



From action to results: Multi-sectoral technical assistance for nutrition in Kenya

*Key achievements, lessons learned
and continuing needs*

SEPTEMBER 2021

About

NUTRITION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MECHANISM (NTEAM)

Through its Nutrition Technical Assistance Mechanism (NTEAM), Nutrition International shares its expertise globally to support the scale-up of nutrition for the most vulnerable. NTEAM provides timely and coordinated expert technical assistance to governments, multilateral organizations, development banks and other global nutrition partners. We believe that knowledge, rigorously obtained and generously shared, is key to effective progress for nutrition.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NUTRITION (TAN) PROJECT

Technical Assistance for Nutrition (TAN) is a project within Nutrition International's NTEAM funded with UK aid from the UK government. Through TAN, Nutrition International provides timely and coordinated technical assistance to help Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) countries, the SUN Movement Secretariat and regional coordination bodies overcome gaps in capacity, design and delivery of multi-sectoral national nutrition action plans.

PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE

The purpose of this TAN project country brief is to illustrate the importance of impactful technical assistance for achieving nutrition outcomes. It draws on multiple sources of information, including end-of-project reports and surveys of technical assistance clients, government documents, and external assessments. This brief highlights how Nutrition International's technical assistance has contributed to reinvigorating the nutrition agenda in Kenya, supporting multiple levels of government to develop and implement national and local multi-sectoral nutrition plans.

We hope that the Government of Kenya, Nutrition International and other partners can use the brief to advocate for continued funding for the implementation of Kenya's multi-sectoral nutrition plan, and for the necessary technical assistance.



**This work is supported by
Nutrition International's
NTEAM under the TAN
project, funded with UK aid
from the UK government.**

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Nutrition International's technical assistance in Kenya

Nutrition International's NTEAM has been providing technical assistance to the Government of Kenya since 2017. Kenya joined the SUN Movement in 2012, with a commitment to undertake coordinated actions to improve nutrition in the country. The Government of Kenya has demonstrated this commitment by putting in place policies, strategies and legislation aimed at reducing malnutrition nationwide, including the 2018–2022 Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP, see Table 1). NTEAM's client and main point of contact at the Government of Kenya is the Ministry of Health's *Head of the Division of Health Promotion*, who is also the SUN Focal Point for Kenya.

Support from Nutrition International's technical assistance in Kenya contributed to many achievements, including:

- **An impact review conducted of the National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) 2012–2017 and its recommendations widely disseminated.** These recommendations were applied to the 2018–2022 KNAP, as described below. In an assessment, the SUN Focal Point for Kenya scored Nutrition International's NNAP technical assistance quality at 80%.¹
- **A 2018–2022 KNAP, based on recommendations and lessons from the NNAP review.** For example, Nutrition International specifically supported better costing, and the inclusion of a common results, legal and institutional frameworks. The overall quality of the KNAP, therefore, significantly increased, as validated by the SUN Focal Point who scored quality of technical assistance provision and process at 98%.
- **Twelve counties empowered to lead on nutrition through support to develop costed County Nutrition Action Plans (CNAPs).** When fully implemented they will generate **investments of KSH 21.8 billion (approximately CAD 253 million) over five years.** In 2020 and 2021 County Nutrition Coordinators from seven counties, indicated counties were 88% satisfied with the objectives of Nutrition International's technical assistance being met, and 86% satisfied with the quality of technical assistance. All counties described Nutrition International's technical assistance as helping to improve coordination and strengthen their capacity. Counties also expressed a strong desire for Nutritional International to work alongside them again in the future to address CNAP priorities.
- **Twelve additional counties used the Nutrition International supported CNAP framework in the creation of their respective CNAPs** to ensure better, more consistent CNAPs that build off Nutrition International's learning and experience.
- **The Kenya SUN Business Network (SBN) plan for private sector engagement and investment in nutrition.** The Network determined that technical assistance helped strengthen their capacity, enabled ownership and accountability, and supported multi-stakeholder collaboration. The Kenya SBN rated their satisfaction with Nutrition International's technical assistance at 100%.

