, Sources of livelihoods, Food prices of Maize and beans, farming production, Condition of livestock, distance to waterfront, water sources for domestic use |
| FEWS NET | Nairobi | FEWS NET | Operational | Survey and administrative | Continuous Monitoring | Continuous (2006 – Date) | Food Prices |

HARMONIZED INDICATORS PER SECTOR

7

| SECTOR | INDICATOR | SECTOR | INDICATOR |
|--------|---|-------------|---|
| Health | Percentage of children under the age of five years, who are wasted (Moderate acute malnutrition). Weight for height Z-score(-2sd) | Agriculture | Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) |
| Health | Percentage of stunted (moderate and severe) children aged 0–59 months | Agriculture | MDD-W (Minimum Dietary Diversity (women of reproductive age and young children 6-59 |
| Health | Percentage of Children aged under 5 years who are overweight obese | Agriculture | Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) |
| Health | Percentage of underweight 0-59 months (<-2 z-score) | Agriculture | Diversity of foods produced on-farm |
| Health | Percent of children with: (moderate / severe] acute malnutrition receiving therapeutic treatment | Agriculture | Vitamin A-rich food consumption |
| Health | Prevalence of Acute Malnutrition (MUAC)<210MM PLW | Agriculture | Iron-rich food consumption |
| Health | Prevalence of Diarrhoea Among under 5 Children | Agriculture | Food Consumption Score (FCS) |
| Health | % Consumption of Iron-Rich Foods Among Children | Agriculture | Food Prices |
| Health | Proportion of households with latrines or Population using improved sanitation facilities (%) | Agriculture | Cost of a healthy diet |
| Health | Percentage of population with BMI <18.5, >25 & >30 - Cohorts | Agriculture | Consumption of specific target foods |
| Health | Food consumption score | Agriculture | Production volume, by value chain i.e., for crops, livestock, fish |
| Health | Minimum Acceptable Diet | Agriculture | Proportion of Agricultural area under productive and sustainable agric - Data GAP |
| Health | Minimum Meal Frequency | Agriculture | Individual Consumption of 400g fruits and vegetables per day |
| Health | Minimum Dietary Diversity - Children | Agriculture | Coping Strategies Index (CSI) |
| Health | Proportion of population with access to safe water | Agriculture | Post-harvest losses (crops, Livestock products and fish) |
| Health | Prevalence of iodine deficiency in the population (Cohort) (%) | Agriculture | Number of SMEs engaged in agricultural food processing and distribution |
| Health | Early Initiation of Breastfeeding | Agriculture | Women's time use and labour - Gap Area |
| Health | Exclusive Breastfeeding Under Six Months | Agriculture | Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) |
| Health | Children under 5 years with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS) and Zinc. | Agriculture | Asset ownership by gender |
| Health | Percentage of pregnant women consuming Iron/folic acid (IFA) supplement | Agriculture | Value of Agriculture produce marketed () |
| Health | Infant and Young Child Feeding Index | Agriculture | Self-sufficiency Ratio |
| Health | Incidence of low birth weight among new-borns | Agriculture | Food Price volatility/Food CPI(Proxy) |

| | | | |
|--------|--|-------------------|--|
| Health | Consumption of Vitamin a Rich Foods Among Children | Agriculture | Import Dependency ratio |
| Health | Prevalence of iron deficiency in the population (Cohorts) | Agriculture | Per Caput Daily Supply |
| Health | Children aged 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation (%) | Agriculture | Per Caput Calorific Daily Supply |
| Health | Children aged 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation (%) | Agriculture | Per Caput Calorific Daily Supply |
| Health | Women Dietary Diversity Score | Agriculture | Quantity of Agricultural produce marketed (food crops + milk +eggs+ Fish) |
| Health | Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women | Agriculture | Indicator of nutrition and food safety-related knowledge - GAP (Implementation of GAP for food safety) - Indicator is very key but at the moment the indicator has not been identifies. What we have is an area of interest. |
| Health | Vitamin A Deficiency in the population (Cohorts) | Education | Number and percentage of learners in school meals programme (By type of programme) |
| Health | Compliance of fortified maize flour to fortification standards | Education | Educational attainment of household population: Females/ Males |
| Health | Prevalence of undernourishment. | Education | Quantity of food commodities released from stores per school |
| Health | Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | Education | Attendance rates (gender disaggregated) |
| Health | Prevalence of zinc deficiency in the population (Cohorts) | Education | Enrolment rates (gender disaggregated) |
| Health | Percentage of households using adequately iodized salt | Education | proportion of primary schools providing deworming services to children ages 6-14 years |
| Health | Consumption of Iron-Rich Foods Among Pregnant and Lactating Women | Education | Proportion of primary and secondary schools with functional school gardens - GAP |
| Health | Household hunger scale | Social Protection | No. of beneficiaries receiving nutrition-sensitive Cash Transfer (disaggregated by Gender) |
| Health | Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (Hb<11g/dl) | Social Protection | No. of HH receiving nutrition-sensitive cash transfer Top ups |
| Health | Prevalence of anaemia among the population (Cohorts) | Social Protection | No. of NICHE beneficiaries receiving nutrition-counselling |
| Health | Compliance of fortified wheat flour to fortification standards | Social Protection | No. of households receiving GoK Cash Transfer Programmes after every 2 months (CT-OVC, OPCT, PWS-CT, HSNP) |
| Health | Compliance of fortified fats/oils to fortification standards | Social Protection | No. of beneficiaries receiving GoK Cash Transfer Programmes after every 2 months (disaggregated by gender) (CT-OVC, OPCT, PWS-CT, HSNP) |

