

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE PRESIDENCY

MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING

PARTICIPATORY POVERTY ASSESSMENT V (PPAV)

LAMU COUNTY REPORT

**KENYA**   
**VISION 2030**  
**Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya**

CTOBER 2014

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## FOREWORD

Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) is a mechanism through which identified communities give their own definition and understanding of poverty. This PPA covered 47 counties unlike previous ones which covered selected districts.

The main objective of this exercise was to establish the impact of various Government policies, strategies, programmes and projects aimed at reducing poverty. It further sought to capture the voice of the poor in the communities with special focus on the impact of social protection initiatives. In particular the study covered the following broad issues: poverty dynamics and indicators; provisions of government services in health, education, agriculture, housing, and water and sanitation; and pro-poor initiatives and devolved funds.

The definition of poverty varies from one community to the other. From their point of view, poverty was generally defined as inability to meet basic human needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health.

The study found out that poverty level from a community perspective has been rising despite various pro-poor initiatives undertaken by the government over the years. It is worthy to note many communities visited did not understand how the pro-poor initiatives operate. On crosscutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, drug and substance abuse, gender disparity on property ownership, degradation and poor governance on devolved funds and pro-poor initiatives were reported to be on the rise.

The findings from the study will be used as lessons learnt in designing County based programmes. For example, communities have come up with diverse coping mechanisms on poverty. Some of these include women merry-go-round and small-scale business. This will be upgraded to other notable initiatives like table banking concept and training counties to benefit from UWEZO and other related funds. They will be a reference point in designing current and future interventions on reducing poverty and regional disparities. I call upon our internal and external stakeholders to utilize the respective PPA-V county reports to inform policy and decision-making.

**Ann Waiguru, OGW**  
**Cabinet Secretary**  
**Ministry of Devolution and Planning**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Lamu Participatory Poverty Assessment is the first of its kind that has the County as the key reference point on poverty profiling since the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and ultimately the formation of County Governments after the general elections of 2013. It is derived from the 5<sup>th</sup> National Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA-V) Report whose findings have been published simultaneously with the 47 County Reports.

Foremost, I take this opportunity to sincerely thank and acknowledge all individuals and institutions who collectively contributed their time and resources towards the production of this Report. In particular, valuable leadership and policy guidance was provided by Stephen Wainaina, the Economic Planning Secretary and Moses Ogolla, the Director Social & Governance Department. The Department of S&G provided the secretariat that was charged with the responsibility of undertaking the exercise and finally the production of both the National Report and the County specific Reports covering the 47 Counties,

The following team of officers without whose dedication and enthusiasm, the production of this Report would have been much more challenging deserve mention; Samuel Kiptorus (Chief Economist), James M. Kirigwi (Chief Economist), Leonard Obidha (Secretary, Poverty Eradication Commission), Cosmas Muia (Senior Economist), Joseph Njagi (Senior Economist), Michael Mwangi (Senior Economist), Samuel Kimote (Senior Economist), Erick Kiilu (Senior Economist), Christantos Okioma (Economist I) and Douglas Manyara (Economist I).

The Ministry also recognizes varied support provided from time to time by the following officers; Director, KNBS (for cluster sampling and identification), Florence Juma (Secretary), Matilda Anyango (Secretary), Florence Natse (Secretary), Tallam (driver), Dequize Ogweno (Driver) and Alphine (Office Assistant).

The Ministry is also indebted to the team of dedicated consultants comprising Munguti K. Katua as the lead assisted by John T. Mukui and George Mbate. Their experience and policy guidance was instrumental in the production of key documents and tools that were utilized during the field exercise as well as in the finalization of both the National Report and individual 47 County Reports.

Finally, the Ministry is grateful to the respective County Governments and their staff, National Government staff in the Counties, communities and their leaders as well as key informants especially in their role in community mobilization and laying of logistics for a successful poverty assessment exercise within their areas of operation. Specifically, we thank targeted communities for turning up in large numbers and participating with enthusiasm during Focused Group Discussions (FGD) sometimes often late into the evenings thus making the work of our facilitators a success.

**Engineer Peter Mangiti**  
**Principal Secretary**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) is a mechanism through which identified groups of people give their own definition and understanding of poverty based on their own perspectives. The government conducted PPA-I in 1994, PPA-II in 1996, PPA-III in 2001 and PPA-IV in 2005/06.

