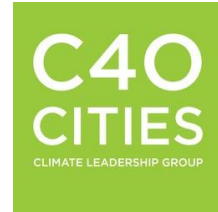




Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# **NAIROBI CITY COUNTY FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY**

**FOURTH DRAFT**

November 2020

## ***Acknowledgements***

*This Strategy was drafted by a secretariat comprising Rachel Kamau, Perisia Mugo, Alice Ruto, Sarah Chemutai, Scolastica Ndivo, Winfred Katumo, Florence Murekefu, Mary Kibira and Daniel Karugu. The Food and Agriculture Organization supported the process with financial and technical resources while C40 Cities supported with technical resources.*

*The data, information and knowledge on which the Strategy was based was largely provided by the studies carried out under the project: Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Urban Areas: Pilot works in Nairobi, Dhaka and Lima (acronym NADHALI). The studies entitled: Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Urban Areas: Nairobi City County Report on Food System Components of 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2018” and “Developing Sustainable Food Systems for Urban Areas: Nairobi City County Report on Review of Urban Food Polices of 1<sup>st</sup> May 2018” were undertaken by Jomo Kenyatta University for Agriculture and Technology with the financial and technical support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Additional data was provided by the study called Nairobi City County Food System Implementation Plan carried out by Stanley Mbagathi for Sustainer<sup>®</sup> with further support by the FAO.*

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

## Preface

This is a food system strategy for implementing Sessional Paper Number 1 of 2012 on the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy; it puts into effect the following directions of the policy:

- a. promotion of sustainable food production systems with support for producers to access affordable inputs as set out in paragraph 2.2.6 (iii) and (vii);
- b. promotion and support for safe and effective food storage and the processing and preservation of various foods as directed in paragraph 2.3.3 (i) and (iv);
- c. support for investment in infrastructure that is necessary for food marketing as well as access to food marketing information by stakeholders as provided in paragraph 2.5.2 (i) and (ii);
- d. support for income generating activities for the food-poor persons while helping the poorest and most vulnerable persons get food in paragraph 2.8.4 (v) and (vii);
- e. Support for water harvesting in paragraph 2.10.3 (i);
- f. promotion of safe practices in food production while addressing urban food safety and quality in paragraph 3.1.7 (i) and (iv);
- g. encouragement of monitoring of food consumption and dietary indicators and the strengthening of nutrition surveillance in paragraph 6.3.2 (iii) and (vi);
- h. implementation of effective food relief and safety-nets while providing food emergency responses in paragraph 7.3.4 and 7.6.4;

A food system is the path that the food traverses from production through to distribution, processing up to consumption and the interplay of policy issues, influences, measures and networks involved. A sustainable food system will deliver food from source to consumers in an efficient and predictable manner and for now and in the future.

The Nairobi City County government has documented and studied her food system with the purpose of understanding it and further to influence it in order to achieve sustainability. This is in line with the provisions of United Nation's Sustainable Development Goal Number 11 on achieving a sustainable city and community by the year 2030. A number of gaps were identified in all the components of the food system. These gaps were ranked and those deemed to be of highest priority were addressed in the strategies; the lower-ranking gaps were recorded for future consideration during the review of the strategy after 5 years.

This document lays out the policies, strategies and frameworks that will be implemented by the government, stakeholders and development partners to address the gaps in the food system and assure the present and future populations of the Nairobi City of consistent and adequate amounts of safe, affordable, accessible and nutritious food.

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	5
1.0 Present situation of Nairobi city food system .....	6
1.1 Present situation of food production .....	6
1.2 Present situation of food distribution .....	10
1.3 Present situation of food processing .....	11
1.4 Present situation of food consumption .....	12
1.4.1 Present Situation of Food Waste and Recovery .....	14
1.5 Present situation of food policies.....	15
1.6 Overall situation of food system .....	16
2.0 Problem Statement.....	16
3.0 Vision of the Strategy .....	16
4.0 The Principles of the Strategy .....	16
The Strategy will be founded on the following principles .....	16
5.0 Objectives of the Strategy .....	16
5.0 Policy Directions .....	17
6.0 Institutional Framework .....	21
7.0 Legal Framework.....	25
8.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.....	26
9.0 Implementation Matrix .....	26

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ONLY

## Executive Summary

This Food Systems Strategy elaborates plans and approaches for Nairobi City County for implementing the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2012 on the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy. It identifies that a food system exists in the city with networks and supply chains from most of the counties of Kenya. It observes that within the city and nationally a policy and legal foundation is largely in place. However, the city's food system is largely informal, undocumented and inefficient and, therefore, is unable to sustainably deliver adequate quantities of safe, affordable, accessible and nutritious food to all residents, nor protect commercial interests of its players.

A vision of affordable, accessible, nutritious and safe food for all Nairobi City County residents is perceived and this would be realized through five specific objectives, namely: increase in food production, stable food supply and stable incomes, reduction of food losses and good welfare of food consumers.

Increase in food production will be realized by changing the attitude of Nairobians towards urban agriculture as well as by availing water through its greater harvesting, more intake and recycling together with local rivers clean-up. Existing agricultural land will be preserved through enforcing zoning. Food production and agribusiness will be supported with incentives while poor quality of agricultural inputs will be corrected. In other counties supplying food to Nairobi, the national government will be expected to provide policy answers to impacts of weather and the cost of production.

With respect to food distribution, there will be formalization and integration of the system, together with improvement of the structures and dispersal of markets and other food outlets. Food processing will be improved by reducing the cost and delays in approvals for enterprises, together with improving the capacity of processors and promotion of consumption of processed food through which safety, quality, shelf-life and value would be better assured.

The food consumption measures address both poverty and also safety and nutrition and also food consumer awareness. The food-poor residents are identified and deliberately taken through reduction of vulnerability until they become self-reliant. Food safe and food quality will be improved by increasing the capacity of regulatory bodies as well as empowering consumer organizations. Food recovery is institutionalized as a measure of addressing food security while reducing food waste.

The present institutions and legislation will continue to apply for implementing the Strategy. Nevertheless, two intergovernmental institutions are to be established, one between all counties supplying large quantities of food to Nairobi and which will provide a platform of harmonization and streamlining of supplies while the other will be between Nairobi City and national government institutions with functions in the city relevant to the food system. A regulatory Food Board will be established while a Food Liaison Advisory Group will be a platform of food policy dialogue. A Steering Committee comprising implementing sectors and development partners will guide implementation of the Strategy.

The Strategy provides a 5-year implementation plan which will cost Ksh 2.5 billion in Year 1 and Ksh 8.6 billion in the 5 years as well as a monitoring, evaluation and learning plan with the ultimate oversight of the Nairobi City County Assembly.

## 1.0 Present situation of Nairobi city food system

### 1.1 Present situation of food production

Nairobi City sources its food from both local production as well as from other counties and countries. The local production contributes 2-18% of its food needs as illustrated in *Table 1*.

*Table 1: Local production of selected foods*

Food commodity	% produced locally	Food commodity	% produced locally
Milk	9.7%	Capsicum	2%
Eggs	18%	Bulb onion	1%
Red meat	6.6%	Spring onion	2%
Chicken meat	2.4%	Cowpeas	1%
Aquaculture fish	3.5%	Indigenous vegetables	3%
Kales	1.5%	Banana	2%
Spinach	1%	Avocado	2%
Cabbage	2%	Mango	1%
Tomatoes	1%	Herbs and spices	10%

Among crops, vegetable production is the most dominant enterprise; others include production of maize, beans and non- grain cereals or tubers. The most commonly produced indigenous vegetables produced are *managu*, *terere* and *kunde* (black night shade, amaranth and cow peas respectively); the other common vegetables produced were kale, tomato and onions.

Also practiced is livestock production as well as were farming involving a combination of crop, vegetable and livestock production. According to the 2009 National Census, the food animal populations in the city was as follows:

- Cattle – 52,000
- Sheep and goats – 80,000
- Poultry – 600,000
- Pigs – 30,000

Food production enterprises are distributed in the city as follows:

- Cereals production, mainly maize and beans, is concentrated in Njiru, Embakassi, Mihango and Ruai;
- The roots and tubers are grown in small pockets in Ruai, Karen, Mukuru Kwa Njenga and Kawangware;
- Vegetables are most common enterprise in Nairobi with high concentration of producers in Njiru and Karen; in addition there are medium concentrations in Ruai and Embakassi and small pockets in Kawangware and Pangani;
- Fruits have small pockets of producers spread across different locations including Njiru, Embakassi, Ruai and Karen;
- Like fruits, dairy have small pockets of producers in Njiru, Embakassi, Ruai and Pangani;

- Poultry and small ruminants were common in Njiru and Ruai and to some extent in Embakassi.

The main local produce is therefore vegetables, spices, herbs and products of poultry, pigs, sheep, goats and cattle. Nairobi City also is the end- market of many regions which supply produce as summarized in **Table 2**. At least 30 out of 47 counties and 4 foreign countries supplies food to Nairobi.

