# ISLAMIC RELIEF KENYA BASELINE REPORT.

STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC PROSPECTS OF UNDER PRIVILEGED POPULATIONS IN KILIFI AND TANA RIVER COUNTIES OF KENYA (STEP UP).

MAY 2024.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We would also wish to directly recognize the contributions of Omondi Otieno (Study Lead), Derick Betz, Joram Oruko, Fanuel Omondi and a team of ten research assistants from Kilifi and Tana River Counties engaged by CHASP Advisory, whose efforts resulted in the completion of this baseline study and subsequent publication of the report.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| ADP | Annual Development Plan |
| BMU | Beach Management Units |
| CAPI | Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing |
| CHASP | Capacities for Health and Social Policy |
| CIDP | County Integrated Development Plan |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| FCS | Food Consumption Score |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HFIAS | Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score |
| HH | Household |
| IRK | Islamic Relief Kenya |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| KNBS | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| RA | Research Assistant |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| STEP-UP | Strengthening Economic Prospects of Under-Privileged Populations |
| WASH | Water Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WRMC | Water Resource Management Committee |


# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

In Kilifi County, agriculture, tourism, and fishing are significant economic activities. The county boasts beautiful coastal areas that attract tourists, but poverty and unemployment persist, especially in rural areas. The agricultural sector, dominated by subsistence farming, faces challenges such as limited access to markets, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental degradation. Tana River County, on the other hand, is predominantly rural, with agriculture, livestock farming, and small-scale fishing as the main livelihood sources. The county experiences recurrent challenges such as food insecurity, poverty, and limited access to essential services like healthcare and education. The Tana River is a critical resource, supporting agricultural activities through irrigation schemes, but it also poses risks such as flooding during the rainy seasons.

Both counties face common development challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, high levels of unemployment, limited access to quality healthcare and education, and vulnerability to climate change impacts. Efforts to address these challenges require comprehensive strategies that prioritize sustainable economic development, infrastructure improvement, social services provision, and resilience-building measures to mitigate the impacts of environmental hazards.

Against this background, Islamic Relief Kenya designed the Strengthening Economic Prospects of Under Privileged Populations in Kilifi and Tana River Counties of Kenya (STEP UP) that aims to improve the education, food security and livelihoods, and water and sanitation situations in the respective counties.

The baseline study sought to establish each of the project outcomes areas, provide information against which to monitor and assess the project's activity progress, effectiveness during implementation and against which the final evaluation will be measured. This baseline survey would further serve the purpose of helping avoid duplication and improve the project implementation process through analyzing the current situation and finding solutions to affecting variables with possible recommendations that will guide the project implementation process.

The outcome of this study has been the generation of qualitative and quantitative data useful for understanding of the program context, baseline values, and for recommending practical ways through which to sustain effective program delivery and realize useful partnerships with the relevant stakeholders.

The overall approach to the study applied a mixed methods approach involving participatory qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis. The quantitative tools were useful in establishing numerical values for the various indicators under investigation, while qualitative inputs from the target respondents were also critical in better placing the current contexts and prevailing situations within the key outcome areas under investigation. A total of 385 HH interviews were undertaken, and two KIIs and five FGDs were conducted during the survey.

Below are some of the high-level findings of the baseline study;

- The majority of households in Kilifi and Tana River are headed by males with HH heads giving every low educational attainments. In Kilifi county, for instance, only 2% of the surveyed respondents pursued education beyond the secondary level, reaching college or higher education. Most of the HHs were also determined to be married, while on average, the HH sizes were noted to be five or more.

- In Kilifi, a significant majority, 73%, of respondents reported earning less than KES 15,000 per month. A smaller proportion, 18%, stated their monthly income fell between KES 15,001 and KES 25,000. While, 5% of participants indicated earning between KES 25,001 and KES 35,000, while a mere 2% reported earnings above KES 35,000. Notably, 3% of respondents were unsure of their average monthly income. While HH incomes remain significantly low, the main sources of income for HHs in Kilifi are crop framing, fish farming, small scale business and employment in that order. Other economic activities like artisanry and large-scale businesses also represent a very small proportion of sources from which HH draw income. This is an illustration that interventions targeted at already popular economic activities could have the largest impacts. Meanwhile, in Tana River, a majority of the HHs reported earning less than KES 15,000 per month. 6% of the HHs were earning between KES 15 001 to 25 000 while another 1% reported earning between KES 25 001 and 35 000 per month. 8% of the respondents could not tell what their monthly incomes are while 3% preferred not to answer. This data points to extremely low HH income in the county and a high level of monetary poverty that requires targeted measures to improve HH incomes and overall standards of living. 81% of the total respondents reported farming to be the main source of income for the HHs. Livestock farming accounted for 56% of this proportion, while crop farming accounted for 26%. Small-scale businesses comprised 7% of total HHs, while artisanry represented 1%. The other 11% fell under other economic activities. This data points to the predominance of farming as a source of income in Tana River and the need for interventions that increase productivity for farmers to improve livelihoods.

- In Kilifi county, the average HFIAS was 8.85. 30.1% of the HHs were categorized as secure as per the HFIAS scale, 17.1% were mildly insecure, 23.8% were moderately insecure while a slight majority of 29% reported being severely insecure. Given the average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS) for Kilifi County is 1.514, the proportion of HHs with average HFIAS was estimated to be 30.1%. Meanwhile, in Tana River county, the average HFIAS was at 6.25. Majority of the HHs were mildly insecure at 46.1%, 29% reported being moderately insecure with 18.1% being severe. Only 6.7%vof the HHs reported being severely insecure. Given the average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS) for Tana River County is 1.2425, the proportion of HHs with average HFIAS was estimated to be 18.1%.

- A striking 83% of households reported instances where they faced scarcity, either lacking adequate food or the financial means to procure it. Conversely, 17% of households recounted no such encounters with food insufficiency or financial constraints related to food purchases. The data depicted underscores the prevailing issue of food insecurity in Kilifi County, where a substantial percentage of households face challenges in accessing reliable and sufficient food supplies.

- The survey revealed that a majority of the HHs in Kilifi had borderline FCS at 58%. 28% of the surveyed households had acceptable food consumption scores, with the remaining 13% had poor food consumption scores. Meanwhile, in Tana river county, the proportion of the target households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) was noted to be at 7%. 67% of the surveyed households in Tan River had borderline FCS, while the remaining 25% had poor Food Consumption Scores. Across the two counties, most HHs consume foods of limited dietary diversity and at lower frequencies and fall under the borderline category. As such, without proper interventions, they could fall into the poor category as a in the events of covariate shocks that disrupts livelihoods.

- The surveyed schools were determined to have significant infrastructural deficits ranging from classrooms, office blocks and sanitation facilities. It was noted that there was high pupil to latrines ratios beyond the recommended standards. For example, Mapimo, has 10 toilets for boys and 10 for girls, far below the required numbers based on student enrollment. In Amares Primary, there is severe shortage of classrooms, with only five classrooms available to serve 200 pupils, resulting in scenarios where pupils from different grades share a single classroom. In terms of educational attainments, the proportion of final grade pupils scoring above pass mark in a national exam was determined to be 48% and 32% in Kilifi and Tana River counties, respectively.

- In Kilifi, the dominant sources of drinking water for the surveyed HHs were tube wells/boreholes and surface water at 44% and 24%, respectively. The other nine other sources of drinking water for the HHs contributed a combined 32% in proportions. This points to the lack of clean water for drinking for the households and the potential for health effects of lack of access to these basic drinking water services. 66% of the HHs report accessing clean drinking water, while the remaining 34% do not enjoy the same privileges. 26.4% of the households had year-round access to drinking water.

- In Tana River, the dominant sources of drinking water for the surveyed HHs were public taps and surface water at 49% and 25%, respectively. Tube wells accounted for 23% of sources of water for households while the other five sources had a distribution of 1% each. 72% of the HHs report accessing clean drinking water, while the remaining 28% do not enjoy the same privileges. Meanwhile, only 18.72% of the households had year-round access to drinking water.

# SUMMARY OF BASELINE VALUES.

| PROJECTED RESULTS | INDICATORS | BASELINE VALUE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kilifi County | Tana River County |
| **Impact:**<br>Improved living standards for target beneficiaries through an integrated livelihood approach and WASH. | % of households with average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS) | 30.1% | 18.1% |
| | % of targeted households with year-round access to drinking water | 26.4% | 18.72% |
| **Outcome # 1**<br>Improved household income and food security for target communities. | % of targeted households that increased their income from agricultural/fishing/IGAs proceeds as a result of the provided assistance | 0 | 0 |
| | % of the target households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) | 28% | 7% |
| **Outcome # 2**<br>Enhanced access to quality education through improved learning environment for target communities. | % of students in all grades scoring above pass mark in a national exam | 48% | 32% |
| | # of schools improved to meet Infrastructure Quality Standards for schools | 0 | 0 |
| | # of targeted schools with year-round access to drinking water | 0 | 0 |
| | # of students in supported schools who have received scholastic materials | 0 | 0 |

| PROJECTED RESULTS | INDICATORS | BASELINE VALUE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kilifi County | Tana River County |
| **Outcome # 3**<br>Increased access to safe portable clean water and sanitation for target communities. | % of the target households using basic drinking water services | 66% | 72% |
| **Output # 1.1**<br>10 Crop farming groups have improved life skills and modern agricultural skills and 10 women groups have improved entrepreneurship skills hence improved household income | # of groups supported with irrigation of system | 0 | 0 |
| | # of groups supported with assorted farming tools | 0 | 0 |
| | #of groups trained on better farming methods | 0 | 0 |
| | # of groups trained on post-harvest management | 0 | 0 |
| | # of cooperatives trained/strengthened | 0 | 0 |
| | # of women groups supported with seed capital | 0 | 0 |
| | # of women groups trained on entrepreneurship | 0 | 0 |
| **Output # 1.2**<br>Strengthening the fish value chain through capacity enhancement and support to 20 Fish farming groups | # of fish farming groups received tools for input such as boats, and fishing nets among other equipment | 0 | 0 |
| | # of fish farming groups provided with solarized fish preservation equipment | 0 | 0 |
| | # of fish farming groups trained on better fishing practices | 0 | 0 |
| | # of fish farmers groups provided with fishing equipment's and inputs | 0 | 0 |
| **Output # 2.1**<br>4 primary schools have improved infrastructure and adequate learning materials and equipment | # of new classrooms constructed | 0 | 0 |
| | # of classrooms rehabilitated | 0 | 0 |
| | # of school libraries constructed/rehabilitated and equipped | 0 | 0 |
| | # of toilet blocks constructed | 0 | 0 |
| | # of dignity kits distributed | 0 | 0 |
| | # of pair of school uniform distributed | 0 | 0 |
| | # of learner friendly desks distributed | 0 | 0 |
| **Output # 3.1**<br>2,000 households have access to clean and safe water for agriculture, domestic and livestock use | # of boreholes rehabilitated and solarized | 0 | 0 |
| | # of earth pans rehabilitated | 0 | 0 |
| | # of boreholes solarized | 0 | 0 |
| **Output # 3.2**<br>6 Water Resource Management Committees (WRMCs) are formed and trained on resource management | # of WRMCs forms and trained | 0 | 0 |


# BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

## a. KILIFI COUNTY

Kilifi County is among the six counties in the Coast region of Kenya. Covering an area measuring 12,370.8Km2, the County is composed of seven administrative sub-counties namely; Kilifi South, Kilifi North, Ganze, Malindi, Magarini, Kaloleni and Rabai and thirty-five (35) devolved political units (Wards).

According to the KNBS Census in 2019, Kilifi County had a total population of 1,453,787 made of 704, 089 males and 655,673 females. Naturally, the younger population is higher than the older population. Additionally, out of the 1,453,787, the urban population stood at 338,359 in 2019 with Kilifi South having the most populated urban areas (713 people per square km) while Magarini is the least populated with a population density of 37 people per square km. In 2022, the population has been projected to be at 1,517,824 representing a population density of 121 per square km.

According to Kilifi County's County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) III 2023-2027, the population is ethnically diverse, with major communities including the Mijikenda, Arabs, and Europeans. Fishing and tourism, driven by wildlife sanctuaries, sandy beaches, and historical sites, are key economic activities. Agriculture, particularly sisal and cashew nuts cultivation, is practised, supported by agro-based industries.

The county possesses mineral resources such as titanium, iron ore, and salt, fueling regional industrial development. Various communities, including Mijikenda, Swahili, Bajuni, Indians, Arabs, and European settlers, inhabit Kilifi County, with additional communities like Kamba, Kikuyu, Luo, Kalenjin, and Luhya present. The majority are Muslims or Christians, and the county has smaller religious communities. Swahili and Mijikenda languages are widespread. The Mijikenda culture centers around clans and age-sets, with each sub-tribe having a unique language. The Mijikenda people traditionally lived in fortified villages, and age-set determined social roles, marked by elaborate rituals during transitions. Inadequate infrastructure inhibits the county's overall growth potential.

Kilifi County is among the top 10 poorest counties today in Kenya with low literacy rate, exacerbated by effects of climatic shocks the community have remained in cycles of perpetual poverty with high levels of vulnerability and exposure climate shocks. The monetary poverty rate for Kilifi is 46.1% which is 10-percentage point higher than the national rate of 35.7% with approximately 670,448 people in Kilifi being monetarily poor. Kilifi has a multidimensional poverty rate of 59.9%, which is 12-percentage points higher than the monetary poverty rate of 47.7% with a total of 870,425 people being multidimensionally poor. About 77% of the rural poor in Kilifi County have no laid down pipe connection, piped water or modern ways of sanitation and in the few areas that use the locally dug underground water sources like wells, open shallow pans, the water is mostly contaminated during the rainy seasons, spreading waterborne diseases.

The county hit headlines before because of prolonged drought and fears of looming famine and floods in 2023 making them rely on support from the county and national governments, and humanitarian relief organizations. Therefore, improving access to water can improve the lives of people in Kilifi.

Further, according to the Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), the county has a total of 756 primary schools comprising of 543 public and 213 privates. Enrolment at public primary school is 255,552 pupils i.e., 126,771 boys and 128,781 girls. The teacher pupil ratio in primary school is 1.85 which is more than twice the recommended ratio of 1:40. In order to improve the school pupil retention particularly for girl child who are the most vulnerable as a result of early child marriages, there is need to improve the school infrastructure conditions, capacity build the school board of management and parents, strengthen integration of nutrition and health programs among other interventions to ensure delivery of quality education in primary schools in the county. Kilifi County leads in cases of child defilement attributed to among other reasons, high poverty levels.

Kilifi CIDP 2023-2027 recorded that the proportion of households with clean water increased from 50% to 70% against a target of 90%. This was attributed to interventions such as; drilling and rehabilitation of 40 and 41 boreholes respectively, installation of 16 solar powered pumps alongside construction of 3 dams, 5 water pans and 8 shallow wells. A total of 23.5 Km water pipelines were also rehabilitated with 331.4 Km new pipelines laid; 189 Kiosks constructed and 90 water tanks installed. To enhance sanitation, the sector undertook the following: Allocated 14 acres of land for the sludge treatment facility (4 acres in Mtwapa, 2 acres in Mtondia, 4 acres in Watamu and 4 acres in Malindi) alongside purchasing Four (4) "honey suckers". To enhance environmental governance, the sector Conducted EIAs for county projects as well as sensitized 52% of the population on waste management against a target of 38% between 2017 and 2022, in addition compliance to environmental guidelines went up from 55% to 63% during the same period.

## b. TANA RIVER COUNTY

Tana River County is one of the six Counties in the Coast Region. The county has a total area of 39,190.6 Km2 with a population of 315,943 (KNBS, 2019) comprising of 158,550 population of females, 157,391 males and 2 intersex. Tana River County has a Coastal Strip of about 76 kms.

Tana River County has five Sub counties namely: Tana River, Tana Delta, Tana North, Galedyertu and Bangale. The headquarters of Tana River County is in Hola. The dominant ethnic groups are the Pokomo, many of whom are farmers, and the Orma and Wardey, who are predominantly nomadic. Other tribes include the Waata and Boni who are culturally Hunters and gatherers, the Wailwana / Malakote and the Bajuni. It should be noted that the area is home to other Kenyan ethnic groups. These include the Luos, Kambas, Taitas, Giriamas, Kisii and Kikuyus and Somali immigrants among others. The residents are affiliated to the predominant religious groups – Islam and Christoianity. The economic activities carried out in the county includes: crop production, Livestock Keeping, Aquaculture, Apiculture, Poultry Farming, Sand Harvesting, Gypsum harvesting, Jua Kali Industry, Trading activities and tourism.

The region has a hot and dry climate within ecological zones ranging from III (in the very high grounds) to VII (in the plains or lowlands). Average annual temperatures are about 300C with the highest being 410C around January-March and the lowest being 20.60C around June-July. Rainfall is low, bimodal, erratic and conventional in nature.
The county has 317 ECDE centres with 352 teachers. The gross enrolment rate is at 56.3 per cent with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:51. The enrolment of boys and girls is at 55.6 and 42.7 per cent respectively. The county has 180 primary schools with 1,508 teachers giving rise to a teacher pupil ratio of 1:70. However, the available schools are not evenly distributed. The average gross enrolment is at 60.4 per cent with boys' enrolment rate standing at 68.5 per cent while that of girls stands at 51.9 per cent.

In reference to Tana River CIDP 2023-2028, the period 2017-2022, Maize production increased from 15 (90kg bags) per hectare to 16 bags against a target of 17 bags; green gram production increased from 10 (90kgs bags) per hectare to 15 bags; rice production increased from 27 (90kgs bags) per hectare to 30 bags per hectare; while cow peas increased from 10 (90kgs bags) to 15 bags. The increase in production was as a result of the measures put in place including subsidized farm inputs, tractor hire services (20 new farm tractors were bought and Kshs. 10M worth of fuel availed to subsidized land preparation costs to 2000/- an acre) mass spraying to contain the desert locust menace and other crop protection measures. In addition, there was increased access to improved new seed varieties increased acreage under irrigation in minor irrigation schemes following completion of 12 more minor irrigation schemes that brought an additional 600 acres of land under production.