| | | | |
|--------|--|-------------------|---|
| Health | Unhealthy Food Consumption by Children | Social Protection | Proportion of population covered by social protection programmes |
| Health | Coping Strategy Index | NDMA | Food Consumption Score (FCS) |
| Health | Prevalence of folate deficiency among women of reproductive age | NDMA | Population in need of food assistance |
| Health | Proportion of population with raised blood pressure or currently on medication | NDMA | Rainfall Performance |
| Health | Continued Breastfeeding 12-23 Months | NDMA | Number of Cash Transfer beneficiaries under regular and emergency (HSNP) |
| Health | Percentage of Children aged 12-59 months correctly de-wormed twice in the year: | NDMA | Household Milk Production |
| Health | Percentage of school children correctly de-wormed at least once in the year: | NDMA | Household Milk Consumption (Ltr) |
| Health | Cure/Recovery rate % of children discharged from the treatment program as successfully recovered | NDMA | Distance to household drinking water source (km) |
| Health | Death rate % of children who died from any cause while registered in the treatment program | NDMA | Proportion of under 5 Years children at risk of malnutrition At Risk (MUAC) |
| Health | Proportion of Adults - women and men with normal waist: hip ratio (%) | NDMA | Maize Prices |
| Health | Percentage of under-five children consuming Multiple Micronutrient Powder | NDMA | Pasture and browse conditions |
| Health | Proportion of men with normal waist: hip ratio (%) | NDMA | Goat Prices |
| Health | Introduction of Solid, Semi-Solid or Soft Foods | NDMA | Reduced Coping Strategy Index(rCSI) |
| Health | Mean intake of sodium salt (g/ day) | NDMA | Livestock Body Condition- PET methodology |
| Health | Prevalence of insufficient physical activity in adults 18–64 years of age (%) | NDMA | Vegetation Condition Index |
| Health | Defaulter Rate% of children who were absent for two consecutive weightings | NDMA | Livestock deaths (for drought) |
| Health | % of caregivers receiving nutrition counselling | NDMA | ToT- Terms of Trade |
| Health | Individual Dietary Diversity Score | NDMA | Livestock Migration Pattern |
| Water | Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source (disaggregated by National, urban, rural) | Water | Customers connections to water supply |
| Water | Percentage of population using basic drinking water service (disaggregated by National, urban, rural) | Water | Population practising irrigation agriculture |
| Water | Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services | Water | Hours of water supply (hrs/day) - WASREB |
| Water | Percentage of population using basic sanitation services | Water | Proportion of wastewater safely treated - GAP |
| Water | Customers connections to sewerage | Water | Percentage of population using limited drinking water service (disaggregated by National, urban, rural) |
| Water | Percentage of utilities meeting drinking water quality standards | Water | Yield in Irrigated area (rice, potatoes, maize, fish, horticulture, cotton, fodder) |
| Water | Time and distance to Water Source | | |

KENYA NUTRITION ACTION PLAN (KNAP) 2018-2022

The Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP) 2018–2022 is an evidence-based five-year strategic action plan that seeks to address malnutrition in Kenya in all its forms and for all ages. It is the second National Nutrition Action Plan for the implementation of the Kenya Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) and follows implementation of the first National Nutrition Action Plan 2012–2017, building on the success, limitations and opportunities of the previous five years.