**Table 2: Main counties and countries supplying food to Nairobi City**

County / country	Food commodity	County / country	Food commodity
Kiambu	Arrow roots, bananas, cabbage, amaranth, kales, spinach, eggs	Tanzania	Maize, dolichos, millet, oranges, tangarine
Nyandarua	Potatoes, green peas, cabbage	Makueni	Beans, millet, pigeon peas, cowpeas, dolichos, sorghum, water melon
Narok	Potatoes, wheat, green maize, green peas, cabbage, Small ruminants, cattle for slaughter	Uganda	Beans, oranges, pawpaw, tangarine
Nakuru	Potatoes, green peas, green maize, eggs	Homa Bay	Ground nuts, fish
Kisii	Sweet potatoes, bananas, millet, sorghum, soya beans, avocado, onions	Pakistan	Rice
Kirinyaga	Sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, tomato	Thailand	Rice
Meru	Bananas, dolichos, green grams, pigeon peas, potatoes, beans, sorghum, millet, lentils, mango, pawpaw	Baringo	Potatoes
Busia	Maize, ground nuts, yellow beans, arrow roots, fish	Embu	Bananas, mango, water melon,
Nyeri	Arrow roots, onions	Kajiado	Sweet potatoes, mango, tomato, Small ruminants, cattle for slaughter
Trans Nzoia	Maize	Murang'a	Bananas, avocado, amaranth, kales, spinach
Tharaka / Nithi	Bananas	Kitui	Cowpeas, dolichos, green grams, lentils, millet
Bungoma	Maize, onions	Siaya	Groundnuts
Tana River	Mango, fish	Nairobi City	Amaranth, night shade, spider plant
West Pokot	Mango	Isiolo	Onions
Garissa	Small ruminants, cattle for slaughter	Wajir	Small ruminants, cattle for slaughter
Mandera	Small ruminants, cattle for slaughter	Laikipia	Slaughter cattle
Bomet	Eggs, potatoes	Kericho	Eggs
Nandi	Eggs	Kisumu	Fish
Kwale	Fish	Mombasa	Fish
Siaya	Fish	Kilifi	Fish

According to the World Population Review, the current population of Nairobi is projected to be 6.54 million and is growing at a rate of 4% as a result of births and immigrations; the national population is projected at 52 million and growing at a rate of 2.48%. With respect to cereals production, the average national growth rate for the years 2013 to 2017 was -4.4% (negative

4.4%), according to Knoema.com, comprising wheat -15.24%, maize -2.96%, and rice paddy -9.77%. In the same period primary vegetable production grew by an average of 1.52%, meat by 5.8%, milk by -1.9%, and roots and tubers by -4.06%. The disparity in human population and food production growth rates is cause for concern as it indicates that the country may soon not be able to feed itself from its own production and that Nairobi which relies on the rest of the country for food supplies may have to face this reality.

Low local food production growth rate as compared to human population growth is as a result of interplay of 7 factors, which after being subjected to pairwise ranking, are listed in **Box 1**. There is an attitude problem toward urban agriculture that traverses all segments of the society. People attribute towns with concrete buildings and streets and not with agriculture-related food production. People assume that in an urban setting, one will always walk to the shop and find food. When residential premises are being designed people do not consider that the backyard can be used for food production

**Box 1: Ranked factors causing low growth of local food production**

1. Negative attitude towards urban agriculture.
2. Inadequate water for agricultural production.
3. Land unavailability.
4. Poor quality of food production inputs.
5. Poor soils.
6. Political factors such as low goodwill and corruption.
7. High cost of inputs.
8. Un-enabling environment.
9. Poor planning.
10. Weak governmental support.

for the owner's family, or that the balcony and the roof can be used for food production. This negative attitude is a recent and strange phenomenon for Nairobi as it has not always been like that. The city has a history of official zoning that included agricultural zones in such areas as Dagoretti, Githurai Kimbo, Wendani, Kahawa Sukari and Kasarani. These areas are still largely under agricultural food production today. There has been ranches in the history of the city. And historically, public policy has always provided for zoning urban areas for agriculture. The Urban and Cities Act, No. 13 of 2011, laid the foundation under the new 2010 Constitutional dispensation of integrated development planning that would "provide a framework for regulated urban agriculture" and land "zoning for the purpose of agriculture". Similarly, the Environment Management and Coordination Act, No. 8 of 1999, has provided for, and has been implemented through, the National Land-Use Guidelines which has set out environmental standards for urban and periurban agriculture. Public policy encourages urban food production, yet many capable Nairobians have not taken the opportunity to produce food for their households and for commercial purposes.

In many cities of the world, urban agricultural food production is a well-established economic activity; examples are cities such as London, Paris, New York, Cairo, Vancouver, Bangkok, Jakarta and Delhi. Food production thrives in many urban areas.

A second level of negative attitude to agriculture concerns the youth. This phenomenon is not restricted to Nairobi youth but occurs generally all over the world. Agriculture is not normally the career of choice for youth, yet this is the age group with the necessary energy required for many of the agricultural enterprises. With the correct attitude and with support with information



and other incentives, many of the jobless youth can be engaged in urban food production as a business.

Nairobi City is water-deficient not just for human consumption but also for agriculture. The demand for water is 720, 000 litres per day against the supply of 580,000 litres per day. Water for use in Nairobi originates from catchments and reservoirs in other counties, i.e. Murang'a, Nyandarua and Kiambu; this water is used for domestic and industrial purposes and is unavailable or inaccessible for food production.

Nairobi City is traversed by several rivers that flow all-year-around, i.e. Ngong', Nairobi and Kabuthi. These rivers are heavily polluted and the water is not safe for domestic and agricultural use. But polluted rivers can be cleaned as has been done with River Thames, River Singapore and Pearl River in China.

Nairobi receives on average 786.5 mm of rainfall per year. The harvesting and storage of rain water is not yet an established practice in the city and in the country and most of the water just runs down rivers and goes into the ocean.

Other unexploited sources of water are recycled waste-water and underground water. A sewerage treatment system is arranged such that the last lagoon contains clean and safe water, all the waste and harmful organisms in it having been eliminated in the preceding lagoons. The water is released into the rivers and may as well be sent back into the supply system as has been done in Namibia and Orange County of California and is presently being considered in Perth in Australia. With respect to underground water, Nairobi lies on a network of aquifers and research may provide data, information, knowledge and culture on how this water might be exploited for domestic and agricultural use.

Land for agriculture is unavailable owing to human settlement that is normal in a city and also due to delayed zoning. Out of the 696.3 km<sup>2</sup> that is the area of Nairobi, only 96.8 km<sup>2</sup> (13.9%) may be used for open- land farming as is known in rural areas. However, there are many land- saving technologies available for urban agriculture, from factory farming, to greenhouses, fish tanks, micro-gardens, sack-gardens, multistory gardens, hydroponics and aquaponics.

Local production efforts are being hampered by poor quality of food production inputs. From fertilizers, to pest-control products and to animal feeds, there has been complaints by users that they have not been getting value for their money and that their targeted production has been falling short as a result of this vice.

Low food production growth is experienced in other counties that supply food to Nairobi. This is attributed to reasons in **Box 2**. The main problem is erratic weather which may be as a result of negative climatic change, compounded by high costs of production, declining soil fertility and poor quality of inputs.

The national and county governments are distinct and interdependent and can only cooperate and consult, according to the Constitution. However, national government can enact national policies and establish national standards to address these matters.

**Box 2: Ranked causes of low food production growth in counties supplying food to Nairobi**

1. Erratic weather / negative climate change
2. High cost of production
3. Declining soil fertility
4. Poor quality of food production inputs
5. Declining availability of agricultural land
6. Inadequate governmental support
7. Land ownership uncertainties

## 1.2 Present situation of food distribution

The distribution system of food into and within Nairobi is largely informal which poses challenges of instituting interventions, standards and controls. The transportation routes form a web network from most counties and from neighbouring countries. From farms to primary markets the routes are largely earth roads but from primary markets to Nairobi the routes are tarmac roads and to a little extent railway.

Food commodities are conveyed into the city largely using trucks. Within the city, food transportation is through the use of trucks, pickup vans, buses, *matatu*, carts, cars, and more recently motor cycles.

The Nairobi county government provides and operates 10 open-air wholesale and retail fresh produce markets, i.e. Githurai, Kangemi, Uthiru, Korogocho, Gikomba, Nyamakima, Wakulima, Fig Tree Ngara, City Park, Toi, Kawangware, Kayole / Soweto, Dandora and Muthurwa and three enclosed wholesale markets, the City Market, Burma Meat Market and Kenyatta Market. The private sector runs 80 supermarkets and many smaller retail shops and market stalls. The city also provides hundreds of hotels, restaurants and other eating places. The private sector is also providing cold storage facilities for food in supermarkets as well as a small number of other commercial cold storage premises such as listed in **Table 2**.

**Table 2: Some cold storage capacities in Nairobi**

Name of firm	Services offered	Name of firm	Services offered
Branded Fine Foods	Warehousing, cold storage, refrigerated trucks	Fastnet Global Logistics	Warehousing, cold storage
Adamji Multi-Suppliers	Warehousing, cold storage, refrigerated trucks	Tabaki Freight Services International Limited	Cold storage
Solar Freeze	Mobile solar-powered cold rooms	Alpha Business Park	Warehousing, cold storage
Kenya Cold Storage Foods Limited	Cold storage for fish	FreshBox	Cold storage for fruits and vegetables

The problems in food distribution are listed in **Box 3** after pairwise ranking. The present nature of informal marketing, especially for fresh produce, have created room for a long chain of intermediaries whose participation increases transaction costs and often control access to the market. This is compounded by inadequate provision and enforcement of transportation standards leading to high levels of spoilage, wasting and

**Box 3: Ranked problems in food distribution**

1. Lack of a formal distributionsystem
2. Lack of enabling taxationpolicy
3. Inadequate infrastructure for food distribution
4. Poor distribution of markets in the city
5. High cost of fooddistribution
6. Lack, or poor enforcement, packaging standards
7. Inappropriate transportation equipment and means
8. Inadequate support services in distribution points
9. Food waste and loss

loss of value. The long distribution chain also encounters multiple taxation points, again increasing transaction costs. Where markets have been provided, they often lack platforms for laying food commodities, and are not arranged in stalls, nor in orderly departments that would ease human traffic. The locality of produce markets and supermarkets is not evenly distributed in the city and local retail distributors and residents in underserved areas travel far and spend long times to access food groceries.