Key lessons learned

- **The cascade approach to providing technical assistance assignments in Kenya was key to their impact and success.**

Nutrition International provided technical assistance in a phased, or cascade, approach in Kenya – first in reviewing the NNAP, then applying those recommendations to the development of the KNAP, then tailoring it to a small group of counties' CNAPs, and finally expanding to additional counties. This approach improved alignment between the national and county priorities and provided the opportunity to test implementation of KNAP guidance and financial tracking tools that had been developed. The CNAP process became more efficient with the experience gained and knowledge generated. It is expected that an increased number of CNAPs will be developed in a shorter period, and with increased quality – building on the lessons learned from the first round of CNAP development.

- **High-level authorities that champion nutrition are critical to successful nutrition planning.**

Nationally, the Ministry of Health's leadership to develop the KNAP was critical to the engagement and commitments of partners. At the county level, county leadership was highly engaged in the CNAP development, as were representatives from various sectors of government, and county staff were allowed to allocate significant time to this exercise. This strengthened the government's ownership over the plans.

- **There is no 'one size fits all' in nutrition policy and planning.**

Nutrition International understood that the KNAP could not be applied universally to all counties, and that it needed to be adapted to each local context. Tailoring the KNAP to each county's unique nutrition needs and existing capacity across different sectors empowered and further develop the capacity of county governments to implement their own nutrition action plan.

- **Workplans must allocate enough time and resources for meaningful consultation and remain flexible.**

The consultative and analytical approach taken by Nutrition International to develop the KNAP led to a comprehensive and broadly accepted costing framework. It has been utilized not only for national level planning, but also applied to county level costing of the CNAPs. Technical assistance providers supporting the county action planning also needed to stay flexible to accommodate shifting priorities, especially at the onset of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020.

- **Applying a gender lens across all types of technical assistance strengthens the end result.**

Nutrition International prioritized the mainstreaming of gender equality in its technical assistance in Kenya, particularly in developing the 12 CNAPs and in strengthening the SUN Business Network. Developing a context-specific gender analysis in each county, and economic data specific to gender equality for the Network's strategy resulted in improved technical assistance products. It also strengthened government and private sector capacity for gender equality, and more balanced participation of both men and women in the technical assistance processes.



Key milestones for nutrition in Kenya

2010

The Constitution of Kenya ushers in a devolved governance system that set up 47 counties. The county governments are responsible for delivery of services such as healthcare, water supply, local transport, and agriculture.

2012

The first National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP) 2012–2017 is launched. Kenya joins the SUN Movement.

2014

Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) reveals high rates of stunting (26%), wasting (4%), underweight children (11%), and anaemia among women 15 to 49 years (27%), although rates have declined since the 2008 KDHS when rates of stunting, wasting and underweight children were 35%, 6%, 16% respectively, and anaemia among women was 31%.

2017

Nutrition International begins providing technical assistance to the government of Kenya through the TAN project, starting with the NNAP review.

2018–2019

Kenya Nutrition Action Plan 2018–2022 (referred to as KNAP) is developed.

2019

Nutrition International begins providing technical assistance to county governments to develop County Nutrition Action Plans (CNAPs).

2020–2021

Twelve CNAPs are finalized and launched; Nutrition International signs MoUs with seven counties for one-to-one matching of investments in nutrition (Nandi, Busia, Vihiga, Makueni, Murang'a, Bomet and Kajiado). MoUs with the other four counties are expected to be signed by the end of 2021.

Nutrition International's national technical assistance

REVIEW OF NNAP 2012–2017

Though the NNAP contributed to important steps forward for nutrition in Kenya, it was clear many gaps persisted when it concluded in 2017, and Kenya's SUN Focal Point (FP) requested Nutrition International's technical assistance to evaluate the NNAP to strengthen future nutrition planning. The review included a desk review of documents, policies, laws, and regulations governing the nutrition sector, and consultations with selected national and county stakeholders about nutrition program implementation.

Some of the key achievements of the NNAP identified by the review were:

- micronutrient intake improved among pregnant women and children under five
- stunting and wasting rates decreased
- the baby friendly community initiative (to improve breastfeeding rates) was implemented
- training for healthcare providers and activities to improve knowledge, attitudes and practices had begun
- overall government leadership and stakeholder coordination had improved
- national and county level nutrition financing had increased, including support from UN agencies and other development partners

The key gaps identified by the review included:

- an increased rate of obesity during the period
- the lack of multi-sectoral action for nutrition (with the agriculture sector highlighted)
- a shortage of technical capacity in nutrition
- the high cost of nutrition commodities

The review also concluded, importantly, that **county governments had become responsible for 95% of nutrition actions (unlike in 2012), and therefore recommended a greater focus on capacity development and financing mechanisms at county-level going forward.** A focus on performance management and the strengthening of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) was also recommended. A 2019 impact assessment of this technical assistance found that the recommendations had been widely disseminated and incorporated in the development of the KNAP. The recommendations also heavily informed Nutrition International's subsequent delivery of technical assistance.

SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KNAP 2018–2022

The development of the KNAP was a substantial undertaking, driven by the Division of Nutrition and Dietetics of the Ministry of Health. Lessons from the prior nutrition action plan needed to be integrated, and expertise in specialized areas was required.

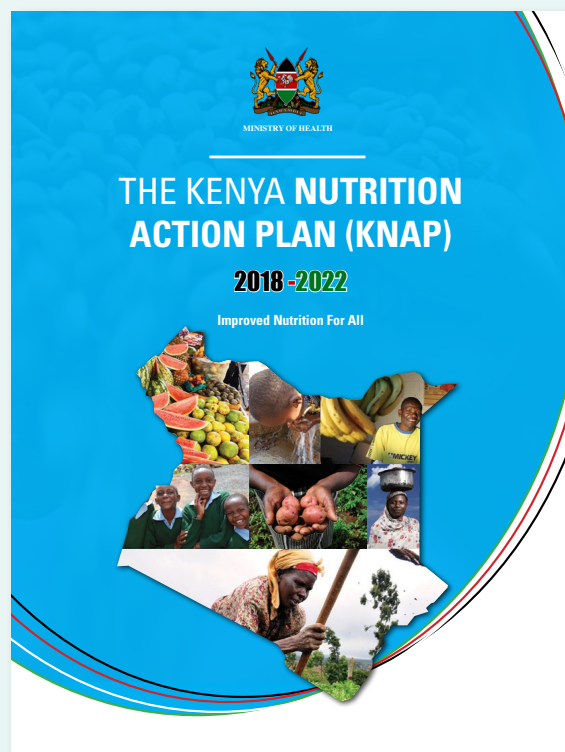


FIGURE 1: Kenya Nutrition Action Plan

KENYA NUTRITION ACTION PLAN (KNAP) 2018–2022

The KNAP is the second action plan that follows the implementation of the first NNAP 2012–2017 and builds on the success, limitations and opportunities of the previous five years.

The main objective of the KNAP is to accelerate and scale up efforts towards the elimination of malnutrition as a problem of public health significance in Kenya by 2030, focusing on specific achievements by 2022. The plan focuses on three areas of intervention, namely **nutrition-specific**; **nutrition-sensitive**; and **enabling environment**, putting emphasis on the need for strengthening **multi-sectoral collaboration** in addressing malnutrition.

The KNAP is a costed action plan which outlines 19 key result areas across various sectors and provides a common results and accountability framework (CRAF) to be used by all ministries who ratify the KNAP to monitor their progress towards its objectives.

Building on the recommendation of the NNAP review, Nutrition International worked with Ministry of Health staff to develop a **costing framework for the KNAP**, as well as a **financial tracking mechanism** and **resource mobilization strategy**. This involved collaborating with other sectors and county representation to accurately develop a results-based costing framework, and to quantify the resources needed for implementing the KNAP over the five-year period, estimated at USD 380M. The costing framework has been described as **one of the most beneficial sections** of the KNAP, as it is user-friendly and significantly guided the development of the CNAPS (see *Nutrition International Technical Assistance at the Sub-National Level*).

Nutrition International also helped develop the monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) and legal and institutional frameworks sections of the KNAP. The MEAL section compiles the list of indicators and targets to measure progress (referred to as the 'common results and accountability framework' or **CRAF**). It also includes the data review and performance monitoring processes, the KNAP evaluation structure, learning approach, M&E institutional arrangements, and research agenda. The **legal and institutional frameworks** section of the KNAP refers to the global and national frameworks and laws that contribute to the enabling environment for nutrition, and the principles and mechanisms for multi-sectoral partnership and coordination.

A Progress Assessment conducted by NTEAM in 2020 found that the costing, MEAL and legal frameworks of the KNAP supported by Nutrition International **significantly contributed to the improved quality of the KNAP over the previous NNAP**, especially the costing framework. Importantly, **Nutrition International's collaborative and consultative approach** was valued by stakeholders, and contributed to **improved staff capability**, especially in the area of costing.

Despite delays in ratification of the KNAP since it was finalized in February 2019, implementation began in early 2020, but the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 has further impacted implementation.

