Scaling up Nutrition
Kenya Experience

National nutrition targets setting and commitments to action
GUIDING QUESTIONS

 What was the method of establishing national nutrition targets?
 What kind of commitments to actions were triggered following the agreement on the national nutrition targets?
 How do the targets and commitments link to the national planning and budget cycle for nutrition?
Key triggers to necessitate planning

- Unchanged nutrition situation at national and subnational level - stunting
- Cyclic food security related emergencies and the need to build community resilience
- Enhanced momentum both in-county and globally to address malnutrition
- Increased commitment from government, Donors and partners towards addressing malnutrition
- Availability of periodic data to monitor trends
Method of Establishing nutrition targets

• Benchmarking-Global target, historical trends, regional trends, county prevalence rates and trends, program coverage rates
• Regional and Global commitments for nutrition and health
• Country commitments
• Experience of nutrition sector partners and consensus building on new indicators e.g. budget estimates (increment) based on program reality in Kenya.

Considerations
• Target/indicators feasibility (SPHERE standards – WHO indicator definitions and reference documents on setting targets for practice indicators (WHO indicator Compendium) and UNICEF nutrition indicator reference.
• Methods of collecting data
• Program response and funding
Milestones in developing the county targets

- Data availability and analysis
- Estimation of targets- based on the global, previous coverage and expected outcome
- Consultations with sectors (MOH, emergency) and partners
- Consultation with donors and government on funding availability and potential activity pull
# Key Guiding documents for Nutrition (2012-2013)

## National level
- Kenya national nutrition action plan-aligned to vision 2030, MTPII and KHSSP III
- Annual working plan
- National M&E framework
- Food and nutrition security Policy
- MOH guidelines on various thematic programs

## County
- Kenya national nutrition action Plan
- County nutrition action plan
- County Integrated Development Plans
- County health investment plans
- Annual work plan

## Global
- MDG/SDG guided targets for underweight and stunting
- Global commitments-ICN, SUN, Agenda 2063
## Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Progress against WHA Nutrition Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline (%)</th>
<th>% Target (2016/2017)</th>
<th>current Prevalence</th>
<th>status</th>
<th>source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunting of children under-five years of age</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>26.00%</td>
<td>on course</td>
<td>2014 KDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting of children under-five years of age</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
<td>on course</td>
<td>2014 KDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight of children under-five years of age</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>on course</td>
<td>2014 KDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFA coverage (proportion of women with live birth in the last 5 years who took IFAS)</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>69.40%</td>
<td>on course</td>
<td>2014 KDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaemia of women of reproductive age</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>on course</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding of infants under six months</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>61.40%</td>
<td>achieved</td>
<td>2014 KDHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A coverage</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>71.70%</td>
<td>on course</td>
<td>2014 KDHS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National/political Commitments to guide target setting

• Vision 2030- Productive nation by 2030
• Constitution of Kenya-article 42, and 53 – Rights to food and right to nutrition
• Global commitments-SUN movement etc.
Linking targets to National planning

- MTEF process-SWAP (annually with involvement of all stakeholders and relevant ministries)-national and county level

**Approach:** sub county → county → national
Lessons learnt

• Need for enhanced capacities at the county level to necessitate target setting, monitoring and evaluation of progress
• Need for enhanced engagement in the MTEF process (national and county)
• Kenya is on course to meet targets, there are pocket of deprivation across the country that needs to be addressed.
Next steps

• Review of the national Nutrition action plan based on the Current county rates and global targets -2017
• Linkage of SUN to the EDE (ending drought in emergencies) country agenda
• Review of the country rates for EBF , underweight and /Wasting considering the county has already surpassed the global and county level targets. Targets for stunting ate yet to be achieved.
• Fast track the development of county nutrition action plans
Kenya on course to meet nutrition target

Report paints a rosy picture of country’s progress in child
nutrition and maternal health

By George Kihara

The Kenya Medical Research Institute (Kemri) and the Ministry of Health launched the Kenya national assessment on child nutrition yesterday. The study found that the national prevalence of child malnutrition has dropped from 46.3% in 2010 to 33.4% in 2013. The report also found that the prevalence of stunting has reduced from 41.4% in 2010 to 33.4% in 2013. The report recommends the implementation of the National Nutrition and Child Development Strategy (NNCD-2015) for the prevention of malnutrition.

The NNCD-2015 aims to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five to 15% by 2022. The report calls on the government to allocate more resources to nutrition programs and to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of nutrition interventions.

Nutrition report says kids ‘too short’ for age

Children who are stunted are at a higher risk of developing chronic diseases in adulthood. The report recommends the implementation of the National Nutrition and Child Development Strategy (NNCD-2015) for the prevention of malnutrition.

The report also found that the prevalence of stunting has reduced from 41.4% in 2010 to 33.4% in 2013. The report recommends the implementation of the National Nutrition and Child Development Strategy (NNCD-2015) for the prevention of malnutrition.

The NNCD-2015 aims to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five to 15% by 2022. The report calls on the government to allocate more resources to nutrition programs and to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of nutrition interventions.

“Nutrition is Key
“Commitment and Collaboration to SUN

Lire more: