



Murang'a County Government

DAMIPEL - MUFPP Actions for Agroecology and Food Systems

MUFPP Actions - DAMIPEL Function: Agroecology and Food Systems

Action No., Action and Objective	Core Activities
07. Promote Sustainable Diets <i>Objective: Make healthy food normal, not niche.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement diet education and behavior change campaigns• Promote traditional and culturally appropriate foods• Support organic and agroecological market outlets• Integrate sustainable diet standards into public catering• Partner with media to promote nutrition-focused programming
08. Address Diet-Related NCDs <i>Objective: Prevent disease through food systems.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Map diet-related NCD hotspots using health data• Expand FoodFarmacy interventions for at-risk populations• Reduce availability of ultra-processed foods in public facilities• Promote fruit and vegetable consumption campaigns• Support applied research on diet–health outcomes
09. Sustainable Dietary Guidelines <i>Objective: Guide consumers, planners, and procurement.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review and update county dietary guidelines• Translate guidelines into public procurement specifications• Train food service providers on applying dietary standards• Disseminate simplified guidelines to households• Monitor adoption across public institutions
12. Joint Health–Food Strategies <i>Objective: Break the silo between health and agriculture.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish a Health–Food Coordination Task Team• Integrate nutrition indicators into health information systems• Scale FoodFarmacy prescriptions through health facilities• Jointly train health workers and agricultural extension officers• Use health data to guide food system investment priorities
14. Social Protection and Food Access <i>Objective: Ensure dignity, not dependency.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Align cash and food transfer programmes with local food sourcing• Scale community kitchens using locally produced food• Integrate food access into health insurance and social registries• Design nutrition-sensitive emergency food protocols• Monitor access for vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities)
15. Reorient School Feeding <i>Objective: Schools as engines of local food systems.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transition school feeding programmes to local and seasonal sourcing

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link schools with farmer groups and demonstration gardens Apply PGS and traceability systems to school food supplies Integrate nutrition education into school programmes Monitor impacts on child nutrition, learning outcomes, and farmer incomes
18. Grassroots Food Networks <i>Objective: Turn community action into system infrastructure.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map and register community gardens, kitchens, and food pantries Provide starter tools and grants for grassroots food initiatives Link grassroots networks to cooperatives and FoodFarmacies Establish ward-level, community-managed food hubs Train community leaders on governance, food safety, and social inclusion
20. Sustainable Urban and Peri-Urban Production <i>Objective: Produce food where people live.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and secure land for urban and peri-urban agriculture Promote intensive, climate-smart production methods Support youth- and women-led urban farming enterprises Integrate urban agriculture into land-use and resilience plans Provide extension services, inputs, and market linkages
21. Urban–Rural Food Coherence <i>Objective: Treat the county as one food territory.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map urban food demand against rural supply capacity Establish urban aggregation and distribution points linked to rural producers Align transport, storage, and market infrastructure planning Position FoodFarmacies as urban–rural connectors Integrate food flow analysis into spatial and climate resilience planning
25. Short Food Chains <i>Objective: Reduce distance, intermediaries, and price distortion.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify priority short-chain value chains (vegetables, dairy, fruits, grains) Facilitate producer-to-institution supply contracts (schools, hospitals) Expand Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) and local certification Establish digital ordering and aggregation platforms

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade local markets to support direct farmer-to-consumer sales
33. Support Informal Sector <i>Objective: Upgrade, not eliminate.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formally recognize informal food actors in policy and planning Provide food safety, hygiene, and nutrition training Improve infrastructure in markets used by informal traders Facilitate access to finance and cooperative structures Co-design practical regulations with informal sector representatives
34. Measure Food Loss and Waste <i>Objective: Move from anecdote to evidence.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a countywide food loss and waste baseline across production, markets, institutions, and households Integrate food loss indicators into CSPMU dashboards Introduce market-level waste reporting (voluntary, then mandatory) Undertake value-chain-specific loss audits (dairy, avocado, banana, grains) Train extension officers and market managers on food loss measurement tools
35. Waste Awareness <i>Objective: Change behavior before investing in infrastructure.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement “Food is Value” awareness campaigns in schools, markets, and ECDE centers Demonstrate good food handling, storage, and portioning in public markets Integrate food waste education into school curricula and youth programmes Recognize and award low-waste markets and institutions Use community radio and social media for local-language messaging
37. Food Recovery and Redistribution <i>Objective: Save food first, then manage waste.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify surplus food points along the value chain (farms, markets, institutions) Establish food recovery partnerships with CSOs and transporters Develop food safety protocols for recovered food Set up community food redistribution centers Incentivize private-sector donation of surplus food