Between October 2012 and February 2014, the National Government conducted PPA-V whose overall objective is to contribute to Kenya's poverty reduction strategy by providing a richer and more informative database on the living standards, aspirations and needs of the poorer sections of the population. In particular, the survey sought the community perspectives on poverty dynamics and diagnostics, and the provision and impact of selected wellbeing services including agriculture, education, health, social protection and other devolved funds. Perspectives of the community were sought on the awareness of the availability of these services, accessibility and affordability.

This report presents the findings of the PPA-V survey in Bagamoyo 'A' Cluster of Lamu County which was conducted in November/December 2013. Information from the cluster was provided by community members through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and household questionnaire and was complemented by the information from key informants who were mainly sub-county technical experts in the subject areas of the survey.

Bagamoyo 'A' cluster is a rural community in Witu division, Lamu West sub-county. The cluster has 37 households according to the fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP-V) maps from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

Poverty remains a major challenge in the county. The proportion of the county population living below the poverty line is 31.6 percent with urban areas at 45.24 percent and rural areas at 28.8 percent. Land ownership for agriculture and livestock farming remains a thorny issue in the county as most farmers do not legally own the land they cultivate.

Some of the causes of poverty in Bagamoyo 'A' include exploitation by employers, lack of land with title deeds, lack of employment opportunities, high levels of illiteracy, insecurity, drug and substance abuse and poor health.

Health services are unavailable, inaccessible and unaffordable to the community. There is therefore need for a health facility in the community given that the nearest dispensary/hospital is 5km away. The available facility is faced with serious staff shortages and lack essential drugs.

Education services offered to the community are expensive especially secondary school fees. The area lacks an ECD and the nearest primary school is about 5km away from the cluster. Most education facilities are in poor state and are inadequate. The community was also not satisfied with the low quality of the service offered due to understaffing and poor learning environment.

The community is aware of the available agricultural services. The services are not accessible and are unaffordable with the extension services being demand-driven.

There is low awareness of the existence of several pro-poor initiatives and devolved funds in this community including cash transfers, YEDF, WEF and CDF. However, procedures for accessing these funds, general negative attitude towards loans, and group conflicts limit the uptake of the funds.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMREF	Africa Medical Research Foundation
CBO	Community Based organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CT	Cash Transfers
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
FBO	Faith Based organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FPE	Free Primary Education
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KESP	Kenya Education Support Programme
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RA	Research Assistant
STI	Sexually Committed Infection
TOWA	Total War against AIDS
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) is a mechanism through which identified groups of people give their own definition and understanding of poverty based on their own discourse. PPAs are aimed at understanding poverty from the perspectives of poor people including gaining a clearer notion of what their priorities are for improving their livelihoods. It is the recognition and inclusion of the beneficiaries' opinions in designing a successful development programme that can successfully address the problem of poverty.

Various participatory methodologies that emphasize the use of visuals and focus group discussions have come up including PRA, PUA, Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), Participatory Learning Methods (PALM), and Participatory Action Research (RAP), among others.

In Kenya, four PPAs have been undertaken so far. The first Participatory Poverty Assessment was carried out in 1994, and covered 8 districts (seven of the poorest districts and two low income areas in Nairobi).

The second PPA was carried out in 1996 and covered 7 districts. The purpose of the study was to provide a deeper understanding of poverty from the perspective of the poor and to fill gaps that quantitative studies could not readily explain. It also aimed at enhancing capacity of Government staff in the application of participatory methodologies used to study poverty. The study looked at people's perception of service delivery.

The third PPA carried out in 2001 covered 10 districts, with the objective of enriching the information collected countrywide for the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The PRSP built on past efforts aimed at poverty reduction, and in particular the IPRSP which identified measures and strategies necessary to facilitate sustainable and rapid economic growth, improving governance, raising income opportunities of the poor, raising quality of life, and improving equity and participation.

The first three studies focused mainly on poverty diagnostics (characteristics of the poor and causes of poverty), but had no explicit link to policy and therefore did not adequately address the impact of pro-poor policies. These studies raised numerous concerns on service delivery and therefore could be seen as informing the interest in ensuring that policies are not only pro-poor but also that their

impacts is felt by the poor and thus laid useful foundation for the enquiries of both PPA-IV and PPA-V.