**13 Present situation of food processing**

There is low level of food processing in the county and in the country at large, which rely on the manufacturing industries located in the county; this is more significant among the micro, small and medium levels of food trade and affects mostly cereals and vegetables. The main processed foods are milk, especially mala, other milk, drinking fruit juice and peanut butter. **Table 3** lists some of the large processing plants in the city for various foods. Raw produce destined for processing has the same sources as other foods.

**Table 3: Some processing firms in Nairobi City**

Food Commodity	Processing firm	Food Commodity	Processing firm
Wheat, sugars	Manji Food Industries Ltd	Poultry	Kenchic Ltd
Flour	Premier Food Industries Ltd	Cooking oil	Unilever Kenya Ltd
Pork, fish	Farmer’s Choice Ltd	Flour	Nairobi Flour Millers Ltd
Meat	Choice Meats Ltd	Wheat	Kabansora Millers Ltd
Oils, Flour	United Millers Ltd	Wheat, maize	Unga Limited
Flour	Osho Grain Millers Ltd	Flour	Maisha Flour Mills Ltd
Honey, peanuts	Greenforest Foods Ltd	Milk	New Kenya Cooperative Creameries
Meat	Quality Meat Packers	Meat, fish	Alpha Fine Foods Ltd
Fish	Ceer Processing Ltd		

Small-scale backyard processing at retail outlets frequently takes place but at a low level in the city. It comprises activities such as drying, grinding, blending, peeling and filleting.

With respect to various meats, processing largely stops with slaughter and little manufacturing occurs thereafter. There are 23 abattoirs operated in the city and there are another 11 meat manufacturing plants, though fresh meat marketing dominates over the manufactured meats. Dagoretti Abattoir Complex, Bahati- Limuru and the Ndumbuini Pig Abattoirs which are largely in Kiambu County as well as Kenchic, Kiserian, Kitengela, and Ibisil in Kajiado County, Ewaso Narok and East African Meat in Narok County, Mulot between Narok County and Bomet County, Itibo in Kisii County, Muringu in Nakuru County and Kenya Meat Commission, Masii, Matuu and Wamunyu in Machakos County, Sultan Hamud and Emali in Makueni County, Kitui in Kitui County and Nyahururu in Nyandarua County process their animals into meat and supply it to Nairobi City County.

Food processing creates jobs, adds value to the food, prolongs its shelf- life and also enhances its safety. Processing is therefore an important step in the development of a country.

Food processing faces a number of problems as summarized in **Box 4**. The approval process for a new establishment is long and very costly. Besides accessing land, which is very costly in the city, the approval process will involve at least the following government departments: lands, physical planning, public health, National Environment Management Authority and the responsible sector, for example veterinary services for abattoirs and fisheries services for fish processing establishments. To acquire a license to operate the facility, other additional agencies become involved such as Single Business Permit office and the Occupational Health and Safety office. To manufacture a food commodity and release it to the market, yet more approval bodies come in such as the Kenya Bureau of Standards.

**Box 4: Ranked problems in food processing in Nairobi**

1. High costs of approval of processing plants
2. Lack of organized marketing system
3. High cost of processing
4. Lack of knowledge & processing skills
5. Low consumer demand for processed products
6. Inadequate safe and clean water
7. Seasonality of the raw materials
8. Low production levels
9. High cost of processed products

Processed food commodities enter a market that is not organized and compete alongside unprocessed products. Processing overheads such as equipment, utilities and skills acquisition are high and this leads to high prices of products which are out-competed by the cheaper unprocessed produce. The situation is not helped by consumers most of who prefer unprocessed products over the processed commodity.

#### **1.4 Present situation of food consumption**

Food consumers in Nairobi are of diverse categories. There are the low income categories who are the majority. There are the middle income categories, which is the second largest group. High income consumers are also a significant proportion and have their food tastes and needs. Consumers may also be categorized by their communities, where most Kenyan ethnics groups are represented, alongside regional and international food clienteles. The most consumed food commodities are listed in **Table 4**.

**Table 4: Commonest diets of Nairobians**

Declared dietary commodity on the 24 hours and 7 day recall period	Proportion of Nairobians
Oils and fats	96.1%
Spices, condiments and beverages	94.6%
Sweets especially sugar	94.6%
Cereal products such as <i>ugali</i> , bread and rice	92.3%
Vegetables such as onion and tomato	91.8%
Dark green leafy vegetables such spinach and kale	84.4%
non-grain starch root tubers such as cassava, potatoes and arrow roots	45.4%
Flesh meat	42.6%
Vitamins A rich fruits	38.8%
Animal source foods such as fish	24.3%
Organ meat	21.5%

Majority of Nairobi residents prepare their own food at their homes, more so for breakfast and dinner; however, the proportion of residents eating out is increasing. The diets of Nairobians comprise grain cereals such as maize and largely do not contain Vitamins A rich fruits, the animal source foods such as fish, organ meat and flesh meat, suggesting a non-negligible risk of malnutrition. Also not well incorporated in diets are root tubers, cassava, potatoes and arrow roots. Based on the results of analysis using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale, half of the number of Nairobians is food insecure, with 16% as severely insecure, 18% moderately insecure and 19% slightly insecure.

A large majority of Nairobians rely on purchased food from retail outlets; 20% of the population produce part of their food while only 10% rely on their own-produced food most of the time. Staples (i.e. Irish potatoes, rice and maize), vegetables (especially kales, spinach, cabbage and amaranth), fruits (especially bananas, oranges and mangoes), meat (especially beef, pork and mutton), poultry and dairy are the common key foods purchased by consumers in Nairobi.

The problems faced by the consumption component of the food system are summarized in **Box 5**.

Poverty is the major issues of concern in food consumption. The choice of diets and the quantity of composites of the diet is a factor of consumer incomes and preferences. Nairobi has a large population of low income populations in the informal settlements. The Urban Early Warning and Early Action tool on food security identified Korogocho slums as

**Box 5: Ranked problems in food consumption**

1. Poverty
2. High cost of food relative to incomes
3. Inadequate consumer awareness
4. Negative aspects of consumer preferences
5. Disorganized / ineffective consumer organizations
6. Inadequate enforcement of food safety measures
7. Lack of enabling policy environment for food recovery
8. Unethical practices by suppliers and producers

the most vulnerable of the city's settlements owing to absence of well-paying income-generating activities in the neighbourhood. The effect of poverty on food consumption is exacerbated by the

relatively high cost of food that results from high transaction costs along the long value chains. As a result of poverty and high food prices, Nairobi has a high prevalence of undernourished children as compared to the counties in the country.

Within the middle- income and high- income segments of the population knowledge on nutrition is deficient, a situation made worse by culturally-biased consumer preferences. Many otherwise nutritious diets are forgone in favour of less nutritious but culturally acceptable diets. An example is maize which is over-exploited in diets whereas there are other equally good carbohydrate-rich foods. Fish, a rich source of protein, is only now being accepted by many communities as food.

Food safety measures have been enacted in the Public Health Act, Cap. 242, the Food, Drugs and Chemical Substances Act, Cap. 254, the Meat Control Act, Cap. 356, the Fertilizers and Animal Foodstuffs Act, Cap. 345 and the Fisheries Management and Development Act, No. 35 of 2016. But there is weakness in the enforcement of these measures by the government and by the other value-chain players. Consumers are deficient in capacity and knowledge of discriminating safe food from unsafe food. The consumer organizations that should stand watch over food consumer interests are inactive and therefore ineffective. The situation has provided fertile grounds for proliferation of unethical practices by food producers and suppliers that harm the safety and quality of food.

#### 1.4.1 Present Situation of Food Waste and Recovery

Food waste and loss occurs in all the components of the Nairobi City food system. Waste and losses are attributed to factors such as lowered consumption during cold season for plantains, incidental cuts, breakages and crushing, low quality, spillage, soaking in rain, rotting and spoilage, over-storing, broken grain, chaff presence, over-ripening, rodent-bites, and inaccessible markets, with cuts predominating for potatoes. *Table 5* details the extent of some of the food waste and losses calculated as a per cent of sales.

*Table 5: Some food waste and losses in Nairobi*

Food commodity	% wasted or lost	Food commodity	% wasted or lost
Watermelon	22.2%	Onions	6%
Groundnuts	20%	Potatoes	4.0%
Pawpaw	18.5%	Vegetables	2.69%
Tomatoes	18.2%	Meats	1.68%
Cabbages	16.7%	Beans	1.1%

The average food loss and waste for all categories of foods is 4.0%.

Food waste management is practiced to a large extent, with large proportion of waste going for animal feeding; other measures used include lowering prices to entice customers and using the unsold stock at home.

Waste recovery refers to recycling of otherwise wasted food back into the human food chain. Hotels ordinarily find themselves with large quantities of uneaten but otherwise good food. Such food usually goes as garbage, despite its nutritional value. Waste recovery for human consumption is not yet institutionalized but may be happening informally. A formal waste recovery system will be amenable to introduction of standards to protect public health and other consumer interests.