The Kenya Vision 2030, implemented in five-year midterm plans and the Big Four Agenda, together with the overall global health and nutrition agenda and within the framework of the constitution and legal framework, form the over-arching guidance for the development of KNAP. The plan applies a life-course approach and promotes cross-sectoral collaboration to address the social determinants of malnutrition sustainably. The overall expected result of the KNAP is Kenyans achieving optimal nutrition for a healthier and better-quality life and improved productivity for the country's accelerated social and economic growth.

The KNAP development process was driven by government through the Nutrition and Dietetics Unit, Ministry of Health. The process involved wide consultation with all key stakeholders including: line ministries, county governments, development partners and donor agencies, civil society organizations, research and academic institutions and the private sector. The process was evidence-informed and recognized successes, challenges and lessons learnt from the implementation of the 2012–2017 NNAP.

The KNAP is organized into three categories of result areas with corresponding interventions. These include nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive and enabling environment as listed below:

Nutrition specific Key Result Areas (KRAs)

- KRA 1: Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) scaled-up
- KRA 2: Nutrition of older children and adolescents promoted
- KRA 3: Nutrition of adults and older persons promoted
- KRA 4: Prevention, control and management of micronutrient deficiencies scaled-up
- KRA 5: Prevention, control and management of Diet Related Non-Communicable Diseases (DRNCDs) scaled-up
- KRA 6: Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) strengthened
- KRA 7: Nutrition in emergencies strengthened
- KRA 8: Nutrition in Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV strengthened
- KRA 9: Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics in Disease Management Strengthened

Multi-sectoral nutrition sensitive KRAs

- KRA 10: Nutrition in agriculture and food security scaled-up
- KRA 11: Nutrition in the health sector strengthened
- KRA 12: Nutrition in Education and Early Childhood Development (EECD) promoted
- KRA 13: Nutrition in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) promoted
- KRA 14: Nutrition in social protection promoted

Enabling environment (Cross-cutting) KRAs

- KRA 15: Sectoral and multi-sectoral nutrition governance including coordination and legal/regulatory frameworks strengthened
- KRA 16: Sectoral and multi-sectoral nutrition information systems, learning and research strengthened
- KRA 17: Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization (ACSM) strengthened
- KRA 18: Capacity for nutrition developed
- KRA 19: Supply chain management for nutrition commodities and equipment strengthened

The KNAP has an elaborate Monitoring and Evaluation Framework approached in 2 levels: a summarised Common Results and Accountability Framework (CRAF) which has a total of 30 indicators and a detailed M&E matrix covering the 19 Key Result Areas with 92 expected results and 136 indicators. The indicators in the KNAP are both demographic related as well as institution-related i.e. indicators to track the performance and/or the delivery of nutrition specific and sensitive systems.

With regard to the Common Results Framework, 27 out of the 30 indicators are demographic-related indicators; 3 are institution-related; while 32 indicators in the detailed M&E Framework are demographic-related while 104 are institution-related indicators. Over 52 sources of information are listed as a means of verification, majority of which are institutional in nature as opposed to open-sourced reports. The KNAP also details the common results areas of accountability framework as summarized in the Table below. The NIPFN will facilitate the monitoring of the KNAP through provision of relevant data and information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This initial data mapping exercise is expected to contribute to a stronger and more functional platform. This system can be strengthened further by the following recommendation;

- At all levels, there should be an effort to ensure the financial information on nutrition related activities are collected, analyzed and archived. This information can help in expanding the investments in human capital as well as the investments data collection, analysis and dissemination.
- The NSS should be encouraged to review and integrate the nutrition and food security components in their data collection tools.
- There is need to continue building and maintaining the relationship between the data producers/providers of nutrition and food security related data.
- To have a more functional system, the platform, central data repository should be designed and developed so that there is a one stop shop for data and information for nutrition and food security. The design should take into account the availability of data, the data structure, and the sources of data.
- Given the dynamism of the data generation within the NSS and other data producers, the data already collected should be continually reviewed and updated to include other sources that were initially not included.
- The acquired data from the various sources should be harmonized in terms of the sampling methodologies and the geographical representation so that the indicator generation can be comparable.
- The data mapping exercise, revealed a number of data gaps related to nutrition and food security. There is need to involve the key stakeholders in designing the strategy of filling these data gaps.
- Continuous update of stakeholders, systems and indicators of interest to NIPFN

