



KISUMU

AGRO-ECOLOGICAL URBAN FARMING AND EDIBLE LANDSCAPING

INTERVENTIONS TO IMPROVE THE CITY FOOD ENVIRONMENT



AfriFOODlinks



Funded by the European Union



Local Governments for Sustainability
Coordinated by ICLEI Africa

KEY WORDS

Nutrition

School feeding

Dietary diversity

Food security

OBJECTIVES

To enhance the dietary diversity of children and households by enhancing availability and accessibility of a variety of foods through urban farming.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

Improved dietary diversity of children and household food security. Edible landscaping increases the overall amount of food available, preventing hunger and malnutrition. The availability and consumption of fresh, homegrown fruits and vegetables enhances the diet quality of household members and hence their health. In schools in particular edible landscapes and school gardens can be used as teaching platforms on food production and nutrition.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

City officials, Officials from Ministry of Education, Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of health and Ministry of Urban planning and Environment, Community organized groups, Urban farming experts.



JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Kisumu city heavily relies on neighboring regions for food which increases the city's susceptibility to food insecurity during climatic, economic and political shocks. Only 15% of households produce their own. Urban farming presents an opportunity to contribute to increased food availability, access, and population resilience to climatic, economic and political shocks.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

Training of a local community organized group (COG) and teachers on small space urban farming methods including vertical gardening. The COG and teachers will then work with school children in 4 K clubs (agricultural clubs) to build their capacity and cultivate their interest in the production of nutritious and healthy foods in schools. The foods produced in the school gardens will be used to enhance the diets of school children. Mothers of these children will also be trained in urban farming and supported to establish kitchen gardens that will complement the diets of children at the household level. To enhance protein and micronutrient density of diets, small-scale livestock farming, particularly poultry and rabbit will be integrated.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

8 schools with integrated ECD centres and households in Nyalenda which is the primary intervention site. The main beneficiaries of the gardens will be 366 children aged 3-6 years.

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KISUMU

FOOD SAFETY AND MARKET UPGRADE INTERVENTION

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KEY WORDS

Food safety

Market infrastructure

Knowledge attitudes and practices

Food vendor

Fish market

JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Obunga fish market is an informal market in Kisumu City. It is a source of livelihood for 300 fishmongers who transform bony fish left over from fish factories into products such as fish snacks, fish leather and animal feed. The market has poor infrastructure, and the vendors have poor food handling and safety practices. The vendors have identified 8 challenges: high cost for the fish bi-product (mgongo wazi), lack of market for their products, lack of preservation facilities, lack of capital, poor drainage, sanitation, and safety.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the impact of an infrastructural intervention on food food safety
- To assess the impact of capacity building on food safety on vendor knowledge, attitudes and practices
- To assess the perceived effects of interventions to curb unhygienic food handling and promote food safety among food vendors

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

Improvement of food safety and promotion of circularity by co-creating activities with food vendors to improve market infrastructure. Three initiatives have been identified by the vendors including: a cold room, an ablution block and hall and improved market stalls.

Development of food safety training materials customized for fish vendors.

Training of vendors on food safety to improve their knowledge, attitudes and practices.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

Improve market infrastructure and food safety knowledge, attitudes and practices which will in turn enhance food safety among food vendors.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

50 vendors in Obunga market.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

City management, City officials from Public Health, Fisheries, Food vendors, Market leadership, Ministry of urban planning, trade, administration, environment.

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KISUMU

FOOD LOSS AND WASTE RESCUE AND REDISTRIBUTION INTERVENTION

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KEY WORDS

Food rescue

Food waste

Food loss

OBJECTIVES

To reduce food loss and waste by recovering viable fruits and vegetables and redistributing them to vulnerable groups in informal settlements to complement their diets.

EXPECTED TRANSFORMATION

The intervention has potential to improve food insecurity among the vulnerable groups, mitigate greenhouse gas emission and to generate new job opportunities for youth and women.

STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS

Community members and vulnerable groups; Retail Trade Association of Kenya (Retrak), private sector including food processors and manufacturers, supermarkets owners and managers; market leaders; city line ministries (Health, Environment, Trade); multi stakeholder platform.

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JUSTIFICATION / CONTEXT

Organic waste, mainly food waste, accounts for approximately 63% of waste at Kisumu city's primary dumpsite. This challenge can be addressed through food rescue which is defined as the process of saving food that is safe for human consumption but would otherwise have been thrown out either because it is about to go bad, does not have desirable characteristics such as shape and therefore cannot be sold and redistributing to other people either for free or at a subsidized price to avoid wastage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

Development of food rescue guidelines in collaboration with other stakeholders. Kenya does not currently have guidelines on food rescue.

Development and piloting of an application which will link the vendors to the beneficiaries. The system envisions collection of raw and processed food that is fit for human consumption but about to be wasted from food suppliers including food industries, food exporters, supermarkets, green markets (Kibuye, Uhuru, and Jubilee (Oile), and redistribute it to where it is needed (e.g. institutions such as schools). The beneficiaries will be identified through a baseline survey.

The food will either be redistributed in raw form or processed to stable forms such as dried fruits and vegetables. Community-organized groups who will be trained by experts in food science technology and processing will be involved. This will create livelihoods for youth and women in the community-organized groups. Measures to ensure food safety will also be put in place. A three-phase approach that will include learning and building local competency; implementing the pilot program; and research, evaluation, and scale up will be used during implementation.

TARGETED SITES AND BENEFICIARIES

Vulnerable households and schools in Nyalenda and Manyatta.

Wet markets including Kibuye, Uhuru, and Jubilee (Oile) and supermarkets within the city.