The fourth PPA was conducted in 2005/06 alongside the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS). The two studies were meant to complement each other. The PPA focused on three main areas of policy relevance: poverty diagnostics and dynamics; pro-poor policies regarding service delivery and wellbeing; and voices of the poor among the communities which included analysis of the impact of the various policies on the poor (agriculture and livestock extension services, healthcare, education, water and sanitation, access roads). To complement the quantitative data, PPA-IV investigated the extent to which households in the communities have moved in and out of poverty in the past.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES OF PPA-V

The overall objective of PPA-V is to contribute to Kenya's poverty reduction strategy by providing a richer and more informative database on the living standards, aspirations and needs of the poorer sections of the population especially with regard to social protection and social security. The study focuses on two main areas:

- Getting the impact of various well-being policies, strategies, programmes and projects aimed at reducing poverty and improving welfare; and
- Getting the voices of the poor among the communities with a special focus on social protection initiatives to inform policy planning and targeting.

More specifically, PPA-V assessment seeks to:

- i. Gain a deeper understanding of the impact of the pro-poor initiatives based on the perceptions of the people themselves, especially the poor and vulnerable groups;
- ii. Broaden the process through which policies will be developed by engaging ordinary citizens in real debates to come up with the best ways of reducing poverty and preventing people from falling into poverty;
- iii. Identify and prioritize policies, strategies, programmes and projects which would support poor communities in their escape from poverty, focusing on social protection initiatives;
- iv. Integrate the respective contributions of participatory and qualitative approaches in the M&E strategy for Kenya;
- v. Enrich the understanding of the lived realities of poverty and arriving at policies which make sense to those affected to ensure equity and improvement of wellbeing in a clean and secure environment; and

- vi. Respond to the Bill of Rights and other articles enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 e.g. public participation.

### 1.3 COUNTY/ CLUSTER PROFILE

According to the Lamu County Development Profile 2013, Lamu County is located in the northern coast of Kenya. It borders Tana River County to the southwest, Garissa County to the north, Republic of Somalia to the northeast and the Indian Ocean to the south. The county has a land surface area of 6,273.1 km<sup>2</sup> that includes the mainland and over 65 islands that form the Lamu Archipelago. The total length of the coastline is 130 km while land water mass area stands at 308km<sup>2</sup>.

The projected population of Lamu County was 112,251 in 2012. The population is expected to grow to 124,092 in 2015 and 137,180 in 2017.

The county is generally flat and lies between altitude zero and fifty meters above sea level. The low altitude exposes some parts of the county to flooding during the rainy seasons. These flood-prone areas are around Lake Kenyatta in Mpeketoni, along Tana River delta such as Chalaluma in Witu and areas on the coastline that experience floods during the high tides. Other important features are rock outcrops which occur on the islands of Manda and Kiwayuu and sand dunes found in Lamu Island and parts of Mkokoni in Kiunga.

The main topographic features include the coastal plains, island plains, Dodori River plain, the Indian Ocean and the sand dunes. The coastal plain, though not extending to the coastline, creates the best agricultural land in the county. The island plain is found in the coastal, northern and western parts of the county which have good potential for agricultural development. The Dodori River plain which is in the Dodori National Reserve is home to many wildlife species. The Indian Ocean provides a wealthy marine ecosystem which supports livelihoods mainly through fishing and tourism activities.

There are four major catchment areas each with unique characteristics. They are Dodori, Coastal zone, Duldul, the Lamu Bay drainage and Tana River catchments. The county has no permanent river but only few seasonal streams which flow from the west towards the south-eastern part of the county, with none reaching the sea. The only permanent open water site in the county is Lake Kenyatta in Mpeketoni which has been known to dry during exceptionally dry years. The county also has several swamp areas occasioned by rainwater with the main ones located in Dodori, BeleBele in Hindi, Ziwa la Magarini, and Chomo Ndogo-Chomo Kuu along the Hindi-Bargoni road, Luimshi and Kenza on Nairobi Ranch and Kitumbini and Ziwa la Gorjji in Witu.