Nutrition International sub-national technical assistance



Kenya's decentralization process means that counties have become responsible for implementing 95% of the nutrition activities proposed by the KNAP, as part of their mandate to promote primary healthcare (see Figure 2). Yet, according to the NNAP review, many have lacked the capacity and strategic direction to implement it, as the previous NNAP was not developed with decentralization in mind. Importantly, however, Nutrition International ensured that counties were actively engaged in the development of the KNAP, which benefitted the planning taking place concurrently at the sub-national level. The CNAP process in the 12 counties, supported by NTEAM technical assistance, was **widely consultative**, involving key nutrition stakeholders in each department through a multi-sectoral approach, and working closely with each County Nutrition Coordinator. Nutrition sensitive sectors, development partners, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector also participated in the process. Doing so helped ensure that the plans were **evidence-informed** and recognized successes, challenges and lessons learnt from the implementation of past nutrition plans. Nutrition International also ensured that the CNAPs were results-based and provided a common results and accountability framework for **performance-based M&E**, aligned with the national level CRAF and the targets of the KNAP.

“ Nutrition International is very transparent and its coordination with County government is very strong. I can say everyone is brought on board in the community... so that's support, but there is a very strict monitoring check-up by the county government which is good.”

– County Nutritionist, Makueni

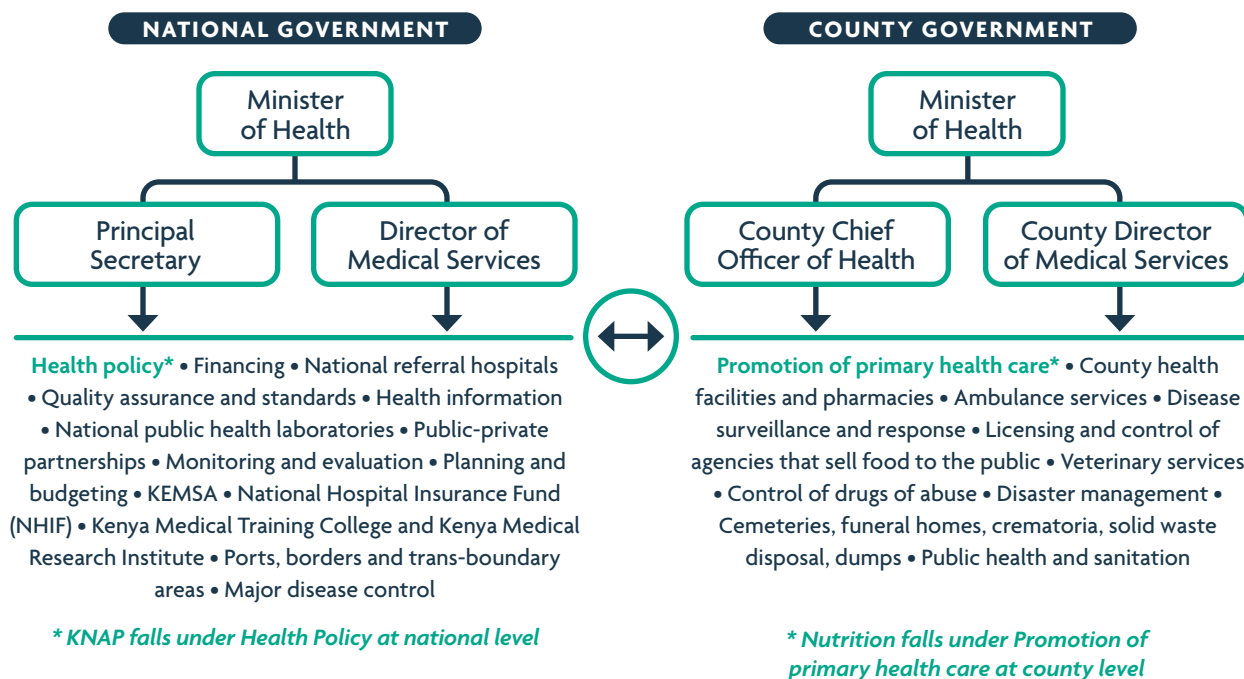


FIGURE 2: Devolution of health and nutrition services in Kenya

“ [The CNAP process] ensured interventions across all ages and diversities in the community, having mind boys, girls, women and men. We know in Busia, there are a lot of teenage pregnancies, one of the factors that affects the nutritional status of the people in the community. These are some of the issues that were brought on board, and there was a need to interlink these with the departments of gender.”