### 1.5 Present situation of food policies

Kenya has ample public policies and legislation relevant to Nairobi City food system, some of which are listed in **Box 6**. There is adequate policy and legislative framework for operating a sustainable food system in Nairobi. The framework recognizes and provides for urban and extra-urban agricultural food production, easing of food marketing and business, city zoning for various enterprises including agriculture, provision of food safety and consumer protection.

Nevertheless, implementation of these policies and enforcement of these legislation is insufficient.

Establishment of a food authority would be necessary to integrate functions in the 4 components of the food system. Also necessary is amendment of legislation on physical planning and buildings to allow for innovative food production techniques and space utilization models such as roof-top gardening.

**Box 6: Some policies and law relevant to the Nairobi food system**

1. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
2. Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal No. 1, 2 and 11.
3. Milan Urban Food Policy Pact
4. Constitution of Kenya
5. Kenya Vision 2030
6. Big 4 Presidential Agenda
7. National Food and Nutrition Security Policy
8. National Social Protection Policy
9. National Trade Policy
10. County Integrated Development Plan
11. Urban Areas and Cities Act
12. Physical Planning Act
13. Public Health Act
14. Food, Drugs and Chemical Substances Act
15. Crops Act
16. Urban Agriculture Promotion and Regulation Act
17. Fisheries Management and Development Act

Better implementation of the National Social Protection Policy will necessitate mapping and documenting vulnerable groups in the city, integrating them into a social assistance programme, using a formal monitoring framework to assess the impacts of such a programme and instituting resilience-building programmes to graduate beneficiary groups out of the welfare support.

The capacities for implementation of these policies and legislation within the scope of a food system would need to be built. For sustainability purposes, the implementation frameworks need to integrate nutrition education, gardening and sustainable food system in the school curriculum.

## **1.6 Overall situation of food system**

A food system for Nairobi City exists but is largely informal and undocumented. It comprises local and extra-Nairobi food production, a network of distribution routes and means that is informal and largely private sector-driven, working within a low processing situation and geared to nourishing a large population that includes a huge low income segment. The sustainability of the system is threatened by a myriad of problems and challenges in each of its components.

At production, the system contends with negative attitudes to agriculture and the vagrants of weather and climate, compounded by high inputs costs and low quality inputs. At distribution, the chain is long, unevenly laid out, and has very many governmental and private-sector players, each which adds to the transaction costs and transaction time such that the consumer is landed with high-priced food at a situation where many incomes are meager. Processing that would otherwise create jobs as well as enhance food safety and quality is hampered by high costs while its products are made to compete with unprocessed produce that is also favoured by most of the consumers. Consumers receive food of indeterminate safety and quality that is also dear as compared to the level of incomes of most city residents, a situation that has precipitated noteworthy levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

## **2.0 Problem Statement**

The food system of Nairobi City is presently not able to efficiently deliver adequate amounts of safe, nutritious and good quality food to all the city residents nor afford good benefits to commercial players in food production, processing and distribution.

## **3.0 Vision of the Strategy**

Affordable, accessible, nutritious and safe food for all Nairobi City County residents.

## **4.0 The Principles of the Strategy**

The Strategy will be founded on the following principles:

- a. Food self-sufficiency for Nairobians.
- b. Economic efficiency in the food industry.
- c. Conservation of natural resource-base during food trade.
- d. Stability of food prices, food availability and incomes in the food industry.
- e. Good welfare of food consumers.

## **5.0 Objectives of the Strategy**

The overall objective of the Strategy is to attain consistent food security for city residents while safeguarding the commercial interests of food industry entrepreneurs.



The following are the specific objectives of the Strategy:

1. Increase in food production
2. Stable food supply and incomes
3. Reduction of food losses
4. Good welfare of food consumers

## **5.0 Policy Directions**

### **5.1 Increase in food production**

Nairobi City Government will spearhead the improvement of local food production and at the same time facilitate the increased supply of food from other counties and, where necessary, other countries. In order to achieve this aim, negative attitudes toward urban agriculture will be addressed while at the same time improving water supply for household and agricultural uses, planning the use of land and correcting the quality of agricultural inputs.

*In this regard, the county government will:*

1. *put in place an awareness programme on urban agricultural food production. The programme will include;*
  - a. *Intensification of extension and support services to households.*
  - b. *Wider application of extension tools such as campaigns, information, education and communication materials, meetings, seminars, workshops and exchange visits with other cities that are more advanced in urban food production.*
  - c. *Engagement with the education sector to advocate for curricula change that would incorporate urban agricultural food production.*
  - d. *Engagement with national government to provide national policies, standards and norms that would improve food production in the entire country.*
2. *carry out programmes, projects and measures to improve the supply of water for domestic and agricultural use, including;*
  - a. *promotion of water harvesting through reviewing the building code to allow roof-water collection, providing large-scale reservoirs such as lakes, dams and tanks, cleaning and using water in Nairobi rivers, and applying water harvesting and conservation technologies;*
  - b. *recycling waste water, firstly through a feasibility study and subsequently piloting and roll out. Domestic water recycling campaigns will be promoted. Nairobi underground water will be assessed for usability and, if found suitable, connected to the supply system.*
  - c. *increasing water intake from other counties which will be enhanced through promotion of afforestation at source and the carrying out of measures to address threats to climate.*
  - d. *firmer prevention of wastage and leakages from the already installed water supply lines.*

3. *carry out agricultural land preservation, identification and protection, including:*
  - a. *completing the city zoning programme where historically known land for agriculture will be set aside;*
  - b. *reclaiming other land for agriculture after assessing the suitability of soils, water and air for food production;*
  - c. *using open spaces in the city for agricultural activities that enhance and are commensurate with the objective of the open space;*
  - d. *promoting the use of contracts between institutions and individuals owning large tracts of land and interested food producers;*
  - e. *promoting the use of land-saving technologies for agricultural food production.*
4. *set and enforce standards for agricultural inputs, in consultation and cooperation with the national government.*
5. *support food production and agribusiness with incentives such as affordable inputs, access to credit and guaranteed market.*

## **5.2 Stable food supply and incomes**

Nairobi City County government will spearhead the delivery of food from source in a cost-efficient manner and will ensure that distribution points in the city are evenly distributed closer to the consumers and that the food industry entrepreneurs earn sustainable incomes.

*In order to achieve this aim, the county government will;*

1. *Establish a formal food distribution system through:*
  - a. *Instituting and monitoring the food distribution map;*
  - b. *Defining the desired system;*
  - c. *Engaging the private and public sector players to buy into and operate the system;*
  - d. *Promoting the shortening of the value chains. This will involve organizing markets and integrating supply chains as well as promoting contract farming.*
  - e. *Providing incentives to private players operating the system to improve their cost-efficiency;*
  - f. *Collecting and disseminating marketing and other information relevant to Nairobi food system to stakeholders, including creating platforms for dialogue and information sharing.*
2. *Create an enabling environment for the food industry players to participate in the formal food distribution system, including:*
  - a. *Promoting the organization of food marketers;*
  - b. *Reviewing transportation, marketing, storage and trading laws to remove bottlenecks facing food industry players;*
  - c. *Setting and reviewing standards of food packaging, transportation and traceability, in consultation and cooperation with the national government.*

3. *Restructure, rehabilitate and redesign existing food distribution points, including;*
  - a. *for open-air or closed markets, installing stalls and platforms and organizing the process flow into departments for different produce in order to ease human traffic.*
  - b. *giving incentives for the food industry players to install food stores and food cold-rooms;*
  - c. *providing food waste management and recovery facilities at the distribution points.*
4. *Establish new food distribution points, mobile or fixed, in under-served areas of the city while reviewing the physical plan of the city to achieve fair distribution of food markets as well as wholesale and retail outlets.*
5. *Reduce the costs of approvals for establishing processing facilities and also ease the process by establishing a one-stop window for such approvals.*
6. *Build the capacity of food processors, through:*
  - a. *Supporting with seed capital such as temporary display or selling booths, grants and equipment;*
  - b. *Sensitization and trainings, including information, education and communication materials, media campaigns and exchange visits.*
  - c. *Linkage with quality assurance agencies.*

### **5.3 Reduction of food losses**

Food is lost through spoilage, wastage as well as through under-utilization. Spoilage starts after harvesting owing to poor storage and preservation and continues through the distribution through improper packaging and conveyance. Similarly, wastage takes place at marketing due to poor handling, inadequate storage and preservation as well as gross contamination which customers reject. At consumption food is again wasted at left overs that would otherwise be edible and safe.

In order to reduce food losses, the county government will;

1. *Promote the consumption of processed foods by:*
  - a. *carrying out promotional campaigns and other sensitization of consumers on benefits of value-added and processed foods;*
  - b. *training processors on marketing skills such as influential packaging;*
2. *Promote food recovery, through:*
  - a. *Conducting sensitizations of stakeholders on the food recovery concept;*
  - b. *Promotion of separation of food waste at household and institutional levels;*
  - c. *Piloting and subsequent roll-out of food recovery programme, in partnership with the private sector.*

## 5.4 Good welfare of food consumers

Nairobi City County government will ensure that food is adequate, affordable, accessible and safe for consumers. The food-poor residents will be supported to access food while all consumers will be protected from food contamination. Nutritional and dietary information will be provided in a structured manner to prevent obesity and other food- lifestyle diseases and conditions.