Post-harvest losses decreased from 30% in 2017/18 FY to 27% in 2022 partly due to training of farmers in post-harvest management for cereal and pulses and construction of large capacity grain stores at Dayate for safe storage and investment in technologies like moistures meters, shellers and hermetic storage/PICS bags.

## 1.1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The coastal regions of Kenya are grappling with severe droughts due to climate change, resulting in reduced agricultural and livestock production, heightened food insecurity, and malnutrition among households. The scarcity of water has compelled school-going children, especially girls, to trek long distances in search of water, hampering their access to education and exacerbating illiteracy and gender disparities. Vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, women, people with disabilities, and ethnic minorities are disproportionately affected by malnutrition and poverty, with alarming rates reported in Tana River and Kilifi Counties.

High poverty rates coupled with food insecurity pose significant challenges, with malnutrition prevalent among children and pregnant/nursing mothers in both counties. Unemployment, particularly among youth, is compounded by high illiteracy rates, limiting opportunities for skilled employment. The reliance on low-input agriculture and unsustainable fishing practices further exacerbates poverty and environmental degradation. Early marriages and pregnancies among young girls perpetuate cycles of poverty and educational deprivation. Children with disabilities face additional hurdles in accessing education, while financial constraints and logistical barriers hinder school attendance and completion.

To address these multifaceted challenges, the proposed STEP UP initiatives, including support for farming and fishing groups, infrastructure development, and improvements in sanitation and water, would help alleviate malnutrition and poverty, enhance educational opportunities, and promote sustainable livelihoods in Kilifi and Tana River counties.

### 1.1.1. Project Goal

Increased living standards for target beneficiaries through an integrated livelihood approach and WASH for both Kilifi and Tana River Counties.

### 1.1.2. Projects Outcomes

i. Improved household income and food security for target communities in Kilifi and Tana River Counties.

ii. Enhanced access to quality education through improved learning environment for target communities in Kilifi and Tana River Counties.

iii. Increased access to safe, portable clean water and sanitation for target communities in Kilifi and Tana River Counties.

### 1.1.3. Project Outputs

i. Ten Crop farming groups have improved life skills and modern agricultural skills, and 10 women groups have improved entrepreneurship skills hence improved household income.

ii. Strengthening the fish value chain through capacity enhancement and support to 10 Fish farming groups.

iii. Four primary schools have improved infrastructure and adequate learning materials and equipment.

iv. 2000 households have access to clean and safe water for agriculture, domestic and livestock use.

v. Six Water Resource Management Committees (WRMCs) are formed and trained on resource management.

## 1.2. SCOPE

The baseline study was implemented in Tana River and Kilifi counties. In Kilifi, the projects focused on Magarini sub-counties while in Tana River, all the three foundational sub-counties were covered based on the distribution of planned interventions across various program components of the STEP-UP program.

The STEP-UP program targeted four key outcome areas that included education, WASH, food security, and livelihood. To achieve the intended goals of increased living standards for target beneficiaries through an integrated livelihood approach and WASH, schools, fish farming groups, crop farming groups, and community water resources (boreholes and water pans) formed key intervention targets and hence the focus of this baseline study.

The distribution of specific intervention areas were as illustrated below;

| SCHOOLS | FISH FARMING GROUPS | CROP FARMING GROUPS | BOREHOLES AND WATER PANS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mapimo Primary- Kilifi county | Were selected from Beach Management Units (BMUs) in Magarini Sub-county as follows: | Garsen South Farms | Tana River:<br>• Borehole in Galole<br>• Borehole in Bura<br>• Hamaresa Water pan |
| Bulla Sukele- Tana River county | Marereni BMU | Dafwoma Farms | Kilifi:<br>• Kambucha Borehole<br>• Garashi Borehole<br>• Chamari Water Pan |
| | Gongoni BMU | | |
| | Ngomeni BMU | | |
| | Kichwa Cha Kati BMU | | |

## 1.3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this baseline study included:

• Planning and implementing the project baseline study to establish each of the project outcome areas, providing information against which to monitor and assess the project's activity progress, effectiveness during implementation, and against which the final evaluation would be measured.

• Developing and preparing the baseline study that provided a solid basis for effective implementation and benefit of the STEP UP Project in improving the lives of the project beneficiaries by clarifying conditions, opportunities, and risks.

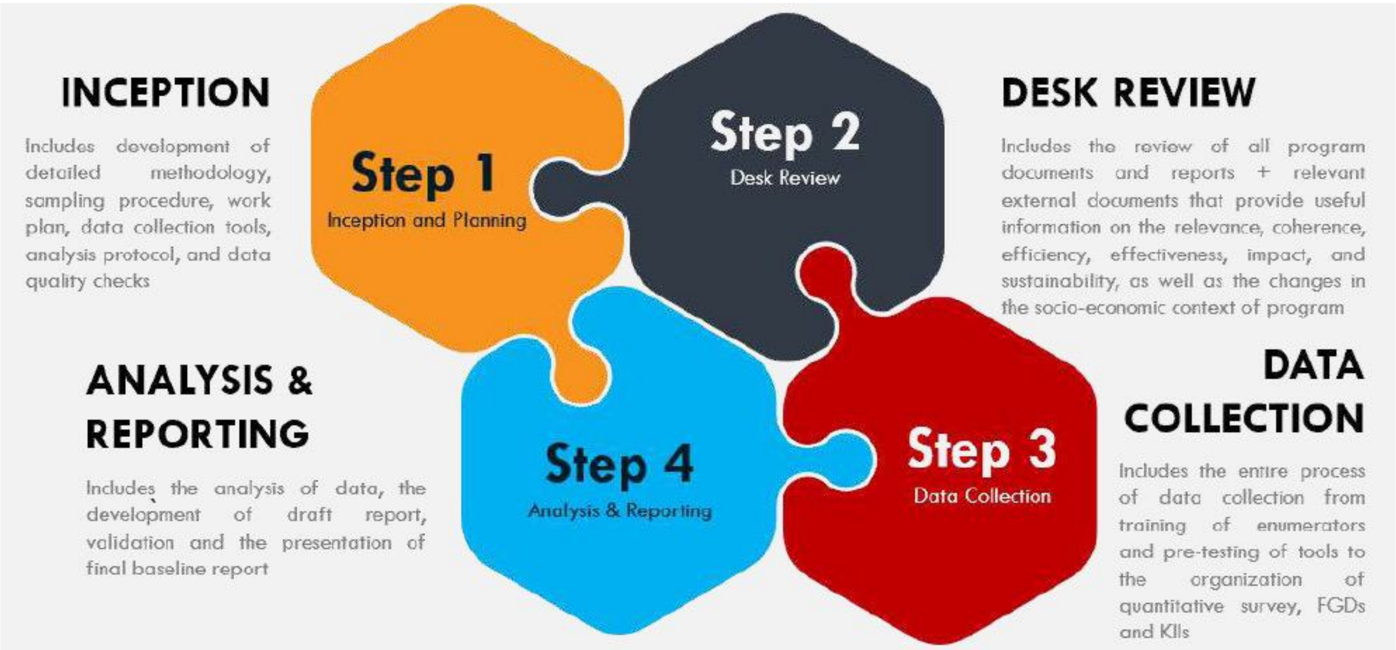
• The baseline study was also expected to help avoid duplication and improve the project implementation process through analyzing the current situation and finding solutions to affecting variables with possible recommendations that would guide the project implementation process.


# THE BASELINE APPROACH

## 2.1. OVERVIEW OF THE APPROACH

The overall approach to this baseline study applied a mixed methods approach involving participatory qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis. While quantitative tools were useful in establishing numerical values for the various indicators under investigation, qualitative inputs from the target respondents were also critical in better placing the current contexts and prevailing situations within the key outcome areas under investigation.

The baseline study was organized into four key steps, as illustrated in the figure and further discussed below:



## 2.2. INCEPTION AND PLANNING

The inception and planning stage involved kick-off meetings between CHASP and the IRK internal teams. The inception and planning phase resulted in consensus on the general approach to the study, including sampling, work plan, data collection tools, and the other study components in between. During this phase, the IRK team helped in the identification of various documents that needed to be reviewed as part of the study process as highlighted above. This process culminated in the development of an inception report that specified with detail, the approach to the study, the sampling for qualitative and quantitative data collection processes, timelines, and detailed work plan as well as tools that would be used in the various data collection processes. During this phase, consensus was reached on the various respondents to be engaged for the KIIs and FGDs.

## 2.3. DESK REVIEW

This stage focused on reviewing existing and relevant project-related documents, publications, reports, etc., through which secondary data useful for the implementation of the baseline study could be collected. The desk review stage began immediately after the inception and planning stage and continued through the study period. Some of the documents that had been identified for review and consequently reviewed included;

| Document | Published/ Grey | Available/ Not Available |
|---|---|---|
| Kilifi County CIDP III 2023 – 2027 | Published | Available |
| Draft Tana River CIDP III 2023 – 2027 | Published | Available |
| Kilifi County Annual Development Plan 2023/24 | Published | Available |
| Tana River County Annual Development Plan 2024/25. | Published | Available |
| STEP-UP Project proposal | Grey | Available |
| STEP-UP Project Needs Assessment Report | Grey | Available |
| 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Reports | Published | Available |

## 2.4 PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

### 2.4.1. Qualitative Data Collection

The collection of qualitative data involved conducting Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with a varied group of planned beneficiaries of the STEP-UP project at the point of implementation. The respondents for the qualitative interviews were sampled purposively to ensure only persons identified to have some knowledge on key areas of inquiries relating to the study objectives were included in the study. Opportunities for snowballing from the originally sampled respondents were provided to ensure any existing information gaps were filled and the qualitative data collected was complete and reliable.

Some of the respondents for the qualitative data collection processes included;

- KIIs with Two School headteachers- Mapimo and Amares Primary Schools
- 2 FGDs with Two Fish farming groups (selected from BMUs)
- 3 FGDs with Crop farming groups.

The conduct of KIIs and FGDs was guided by a pre-developed question guide with open-ended questions as annexed.

### 2.4.2. Quantitative Data Collection

The collection of quantitative data was critical for establishing numerical values upon which future program evaluations will be premised. This was undertaken at the household level and guided by the pre-developed KII and FGD question guides. The approach involved face-to-face interviews by trained research assistants using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) software, Kobo Collect.

Sampling Procedure and Sample Size Determination

Multi-stage cluster sampling was utilized in attempts to arrive at the household respondents for the quantitative data collection. The first step was to create the study populations in the provided target areas into clusters based on an agreed criterion, in this case, the counties. A targeted sample of clusters was then selected from clusters in the first step – this was based on the specific areas that were to be targeted by interventions of the STEP-UP project. Within each selected cluster, a second random sampling was conducted. Instead of surveying every individual in the cluster, a subset of households was scientifically and randomly chosen. Again, this ensured that each unit within the selected clusters had an equal probability of being included.

Using the total number of targeted beneficiary households as the sampling frame - 4000, the sample sizes were calculated (using a Cochran-based online sample size calculator - http://www.macorr.com/sample-size-calculator.htm) and proportioned (within each cluster/county) by beneficiary populations. The sample size was calculated based on a 95% confidence level and a 5% confidence interval. Considering a total target beneficiary number of 4000, the minimum sample size for the household-level survey was thus 385.

The respondents were distributed equally across the two counties. In Kilifi, the survey sample was distributed between fish farmer groups and communities benefiting from WASH interventions in the ratio of 1:3, allocating 49 interview slots for fish farming groups and 144 for communities benefiting from WASH interventions. Likewise, in Tana River, the sample was also distributed among crop farmers and communities benefiting from WASH interventions in the ratio of 1:3, allocating 49 interview slots and 144 from the groups, respectively

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## 2.5. SUMMARY OF BASELINE VALUES

| PROJECTED RESULTS | INDICATORS | BASELINE VALUE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kilifi County | Tana River County |
| **Impact:**<br>Improved living standards for target beneficiaries through an integrated livelihood approach and WASH. | % of households with average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS) | 30.1% | 18.1% |
| | % of targeted households with year-round access to drinking water | 26.4% | 18.72% |
| **Outcome # 1**<br>Improved household income and food security for target communities. | % of targeted households that increased their income from agricultural/fishing/IGAs proceeds as a result of the provided assistance | 0 | 0 |
| | % of the target households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) | 28% | 7% |
| **Outcome # 2**<br>Enhanced access to quality education through improved learning environment for target communities. | % of students in all grades scoring above pass mark in a national exam | 48% | 32% |
| | # of schools improved to meet Infrastructure Quality Standards for schools | 0 | 0 |
| | # of targeted schools with year-round access to drinking water | 0 | 0 |
| | # of students in supported schools who have received scholastic materials | 0 | 0 |
| **Outcome # 3**<br>Increased access to safe portable clean water and sanitation for target communities. | % of the target households using basic drinking water services | 66% | 72% |
| **Output # 1.1**<br>10 Crop farming groups have improved life skills and modern agricultural skills and 10 women groups have improved entrepreneurship skills hence improved household income | # of groups supported with irrigation of system | 0 | 0 |
| | # of groups supported with assorted farming tools | 0 | 0 |
| | #of groups trained on better farming methods | 0 | 0 |
| | # of groups trained on post-harvest management | 0 | 0 |
| | # of cooperatives trained/strengthened | 0 | 0 |
| | # of women groups supported with seed capital | 0 | 0 |
| | # of women groups trained on entrepreneurship | 0 | 0 |
| **Output # 1.2**<br>Strengthening the fish value chain through capacity enhancement and support to 20 Fish farming groups | # of fish farming groups received tools for input such as boats, and fishing nets among other equipment | 0 | 0 |
| | # of fish farming groups provided with solarized fish preservation equipment | 0 | 0 |
| | # of fish farming groups trained on better fishing practices | 0 | 0 |
| | # of fish farmers groups provided with fishing equipment's and inputs | 0 | 0 |

| PROJECTED RESULTS | INDICATORS | BASELINE VALUE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kilifi County | Tana River County |
| **Output # 2.1**<br>4 primary schools have improved infrastructure and adequate learning materials and equipment's | # of new classrooms constructed | 0 | 0 |
| | # of classrooms rehabilitated | 0 | 0 |
| | # of school libraries constructed/rehabilitated and equipped | 0 | 0 |
| | # of toilet blocks constructed | 0 | 0 |
| | # of dignity kits distributed | 0 | 0 |
| | # of pair of school uniform distributed | 0 | 0 |
| | # of learner friendly desks distributed | 0 | 0 |
| **Output # 3.1**<br>2,000 households have access to clean and safe water for agriculture, domestic and livestock use | # of boreholes rehabilitated and solarized | 0 | 0 |
| | # of earth pans rehabilitated | 0 | 0 |
| | # of boreholes solarized | 0 | 0 |
| **Output # 3.2**<br>6 Water Resource Management Committees (WRMCs) are formed and trained on resource management | # of WRMCs forms and trained | 0 | 0 |

## 2.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The shift in study locations during the data collection phase and ensuring readjustments that needed to be made had an impact on the study's timelines.

- Some of the key result areas like access to water and certain types of foods are dependent on season and results may be different during a different season. For instance, the study was undertaken during a relatively wet season and findings could have been slightly different during severe droughts.

## 2.7. CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION

| DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGE | MITIGATION MEASURE |
|---|---|
| Respondent Availability: Sometimes it was a bit hard nailing appointments with respondents for the FGDs and KIIs. | We were flexible in terms of scheduling for appointments and in one instance we had to settle for an online KII. |
| Changes in Study Locations: Variations in the study locations mid-study was a challenge majorly experienced in Tana River County. | Made requisite adjustments in terms of deployment of human resources to aid the data collection activity. While this resulted in delayed project completion, we did ensure proper alignments of the RAs to the various study location taking into consideration distances as well as other socio-cultural factors. |
| Tough Terrains: There were cases of relatively difficult terrains and further distances to be covered from town centers. This was especially true for Dafouma and Charidende. | Using local RAs for data collection limited their travel time. We availed additional resources to facilitate RA travels and in cases where we had to conduct FGDs and backstop RAs, then prior planning and communication with community mobilizers as well as respondents ensured successful completion of scheduled activities upon travel. |

# THE BASELINE FINDINGS.

## 3.1. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF SURVEYED RESPONDENTS

### Gender of the Head of Household:

As visualized in the graph below, the majority of respondents (65%) identified an Adult Male as the head of household and 35% referred to an Adult Female as the head of household in Kilifi county.

This was the same case in Tana River county as majority of respondents, 55%, identified an adult male as the head of household and 45% referred to an Adult Female as the head of household. This scenario means that the program will potentially enlist more male than female beneficiaries.