– Local NGO participant, Busia County

From July to December 2019, Nutrition International supported seven counties to develop their CNAPs through technical assistance deployed to each of those counties: [Kajiado](#), [Makueni](#), [Nandi](#), [Tharaka Nithi](#), [Busia](#), [Vihiga](#) and [Elgeyo Marakwet](#). Subsequently, Nutrition International supported another five counties from March to April 2021: [Nakuru](#), [Bomet](#), [Murang'a](#), [Embu](#) and [Kiambu](#). All 12 counties now have completed five-year CNAPs and which have since been launched. Each CNAP also includes a **costed implementation plan which vary from KSH 1.2-2.5 billion (CAD 13-28 million) over five years**, and Nutrition International developed a **financial tracking tool** for counties to monitor budgets and expenses.

Nutrition International worked with county stakeholders to ensure that **gender equality was meaningfully considered** throughout the CNAP development process (see Table 1). First, technical assistance providers encouraged balanced participation between men and women in the consultations, both in terms of invitation and meaningful contribution. The CNAPs also adopted a life-cycle approach and ensured that a context-based gender analysis of nutrition needs of men and women were considered and informed programming decisions. The monitoring framework (CRAF) intentionally included indicators to track the progress of gender transformative interventions (such as micronutrient deficiencies among non-pregnant women, and anaemia among adolescent girls), and disaggregate data by age and sex. In a 2020 assessment, all seven County Nutrition Coordinators surveyed indicated that the technical assistance delivered in 2019 had considered the impact on gender inequality.

“ My capacity was built because the CNAP itself was very engaging. It was a lot of work, a lot of thinking to put into that document. [...] it was so engaging, so I can say I learnt from the development process.”

– Social Protection Officer in Busia County

Nutrition International's support sought to strengthen counties' capacities for nutrition planning, by working alongside county officials to develop the tools and carry out training on nutrition planning. A Nutrition International assessment of officials' capacity for developing nutrition action plans in the five counties supported in 2020, before and after the technical assistance was delivered, indicates positive results in this area. It noted improvements in their knowledge about:

- ✓ defining key result areas (from 75.5% to 80.5%)
- ✓ costing (from 63.9% to 70.1%)
- ✓ gender (from 68.3% to 82.6%)

The result of these efforts in 12 counties has ensured that each county has a nutrition action plan that is tailored to the needs of their county's context. They all identified actions that will increase the coverage of high impact nutrition interventions (such as iron and folic acid supplementation for pregnant women, infant and young child feeding, kangaroo mother care, and vitamin A supplementation), strengthen the enabling environment for nutrition (such as multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms and nutrition information systems), identified nutrition sensitive interventions (such as water, agriculture, sanitation and hygiene) and other public health interventions (such as increasing the number of community health workers). Most counties put a high level of emphasis on high impact nutrition interventions, which will have the greatest impact on stunting and iron deficiency anaemia (if CNAPs are fully funded, Nutrition International estimates that counties can reduce stunting by 12% to 40%, and iron deficiency anaemia in pregnant women by 26% to 56%).² Some counties prioritized investments in the enabling environment for nutrition, while others have prioritized nutrition-sensitive interventions or other public health interventions to a greater degree. This prioritization is the result of a thorough context analysis, which looked at the root causes of malnutrition in the county, a capacity assessment across multiple sectors, policy analysis and existing programs and interventions, and evaluates how to ensure the greatest benefit to their population. Nutrition International's cost-benefit analysis demonstrates that fully funded CNAPs will provide a 16 to 54 fold return on investment in each county.³



Nutrition International believes that all 47 counties in Kenya should be adequately equipped with the capacity to develop their own CNAPs independently. To this end, Nutrition International developed CNAP **guidelines and templates**, with information about how to form a secretariat to oversee the CNAP process, and key steps (such as defining gender-sensitive key result areas) and approvals.

Finally, a 2021 Progress Assessment of the technical assistance delivered in the seven counties in 2019 found that it was **highly effective in increasing counties' commitment to nutrition**, and in achieving coordination among county stakeholders, and with the national government. The external assessment found evidence of an increased transparent process of engagement and coordination between partners and government. There was also increased cohesiveness amongst county stakeholders who have taken initiatives to take up roles and own the projects, which will enhance accountability and trust and strengthen the ability to implement nutritional activities within the counties.