*In this regard, the county government will:*

1. *promote income-generating activities for the unemployed and food-poor residents;*
2. *ensure that food vulnerable persons are registered and documented and put in safety net programmes; the programme will have a graduation system for persons who are no longer vulnerable after the interventions. The graduation process will involve categorization of vulnerability into severe, moderate and low and the determination of a minimum food-basket for a household. All vulnerable persons will receive food relief. Once the food situation has been stabilized, the person will receive support to start an income-generating enterprise depending on their choice and their capabilities. Such enterprises include urban agriculture, trade and other businesses. A person running a start-up enterprise will graduate into moderate vulnerability and later low vulnerability as income builds up; once the household can access or earn the minimum food-basket from the enterprise, it would no longer be considered vulnerable. The community will be encouraged to develop a formal way of persons stepping out of vulnerability such as a ceremony or an instrument like a certificate.*
3. *introduce subsidized foods for sale to the poor; this will involve identifying a government agency that will buy food at market rates and resell it to registered poor persons at a fraction of the market price.*
4. *institute a food contingency plan with early warning and early action components as follows:*
  - a. *The early warning component will comprise food and nutrition assessment in the community. This strategy for the assessment will align with the United Nation's Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015 -2030, and the report of Nairobi's Indicator Survey for Urban Emergencies; it will be reported under "normal", "alert", "alarm" and "emergency" categories;*
  - b. *The early action component will comprise measures at each of the four categories of the food and nutrition situation.*
    - i. *During "normal" phase food production will enhanced and food supply smoothed within the usual capacity of responsible government agencies. Commencement of stockpiling of food that will be distributed during emergency phase will done at the "normal" phase, together with*

*identification of vulnerable persons. The government will contract the private sector to stockpile food its behalf.*

- ii. In the alert phase food stockpiling and registration of vulnerable persons will continue but will be augmented with public education and community outreach.*
  - iii. In the alarm phase, information sharing will be stepped-up, members of staff will be put on standby, stockpiling of food rations will continue and mapping of vulnerable persons will take place.*
  - iv. In the emergency phase, food relief and any other social protection measures will be rolled out. A threshold of the emergency phase will be established above which the response will be handed over to the national government emergency and disaster mitigation agencies to take up and manage.*
5. *Enhance consumer awareness on food safety and good nutrition through public health and nutritional education tools;*
6. *Strengthen capacity for enforcement of food safety measures and food quality standards, through:*
- a. Training and re-training.*
  - b. Appointment of inspectors to fill any gaps.*
7. *Create an enabling environment for better performance of consumers' organizations, through;*
- a. Sensitization on importance of consumer organizations.*
  - b. Promotion of organization of consumers.*
  - c. Building the capacity of consumer organizations.*
  - d. Empowerment of consumers to demand safe food and discriminate unsafe, poor quality food.*

## **60 Institutional Framework**

This Strategy will be implemented by institutions and structures in the public and private sectors. While the food system will be operated largely by the private sector, the county government will provide development interventions and capacity building activities and also offer the public good services, specifically regulation, extension services and information.

The specific roles of institutions and players are set out here-below:

### **1. The national government**

- a. The Ministry responsible for food and agriculture in the national government will be expected to:

- i. Enact national policies, legislation, standards and norms to promote food production in the entire country;
  - ii. In collaboration with development partners, provide grants and other incentives to operate the food system;
  - iii. In collaboration with Nairobi City County government, provide information relevant to the food system to the food industry players;
- b. The respective national government ministries involved in the food system, such as ministries responsible for agriculture, health, environment, land, water and social protection, will be expected to support the system with research and development. The areas of research include raising agricultural production and productivity, managing effects of climatic change, waste recycling, sanitation, pollution-reduction, water management, change management, land-saving technologies and assessing the suitability of the city's soils, water and air for food production;
  - c. The Ministry responsible for national social protection will be expected to enhance social protection programmes in the county, including cash transfers, free food distribution, direct feeding programmes, food stamps, school-based food program, social health insurance, microfinance, price subsidies, subsidized agricultural inputs, public works program and waivers and exemptions in line with national social protection policy;
  - d. The Ministry responsible for emergency and disaster management and the county office responsible for emergency and disaster management will establish the threshold for each government in the response measures; the Ministry will take up mitigation measures from the county government when the threshold is exceeded.
  - e. The Ministry responsible for national treasury will be expected to rationalize taxation measures to boost the food industry and zero-rate water storage tanks;
  - f. The National Environment Management Authority will be expected to spearhead the cleaning of Nairobi City rivers and the extraction of the underground water for research, piloting and roll-out;
  - g. The Kenya Forest Service will be expected to approve off-site afforestation by the Nairobi City County government in the water catchment areas in other counties.

For the purpose of consultation and cooperation in the implementation of these strategies with concurrent jurisdiction between national government and Nairobi City County government, an Inter-Governmental Relations Committee on Nairobi City Food System is hereby established and will be operationalized as laid out in the Inter-governmental Relations Act, No. 2 of 2012; the committee will comprise representatives of Nairobi City County government and those of national Ministries responsible for food, agriculture, health, environment, land, water, social protection, disaster management, finance, environment and forestry.

## **2. The Nairobi City County government**

- a. The County Sector responsible for food and agriculture will:
  - i. Be responsible for the overall coordination and monitoring of the implementation of this Strategy,

- ii. Promote local production and processing of food, including the adoption of domestic water harvesting and conservation technologies relevant to food production;
  - iii. In collaboration with county health services sector, sensitize consumers on food safety and good nutrition and strengthen the enforcement of food safety measures;
  - iv. In collaboration with development partners, implement awareness programme on urban agricultural food production;
  - v. With the approval of Kenya Forest Service and in consultation and cooperation with other counties, implement afforestation off-site at the source-counties for Nairobi City water intake;
  - vi. Participate in zoning of agricultural areas under the leadership of the County Sector responsible for physical planning;
  - vii. In collaboration with the County Sectors responsible for environment and lands and development partners, investigate the suitability of soils, water and air for food production with the aim of reclaiming suchlands;
  - viii. Implement land-saving technologies for urban agricultural food production and enhance extension services;
  - ix. In collaboration with the County Sectors responsible for environment, lands and education, regulate urban agriculture in open spaces and promote contracts between farmers and individuals and institutions owning large tracts of land.
  - x. In partnership with the County Sectors responsible for trade, marketing, planning and development partners, implement the establishment and monitoring of Nairobi food distribution map;
  - xi. Host the Food Liaison Advisory Group (FLAG) established under this Strategy;
  - xii. In collaboration with the County Sectors responsible for trade, marketing, and cooperatives, promote the shortening of food commodity value chains and the organization of food marketers.
  - xiii. In collaboration with the County Sector responsible for environment, address threats to climate originating from agricultural food production;
- b. The County Sector responsible for housing will spearhead the amendment of the building code to provide for roof and wall water-harvesting and for application of land-saving agricultural technologies on buildings.
- c. The County Sector responsible for water will stop the wastage and leakage of water in presently installed water- lines and, in partnership with the Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company and the County Sector responsible for environment:
- i. Promote water harvesting and conservation;
  - ii. Development and implement projects to provide for large-scale water harvesting, treatment and water reservoirs in artificial lakes, dams and tanks;
  - iii. In collaboration with National Environment Management Authority, clean Nairobi rivers and facilitate use of their waters, spearhead the investigation of measures to recycle waste water and use the underground water in the city;
- d. The County Sector responsible for urban planning will fast-track and complete zoning of the city land to set aside land for agricultural food production and to set aside land to evenly distribute food distribution points in the city;

- e. The County Sector responsible for trade and markets will;
- i. restructure, rehabilitate and redesign existing markets and other food distribution include the missing stalls, platforms, departments for different produce and other necessary structures
  - ii. in collaboration with the County Sector responsible for physical planning, provide new food distributions points (mobile or fixed) in under-served areas of the city;
  - iii. provide incentives for private sector players to install food stores and food cold-rooms.
- f. The County Sector responsible for finance will;
- i. coordinate activities to reduce the cost of approvals for food processing plants;
  - ii. establish a one-stop approval window.
  - iii. In collaboration with the County Sector responsible for trade, consider and approve incentives for establishment of food processing plants.
- g. The Nairobi City County Food Board is hereby established and will be institutionalized through county legislation. It will comprise members drawn from the Sectors responsible for food and agriculture, public health, marketing, environment, trade, planning as well as private sector members drawn from consumer organizations and development partners. The convener and host will be the sector responsible for food and agriculture. The functions of the Board will be as follows:
- i. To give directions and make decisions on food waste management, food recovery programme, and subsidized food for the poor;
  - ii. To build the capacity of food consumer organizations;
  - iii. To receive food system and food map monitoring reports and advise the county government on policy options for corrective actions;
- h. The Food Liaison Advisory Group (FLAG) is hereby established and will be institutionalized through county legislation. It will be a multi-stakeholder platform comprising members drawn from the food system components of production, distribution, processing and consumption as well as public sectors, civil society organizations, academic institutions and development partners. Its meetings and activities will be facilitated by the Sector responsible for food and agriculture and its outputs will be transmitted to the county government through the same Sector. The FLAG will represent the voices of the various food system actors. The FLAG members will be a key resource for flagging potential food system related problems and advising decision makers at the county, and through the county government, the national levels on integrated approaches that permit sustainable food system planning.
3. The Joint Committee on Nairobi City Food System is hereby established and will be institutionalized in the Intergovernmental Relations Act, No. 2 of 2012, as provided in section 23 of that Act. It will comprise county executive committee members responsible for food and agriculture from Nairobi City and from the county governments regularly supplying food to Nairobi, a representative of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock,



Fisheries and Irrigation, and a representative of the Council of County Governors. The convener of the Joint Committee will be by the Nairobi City county executive responsible for food and agriculture. The mandate of the Joint Committee will be to study, discuss and reach mutual agreement on all matters pertaining to the smooth, efficient and sustainable supply and distribution of food to Nairobi City.