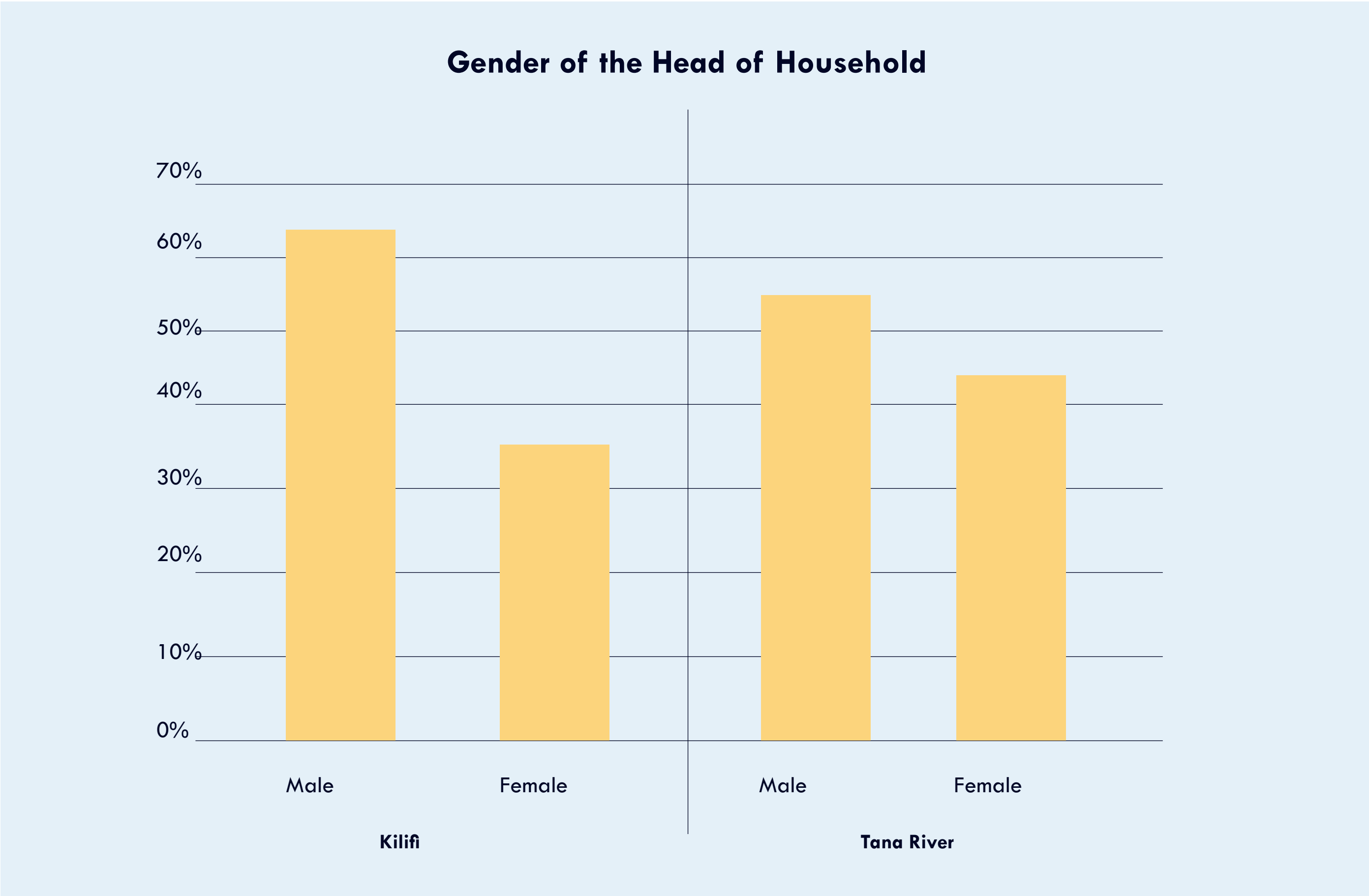



*Figure 1: representing gender of HH heads*

### Age of HH Head:

In Kilifi, the majority of household heads surveyed fell within the 30 to 49 age range, comprising 52% of the total. Those aged 50 to 69 constituted 33%, while individuals between 18 and 29 made up 10%. Only 5% of household heads were between 70 and 79 years old. This is as illustrated below, and points to a majority of the household heads being within the productive age of 15 to 64 years.

Meanwhile, in Tana River, The majority of household heads surveyed fell within the 50 to 69 age range, comprising 47% of the total. Those aged 30 to 49 constituted 32%, while individuals between 18 and 29 made up 11%. Only 9% of household heads were between 70 and 79 years old, while 1% of the HH heads were above 80 years. The age representation of the HH heads is consistent with the youthful characteristics of the Kenya population which is indicative of existing potential for participation in economic activities.

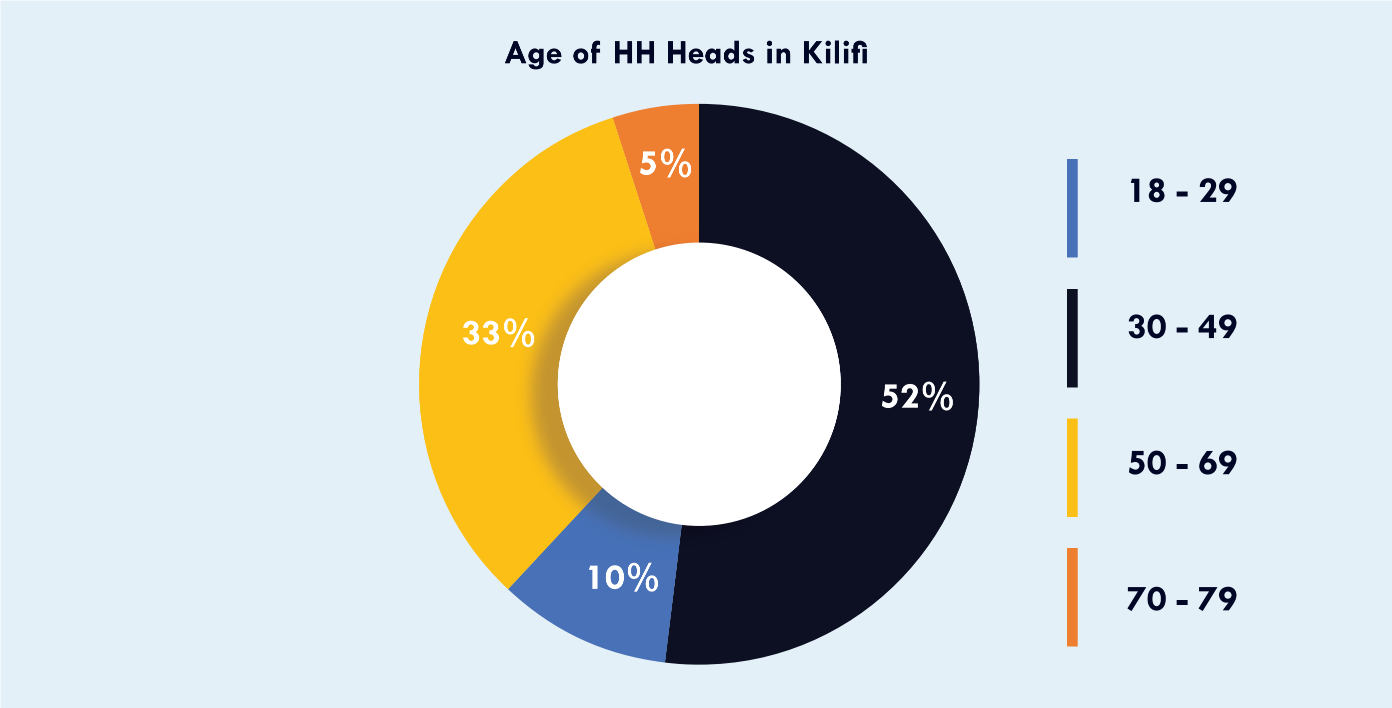



*Figure 2: representing age of HH heads in Kilifi*

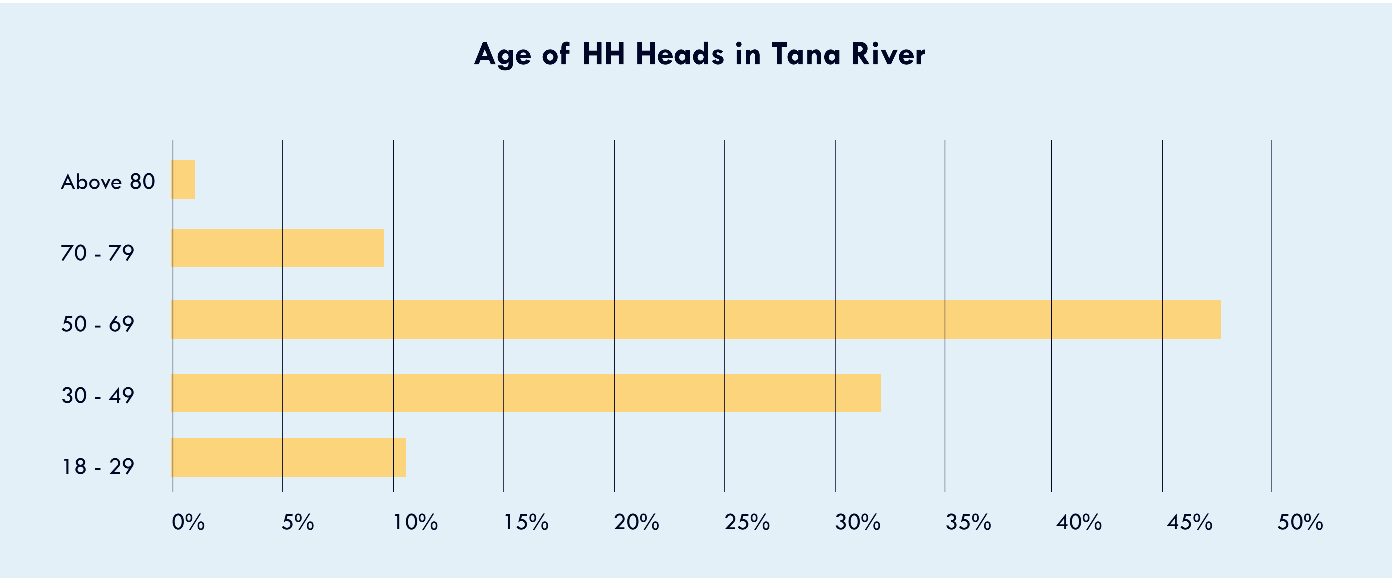



*Figure 3: representing age of HH heads in Tana River*

## Level of Education of HH Head:

In Kilifi county, a majority, constituting 57% of respondents, reported completion of education up to the primary school level, indicating a foundational level of literacy and numeracy. Surprisingly, a significant 27% disclosed having received no formal schooling, highlighting potential barriers to education access within the surveyed communities. Additionally, 15% of respondents attained education until the secondary school level, suggesting a broader educational foundation but potentially limited access to specialized training. Notably, only a minor 2% pursued education beyond the secondary level, reaching college or higher education, underscoring a gap in higher education opportunities within the surveyed population.

Data from Tana River county meanwhile pointed to a majority of the surveyed HH heads having no schooling at all- this represented 76% of the HHs. A further 20% of respondents reported completion of primary school, 4% studied up to the secondary be, while only 1% had a college education or higher. This is an indication of the low educational achievement among the populace of Tana River.

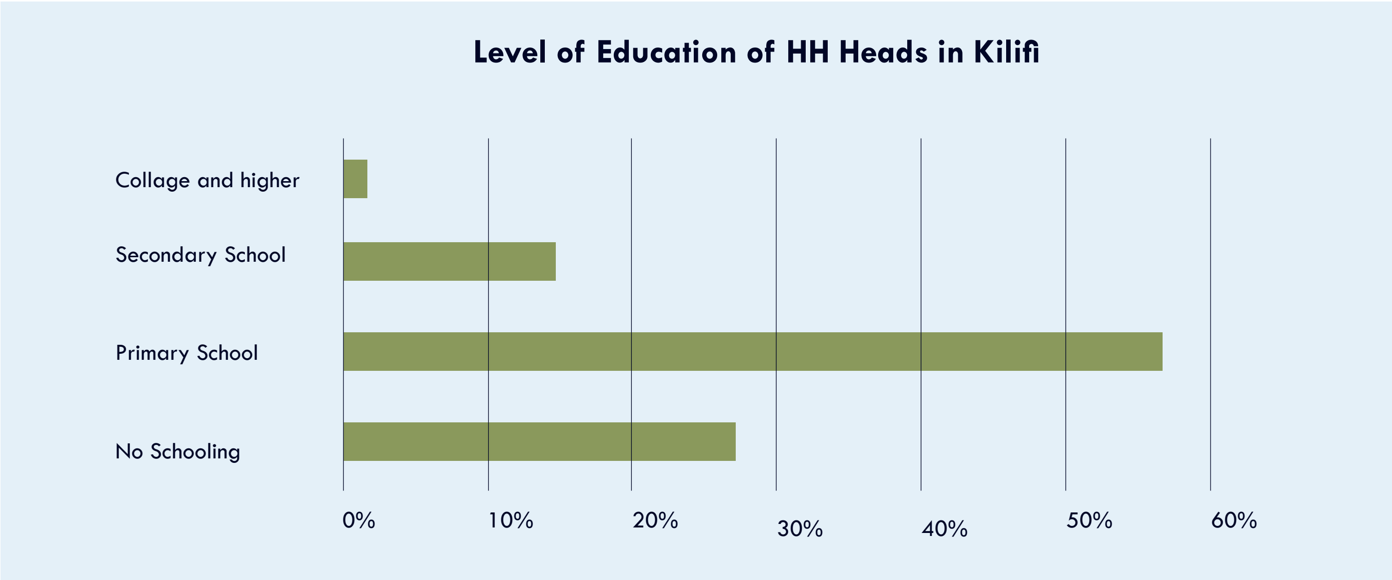



*Figure 4: Showing level of education of HH heads in Kilifi*

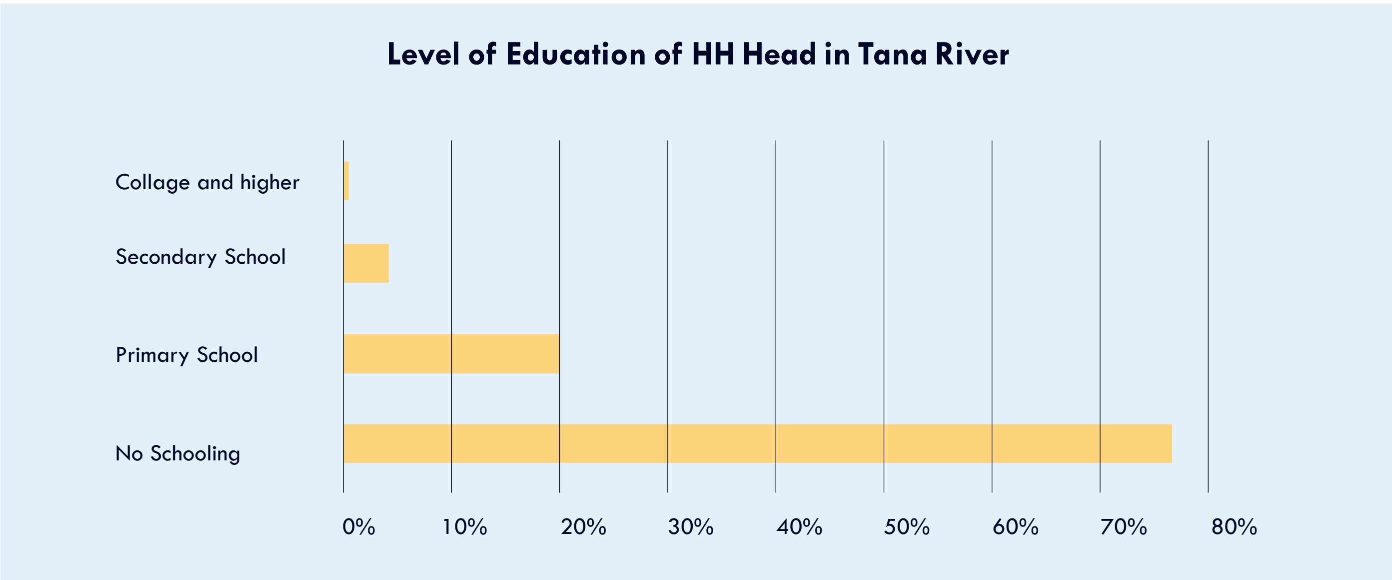



*Figure 5: Showing level of education of HH heads in Tana River*

## Marital Status:

For the case of Kilifi, he survey revealed that the largest portion of household heads were married, accounting for 81% of the total. Those who were widowed comprised 12%, while individuals who had never been married constituted 6%. Only a small fraction, 2%, were identified as separated or divorced. In Tana River, it was also determined that the largest portion of household heads were married, accounting for 85% of the total surveyed HHs. Those who were widowed made up 9% of the HHs, while individuals who had never been married constituted 1%. Meanwhile, 5% of the HHs were identified as separated or divorced. This suggests that traditional family structures, where couples are married and stay together, remain predominant.