The county experiences no marked variation in temperatures with annual temperature ranging between 23°C and 32°C. The high temperatures are experienced from December to April while low temperatures occur from May to July. The annual mean temperature in the county is 27.°C.

There is a bimodal rainfall pattern with long rains occurring from mid-April to the end of June with the highest rainfall recorded in the month of May. The long rains agricultural output account for 80 percent of the annual crop production. Short rains occur in November and December and are generally unreliable. The months of January to March and August to October are usually hot and dry. There are three major rainfall zones occasioned by the oceanic effect where rainfall reliability decreases as one move towards the hinterland. These three zones are the arid areas along the northern borders mainly Kiunga which receives rainfall below 540 mm annually; the semi-arid areas of Amu, Faza and Kizingitini Divisions which receives between 550 mm-850 mm of rainfall annually; and the sub-humid zone covering areas of Witu and Mpeketoni Divisions receiving rainfall between 850 mm-1,110 mm annually.

This report covers the fifth Participatory Poverty Assessment carried out in Bagamoyo “A” Village in Witu Sub location, Witu Location, Witu Division in Lamu West sub-county. The cluster is 70km from the county headquarters with the nearest town being Mpeketoni (22 km away). The transport mode is motorcycles and bicycles. The cluster is a combination of plain land and swamps. It occupies a vast area with households far apart. The inhabitants are Giriama (60%), Pokomo (20%) and Orma (20%). On the east is the imaginary boundary cutting through the Catholic Church compound heading through the forest to the cutline which leads to the seasonal lake. On the southern side is Kitumbiri and Boko and western part is the murrum road from Boko to Mombasa. The cluster has about 37 households.

## **1.4 METHODOLOGY**

### **1.4.1 Selection of the Cluster**

The selection of the cluster was done using two-stage purposive sampling that was superimposed on agro-ecological zones to cover common characteristics across similar zones. The aim was to capture as much variation as possible among the poor communities in a given County. The fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP-V) maps from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) were used to demarcate the boundaries of the selected clusters.

One cluster per county was selected for the detailed study in which specially designed participatory assessment tools were administered. In the cluster, a household survey was undertaken and a

household questionnaire administered to selected households, especially those benefiting from cash transfers and those in extreme poverty.

#### **1.4.2 Process, Study Instruments and Fieldwork**

The study used PPA tools and instruments including semi-structured oral interview questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and observations. The specific tools used included resource mapping, wealth ranking, Venn/chapatti diagrams and pair-wise ranking. The Village Resource Map was introduced before the introduction of other PPA tools so as to understand the community boundaries and the facilities within. Wealth Ranking was used to establish how the community categorizes itself economically. There was a deliberate attempt to identify households which were benefiting from cash transfers so that they could participate during the administration of the specific data collection checklists.

A checklist was mainly used to elicit specific information on selected policy areas from the community. It was divided into two main sections, namely, Poverty Diagnostics and Assessment of the Impact of Pro-poor Initiatives. The trained RAs administered the tools/instruments under the guidance of the supervisors to ensure quality of the data collected. The data collection process was similar for all selected sample sites as well as the format for data recording and analysis. This standardization was critical for overall data analysis and report writing.

The key informants provided technical information about their particular areas of operation. Those interviewed included officers responsible for Public Health/Medical Services, Water, Agriculture/Livestock, Gender and Social Development, Basic Education, opinion leaders, DDOs and the County Commissioner.

#### **1.4.3 Field Logistics**

The PPA-V pilot study was conducted during March/April 2012 and the main survey in this cluster was done in November/December 2012. Information from the cluster was provided by the community members through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and household questionnaire and was complemented by the information from key informants who were mainly technical experts in the subject areas of the survey. The main policy areas of focus were Healthcare, Basic Education, Agricultural Services and Inputs, Water and Sanitation, Housing, Cash Transfer (CT), Roads 2000, devolved funds such as Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV).

In preparation for the survey, the Research assistants (RAs) were introduced to the use of survey tools by the supervisors/trainers. Advertisement for Research Assistants (RAs) was done one week prior to

recruitment through the District Development Officer (DDO) and District Statistics Officer (DSO). The recruitment interviews were conducted for two days. Out of the applicants who were interviewed, six Research Assistants were selected to assist in data collection in the county.