How Nutrition International delivered on its commitment to mainstream gender equality across technical assistance in Kenya

COUNTY NUTRITION ACTION PLANS (CNAPS)

Nutrition International took specific steps to mainstream gender in the 12 counties where technical assistance was provided, including:

- incorporating a **gender equality specialist** to the team of technical assistance providers
- paying particular attention to **participation and input from both men and women** in the CNAP development process
- utilizing a **context-based gender analysis** to identify nutrition needs of men and women in each county
- including **indicators** in the results frameworks (CRAF) that measure the progress of gender transformative interventions and disaggregating data by sex and age

These steps have also helped develop county staff capacity to mainstream gender in their nutrition programming. A pre/post capacity assessment showed a 21% improvement in knowledge about gender and nutrition planning. And all County Nutrition Coordinators felt that gender equality was considered in the CNAP development process.

PRIVATE SECTOR – SUN BUSINESS NETWORK (SBN)

In developing the SBN strategy:

- Technical assistance providers sought feedback from **women-led businesses**, female members of the SBN, and gender equality advocates
- **Data specific to gender equality** was analyzed and presented, especially pertaining to access to finance, technical assistance, enabling policy environment, market access, and division of labour
- The influence of gender as a factor for the identified five strategic areas was discussed and interventions to **address challenges faced by women-led businesses** were identified, discussed and included in the strategy. For example, the strategy includes activities such as setting up lactation stations in the workplace.

TABLE 1: Mainstreaming gender equality in all technical assistance in Kenya

Nutrition International technical assistance for the private sector

The private sector plays an important role in Kenya's ability to meet the objectives of the KNAP. Kenya's SUN Business Network (SBN) was established in 2014, but it was felt it could better engage members to implement nutrition interventions. As a result, Kenya's SUN FP requested Nutrition International's support to increase the private sector's contributions to KNAP.

Nutrition International worked with the SBN to develop a **costed five-year strategy to enhance private sector engagement and participation** in the nutrition sector, aligned with the KNAP. Nutrition International carried out a **stakeholder mapping exercise** and created a database to identify private sector actors in the nutrition sector. This **increased the commitment** of members to address nutrition challenges, and sought to **foster partnerships** among private sector actors, and between those and government and civil society organizations. The technical assistance helped develop a SBN **member toolkit** to mobilize private sector members (micro, small and medium enterprises) to join the SBN and actively contribute towards the reduction of malnutrition in the country. The technical assistance also collected **lessons and best practices** from the SBN membership that were shared with the nutrition

community in Kenya, and the global SBN. For example, in 2019 the Kenya SBN was showcased at the SUN Global Gathering, where they guided emerging SBNs in other countries on how to effectively utilize and customize the SBN database for strategically driving membership.

Having clarified its mission and strengthened its capacity with technical assistance from Nutrition International, the SBN was able to contribute to the **annual SUN Joint Assessment in Kenya** in 2019, which recognized the SBN's contribution to the SUN Movement's objectives. The SBN also developed a stronger social media presence which **increased engagement** and membership of new private sector actors. Overall, the SBN reported that Nutrition International's technical assistance enabled them to increase the commitment of members to address nutrition challenges and scale up better nutrition in Kenya.

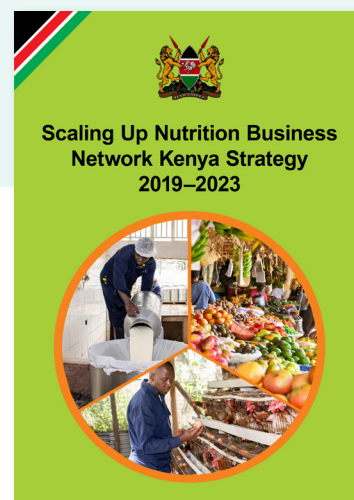


FIGURE 3: SUN Business Network Strategy 2019–2023

Needs and opportunities for further technical assistance

Nutrition International's technical assistance is helping Kenya make progress, but more investment is needed to ensure the KNAP and the CNAPs are fully funded and can achieve their objectives and targets. Government, multi-sectoral actors, civil society and donors must remain committed to the KNAP's objectives or **Kenya will fall short of its objectives**. The Government of Kenya, Nutrition International and partners agree on the following priorities for building on the progress that has been made.