4. The Steering Committee for the Food System Strategy is hereby established and will comprise the directors of all the Nairobi City County directorates in charge of implementing aspects of the Strategy. The secretariat for Steering Committee will be provided by the directorate responsible for Nairobi City food system in the county sector responsible for food and agriculture. The Steering Committee will meet quarterly coordinate the actors in the implementation of workplans for putting into action the Strategy in the responsible sectors.

#### **5. The private sector**

The private sector will drive and implement the food system under the Strategy, i.e. producing, distributing, processing and consuming food and, under the FLAG, influence government to create the environment necessary for sustainability of their ventures.

#### **6. The civil society organizations and community-based organizations**

Civil society organizations, including consumer organizations, Mazingira Institute, Concern Worldwide, Oxfam-GB, Kenya Red Cross Society and others will advocate for good food governance and will support the implementation of the Strategy in the areas of their special interests.

#### **7. The development partners**

Development partners will be welcome to support the implementation of the Strategy with finances and through supporting programmes and projects that are provided in the Strategy.

### **7.0 Legal Frame work**

The current applicable national and county legislation will be applied in the implementation of the Strategy. These are the crops, public health, trade, fisheries, and animal legislation in **Box 7**.

The following development will be made to county legislation:

1. The Nairobi City County Solid Waste Management Act will be amended to provide for food recovery.
2. Legislation will be enacted by the county assembly to provide the legal framework for all directions and strategies of legal nature that are not implementable through existing legislation, including the Food Board, the Food Liaison Advisory Group, food contingency plans and food recovery.

## 8.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Frame work

A monitoring and evaluation (M & E) plan will be developed and implemented by the County Sector responsible for food and agriculture. It will be used for tracking activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts in the implementation of the Strategy.

Baseline survey will be conducted where data is missing. Monitoring will be continuous and will be reported on a quarterly basis while evaluation will be done

bi-annually. Regular planned assessments of the M&E system will be done in order to ensure that indicators are measuring what they are meant to, that data are generated according to standards, that data analysis and communication of results give the information needed by decision-makers, and that data management includes an assessment of overall data quality.

The M & E missions will comprise multisectoral and multi-stakeholder personnel facilitated by the County Sector responsible for food and agriculture. The M & E report will be submitted to the County Assembly after adoption in the County Executive Committee.

## 9.0 Implementation Matrix

The specific objectives were elaborated into outputs, activities and targets, with the roles of the leading implementing agency and collaborators spelt out in an implementation plan that is laid out in **Table 6**. The Strategy will cost Ksh 2,506,000,000 for the first year and Ksh 8,609,000,000 for the 5 years 2021-2025.

### Box 7: Legislation to implement food system Strategy

1. Animal Diseases Act, Cap 364
2. Crops Act, No. 16 of 2013
3. Dairy Industry Act
4. Environmental Management & Coordination Act, No. 8 of 1999
5. Fertilizers and Animal Foodstuffs Act, Cap 345
6. Fisheries Management and Development Act, No 35 of 2016
7. Food, Drugs and Chemical Substances Act, Cap 254
8. Meat Control Act, Cap 356
9. Nairobi City County Abattoirs Act
10. Nairobi City County Solid Waste Management Act
11. Nairobi City County Urban Agriculture Promotion and Regulation Act
12. Pest Control Products Act, Cap 246
13. Physical Planning Act, Cap 286
14. Plant Protection Act, Cap 324
15. Public Health Act, Cap 242
16. Science, technology and Innovations Act, No. 28 of 2013
17. Standards Act, Cap 496
18. Water Act, No. 43 of 2016
19. Fisheries Management and Development Act, No. 35 of 2016

**Table 6: Nairobi City County Food System Plan of Operation 2021 -2025**

<b>SO1: Food Production Increased:</b>		<b>Year 1=KES 662,100,000</b>				<b>TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS=3,118,500,000</b>			
<b>Outputs and Activities</b>	<b>Targets/ Details</b>	<b>Timeframe Yr 1</b>				<b>Budget Yr 1 In 000,000 KES</b>	<b>Budget 5 Yrs in 000,000 KES</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	
		<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>			<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Collaborators</b>
<b>Output 1.1 Awareness programme on urban food production enhanced</b>						<b>30</b>	<b>156</b>		
1.1.1 Intensify extension and support services to households to build awareness on urban food production	Sensitization and awareness through mass media: Target 1 million farmers.	X	X	x	x	20	126	Food Agriculture & Forestry	LUUHP, CIT, Media Houses, National Government
1.1.2 Advocate for curricula change at all education levels to incorporate urban food production	Engage consultant to review curricula, conduct Advocacy fora with experts and stakeholders to fine-tune curricula	X	X	x		10	30	ESGS&Y	Food Agriculture & Forestry, MOALFC Universities, TVETS, Research Institutions
<b>Output 1.2 Programmes/projects and measures to improve the supply of water for agricultural use enhanced</b>						<b>218</b>	<b>1315</b>		
1.2.1 Engage relevant actors on reviewing urban planning and building protocols to integrate water harvesting for urban food production	Map out relevant stakeholders and create forum & online engagement mechanisms	X	X	x	x	5	5	NCWSC	LUUHP, CIT, Private firms, Architects, Food Agriculture & Forestry, EEW&NR
1.2.2 Spearhead study and roll out recycling waste water for possible utilization in urban food production	Design water recycling project, Pilot project and roll out scaled up interventions	X	X	X	x	100	300	NCWSC	Food Agriculture & Forestry, NEMA, AWWDA, EEW&NR
1.2.3 Engage relevant actors to increase regular water supply in the city for possible use in urban food production  (Including creating lakes/dams, by runoff harvesting, stopping leakages in regular supply lines)	-Consultation meetings -Facilitate action plan for increasing water -support action plan to distribute water to farmers	X	X	X	x	50	210	NCWSC	Food Agriculture & Forestry, NEMA, AWWDA, EEW&NR, National Treasury
1.2.4 Train communities and institutions on water harvesting and application to food production (e.g. Rain water harvesting, irrigation water conservation and ground water harvesting & aquifer recharge and water pollution control)	Target to train 5,000 farmers	X	X	X	x	10	50	ESGS&Y	NCWSC, NEMA, AWWDA, Health Services, National Treasury, MOALFI
1.2.5 Liaise with Nairobi Environment Management Authority for a programme to clean Nairobi rivers and Nairobi sewage with a view to using the water for agriculture	-consultative meetings -writing proposals and raising fund			x	x	3	500	NEMA	Food Agriculture & Forestry, NCWSC ,AWWDA, EEW&NR, National Treasury
1.2.6 Assess the suitability of Nairobi ground water for agriculture and institute digging boreholes	-consultative meetings -Seismic mapping -water testing			x	x	50	250	EEW&NR	Food Agriculture & Forestry, NCWSC ,AWWDA, EEW&NR,



1.5.1 Set up research and demonstration sites for high potential, space saving technologies for crops (especially vegetables, herbs, spices, mushrooms)	-Identification sites - Setting out infrastructures - Conducting out research	X	X	X	X	6	26	Food Agriculture & Forestry	LUUHP, EEW&NR, Research =, Farmers, NG
1.5.2 Train crop farmers on proper agronomy (tillage, seed, fertilizers, compost, lime and water, etc) to improve productivity	workshops, seminars, farm visits, field days	X	X	X	X	10	30	Food Agriculture & Forestry	Research Inst, Sub-county Admin, private extensionists
1.5.3 Support informal settlement farmers with starter kits for micro-gardening (e.g. multi-storey gardens, hanging gardens, moist beds, containers gardens, etc)	-Identification of beneficiaries -Training & Exchange Visits, -Provision of starter kits on	X	X	X	X	20	100	Food Agriculture & Forestry	MOALFC, National Govt, Religious inst, Schools, Sub-county admin, Community Leaders
<b>Livestock development</b>									
1.5.4 Provide training on best practice poultry keeping including feeds formulations	workshops, seminars, farm visits, field days	X	X	X	X	5	25	Food Agriculture & Forestry	Research Inst, Sub-county Admins
1.5.5 Provide informal settlement youth and women groups with starter kits for poultry keeping (e.g. on Poultry Structure, chicks, feeds, feeders and drinkers, etc)	-Identification of beneficiaries - Training & exchange visits -Providing starter kits -Establish poultry slaughterhouses		X	X		50	150	Food Agriculture & Forestry	Religious inst, Schools, Interior and Sub county admin, Community Leaders, Hatcheries Association
1.5.6 Provide extension on best practice to dairy, small ruminants and pig farmers including feeds formulations	workshops, seminars, farm based extension, field days	X	X	x	X	10	50		MOALFC, Research Inst, Sub-county Admin, Breeders
1.5.7 Develop a poultry abattoir through PPP	-feasibility study, -selection of company, -MOU, -commissioning, -monitoring			x	x	10	5		
<b>Fisheries development</b>									
1.5.7 Provide training to fish farmers on best practice including feeds formulation	Workshops, seminars, farm visits, field days	X	X	x	X	5	25	Food Agriculture & Forestry	Research Inst, Sub-county Admins, KEMFRI
1.5.8 Support informal settlement farmers with fish keeping starter kits-e.g. tanks, fingerlings, feeds (especially youth and women groups)	-Identification of beneficiaries - Training & exchange visits,	X	X	x	X	10	50	Food Agriculture & Forestry	Research Inst, Sub-county Admin, Fish hatcheries, KEMFRI
1.5.9 Sensitize and train learning institutions with spare land on fish production with emphasis on best practices	workshops, seminars, farm visits, field days	X	X	x	X	5	5	Food Agriculture & Forestry	Research Inst, Learning Inst, Sub-county Admin