The training for research assistants ran for five days and data collection and report writing was done in four days. During the training, RAs were taken through the introduction to Participatory Poverty Assessment and methodologies, guiding principles for participatory data collection and the data collection instruments.

To ensure the data collection instruments/tools were thoroughly understood, the research assistants conducted role plays. They were taken through the roles they were expected to play while in the field which included note taking, facilitating, observing and administration of the household questionnaires.

Other key areas covered during the training included data collection logistics, data storage, compilation of the site reports and the format of the cluster report.

## **1.5 REPORT ORGANIZATION/OUTLINE**

This report presents the PPA-V survey findings in Bagamoyo 'A' Cluster of Lamu County. The report is divided into six chapters including chapter 1 which covers the introduction. Chapter 2 highlights the survey findings on poverty and inequality in Lamu County while chapter 3 presents findings on provision of public services in the selected policy areas (healthcare, basic education, agricultural services and inputs, water and sanitation and housing). Chapter 4 covers findings on selected pro-poor initiatives (policies and programmes) such as Cash Transfers (CT), Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV), Roads 2000, and devolved funds such as CDF, Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) etc and other pro-poor interventions. Chapter 5 presents the cross cutting and emerging issues while Chapter 6 gives the conclusion and recommendations.

## CHAPTER TWO: POVERTY DYNAMICS AND INDICATORS

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a major challenge in the county. The proportion of the county population living below the poverty line is 31.6 percent with urban areas at 45.24 percent and rural areas at 28.8 percent. Land ownership for crop and livestock farming remains a thorny issue in the county as most farmers do not legally own the land they cultivate.

### 2.2 DEFINITION OF POVERTY

The residents of Bagamoyo 'A' defined poverty in various ways. They defined a poor person as one who lacks basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and education. Another definition given was of a person living below a dollar a day and they used the local term '*umasikini*' (poor person in Swahili). Another definition given was a person who lacks employment, cannot afford a good house, and modern services like electricity and piped water.

### 2.3 CLASSIFICATION OF THE POOR

The community classified themselves into poor, very poor and rich. According to the key informant the cluster had 37 households.

### 2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF POVERTY

#### **Very poor**

They do not have their own houses and live in rented mud houses roofed with raffia, their children do not go to school, they can only afford a meal a day, and they have no land.

#### **Poor**

They live in mud walled houses roofed with iron sheets, they have a plot/ a small piece of land for subsistence farming, and their children go to public schools.

#### **Rich**

They can afford to educate their children, they have sizeable farm and they are able to employ casuals in their farms. The rich can afford decent houses built with concrete and roofed with iron sheets. Their homesteads are connected with water and electricity.

## 2.5 CAUSES OF POVERTY

The Bagamoyo 'A' community gave several reasons that cause poverty including:

- Most of the residents who work as casual labourers are exploited by their employers and they are not paid in time, and if paid it is received in bits or in small amounts;
- Lack of money to take their children to school, and this restricts households from getting out of the vicious cycle of poverty;
- Lack of title deeds for their land as most of the land is not demarcated, and fear farming since they receive threats of displacement every now and then;
- Laziness and idleness: lack of efforts to earn a living/complacency in their state of living;
- Poor governance: the resources are not equally distributed by those who access them. For instance, the food given by the Red Cross is taken by the rich/leaders and sold in shops instead of giving it to the poor;
- Lack of employment opportunities: absence of industries and lack of initiatives by the local people to get ways of earning a living;
- Insecurity as manifested by banditry attacks and stock theft;
- Human-wildlife conflict causing death, crop damage and injuries;
- Drugs and subsistence abuse: there is illicit brews that is cheap and easily accessible;
- Lack of medicine in the public health facility hence they purchase them from private chemists at very high cost;
- Lack of appreciation of the value of education: education is not a very important activity hence it is a low priority area of investment of both time and money;
- High cost of living: exploitation by few traders who have monopolized business;
- Lack of market for farm produce, for instance, mangoes, tomatoes etc;
- Lack of technical and vocational training institutions to cater for the many dropouts in the area.