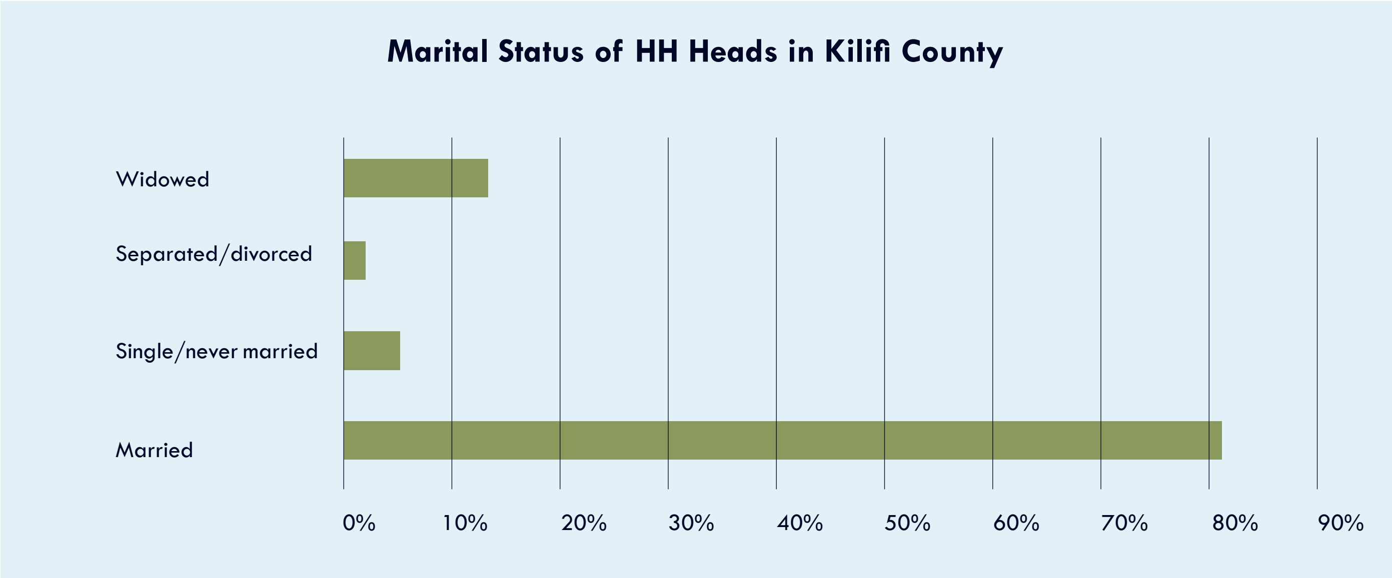



*Figure 6: Showing marital status of HH heads in Kilifi*

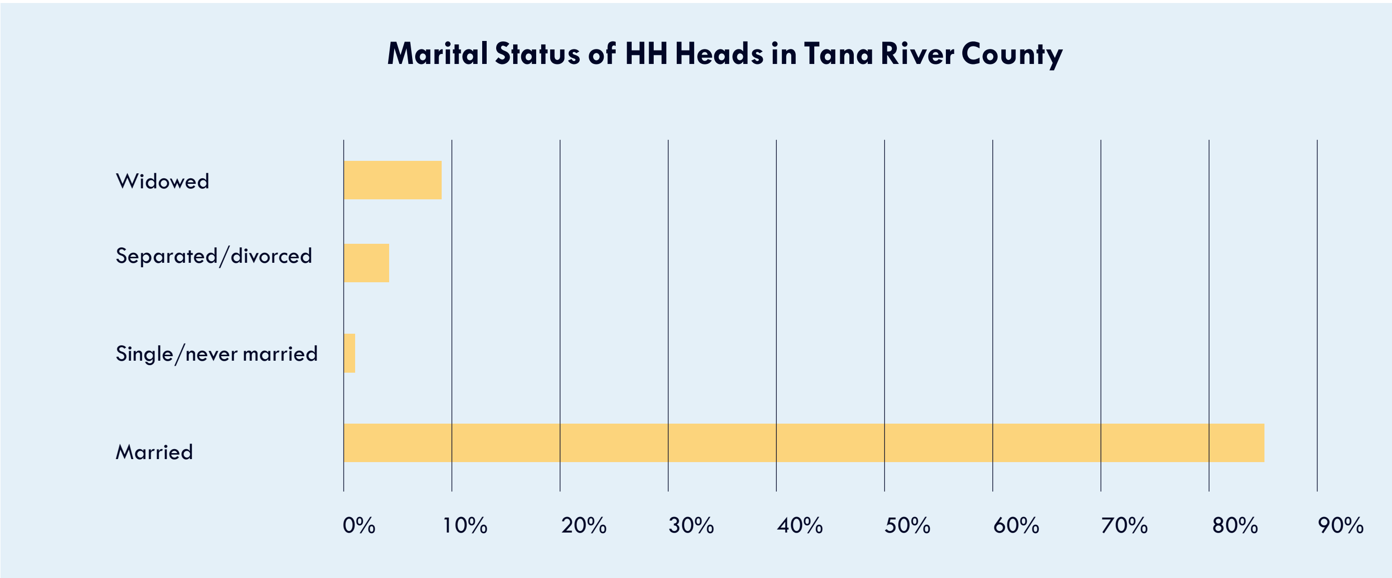



*Figure 7: Showing marital of HH heads in Tana River*

## Size of the HH

In Kilifi, 96 percent of the households surveyed had a HH size of above 3, while 40 percent of these households had sizes larger than 6. This should be considered by the program as a factor of planning especially for activities whose purpose would be to improve livelihood options for target families.

In Tana River, Forty-four percent of the households surveyed had a HH size of between 5 to 6, 37% had HH sizes of more than 6, 19% of the HHs reported having a HH size of between 3-4, while only 1% of surveyed HHs had HH sizes between 1 and 2.

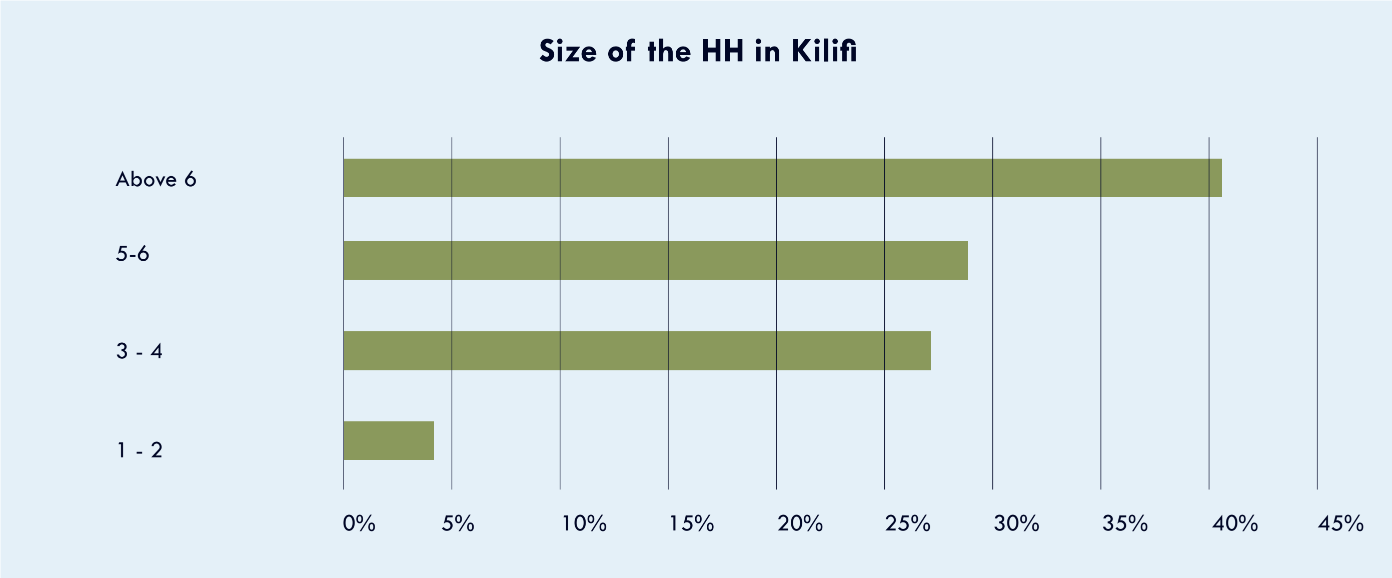



*Figure 8: Showing size of HHs in Kilifi*

## 3.2. FINDINGS ON PROGRAMME OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

### 3.2.0. IMPACT: Improved living standards for target beneficiaries through an integrated livelihood approach and WASH for both Kilifi and Tana River Counties.

The overall goal of the program is to ensure improved living standards for target beneficiaries through an integrated livelihood approach and WASH for both Kilifi and Tana River Counties. Specifically, the project aims to improve school infrastructure, provide adequate learning materials and equipment, and improve sanitation facilities in primary schools to increase access, retention, and transition of learners in basic education.

It also aims to reduce unemployment by supporting young adults with modern farming and fishing skills through training, farm tools, and market linkage, improving income and food security for the targeted communities. Additionally, the project plans to construct earth pans that will improve household access to water for farming and livestock use.

The project further aims to improve access to clean and safe potable water in Kilifi and Tana River Counties by improving access to solarized boreholes, dams (earth pans), improved sanitation facilities in primary schools and at the community level as well as training of water users' associations on efficient management of water resources.

### Indicator: Proportion of households with average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS)

In Kilifi county, the average HFIAS was 8.85. 30.1% of the HHs were categorized as secure as per the HFIAS scale, 17.1% were mildly insecure, 23.8% were moderately insecure while a slight majority of 29% reported being severely insecure. Given the average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS) for Kilifi County is 1.514, the proportion of HHs with average HFIAS can be estimated to be 30.1%.

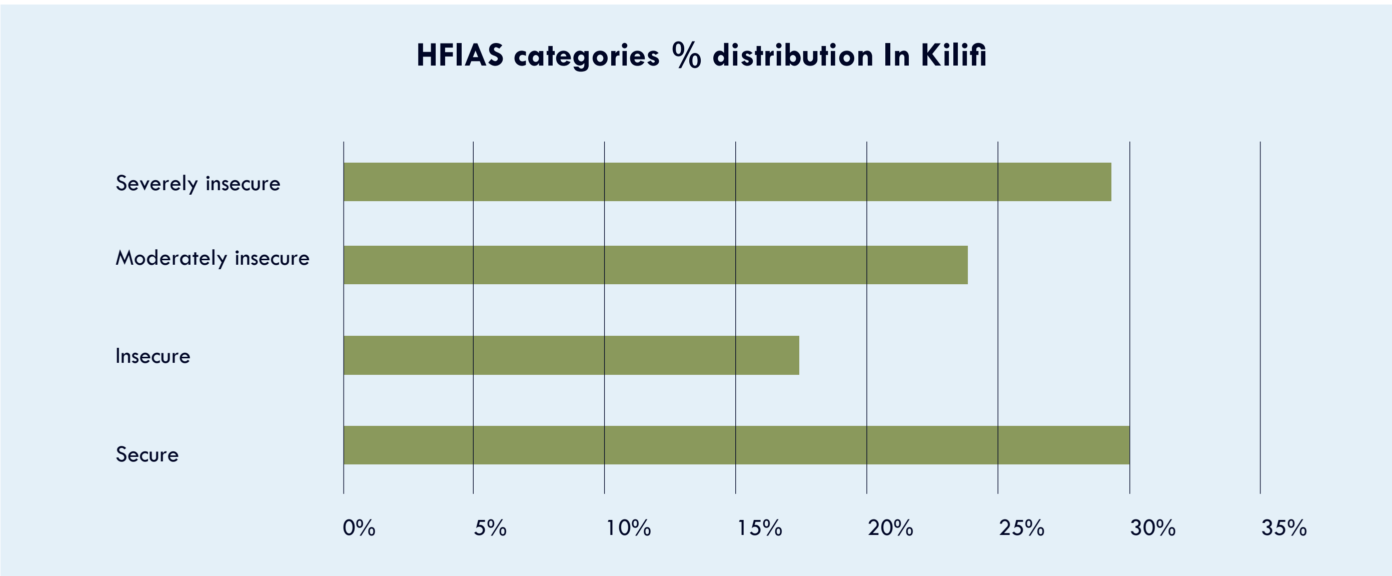



*Figure 9: showing distribution of HHs as per the HFIAS in Kilifi*

In Tana River, the average HFIAS was at 6.25. Majority of the HHs were mildly insecure at 46.1%, 29% reported being moderately insecure with 18.1% being severe. Only 6.7%vof the HHs reported being severely insecure. Given the average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS) for Tana River County is 1.2425, the proportion of HHs with average HFIAS can be estimated to be 18.1%.

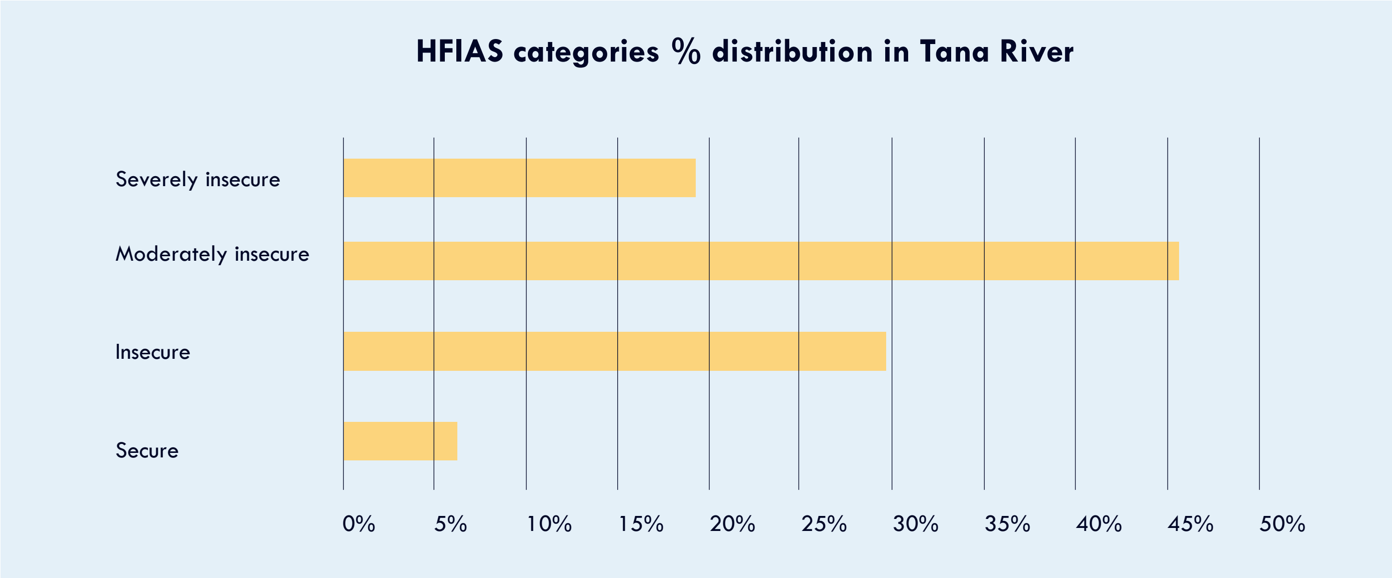



*Figure 10: showing distribution of HHs as per the HFIAS in Tana River*

The baseline sought to gather data and information critical for a comprehensive understanding of the operational context and useful for setting benchmarks for results management. The findings have thus been organized based on the impact and core outcome areas.

## 3.2.1. OUTCOME ONE: Improved household income and food security for target communities in Kilifi and Tana River Counties

The indicators under this outcome are represented in terms of monthly household economic capacities and food consumption. Through the Household Surveys undertaken, we sought to establish the current household incomes and the Food Consumption Scores. The attainment of this outcome would be dependent on interventions that include; training on better framing practices, provision of assorted farming tools, provision of agricultural extension services, market linkages, etc.

The sections below discuss the findings on each of the indicators as listed;

### Indicator 1.1: Percentage of Targeted Households that Increased their Income from agricultural/fishing/IGAs proceeds as a result of the provided assistance

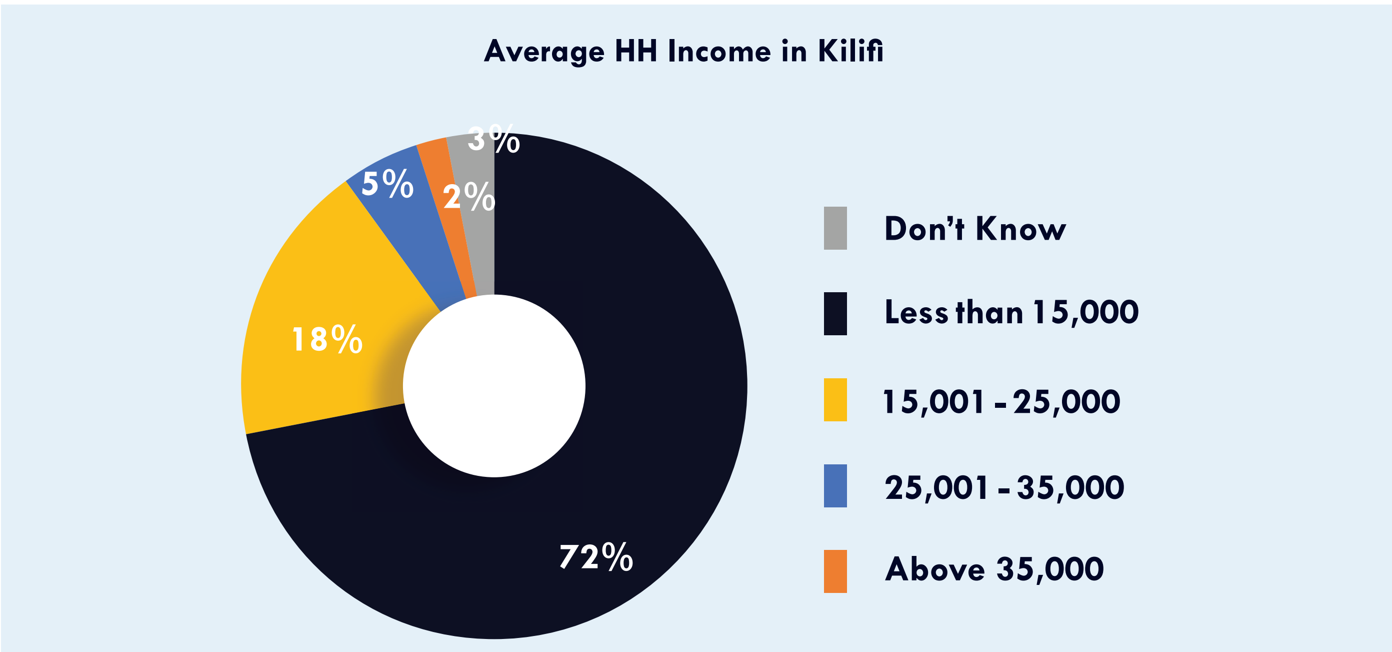



*Figure 11: showing average HH income in Kilifi*

The findings of the baseline indicated that in Kilifi, a significant majority, 72% of respondents reported earning less than KES 15,000 per month. A smaller proportion, 18%, stated their monthly income fell between KES 15,001 and KES 25,000. While, 5% of participants indicated earning between KES 25,001 and KES 35,000, while a mere 2% reported earnings above KES 35,000. Notably, 3% of respondents were unsure of their average monthly income.