Output 1.6 Agribusiness support strengthened						101				
							345			
1.6.1 Design and operate system for gathering and disseminating market information to farmers and distributors	-Develop tools for market information collection -Develop Nairobi Food Market Information System -Disseminate information	X	X	x	X	30	70	CTC&C	Food Agriculture &Forestry, CIT, Research Inst, Learning Inst	
1.6.2 Train farmers on market penetration and needs of premium markets e.g. hospitality industry and supermarkets	workshops, seminars, exhibitions, groups trainings	X	X	x	X	3	15	CTC&C	Food Agriculture &Forestry, Research Inst, Learning Inst, KEBS, KDB, Farmers,	
1.6.3 Engage premium buyers and capable farmers for contract farming	Training on contract farming, identify risks and develop risk management plans, identify commodities for piloting and execute the pilot	X	X	x	X	5	25	CTC&C	Food Agriculture &Forestry, Research Inst, Learning Inst, Farmers, Exporters, Input suppliers, financial inst	
1.6.4 Train capable youth and farmers on agro-processing and assist with market penetration	workshops, seminars, exhibitions, groups trainings, demonstrations	X	X	x	X	10	50	Food Agriculture &Forestry	CTC&C, Research Inst, Learning Inst, Exporters, equipment suppliers, financial inst	
1.6.5 Train capable youth and farmers on business management and business plans for loans applications	Training, workshops, seminars, exhibitions, groups, demonstrations	X	X	x	X	3	15	CTC&C	Food Agriculture &Forestry, Research Inst, Learning Inst, ESG&Y, Exporters, Input suppliers, financial inst	
1.6.6 Design and operate a credit reference system to banks for successful farmers who desire to take expansion loans	-Capacity building -Develop reference system - linking with appropriate credit institutions	X	X	x	X	20	60	CTC&C	Food Agriculture &Forestry, Research Inst, Learning Inst, Exporters, Input suppliers, financial institutions	
1.6.7 Devise and pilot a food traceability mechanism especially to premium markets	Consultative meetings to design, Capacity building through training, workshops, seminars and implement a pilot	X	X	x	X	30	110	Food Agriculture &Forestry	CTC&C, Research Inst, Health Services, National Government	

<b>Output 1.7 Performance of extension delivery improved</b>						<b>146.1</b>	<b>77.5</b>		
1.7.1 Conduct study to firm up capacity building needs for different categories of farmers in different localities	-engage consultant for the study -Publish the findings	X	X			1	2	Food Agriculture & Forestry	CIT, Research Inst, Learning Inst, Farmers, financial institutions
1.7.2 Improve skills of current extension staff to match identified farmer capacity building needs	-Training needs assessment - conduct skills improvement interventions	X	X	x	X	10	50	Food Agriculture & Forestry	Human Resource, Research Inst, Learning Inst, Treasury, FAO
1.7.3 Employ additional staff to cover existing extension staffing gap including nutrition experts	Capacity gap analysis, develop job description and specifications		X			20	150	Food Agriculture & Forestry	Human Resource, Treasury, CPSB, PSC
1.7.4 Lobby for and implement motivation improvement for extension staff	workshops, study tours, exchange visits, petitions by County Assembly, budget lobbying and Review of staff development & scheme of service		X	x	X	15	75	Food Agriculture & Forestry	NCC Assembly, Human Resource, CPSB, Staff union
1.7.5 Design and implement system for appraising and increasing field performance of extension staff	Review the existing performance assessment scheme, set targets based on appraisal template	X				0.1	0.5	Human Resource	Food Agriculture & Forestry, NCC Assembly, CPSB, Staff union
1.7.6 Develop and intensively utilize innovative digital extension technology	-TV programs, radio programs, print media content, social networks based extension, interactive mobile telephony,	x	x	x	x	100	500		

**SO2: STABLE FOOD SUPPLY/INCOMES ACHIEVED**

**Year 1=KES 607,000,000 TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS=KES2,818,500,000**

Outputs and Activities	Targets/ Details	Timeframe Yr 1				Budget Yr 1 In 000,000 KES	Budget 5 Yrs in 000,000 KES	Responsibility	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Lead Agency	Collaborators
<b>Output 2.1 All-inclusive food distribution system put in place</b>						<b>450</b>	<b>2082</b>		
2.1.1 Conduct physical survey of the city for fair distribution of food markets as well as wholesale and retail outlets and define desired distribution system	Engage consultant for study	X	X			5	5	CTC&C	FA&F, LUUHP
2.1.2 Conduct public participation for buy-in	Town hall meetings, social media, mass media	X	X	X	X	12	24	CTC&C	FA&F, LUUHP, Governor's PR unit
2.1.3 Facilitate establishment of markets and retail outlets where non-existent and in underserved areas	Land buying and putting infrastructure	X	X	X	X	300	1500	CTC&C	FA&F, Forestry ,LUUHP

2.1.4 Restructure, rehabilitate and redesign existing food distribution points	Open tendering process for the work	X	X	X	X	100	500	CTC&C	FA&F
2.1.5 Promote self-organization and regulation of food marketers and other distributors	-Design mkt management model, policy & guidelines on how to run the markets – Conduct capacity building  Promote the integration of food marketing							CTC&C	
		X	X	X	X	30	50		FA&F, NG
2.1.6 Continuously monitor and re-adjust the food distribution system according to new demands	-Design monitoring tool	X	X	X	X	3	3	CTC&C	FA&F, NG
<b>Output 2.2 Enabling policy and legal framework for the food industry players improved</b>						<b>133</b>	<b>622</b>		
2.2.1 Engage with national government to provide policies, standards and norms targeting the city food System	Build capacity for customizing the existing policies& legal framework	X	X			2	7	CTC&C	FA&F, NG, NCC Assembly
2.2.2 Review/set transportation, marketing, storage and trading laws to remove bottlenecks facing food industry players in urban setting and formulate relevant bills	Consultant to formulate a legal document to guide removal of bottlenecks	X	X	X		7	7	CTC&C	NG, NCC Assembly, County Solicitor
2.2.3 Review/set standards of food packaging, transportation and traceability	Consultant to formulate a legal document to guide standards & traceability	XX				2	4	CTC&C	FA&F, NCC Assembly, County Solicitor NG, KBS
2.2.4 Revise the costs of approvals for establishing processing facilities	Study on costs, distribution chain, and possible waivers			X	X	2	4	CTC&C	NCC Assembly
2.2.5 Engage with relevant players to set up a one-stop window for food processing approvals	Install one-stop online approval system			X	X	20	100	CTC&C	FA&F, CIT
2.2.6 Institute incentives for installing/improving food stores, food cold- rooms and cutting food processing costs	Incentives through Build Operate Transfer (BOT) Model			X	X	100	500	CTC&C	FA&F,NG
<b>Output 2.3 Capacity of small-scale food processors stepped-up</b>						<b>24</b>	<b>114</b>		
2.3.1 Support small scale food processors with seed capital e.g. temporary display/selling booths, grants and equipment	-Sensitize the processors -Involve them in zoning -Establish grant mechanism	X	X	X	X	10	50	FA&F	CTC&C, NCC Assembly, micro-finance Inst, Banks
2.3.2 Conduct appropriate sensitizations, trainings on food processing laws, technologies and potential ideas	Through education facilities, social media, posters, civic forums	x	X	x	x	12	60	CTC&C	FA&F, NG, Government & NC County Assembly
2.3.3 Link small scale food processors with quality assurance agencies.	Organize quality assurance training	x			x	2	4	CTC&C	FA&F, NG