## 2.6 IMPACT OF POVERTY

According to the Bagamoyo 'A' community poverty has made men resort to alcoholism and drug abuse. There is also a manifestation of poor health among men due to lack of medical attention. Poverty has led to insecurity as men resort to banditry and stock theft. According to the residents, women resort to prostitution which has led to rise in HIV/AIDS. Poverty has also led to early marriages.

The young people in the community drop out of school at an early age which has led them to alcoholism and drug abuse. Young men practice banditry and stock theft which has resulted to

insecurity in the area. Young girls become commercial sex workers and there are cases of early marriages within the community.

## **2.7 COPING MECHANISMS**

The residents of the Bagamoyo 'A' undertake a number of activities so as to cope with poverty:

- Practicing agricultural activities to earn incomes to cater for their day-to-day needs;
- Engaging in small scale informal business like hawking, traditional liquor making (e.g. mnazi andmkoma), selling of food, and casual labor;
- Educating their children with the hope that they get education and later improve their standard of living;
- Forming social groups especially among women to make them able to access loans from microfinance institutions;
- Construction of rental semi- permanent structures for those with land to cash in on rental income from the inhabitants of Witu town.

## **2.8 ASSET OWNERSHIP, ACCESS AND DECISION MAKING IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

According to the residents of Bagamoyo'A' women do not own land, livestock and other valuable property that can enable them to obtain loans from financial institutions. Women are also excluded in decision-making in the community.

## **2.9 POVERTY AND GENDER**

There are some discriminative cultural practices which affect the woman and the girl child, and lack of friendly sanitation facilities for girls has led to high dropout rates. Insecurity in the area also limits the interaction of women.

## **2.10 POVERTY TRENDS OVER TIME**

According to the Bagamoyo'A' residents the situation has become worse over years because of increased population, constant banditry attacks, and lack of income-generating activities in the community.

## **2.11 INTERVENTIONS TARGETING THE POOR IN THE COMMUNITY**

According to the residents, they have heard about the provision of cash transfers for the aged (60years and above) as well as orphans and vulnerable children but they have never benefited from them.

## **2.12 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The residents gave following recommendations for improving their livelihoods:

- Establishment of youth polytechnics;
- Land adjudication and issuance of title deeds;
- Establishment of markets for local farm produce;
- Establishment of microfinance institutions with low interest rates;
- Establishment of a public ECD centre and primary school;
- Improve availability and accessibility of safe drinking water;
- Creation of job opportunities;
- Establishment of manufacturing industries e.g. fruit processing;
- Provision of sanitation facilities in the area.

## CHAPTER THREE: FINDINGS ON PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

### 3.1 HEALTHCARE

#### 3.1.1 Introduction

The county has 42 health facilities, of which 24 are government-owned, three by faith-based organisations, one by nongovernmental organization and 14 privately owned. There are three level 5 health facilities, five health centres, a nursing home and 33 dispensaries. The bed capacity in the health facilities stands at 172 with 145 beds in public facilities, 14 in mission/NGOs and 13 beds in private health facilities.

There are 4 doctors, 94 nurses, 24 clinical officers, 17 public health officer, five pharmacists and about 30 technical personnel. The doctor/population ratio is 1:28,062 and nurse/population ratio stands at 1:1,194. The average distance to the nearest health facility stands at 5km and this indicates a constrained access to both preventive and curative health services.

There are no public health facilities within the cluster area. However, medical services are provided in the nearby Witu Health Centre. The healthcare services offered in the facility include dental services, maternity (PMCT) and X-ray. Other provisions include family planning services. However, the facility experiences shortage of essential provisions such as drugs and qualified medical staff.

#### 3.1.2 Major Health Concerns in the Community

According to the key informant (the DPHO), the most prevalent diseases in the county include malaria (63.3 percent), URTI (23.7 percent), stomach-ache (9.7 percent), diarrheal diseases (3.8 percent) and flu (0.5 percent). Despite increased efforts to control malaria, only 29.5 percent of children under-five years sleep under treated bed nets.

According to the Bagamoyo 'A' community the most contracted diseases in the cluster are malaria, diarrhea, upper respiratory tract infections (UTI), skin diseases, intestinal worms, urinary tract infections, pneumonia, eye infections and mental disorders.