The survey findings align with broader socioeconomic trends in Kilifi County, where poverty rates remain alarmingly high. According to the Kilifi County CIDP III, Kilifi County's poverty rates exceed national averages significantly. With 46.1% living in monetary poverty and 59.9% experiencing multidimensional poverty. Around 670,448 and 870,425 individuals are affected, respectively. This disparity is evident across age groups: 57.1% of children, 61.8% of youths, and 64.2% of the elderly face multidimensional poverty, surpassing national averages.

These findings underscore the pressing need for targeted interventions addressing the multifaceted dimensions of poverty in Kilifi, beyond income disparities, to break the cycle of deprivation across all age groups.

In Tana River, a majority of the HHs reported earning less than KES 15,000 per month at 82%. 6% of the HHs were earning between KES 15 001 to 25 000 while another 1% reported earning between KES 25 001 and 35 000 per month. 8% of the respondents could not tell what their monthly incomes are, while 3% preferred not to answer. This data points to extremely low HH incomes in the county and high levels of monetary poverty that require targeted measures to improve HH incomes and overall standards of living.

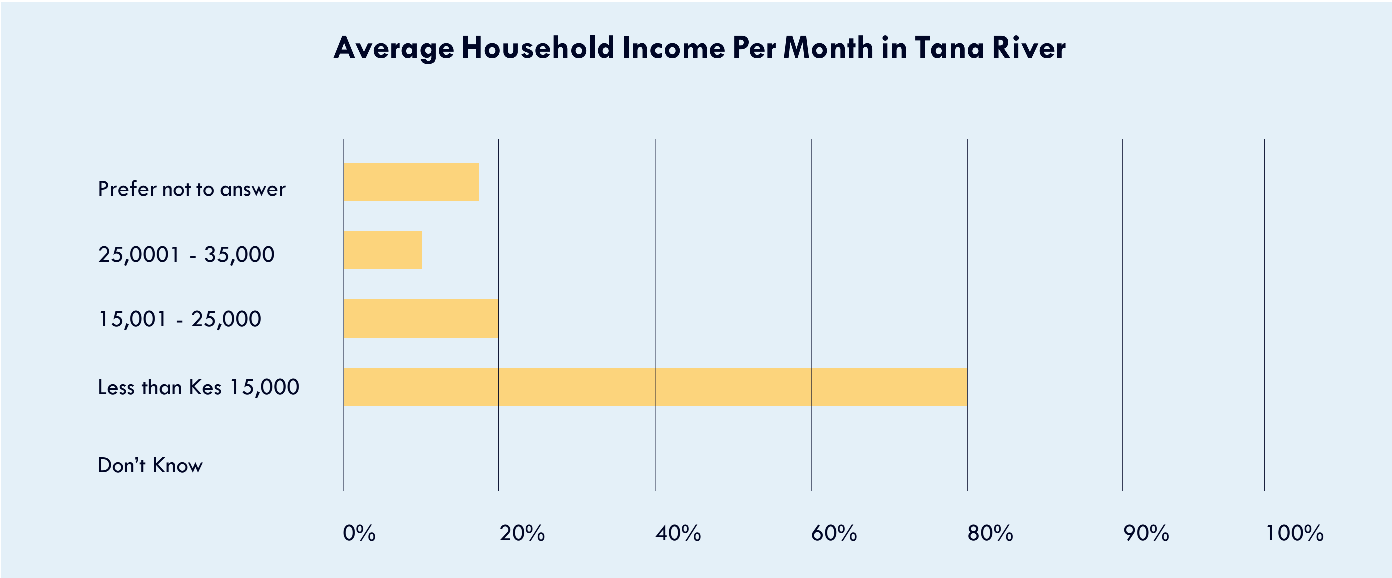



*Figure 12: showing average HH income in Tana River*

While HH incomes remain significantly low, the graph above illustrates that the main sources of income for HHs in Kilifi remain crop framing, fish farming, small-scale business and employment in that order. Other economic activities like artisanry and large scale businesses also represent a very small proportion of sources from which HHs draw incomes. This is an illustration that interventions targeted at already popular economic activities could have the largest impacts.

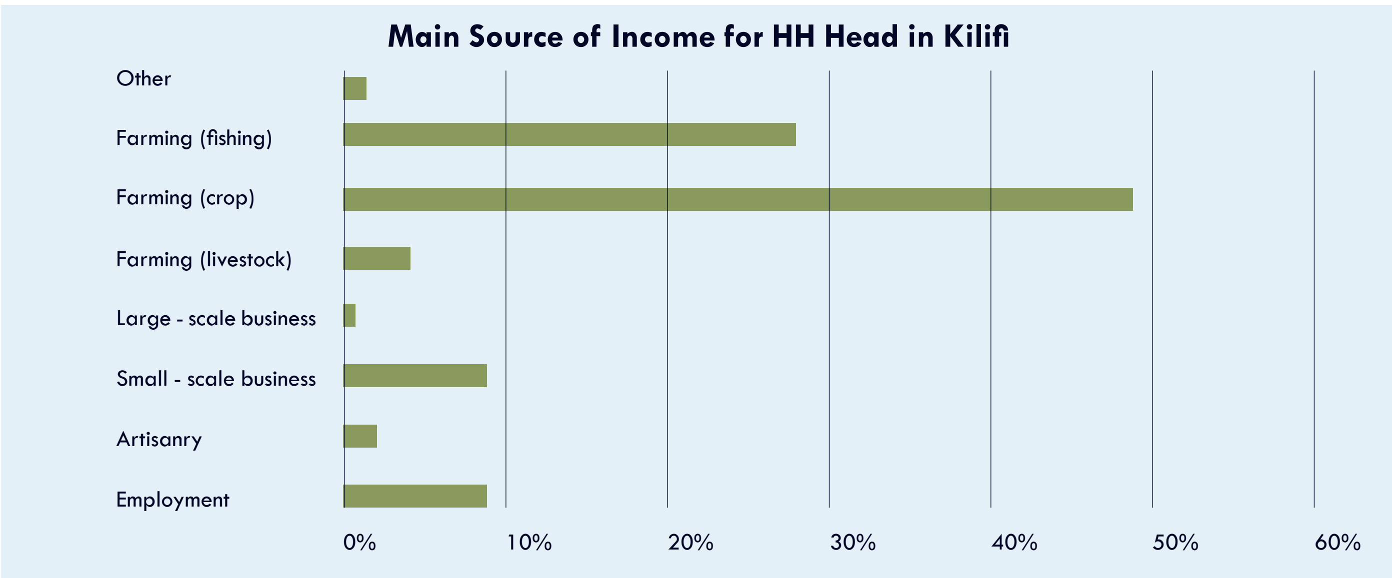



*Figure 12: showing main source of income for HH head in Kilifi*

In Tana River, 81% of the total respondents reported farming to be the main source of income for the HHs. Livestock farming accounted for 56% of this proportion, while crop farming accounted for 26%. Small-scale businesses comprised of 7% of total HHs, while artisanry represented 1%. The other 11% fell and other economic activities. This data points to the predominance of farming as a source of income in Tana River and the need for interventions that increase productivity for farmers to improve livelihoods.

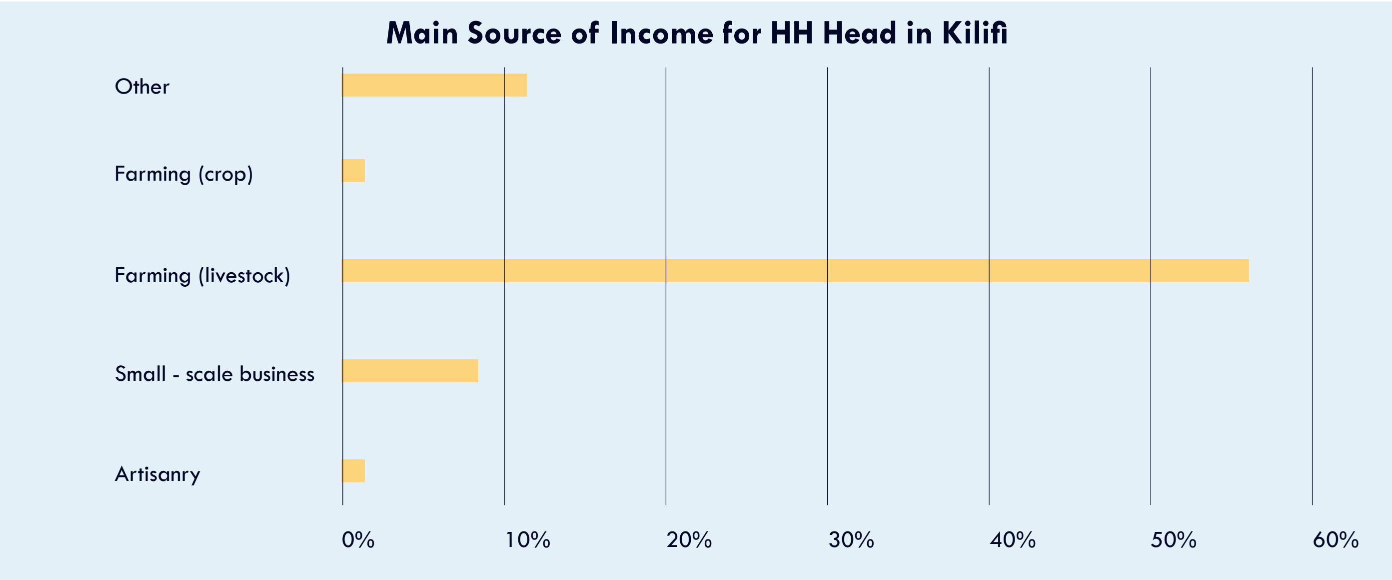



*Figure 13: showing main source of income for HH head in Kilifi*

## Indicator 1.2.: Percentage of the target households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)

As illustrated by the figure below, the survey revealed that a majority of the HHs in Kilifi had borderline FCS at 58%. 28% of the surveyed households had acceptable food consumption scores, with the remaining 13% had poor food consumption scores. This trend is replicated in tana River county where majority were borderline at 67%, 25% had poor FCS score while only 7% of the HHs had acceptable FCS score.
A lot of HHs fall under the borderline category and, without interventions, could fall into the poor category as a result of shocks within the communities.

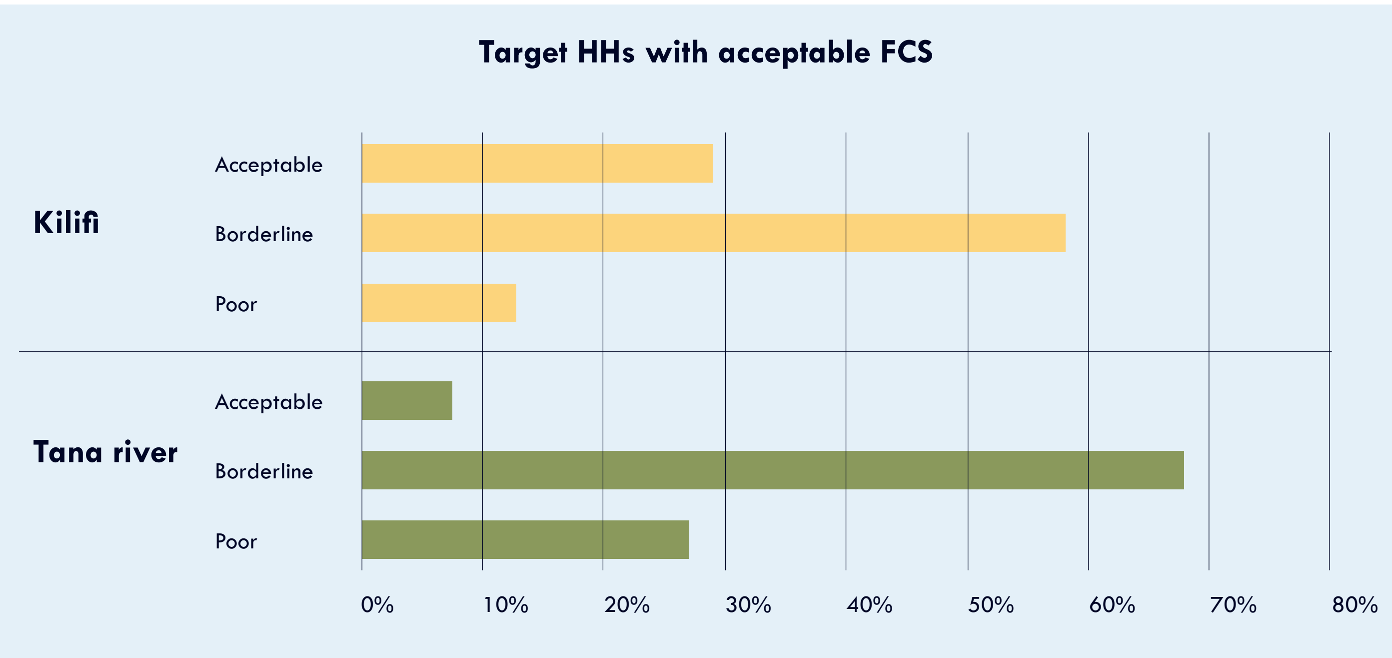



*Figure 14: showing target HHs with acceptable FCS in both counties*

As represented in the figure below, a striking 83% of households reported instances where they faced scarcity, either lacking adequate food or the financial means to procure it. Conversely, 17% of households recounted no such encounters with food insufficiency or financial constraints related to food purchases. The data depicted underscores the prevailing issue of food insecurity in Kilifi County, where a substantial percentage of households face challenges in accessing reliable and sufficient food supplies.

In Tana River, 58% of households reported instances where they faced scarcity, either lacking adequate food or the financial means to procure it. Conversely, 42% of households recounted no such encounters with food insufficiency or financial constraints related to food purchases. The data points to above-average cases of food insecurity in Tana River County, as a substantial percentage of households face challenges in accessing reliable and sufficient food supplies.

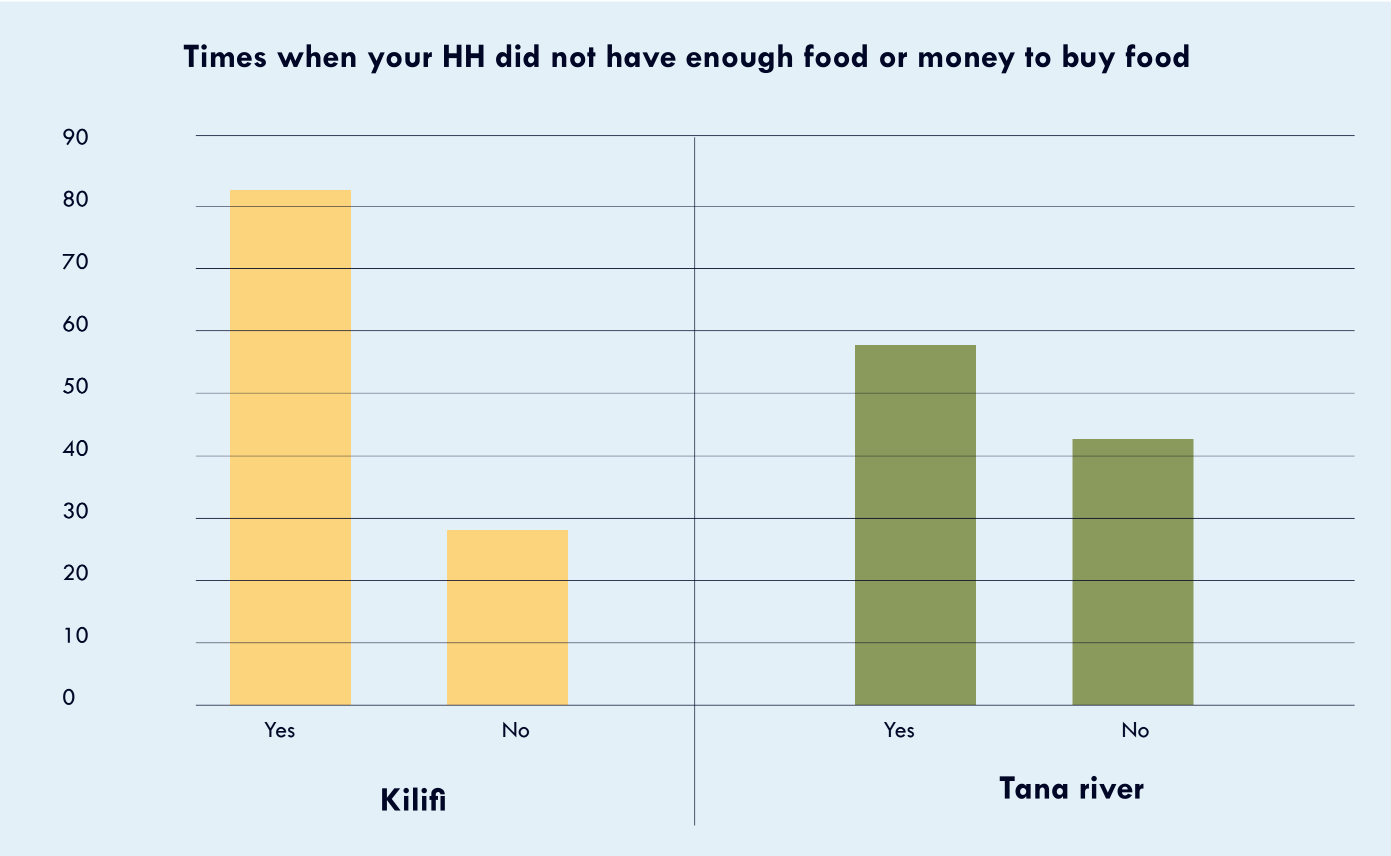



*Figure 14: showing times when HHs didn't have enough food or money to buy food in both counties*

In looking at the common sources of food for HHs, it was determined that in Kilifi, own production forms the greatest source of food for HHs at 71%. Purchasing and borrowing come second and third, respectively, with food aid coming a distant fourth. Inferences could thus be made that interventions geared at ensuring food security should seek to promote the production of food by targeted households.

