



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 4% **Stunting:** 26% **Proportion of population underweight:** 11%

Source: Gov. of Kenya (DHS, 2014)

Strong Performance

Government of Kenya has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.

The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.

Kenya instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.

The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.

The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

The Government of Kenya promotes complementary feeding practices.

In Kenya 91.5% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2009.

In Kenya, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement

Spending on agriculture (3.05% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).

Kenya's spending in its health sector (5.9% of public spending in 2012) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.

In Kenya, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

Relative to other HANCI countries, Kenya's medium/long term national development policy (Second Medium Term Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.

Policymakers in Kenya do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2008-2009.

The Government of Kenya has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 19% of children in 2013.

Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (61.7% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (29.6% in 2012) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Kenya.

Civil registration rates are weak (60% in 2008-2009) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	3.05%	2013	32nd
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	5.9%	2012	41st
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Strong	2013	Joint 10th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Strong	2013	Joint 4th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	60%	2008-2009	26th
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Weak	2014	Joint 22nd
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Strong	2011	Joint 1st
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2011	Joint 30th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges ● >=75% and <100% ● >=100%

² Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong

³ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong

⁴ Possible scores are: ● Not in Law ● In Law Not in Practice ● In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	19%	2013	41st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	61.7%	2012	33rd
Population with access to improved sanitation	29.6%	2012	Joint 26th
Health care visits for pregnant women	91.5%	2009	21st
Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2013-2017	34th
National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2014	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	2008-2009	Joint 34th
Laws			
ICMBS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully enshrined	2014	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes