Dairy & horticulture products are among the most implicated vehicles of food-borne diseases.

Insufficient investment is one of the reasons for non-optimal performance in food safety in the country.

**Benefits of investments in food safety**

- The average investment required in Kenya for food safety is KSH 265/person. The resulting benefits are almost 8 times more at KSH 2,038 per person.
- Avoids unprecedented disruptions in food markets.
- Avoids losses in export markets.
- Avoids cases of early deaths.

**Tracking food safety budgets**

Tracking and monitoring public spending in food safety is essential - national & county governments are held accountable for their commitments.

**Steps in tracking food safety budgets**

**Step 1: Identify food safety activities**
- This entails identifying food safety related activities that national & county governments carry out (by line ministries) & how expenditures on these activities are recorded.

**Step 2: Assess whether activities are food safety specific or sensitive**
- Food safety specific activities directly target unsafe food through improved laboratory services, disease management and control.
- Food safety sensitive activities indirectly target unsafe food by addressing one or several of its underlying causes, e.g. education, environment, infrastructure, etc.

**Step 3: Allocate a portion of expenditures to food safety**
- Weighting each food safety sensitive activity individually can be highly complex. Close collaboration across government departments is important.

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