Conversely, in Tana River, 82% of the HHs reported to be purchasing their food as a main source, 16% relied majorly on their own production, 2% got most of their food from food aid, while another 1% pointed to other sources like borrowing to be predominant for them. This trend shows increased reliance on market provided foodstuffs for their consumption and the need to invest more in local production as a means of ensuring access to nutritious and affordable foods.

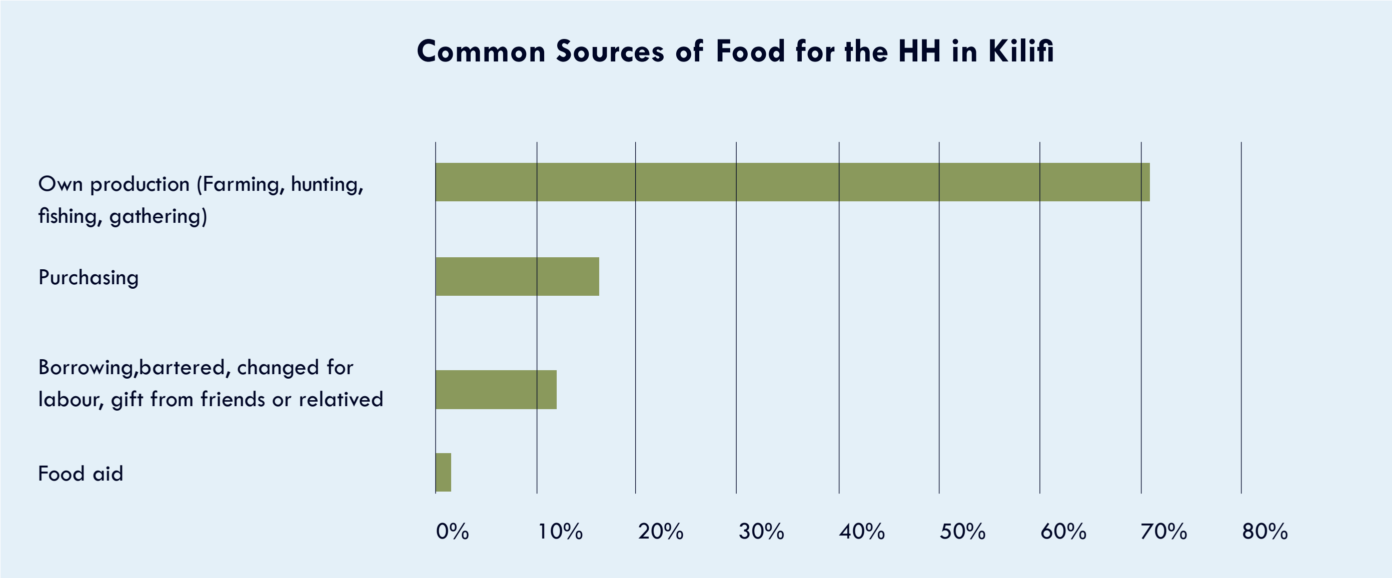



*Figure 15: showing common sources of food for HHs in Kilifi*

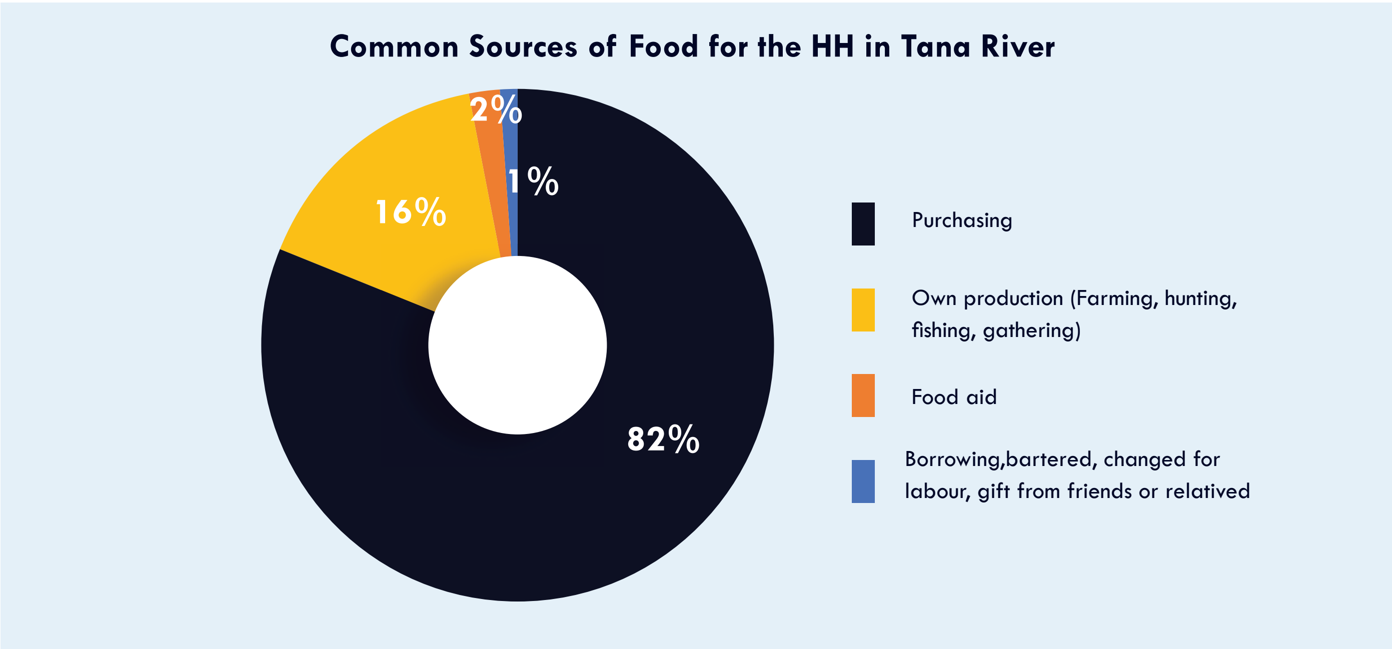



*Figure 16: showing common sources of food for HHs in Tana River*

### 3.2.2. OUTCOME TWO: Enhanced Access to Quality Education through Improved Learning Environment for Target Communities in Kilifi and Tana River Counties

The attainment of this outcome would see to it that there is an improvement in the quality of education within the county as well as access, and this would be achieved through interventions that seek to improve the learning environment within the targeted schools. The indicators under this outcome would be defined in terms of the proportion of students in all grades scoring above pass mark in a national exam, the number of schools improved to meet Infrastructure Quality Standards for schools, the number of targeted schools with year-round access to drinking water, and the number of students in supported schools who have received scholastic materials.

In Mapimo Primary School in Kilifi, Magarini Subcounty, the study revealed significant challenges affecting the quality of education and the learning environment. Key issues identified include a severe shortage of classrooms, with only 31 available out of the required 51. Additionally, the school lacks essential infrastructure such as a staffroom, modern kitchen, laboratory, dining hall, and adequate sanitation facilities. Despite past renovations, no new buildings have been constructed in the last three years, exacerbating the infrastructure deficit.

*"Yes I need 20 more classrooms but we don't have a staffroom, that is, an administration block. We don't have a modern kitchen, laboratory, and a dining hall. We also have some classrooms but most of them are not in a good state."*

**Mapimo Primary School Head Teacher**

Sanitation challenges were also evident, with insufficient toilets for both boys and girls, leading to long queues during breaks and missed instructional time for some students. Currently, the school has 10 toilets for boys and 10 for girls, far below the required numbers based on student enrollment. For boys, the recommended ratio is 1 toilet per 30 pupils, while for girls, it is 1 toilet per 25 pupils. With a total enrollment of 1160 boys and 1300 girls, the school needs an additional 28 toilets for boys and 42 toilets for girls, totalling 70 toilets to meet the recommended ratios. Addressing this shortage is crucial to ensure adequate sanitation facilities and promote a healthy learning environment for all students.

*"They are usually in a queue, and the bell has been rung, so they go behind classrooms and relieve themselves there. So, you'll find the unpleasant smell of urine and fecal matter emanating from behind the classrooms. So we don't have enough toilets. Even though when they came I told them that sanitation is a problem here. It has forced girls to dropout. When it comes to the water issue, you've come here and seen. Water diminishes and when it's finished, we have arranged for water to be brought to school. The water that has been brought by the water supplier is also shared with the community as there are no boreholes within the community."-*

**Mapimo Primary School Head Teacher**

Uniform accessibility emerged as another obstacle, particularly for economically disadvantaged students, highlighting the need for support mechanisms within the school community.

Despite these challenges, Mapimo Primary School has shown improvement in academic performance over the past three years, although a slight drop was noted in the previous year.

In Amares Primary School in Bura, Tana River, there were significant challenges affecting the quality of education and the learning environment. Key issues identified include a severe shortage of classrooms, with only five classrooms available to serve 200 pupils, resulting in scenarios where pupils from different grades share a single classroom. The proportion of pupils scoring above pass mark in a national exam was determined to be 32%.

The KII respondents further pointed to some of the existing classrooms being in a dire state and requiring renovations to be able to better serve learners. This is illustrated in the sound bite below,

*"You see they are not in a good state because they have broken windows and doors. You see Grade 1 and 3 the one that they are sharing is very old and was constructed by Agro-Germany. We need at least a renovation."-*

**Head Teacher Amares Primary School**

It was also noted that the school had just four functional toilets within its compound that serve the pupils and the staff members. This, in light of recommended pupil-to toilets ratios is also considerably low and poses significant sanitation challenges for the school, teachers, pupils and even the host community.

**Indicator 2.1: Proportion of students in all grades scoring above pass mark in a national exam**

A review of the KCPE performance for Mapimo primary school for the last years showed an above-average performance represented by mean standard scores of 269.64/ 500 in 2022 and 262.9/ 500 in 2023. As only grade eight pupils were eligible for national exams at the time, the proportion of pupils scoring above pass marks in a national exam was determined to be 48%. The figure of Amares primary school was noted to be at 32%.

## 3.2.3. OUTCOME THREE: Increased access to safe portable, clean water and sanitation for target communities in Kilifi and Tana River Counties.

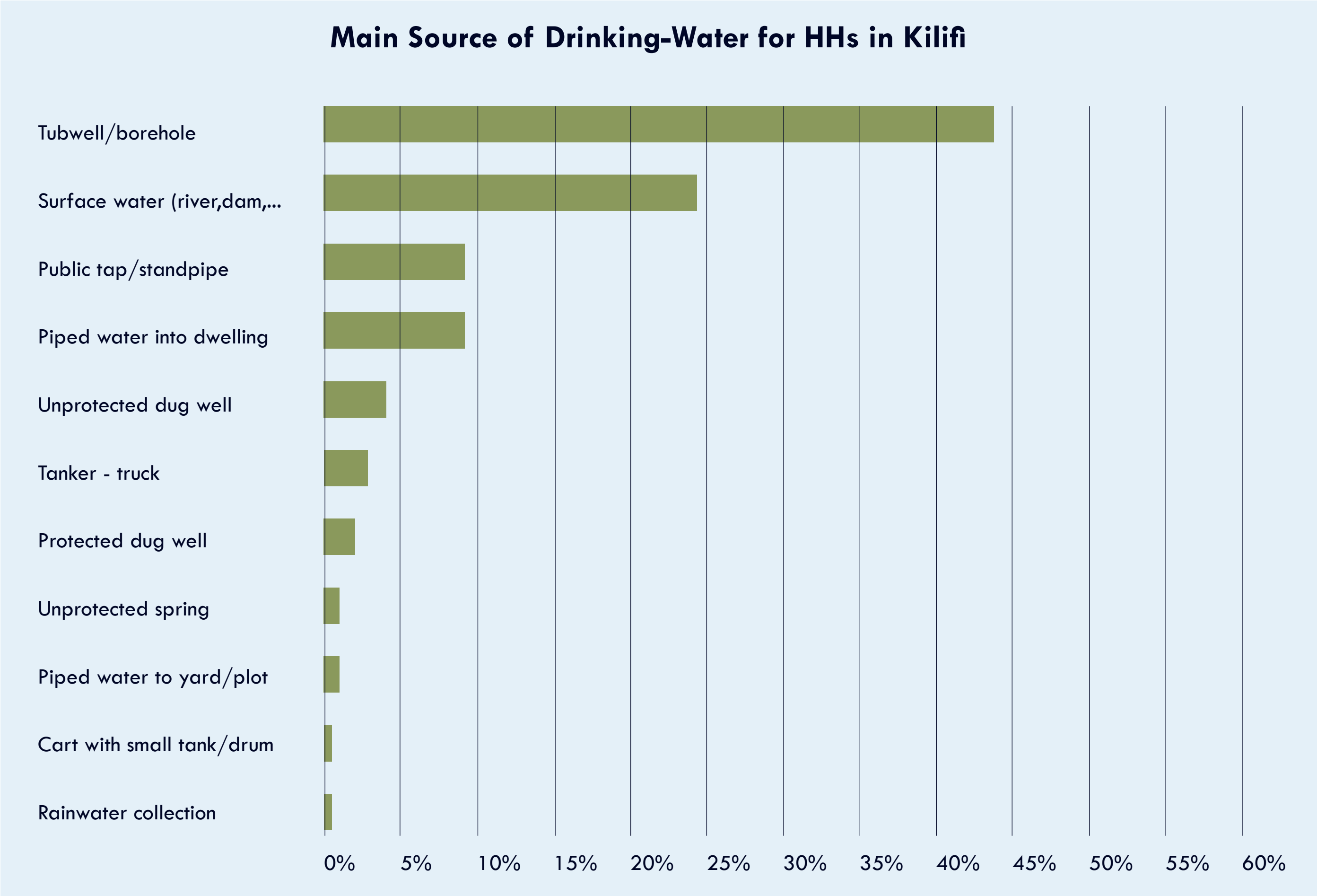
This outcome prioritizes the building/ rehabilitation of community water resources and the provision of capacity building that would result in positive WASH outcomes for the communities targeted. Specifically, the outcomes would ensure 2000 households have access to clean and safe drinking water as the targeted. Community boreholes will be fitted with solar water pumps and connected to a water reticulation system. Water resource management committees would also be formed (where missing) and trained on the management of the community water resources to ensure sustainability.

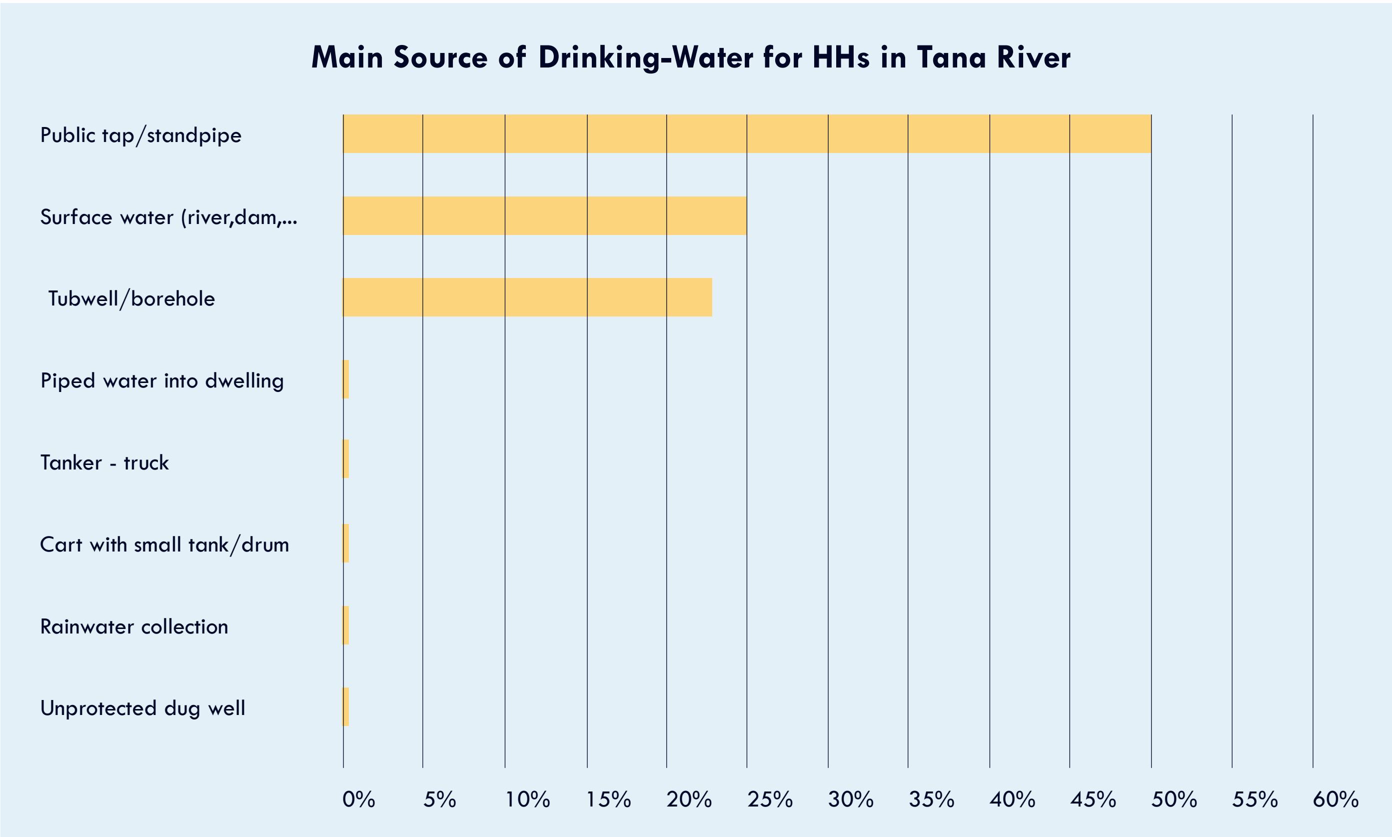
The specific indicators for this outcome included the percentage of the target households using basic water drinking services and the percentage of targeted households with year-round access to drinking water.