**SO3: FOOD LOSSES REDUCED**

**Year 1=KES 289,000,000**

**TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS=644,500,000**



Outputs and Activities	Targets/ Details	Timeframe Yr 1				Budget Yr 1 In 000,000 KES	Budget 5 Yrs in 000,000 KES	Responsibility	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Lead Agency	Collaborators
<b>Output 3.1 Markets infrastructure improved</b>						<b>211.5</b>	<b>529.5</b>		
3.1.1 Study the feasibility of incorporating cold storage and on-site food processing on-site in the major markets	Engage consultant for feasibility study	X	X			4	4	Food Agriculture & Forestry	LUUHP
3.1.2 Identify entrepreneurs interested in setting and running the System	Open bid tendering	X	X	X	X	3	3	CTC&C	Food Agriculture & Forestry
3.1.3 Provide lease, licensing and technical support to the entrepreneurs	3 no of capacity building workshop per quarter	X	X	X	X	4.5	22.5	CTC&C	Food Agriculture & Forestry
3.1.4 Upgrade informal markets with infrastructure such as stalls, platforms, water, hygiene and trash management	Upgrade 2 number of informal markets	x	X	X	X	200	500	CTC&C	Food Agriculture & Forestry, HS
<b>Output 3.2 Food waste in markets minimized</b>						<b>46</b>	<b>66</b>		
3.2.1 Study and design improved System for managing the food markets to minimize waste	Conduct 1 no feasibility study			X	X	30	30	LUUHP	Food Agriculture & Forestry, EEW&NR
3.2.2 Conduct public participation on best protocols for managing the markets	Conduct 4 no of public participation events			X	X	4	10	CTC&C	Food Agriculture & Forestry
3.2.3 Manage solid waste sorting and hygiene facilities	Ongoing throughout	x	X	X	X	4	10	CTC&C	HS
3.2.4 Institute a process for forming market management committees	Formulate a policy for managing the markets			X	X	5	5	CTC&C	Food Agriculture & Forestry
3.2.5 Provide training and start off assistance to the market management committees	Conduct 4 no of training activities				X	2	6	CTC&C	Food Agriculture & Forestry
3.2.6 Monitor performance of the market management committees and provide backup	Ongoing throughout				X	1	5	CTC&C	Food Agriculture & Forestry
<b>Output 3.3 Recovery/recycling of food waste promoted</b>						<b>31.5</b>	<b>49</b>		
3.3.1 Research on food waste recycling appropriate for Nairobi situation	Initial study and continuous for information update	x	X			4	6	Food Agriculture & Forestry	EEW&NR
3.3.2 Carry out promotional campaigns and other sensitization of consumers on food waste recovery/cycling	Conduct 12 no awareness campaigns (mass media)			X	X	20	20	Food Agriculture & Forestry	EEW&NR
3.3.3 Identify entrepreneurs interested in food waste recycling	EOI, Request for proposals, evaluation and award			X	X	3	5	Food Agriculture & Forestry	EEW&NR, CTC&C
3.3.4 Provide lease, licensing and technical support to entrepreneurs interested in food recycling	3 no trainings/quarter and follow-up			X	X	4.5	18	Food Agriculture & Forestry	EEW&NR, CTC&C

**SO4: CONSUMER WELFARE ENSURED**

**Year 1=KES 719,500,000**

**TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS=1,823,000,000**

Outputs and Activities	Targets/ Details	Timeframe Yr 1				Budget Yr 1 In 000,000 KES	Budget 5 Yrs in 000,000 KES	Responsibility	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Lead Agency	Collaborators
<b>Output 4.1 Food security safety-net programmes for vulnerable populations instituted and implementation of County Nutrition Action Plan enhanced</b>						<b>66.5</b>	<b>253</b>		
4.1.1 Document numbers and locations of the food vulnerable city populations and classify vulnerability levels	Contract Census by KNBS	x	X			20	80	Social services	Food Agriculture & Forestry
4.1.2 Design food contingency plan for vulnerable population	Develop food contingency plan for vulnerable population		X			3	3	Food, Agriculture & Forestry	Disaster Management Office & Social services, County Nutrition Office
4.1.3 Conduct continuous food and nutrition monitoring in accordance with the contingency plan	- consultant to install data - maintain database	x				3.5	18	Food, Agriculture & Forestry	ICT sector
	-Revise surveillance tool	x				1	2	Food, Agriculture & Forestry	County Nutrition Office
	food security and nutrition security surveillance	x	X	X	X	3	15	Food, Agriculture & Forestry	County Nutrition Office
4.1.4 Implement the response programmes according to the contingency plan	Procure and stockpile food and nutrition relief kits	x	X	X	X	9	20	County Disaster Office	Food, Agriculture & Forestry, private sector
4.1.5 Lobby for riparian and forests, parks, and other open spaces to be managed by urban poor for environmentally friendly food production	- stakeholder meetings	x	X	X	X	2	10	Food, Agriculture & Forestry	Lands office, urban planning office, roads office, water office, environment, schools and KFS
	- Recruit beneficiaries		X	X	X	5	5		
<b>4.1.6 Harness waste food from export companies to feed the poor</b>	-MOUs with export companies -activate collection, processing and distribution	x	x	x	x	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Output 4.2 Safe food and good nutrition efforts supported</b>						<b>441</b>	<b>1555</b>		
4.2.1 Set up county food safety laboratories	-Identify laboratories, build capacities, manage	x	X	X	X	300	1000	Health Sector	County Veterinary Services, Fisheries Services, Veterinary Laboratories, National Public Health Laboratory, development

										partners
4.2.2 Conduct routine monitoring of food system on food safety issues	-Routine food safety surveillance	x	X	X	X	20	100	Health Sector	County Veterinary Services, development partners	
4.2.3 Conduct consumer public awareness on food safety and good nutrition	Carry out mass media public health campaign		X		X	10	50	Health Sector	County Veterinary Services, development partners	
4.2.4 Improve capacity of human resources to provide community training on health, food safety and good nutrition	Train and sensitize 7700 persons	x	X	X	X	15	30	Health Sector	County Veterinary Services, development partners	
4.2.5 Appoint optimal number of food safety inspectors	-36 new food safety inspectors	x	X			31	160	Health Sector, County Veterinary Services, County Fisheries Services	Health Sector, County Veterinary Services, County Fisheries Services	
4.2.6 Facilitate safety inspectors on improved enforcement of hygiene, food safety measures and quality standards	Training and equipping 350 food safety inspectors	x	X	X	X	35	165	Health Sector, County Veterinary Services, County Fisheries Services	Health Sector, County Veterinary Services, County Fisheries Services	
4.2.7 Conduct regular meetings on food standards and safety with other counties supplying food to Nairobi	3 initial meeting and 1 annual meeting of joint committee	x	X	X	X	30	50	Food, Agriculture & Forestry	Council of Governors, Health Sector	
<b>Output 4.3 Food consumer rights organizations supported</b>						<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>			
4.3.1 Sensitize stakeholders in the food system on importance of consumer rights organizations	Meetings with stakeholders, media campaigns	x	X	X	X	10	10	Food, Agriculture & Forestry	Consumer organizations	
4.3.2 Conduct empowerment of consumers to organize into rights organizations and lobby their rights	Network with CBOs, NGOs to carry out empowerment		X	X	X	2	5	Food, Agriculture & Forestry	Consumer organizations	

SO5: STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION MANAGED EFFECTIVELY		Year 1=KES 228,500,000				TOTAL FOR 5 YEARS=204,250,000			
Outputs and Activities	Targets/ Details	Timeframe Yr 1				Budget Yr 1 In 000,000 KES	Budget 5 Yrs in 000,000 KES	Responsibility	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Lead Agency	Collaborators
<b>5.1 Operational Secretariat Established and working</b>						<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>		
5.1.1 Formalize the existing secretariat and identify key operational officers	Monthly meetings of the Secretariat Officers	X				0		Food System Secretariat	NCC Assembly Governor's Office
5.1.1 Establish a fully equipped secretariat premises	Offices, office systems, and equipment in place	X	X			100		Food System Secretariat	NCC/FAO/ Partners
5.1.2 Recruit requisite secretariat staff	-Officers deployed to the secretariat & new ones hired -recruitment charge	X	X			2		Food System Secretariat	NCC/Partners
5.1.3 Formalize relations with partners supporting the programme operations	Partnerships for operational support developed		X	X		0		Food System Secretariat	Partners Identified
5.1.4 Secretariat management operating effectively	-salaries, technical assistance, operational costs	x	x	x	x	98	100		
<b>5.2: Coordination and oversight facilitated</b>						<b>20.45</b>	<b>76.25</b>		
5.2.1 Set up and operationalize NCC Food System Steering Committee	4 quarterly meetings of Steering Committee	X	X	X	X	0.2	1.0	Food System Secretariat	NCC Assembly Governor's Office
5.2.2 Facilitate meetings to activate and operationalize the Food Liaison Advisory Group	4 quarterly meetings	X	X	X	X	1.5	7.5	Food System Secretariat	NCC Assembly Governor's office
5.2.3 Facilitate meetings to activate and operationalize the Joint Committee on Nairobi Food System	Convene 1 annual 3-day meeting of Joint Committee		X			10	50	Food System Secretariat	NCC Assembly Governor's office
5.2.4 Facilitate meetings to activate the proposed Nairobi City County Food Board	Contract consultant to develop or review legislation to establish Food Board	X	X			2.5	2.5	Food System Secretariat	Governor's office, NCC Assembly
	Enact legislation to establish Food Board		X	x		2.5	2.5	Food System Secretariat	HS, LUUHP ,CTC&C, NCC Assembly
	Convene quarterly meetings of Food Board			x	X	0.5	4.5	Food System Secretariat	Governor's Office, National Government
5.2.5 Facilitate meetings of Inter-Governmental Relations Committee on Nairobi City Food System	2 consultative meetings to deliberate formation of the Committee	X				0.75	0.75	Food System Secretariat	IGRTC, Governor's Office, County Secretary, IGR&CEC office
	-Enact regulations to establish the Committee under Intergovernmental relations Act , - facilitate meetings	x	X	x	x	2.5	0 7.5	Food System Secretariat	IGRTC, Governor's Office, County Secretary, Intergovernmental relations &CEC office

<b>Output 5.3: Monitoring and Evaluation System developed and in use</b>						<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>		
5.3.1 Design the M&E System	Engage consultant to design the M&E System	X				3	3	Food System Secretariat	Finance and Economic Planning
5.3.2 Adopt and apply the ME system	Formation of M&E Team and carrying out M&E missions		X		X	5	20	Food, Agriculture & Forestry	Finance and economic planning
<b>GRAND TOTAL IN KES MILLIONS</b>						<b>2,506.1</b>	<b>8,608.7</b>		

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ONLY