#### 3.1.3 Provision of Health Service

The services offered in the nearby Witu Health Centre are charged though the cost is subsidized. The treatment cost depends on the services one gets. The means of payment is either through cash or

NHIF. However, there are those that are offered free of charge e.g. child immunization, provision of nets, ARV, ART, TB drugs, anti-malaria drugs and treatment of children under five years.

There are village health committees that bridge the services between the facilities and the citizens. They also manage minor ailments and are involved in awareness campaigns on e.g. TB and immunization for children under five years.

#### **3.1.4 Interventions towards Health Services in the Community**

The residents reported that they have benefited from the polio immunization campaign and free supply of mosquito nets for pregnant mothers and children under five.

#### **3.1.5 Decision Making on Health Issues in the Family/Community**

According to the Bagamoyo 'A' residents, the man as the head of the household makes decisions on the health issues concerning the family.

#### **3.1.6 Ideal Family Size among the Household in the Community**

According to the people of Bagamoyo 'A' community, an ideal family size is four or five children.

#### **3.1.7 Relationship between Household size and poverty**

There is a relationship between health and poverty in that poor people are easily infected by diseases especially if there is an outbreak. It has been observed that there is enhanced community participation in health matters more so in HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB.

#### **3.1.8 Access and Decision Making on Family Planning**

In this community men are the dominant decision makers. However, both partners are involved in decision-making on the health of their children but the responsibility of taking the child to the health center lies with the woman.

#### **3.1.9 Opinion on Status of Health Services overtime**

The residents reported that they have benefited from the polio immunization campaign and free supply of mosquito nets for pregnant mothers and children under five. The interventions have improved the health situation in the community over time.

### **3.10 Recommendations**

The following suggestions were made to improve the health services offered in the county:

- Medicines should be made available in the hospitals throughout;
- Additional medical staff be hired;
- The health infrastructure should be improved;
- Additional medicalequipment required in the hospital should be availed; and
- More youth should be involved in dealing with youth issues such as campaign againstdrugs and substance abuse.

## **3.2 BASIC EDUCATION**

### **3.2.1 Introduction**

According to the Lamu CDP 2013 total enrolment in Early Childhood and Development Centres (ECD) for 2012 stood at 7,870 pupils. The gross enrolment rate in Early Child Education in 2012 stood at 74 percent, while net enrolment rate was 44.5 percent compared to the national figure of 41.8 percent.

The gross enrolment rate inprimary school educationwas 121.8 percent, mainly as a result of more students accessing primary education through the Free Primary Education programme and increased infrastructural development.The net enrolment rate for primary education was 74.7 percent, and the primary school completion rate stands at 61 percent with retention rate of 61 percent.The transition rate from primary to secondary school is 73 percent.

The total enrolment for secondary education in 2012 was projected to stand at 9,657 pupils and the boys to girl ratio at 100:78. The gross enrolment rate is 32.25 percent with net enrolment rate of 16.4 percent. The completion rate stands at 94 percent with retention rate at 94 percent. There are 153 teachers giving a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:30.

The literacy rate in the county is 67.3 percent against a national rate of 79.5 percent. This indicates that there is need to provide for adult education in order to attain the national target of 100 percent.

### **3.2.2 Status of Education Facilities in the Cluster**

The cluster area has neither private nor public educational facility except an ECD centre managed by the Catholic Church. The community feels that the performance of the schools is low due to shortage of teachers, poor infrastructure and learning materials.

### **3.2.3 Provision of Educational services**

There is only one school (Witu Primary School) that is easily accessible by the community. The school is outside the cluster and about 5km away. Parents pay a monthly fee of Kshs 140 to cater for subordinate staff which is far beyond the reach of many parents within the cluster especially the widowed and single mothers. The community appreciates that there is free primary education (FPE) and subsidized secondary education though the latter was said to be expensive (not affordable).

Though the government has provided FPE, the community claims they pay money for activity fee, PTA teachers and examination fee which majority of the community members cannot afford.

### **3.2.4 Status of Education Services**

According to the community, education services offered are not satisfactory. The concerns raised included poor quality education which is attributed to understaffing and poor learning environment.