**Indicator 3.1: Percentage of the target households using basic water drinking services**

Access to safe and reliable drinking water sources is an essential human need that affects health and wellbeing, and, subsequently, the ability of populations or households to be able to enjoy other goods and services. It is thus important that programming seeks to institute measures that assure access to basic water drinking services. This will significantly reduce the occurrence of waterborne diseases associated with the use of contaminated water, effectively reducing the mortality rate of children under the age of 5.

Findings of the baseline related to this indicator are as follows;
In Kilifi, it can be observed that the dominant sources of drinking water for the surveyed HHs were tube wells/boreholes and surface water at 44% and 24%, respectively. The other nine other sources of drinking water for the HHs contributed a combined 32% in proportions. This points to the lack of clean water for drinking for the households and the potential for health effects of lack of access to these basic drinking water services. 66% of the HHs report accessing clean drinking water, while the remaining 34% do not enjoy the same privileges. In Tana River meanwhile, the dominant sources of drinking water for the survey HHs were public taps and surface water at 49% and 25%, respectively. Tube wells accounted for 23% of sources of water for households while the other five sources had a distribution of 1% each. This points to the lack of clean water for drinking for the HHs and the potential for health effects of lack of access to these basic drinking water services. 72% of the HHs report accessing clean drinking water, while the remaining 28% do not enjoy the same privileges.


Main Source of Drinking-Water for HHs in Kilifi
Tubwell/borehole
Surface water (river,dam,...
Public tap/standpipe
Piped water into dwelling
Unprotected dug well
Tanker - truck
Protected dug well
Unprotected spring
Piped water to yard/plot
Cart with small tank/drum
Rainwater collection
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
25%
30%
35%
40%
45%
50%
55%
60%


Main Source of Drinking-Water for HHs in Tana River
Public tap/standpipe
Surface water (river,dam,...
Tubwell/borehole
Piped water into dwelling
Tanker - truck
Cart with small tank/drum
Rainwater collection
Unprotected dug well
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
25%
30%
35%
40%
45%
50%
55%
60%

Of the water sources mentioned above, in Kilifi only 40% reported the water being sufficient, 42% of the HHs reported that the water was somewhat insufficient, while 18% reported to the water being insufficient. This, again is a demonstration of the inadequacy of water sources to meet the needs of the communities.

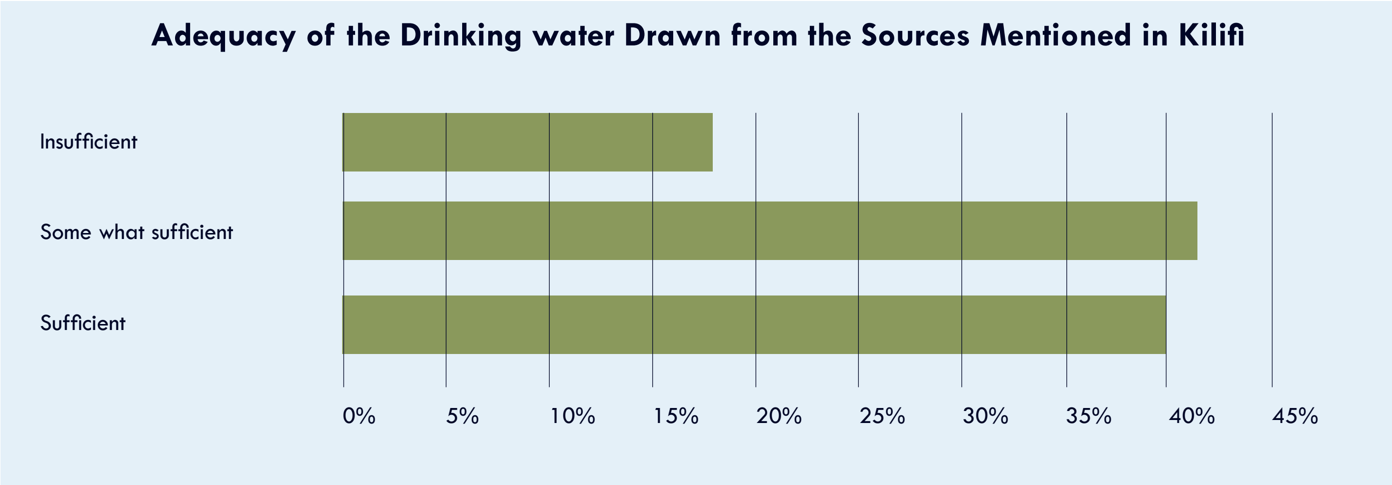



*Figure 16: showing adequacy of drinking water from select sources in Kilifi*

For the case of Tana River county, only 26% reported the water being sufficient, 4% of the HHs reported that the water was somewhat insufficient, while an overwhelming 70% reported the water being insufficient. This, again is a demonstration of the inadequacy of water sources to meet the needs of the communities.

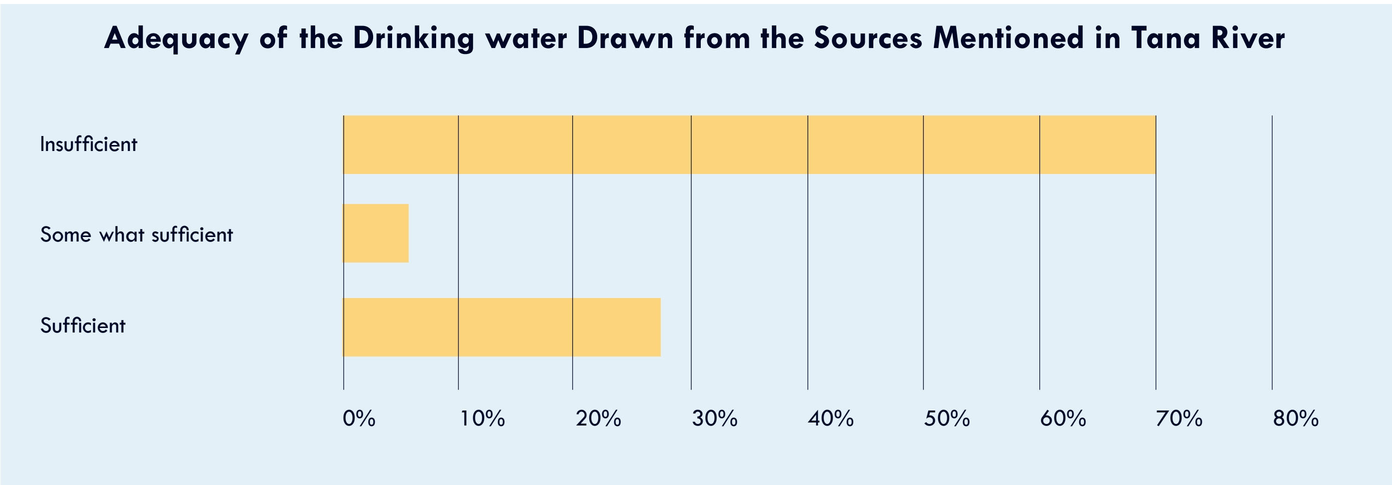



*Figure 17: showing adequacy of drinking water from select sources in Tana River*

Data further pointed that in Kilifi, the sources of water for other domestic purposes and animal use align with the trends observed with those observed for drinking water. Tube well are the most common at 53%, followed by surface water sources at 25%.

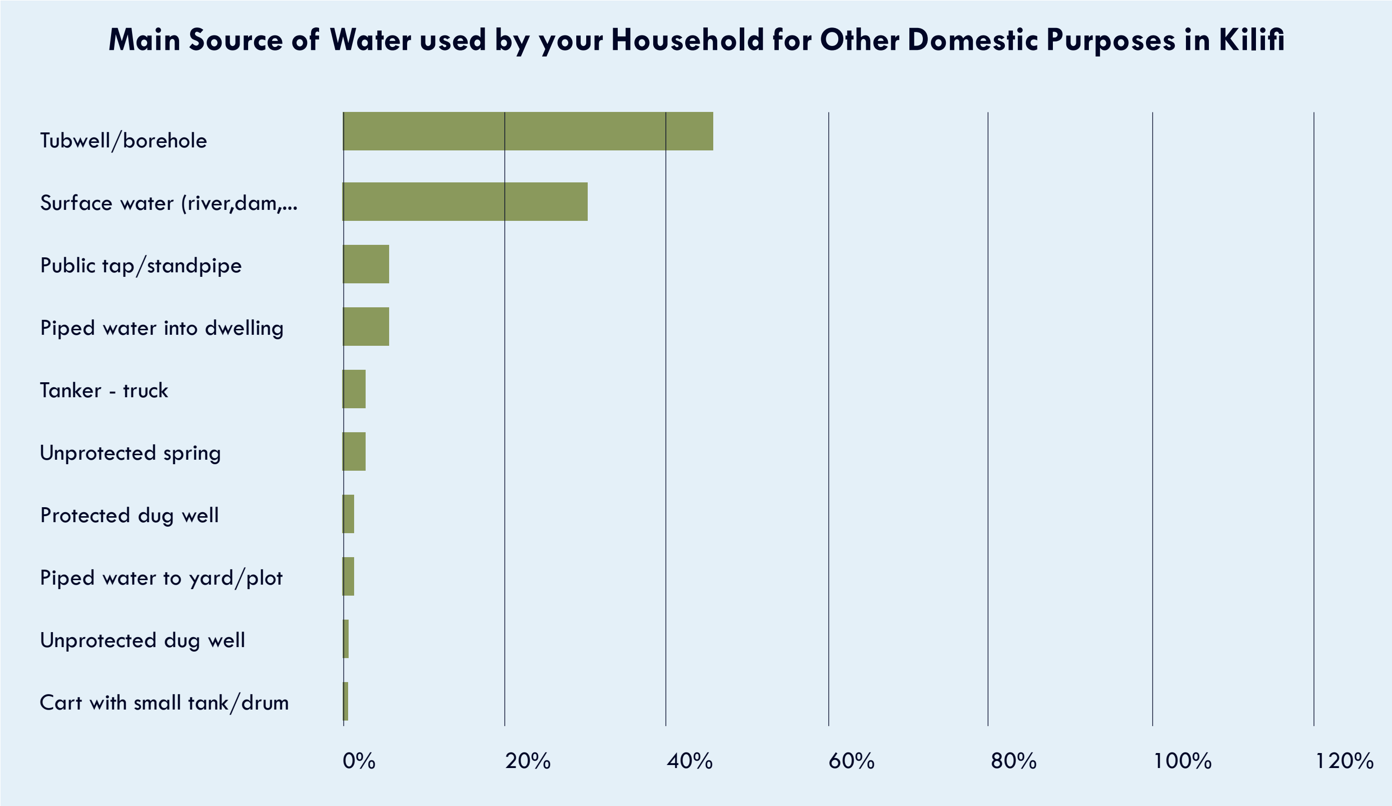
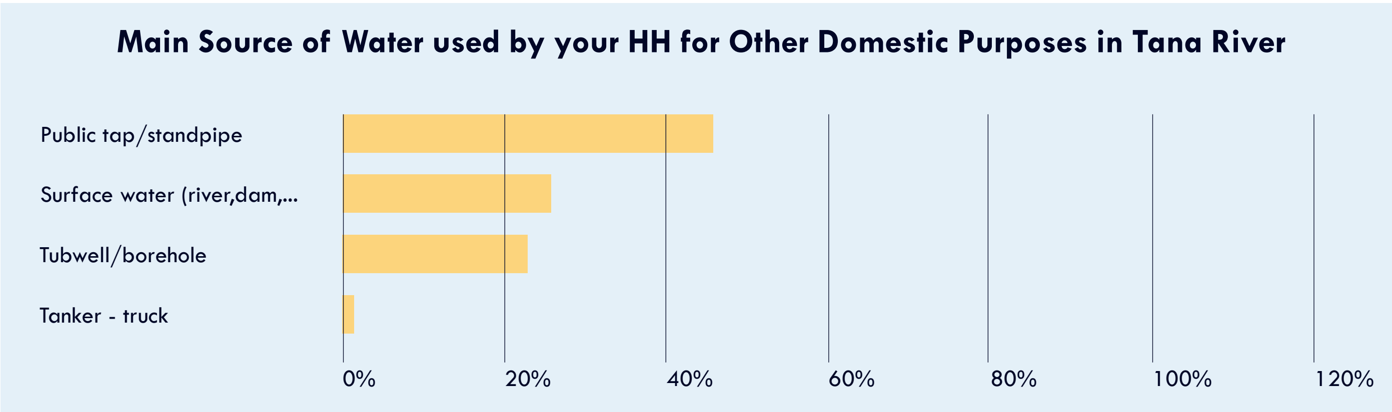



*Figure 17: showing main source of water used by your household for other domestic purposes in Kilifi*

In Tana River, the trend in terms of the main source of water for other domestic and animal use was also in alignment with sources of water for drinking. The survey showed that 49% of the HHs get their water for domestic use from public taps, 26% from surface water and 24% got their water from tube wells. Another 1% reported getting their water for domestic and animal use from a tanker-truck. This is as illustrated above.




**Indicator 3.2: Percentage of targeted households with year-round access to drinking water.**

In Kilifi, only 40% of the households reported to have adequate access to their drinking water sources. Given a further 66 percent of the households reported using clean drinking water services, only 26.4% of the households had year-round access to drinking water. Likewise in Tana River, only 26% of households reported to have adequate access to their drinking water sources. Given a further 72 percent of the households reported using clean drinking water services, only 18.72% of the households had year-round access to drinking water.

In terms of access, In Kilifi, 35% of households walk for approximately 500 meters to reach their primary water source and return, while 31% have a shorter distance of less than 500 meters. On the other hand, 34% of households must travel further than 500 meters, indicating significant difficulty in accessing water. These findings underscore the prevalent struggle among Kilifi households to secure reliable and convenient access to water resources. Only 31% of the HHs meet the SPHERE standards for the recommended distance between the HH and the nearest water point.

For Tana River, 28% of households walk for approximately 500 meters to reach their primary water source and return, while only 7% have a shorter distance of less than 500 meters. On the other hand, a vast majority, representing 65% of the households, must travel more than 500 meters, indicating significant difficulty in accessing water. Only 7% of the HHs met the SPHERE standards for the distance from the HH to the nearest waterpoint. This is an illustration of pressing water access issues within the study areas and the county by large.

**How long does it take to reach your main household water source and come back?**

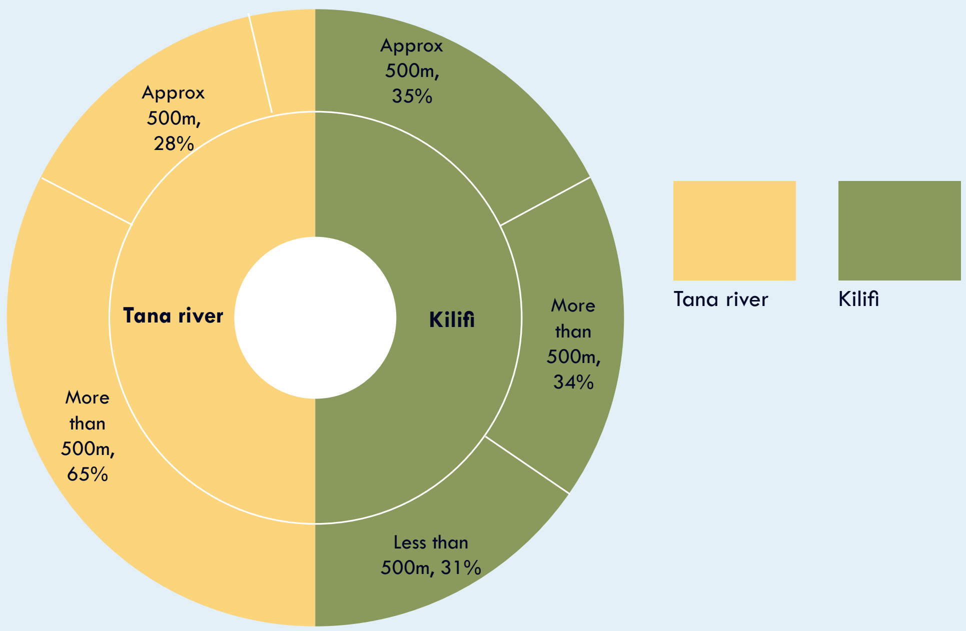



*Figure 18: showing distance covered to main water source and back in both counties.*


# RECOMMENDATIONS.

Some of the recommendations that could be considered by the program teams during the implementation of the STEP-UP project include,

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** There is need for program teams to establish mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and evaluation in cases where these are not already in place. This could involve setting up regular/ periodic assessments to track progress towards goals and identify any emerging issues that would need to addressed. This should be guided by predeveloped tools for continuous monitoring.

**A Stakeholder Analysis:** A Stakeholder Analysis exercise would be useful in helping identify that various stakeholders that would potentially play a role during the implementation of the STEP-UP project. This would also help identify the points of linkage, and opportunities for partnerships. Each outcome area should be keen to map the government, non-state and private sector stakeholders and identify the structures and opportunities for leveraging actions.