Accelerate implementation of KNAP and monitor progress towards targets: The one-year delay in ratifying the plan has jeopardized meaningful progress towards the targets for 2022. Nutrition International and other development partners must support the Ministry of Health to fast-track implementation in order to catch up.

Mobilize additional resources for nutrition at county level: Nutrition International is supporting the 12 counties who have completed CNAPs through NTEAM support and an additional five counties through a UNOPS SUN grant to mobilize resources by developing a Financing Mobilization Strategy, and building [County Investment Cases for Nutrition](#) to convince government and partners to commit funds. Nutrition International, with funding from the Government of Canada, has signed performance-based agreements with seven of the counties (and continues negotiations with others) to match new investments in nutrition on a one-to-one basis. Through these agreements, **over CAD 5.6 million has been committed to nutrition actions in the seven counties**, over the next three years. Nutrition International is advocating for the development of a legal framework to create nutrition budget lines in county budgets which will enable county investment in nutrition to be formalized and less dependent on political commitment.



Strengthen counties' capacity to implement nutrition across sectors: The CNAPs lay out an ambitious plan for nutrition in each of the counties, and they must rise to the occasion to meet targets. Nutrition International and development partners will support the counties to develop their capacity in key areas, including resource tracking and financial management, M&E, gender equality, and coordination mechanisms. Evaluation of the CNAPs at mid- and end-point will also require technical assistance from partners.

Continued engagement in the multi-sectoral platform for nutrition: Nutrition International is currently the chair of the board of the SUN Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA) in Kenya. The SUN CSA seeks to facilitate communication and coordination amongst its 48 member organizations, foster learning and support the creation and function of county level SUN CSAs. This alliance has also been an important resource for sharing knowledge and tools for nutrition as part of the COVID-19 response. Nutrition International will continue to engage with the SUN CSA and support the endeavours of other SUN multi-sectoral platforms (business, government, and academia).



Partnerships

Nutrition International has worked closely with many partners while delivering technical assistance in Kenya, achieving broad buy-in for the objectives of KNAP and each of the 12 CNAPs, and ensuring uptake of the resources, training and technical assistance provided.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Devolution and Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs)
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health, including Kenya Medical Supply Authority (KEMSA)
- Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development
- Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
- The Council of Governors
- County governments of: Kajiado, Makueni, Nandi, Tharaka Nithi, Busia, Vihiga, Elgeyo Marakwet, Nakuru, Bomet, Murang'a, Embu and Kiambu

UNITED NATIONS

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- Sustainable Development Goals Partnership Platform (SDG PP)
- United National Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- World Food Programme (WFP)

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE SECTOR

- Action Contre la Faim (ACF)
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN)
- FHI360 / Nutrition and Health Program Plus
- Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
- International Medical Corps
- Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)
- Kenya National Chambers of Commerce (KNCCI)
- Kenya Nutritionists and Dieticians Institute
- Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)
- Save the Children
- Terre des Hommes
- University of Nairobi
- World Vision Kenya

Additional resources

NATIONAL LEVEL NUTRITION

[NNAP 2012-2017 review](#)

[KNAP](#)

COUNTY LEVEL NUTRITION

County Nutrition Action Plans (CNAPs)

Kajiado	Busia	Tharaka Nithi	Murang'a
Makueni	Vihiga	Bomet	Embu
Nandi	Elgeyo Marakwet	Nakuru	Kiambu

[Sample County Nutrition Action Plan Financial Tracking Tool](#)

[County Nutrition Investment Cases](#)

SUN NETWORKS

[SUN Business Network strategy](#)

[SUN Civil Society Alliance website](#)

NUTRITION INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES

[TAN progress assessment 2020 synthesis report](#)

[TAN progress assessment 2021 Kenya report](#)

[NTEAM's support helps secure multi-million dollar investments for nutrition in Kenya](#) (March 2021)

[Kenyan counties launch Nutrition Action Plans](#) (December 2019)

Endnotes

1 Nutrition International seeks feedback from its TAN clients – in Kenya's case, the SUN Focal Point, County Nutrition Coordinators and the SUN Business Network – upon completion of technical assistance assignments via a satisfaction survey. The satisfaction survey asks the client to evaluate the technical assistance according to the stated objectives, as well as their satisfaction of the process, the impact and the utility of the technical assistance.

2 [Nutrition International. County Investment Cases \(2020/2021\)](#)

3 Ibid