Community entry processes are critical to the success of implementation. An effective community entry process leads to the establishment of beneficial and trusting relationships and structures with community. The program therefore needs to establish clear structures for community engagement, and participation, and invest in mechanisms that promote representation of community structures. Such a process would strengthen community ownership and subsequently cushion the program from political interference.

**Dire need in areas of access to clean water, educational infrastructure and improved productivity for framers:** the baseline survey further brought to the fore the pressing community needs within the various key result areas of the project. It would thus be important that implementation measures are tailored to be efficient and effective in the interest of ensuring optimal outcomes from the implementation of the projects.

**Communication and Transparency:** Establish channels for consistent communication with stakeholders at the community level. Given these are the final beneficiaries of the project, consistent communication is key to attainment of project goal, community participation and sustainability of interventions to be implmeneetd, especially for the livelihood aspects of the projects.

**Community Engagement:** Develop strategies to engage the community in addressing identified challenges and implementing solutions. In cases where there is need to outsource services like in construction, it would be ideal to work with local contractors to ensure further ownerships of projects. This also goes a long way in ensuring sustainability.

**Adaptation and Flexibility:** during the course of projects implementation, it would be important to recognize that circumstances may change over time, and recommend strategies for adapting interventions based on evolving needs and conditions identified through ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

# ANNEXES.

# ANNEX 1: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY TOOL

## INFORMED CONSENT

Good Morning/ Afternoon. My name is……. our team is working with IRK to conduct a baseline survey for the Strengthening Economic Prospects of Under Privileged Populations (STEP UP) project. This study aims to establish each of the project outcomes areas, provide information against which to monitor and assess the project's activity progress, effectiveness during implementation and against which the final evaluation will be measured.

We would appreciate your participation in this study, but please note that it is entirely voluntary, and declining to participate will not result in any consequences. If you do decide to participate and later change your mind, you can ask us to stop the interview at any time.

Your opinions and all the information you provide during the interview remains confidential. However, if you agree, we will include your name and/or your organization's name in the list of participants in the final report as a way of acknowledging your participation.

If you have any questions about this study in the future, please feel free to contact the study team lead at derick@chasp.co.ke or Francis. Macharia@islamic-relief.or.ke.

### 1.0 STUDY LOCATION

| | |
|---|---|
| County | |
| Subcounty | |
| Ward | |
| Village | |

### 2.0 DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.1 | What is the gender of the household head? | 1= Male<br>2= Female | 2.5 | What is the size of the household? | 1= 1-2<br>2= 3-4<br>3= 5-6<br>4= Above 6 |
| 2.2 | What is the age of the household head? | 1= 13-17<br>2=18-29<br>3= 30-49<br>4= 50-69<br>5= 70-79<br>6= Above 80 | 2.6 | What is the main source of income for the household head? | 1= Employment<br>2= Artisanry<br>3= Small-scale business<br>4= Large-scale business<br>5= Farming (livestock),<br>6= Farming (crop)<br>7= Other |
| 2.3 | What is the Marital status of the household head? | 1=Married 2=Single/ never married<br>3=Separated/divorced<br>4=Widowed<br>5=Co-habiting | 2.7 | What is the average household income per month? | 1= Less than KES 15,000<br>2= 15,001-25,000<br>3= 25001-35,000<br>4= Above 35,000<br>99= Prefer Not to Answer<br>00= Don't Know |
| 2.4 | What is the highest level of education attained by the head of the household? | 1 =No schooling<br>2=Primary School<br>3=Secondary School<br>4=College and higher | | | |

## 3.0 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND FOOD CONSUMPTION

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.1. | **What are the main sources of livelihood/income for your household in order of priority (maximum3)?**<br>1 = Crop Farming<br>2 = Livestock<br>3 = Fishing<br>4 = Forestry, and hunting/foragin |
| 3.2. | **How much income do you obtain from your main source of livelihoods in one month?** |

| Source of Livelihood | Amount of income in KES |
|---|---|
| 1= Farming (Specify by crop) | |
| 2=Livestock | |
| 3= Fishing | |
| 4= Forestry, and hunting/foraging (such as firewood gathering, | |
| small-scale logging, charcoal making, gathering forestry | |
| products/used paper) | |
| 5= Retail/petty trade (including market vending, side walk, | |
| vending and peddling, small shop) | |
| 6= Handicraft and artisanal work (such as mat weaving, making | |
| wood carvings tailoring, dressmaking, welding, hairdressing, | |
| woodwork) | |
| 7=Salaried employment (such as medical, teaching , | |
| 8= Casual Labour | |
| 9= Skilled Labour | |
| 10= Remittance | |
| 11=Cash Transfer | |
| 12.=Bee Keeping | |
| 13=Poultry Keeping | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.3. | **Where do you commonly obtain food for your household?**<br>1=Own production ( Farming, hunting, fishing, gathering)<br>2=Purchasing<br>3=Borrowing ,bartered, changed for labour, gift from friends or relatives<br>4=Food aid<br>5=Other Specify |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.4. | **Now I would like to ask you about the types of foods that you or anyone else in your household ate yesterday during the day and at night** (When the respondent has finished, probe for meals and snacks not mentioned) |

| Household food Consumption | Yes = 1 No=2 Don't know = 0 |
|---|---|
| **Cereals** (corn/maize, rice, wheat, sorghum, millet or any other grains or foods made from these (e.g. bread, noodles, porridge or other grain products) + insert local foods e.g. ugali, porridge) | |
| **Tubers& roots** (potatoes, white yam,white cassava, carrots, pumpkins, or other foods made from roots) | |
| **Dark Green Leafy vegetables** (dark green leafy vegetables, including wild forms + locally available vitamin A rich leaves such as amaranth, cassava leaves, kale, spinach | |
| **Other Vegetables** (e.g. tomato, onion, eggplant) + other locally available vegetables | |
| **Fruits -** ripe mango, cantaloupe, apricot (fresh or dried), ripe papaya, dried peach, and 100% fruit juice made from these + other locally available vitamin A rich fruits | |
| **Meat** (beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, game, chicken, duck, other birds, insects) | |
| **Eggs** (eggs from chicken, duck, guinea fowl or any other egg) | |
| **Fish and Sea Food** (fresh or dried fish or shellfish) | |
| **Legumes, Nuts and Seeds** (dried beans, dried peas, lentils, nuts, seeds or foods made from these (eg. hummus, peanut butter) | |
| **Milk and Milk Products** (milk, cheese, yogurt or other milk products | |
| **Oils and Fats** (oil, fats or butter added to food or used for cooking) | |
| **Sweets** (sugar, honey, sweetened soda or sweetened juice drinks, sugary foods such as chocolates, candies, cookies and cakes) | |

In the last one week, did your household consume any of the following foods?

3.5.

| Household food Consumption | Yes = 1 No=2 Don't know = 0 |
|---|---|
| **Main Staples/Cereals** | |
| Vegetables | |
| Fruits | |
| Meat /Fish | |
| Legumes, Nuts and Seeds | |
| Milk and Milk Products | |
| Oils and Fats | |
| Sugar/Honey | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3.6. | **Have there been times when your household did not have enough food or money to buy food? 1=Yes, 2=No (skip to 4.9)** | **If yes, how often does your household use the coping strategies listed?** |
| | A = Rely on less preferred, less expensive foods (wild plants/fruits, wild animals, premature harvests) | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | B= Borrowed food, helped by relatives | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | C= Limited meal sizes | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | D= Reduce number of meals eaten in a day | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | E= Reduce consumption for adults so that children can have enough | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | F=Purchasing food on credit | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | G=Consumed seed stock held for next season/livestock or sold in order to cope with lack of food | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | H=Feeding working members at the expense of non-working members | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | I=Household members sent to eat elsewhere in order to cope with lack of food | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | J=Household members sent to beg in order to cope with lack of food | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| | K= Children dropout of school for even a day to support family due to lack of food | 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Never |
| 3.7. | In the past four weeks, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?<br>1= No (skip to 3.8)<br>2= Yes | |
| 3.7.1. | How often did this happen?<br>1=Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)<br>2= Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)<br>3= Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | |
| 3.8. | In the past four weeks, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?<br>0 = No (skip to 3.9)<br>1=Yes | |
| 3.8.1. | How often did this happen?<br>1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)<br>2= Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks<br>3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | |
| 3.9. | In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?<br>0 = No (skip to 3.10)<br>1 = Yes | |
| 3.9.1. | How often did this happen?<br>1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)<br>2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)<br>3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 3.10. | In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?<br>0 = No (skip to 3.11)<br>1 = Yes |
| 3.10.1. | How often did this happen?<br>1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)<br>2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)<br>3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) |
| 3.11. | In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?<br>0 = No (skip to 3.12)<br>1 = Yes |
| 3.11.1. | How often did this happen?<br>1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)<br>2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)<br>3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) |
| 3.12. | In the past four weeks, did you or any other household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?<br>0 = No (skip to 3.13)<br>1 = Yes |
| 3.12.1 | How often did this happen?<br>1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)<br>2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)<br>3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) |
| 3.13. | In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?<br>0 = No (skip to 3.14)<br>1 = Yes |
| 3.13.1. | In the past four weeks, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?<br>0 = No (skip to 3.14)<br>1 = Yes |
| 3.14. | In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?<br>0 = No (skip to 3.15)<br>1 = Yes |
| 3.14.1. | How often did this happen?<br>1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)<br>2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)<br>3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) |
| 3.15. | In the past four weeks, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?<br>0 = No<br>1 = Yes |
| 3.15.1. | How often did this happen?<br>1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks)<br>2 = Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks)<br>3 = Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks) |

## 4.0 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.1 | What type of sanitation facility do you use?<br>1=Flush toilet<br>2=Pit latrine<br>3=Open defecation<br>4=Other |
| 4.2 | How far is the sanitation facility from your house? (estimate in meters)<br>1=0-100mtr<br>2=101-500<br>3=501 and above |
| 4.3 | Do you share the toilet facilities with other households?<br>1=Yes<br>2=No |
| 4.4 | How many households use this toilet facility?<br>1=1-5<br>2=6-10<br>3=More than 10 |
| 4.5 | Can any member of the public use this toilet?<br>1=Yes<br>2=No |
| 4.6 | If your answer above is No what are your reasons?<br>1=It is family facility<br>2=Not disability friendly<br>3=It is designated for certain public officials<br>4=It is dirty<br>5= It is always locked<br>6=Other (specify |
| 4.7 | What is your rating of the practice of Open defecation?<br>1=Extremely High<br>2=High<br>3=Moderate<br>4=Minimal<br>5=Non-existent |
| 4.8 | Are you aware of the health risks of Open defecation<br>1=Yes<br>2=No |
| 4.9 | Do you currently have the following in your House for general use? (MARK all that apply) READ OUT<br>o Detergent (powder, liquid/paste)<br>o Soap<br>o Shampoo<br>o None |
| 4.10 | What do members of your household usually use to wash their hands? Probe for the following;<br>o Soap/detergent/ shampoo<br>o Ash/mud/sand<br>o Water Only<br>o We do not wash our hands |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.11 | What is the main source of drinking-water for members of your household?<br>1= Piped water into dwelling<br>2=Piped water to yard/plot<br>3=Public tap/standpipe<br>4=Tubewell/borehole<br>5=Protected dug well<br>6=Unprotected dug well<br>7=Protected spring<br>8=Unprotected spring<br>9=Rainwater collection<br>10=Bottled water<br>11=Cart with small tank/drum<br>12=Tanker-truck<br>13=Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) |
| 4.12 | How sufficient is the drinking water you draw from the sources mentioned above;<br>1=Sufficient<br>2=Somewhat sufficient<br>3=Insufficient |
| 4.13 | What is the main source of water used by your household for other domestic purposes and for animal use?<br>1= Piped water into dwelling<br>2=Piped water to yard/plot<br>3=Public tap/standpipe<br>4=Tubewell/borehole<br>5=Protected dug well<br>6=Unprotected dug well<br>7=Protected spring<br>8=Unprotected spring<br>9=Rainwater collection<br>10=Bottled water<br>11=Cart with small tank/drum<br>12=Tanker-truck<br>13=Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels) |
| 4.14 a. | How sufficient is the water you draw from the sources mentioned above (for both domestic and animal use);<br>1=Sufficient<br>2=Somewhat sufficient<br>3=Insufficient |
| 4.14 b. | If not sufficient, What does your household do to meet the extra water needs?<br>1= Limit the usage of water<br>2= Re-using used water<br>3= Washing utensils and clothes less often<br>4= Looking for water from long distance<br>5= Others<br>99= Don't Know<br>00= .Prefer not to Answer |
| 4.15 | How long does it take to reach your main household water source and come back?<br>1.= Approx. 500m (0 – 30 minutes' walk from the house)<br>2= Less than 500m<br>3= More than 500m<br>99. Don't know<br>00= Prefer not to answer. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.16 | On average, how long does it take you to collect the water, once you reach the water point<br>1= 0 – 30 minutes<br>2= 31 – 60 minutes<br>3= More than 60 minutes<br>99= Don't know<br>00= Prefer not to answer. |
| 4.17 | Depending on your responses in 4.11 and 4.13 above, How often do your water sources breakdown?<br>1= Often<br>2= Sometimes<br>3= Rarely<br>4= Never |
| 4.18 | Who covers the cost of maintaining and repairing water sources?<br>1= Cost sharing with community members<br>2= Local NGOs<br>3= INGOS<br>4= Local Authorities<br>99= Don't Know |
| 4.19 a. | Do you do anything to make your drinking water safe?<br>1=Yes<br>2=No |
| 4.19 b. | If your answer is yes, how do usually you treat the water? (circle only one)<br>1=Boiling<br>2=Water Treatment tablets/chemicals<br>3=Filtration (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)<br>4=Solar disinfection method (SODIS)<br>5=Sedimentation (Let it stand and settle)<br>6=Strain it through a cloth<br>7=Other, please specify (write in answer) |
| 4.20 | How many liters of water (Prompt for number of 20 liters jerry cans) do you and your household use per day?<br>1=Less than 20 Liter<br>2= Between 21 and 40 liters<br>3=Between 41 and 60 liters<br>4=61 liters and above |
| 4.21 | Which times do you always wash your hands? Tick all that apply<br>1=Before eating<br>2=After using the toilet<br>3=Other (Specify)<br>4=None |

## 5.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND MANAGEMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| 5.1 a. | Have you or someone in your HH participated in a meeting to discuss the management of the nearby water resource?<br>1= Yes<br>2= No |
| 5.1 b. | **If yes, please respond to the following questions with a simple Yes or No**<br><br>o I have participated in the elections or nomination of members of the Water management Committee (Yes/ No)<br>o My opinion is considered in the decisions of how the water source is managed (Yes/ No)<br>o I am happy with the way the Water source is managed (Yes/ No) |

# ANNEX 2: QUALITATIVE TOOLS

### TOOL #1: QUESTION GUIDE FOR KIIs with HEAD TEACHERS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | How many classrooms are in the school? |
| 2. | What are the needs of the school in terms of new classrooms and the need to perhaps rehabilitate some of the existing classrooms based on their conditions? |
| 3. | In the last three years, how many new classrooms have been constructed in the schools? How many have been rehabilitated? |
| 4. | Does the school have a library? If yes,<br>i. What is the condition?<br>ii. Is it fully equipped?<br>iii. When was it constructed?<br>iv. Has it been rehabilitated before?<br>v. How many pupils can it accommodate at full capacity?<br>vi. In your opinion, does it adequately meet the demand for its use by the pupil? |
| 5. | How many toilet blocks are in the school? For boys and girls? |
| 6. | What would you say is the level of need for dignity kits, school uniforms and desks within the school? How does the school go about meeting this need, where present. |
| 7. | What is the % of students scoring above pass mark in a national exam? How does general performance compare across all remaining grades? |

### TOOL #2: QUESTION GUIDE FOR FGDs with FISH FARMING GROUPS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | How would you describe your overall experience with fish farming here in Kilifi/ Magharini?<br>i. What are the common challenges faced?<br>ii. What are some of the support you receive from varied sources? Have you or your group received support in terms of tools for input like boats, fishing nets, preservation equipment (solarized or not) etc.<br>iii. What opportunities do you think exist to make more out of fish farming for you and your group? |
| 2. | Have you and your group received any training on better fishing practices? If yes,<br>i. When was the last time you received such training?<br>ii. Who provided the training?<br>iii. What were the terms of the training (free or paid for?) |

## TOOL #3: QUESTION GUIDE FOR FGDs with CROP FARMING GROUPS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | How would you describe your overall experience with fish farming here in Tana?<br>i. What are the common challenges faced?<br>ii. What are some of the support you receive from varied sources?<br>iii. Have you or your group received support with irrigation systems, farming tools, seed capital etc. ?<br>iv. What opportunities do you think exist to make more out of crop farming for you and your group? |
| 2. | Has your group received any form of training related to crop farming in general?<br>i. Have you in the past been trained on better farming methods?<br>ii. Have you in the past been trained on post-harvest management? |
| 3. | Do you have cooperatives amongst you? If yes<br>i. Have you received any form of training before? On entrepreneurship? |

## TOOL #4: QUESTION GUIDE FOR KIIs with WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | What are your roles as the WRMC of XXX water resource (borehole/ water pan)? |
| 2. | How is the governance structure? |
| 3. | Do you feel you are well equipped to adequately manage the water resource? Have you received any form of training to aid you in your role? |
| 4. | What are some for the challenges you face in attempts to manage the water resource and ensure sustainable use? |
| 5. | What interventions do you think can be undertaken to make your work practical and ensure sustainable management of the water resource? |

ISLAMIC RELIEF
KENYA BASELINE
REPORT.

MAY 2024.