### **3.2.5 Interventions towards Improvement of Education Status in the Community**

According to the key informant, there have been some interventions to help the OVCs access basic education i.e. funds from the CDF kitty have been set aside to assist the most vulnerable girl/boy child from the community. Apart from the OVCs, other needy children have also received bursaries.

CDF has assisted in construction of more permanent classrooms especially in primary and day secondary schools.

The provincial administrations through the chiefs are enforcing the Government directive that no child should be denied the basic right to education.

### **3.2.6 Relationship between Education and Poverty**

To the community poverty is related to education. They noted that the poor are unable to educate their children mainly beyond secondary school thus creating a vicious cycle of poverty within the family.

### **3.2.7 Opinion on Status of education over time**

According to the community education standards have improved over time, although the community feels they need schools near the community to cater for primary and secondary school students.

### **3.2.8 Recommendations**

- ECD centers should be made free and managed by the Government;
- Primary education should be made completely free and funding offered by the Government should be effective;
- Increase the number of schools and teachers;
- SSDE should be subsidies further;
- The facilities in the schools are not sufficient.

## **3.3 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES AND INPUTS**

### **3.3.1 Introduction**

The main crops grown in the county include maize, cowpeas, dolichos, cassava, pigeon peas and green grams. Crops grown for commercial purposes include mangoes, coconut, cotton, bixa and simsim. Cotton production remains the highest source of income contributing 42 percent of the household income. Other crops that contribute to household income include banana (14 percent), maize (8 percent), cassava (7 percent), bixa (6 percent), and mangrove (5 percent). Horticultural farming is currently being introduced to improve household income.

The main livestock species are cattle, sheep, goat and poultry. Cattle and goat rearing is predominantly found in Hindi and Witu. Dairy cattle farming/rearing are practiced mainly in settlement schemes of Mpeketoni and parts of Hindi and Witu.

### **3.3.2 Status of Provision of Agriculture Services and Inputs**

The extension officers are available in the area though they are offering minimal services. They provide farm inputs such as fertilizer and seedlings. The area was also identified for the Economic Stimulus Programme under fisheries. However, the community did not benefit as the programme stalled as ponds were constructed but fingerings were never provided.

### **3.3.3 Interventions towards Improvement of Agricultural Standards in the community**

According to the key informant the agricultural services offered include extension services which are demand-driven, field demonstrations, field days, farm visits and workshops to train farmers. The community has not benefitted from farm inputs from the government.

### **3.3.4 Target Group for Agricultural Services**

Agricultural services provided are targeted to individuals, farmer groups, institutions, vulnerable members of the society that had land, and vulnerable livestock farmers.

### **3.3.5 Relation between Agriculture and Poverty**

According to the Bagamoyo 'A' community low agricultural production leads to more poverty; and expensive farm inputs and lack of adequate agricultural land also leads to poverty.

### **3.3.6 Status of Agriculture Services over Time**

The community reported that the status of agriculture over time has declined due unreliable rainfall and frequent attacks by neighbouring communities.

The challenges includes unreliable rainfall, expensive farm inputs e.g. fertilizers and seedlings, and lack of ready markets for farm produce.

### **3.3.9 Recommendations**

Some of the recommendations given include:

- improvement in security of the community,
- water harvesting in many areas through digging of more boreholes,
- more training for farmers to improve agricultural production,
- accessing agricultural inputs at subsidized prices, and educating farmers on modern farming methods,
- bringing agricultural service providers closer to the people,
- government intervention in the provision of ready markets for farm produces
- provision of title deeds to people in the community
- Introduction of farm loans, and
- Sensitize members on the importance of the training programmes offered.

## **3.4 WATER AND SANITATION**

### **3.4.1 Introduction**

According to the key informant, the main sources of water in the county include groundwater, surface water, rainfall and desalination of seawater. Groundwater is the major source for most of the water supplies in Lamu County. Most areas in the County have saline groundwater. Surface water sources include the sea, lakes, pans, dams and seasonal rivers.

Water in the county is managed by various institutions e.g. Lamu Water and Sewerage Company manage Lamu and Mokowe water systems; Lake Kenyatta Water Association supplies water to Mpeketoni Division; and Hindi Water Association and Witu Users Association manage water supplies in Hindi and Witu Divisions, respectively, as community-based schemes. Other public water sources such as jabis and dams are managed by community committees.

According to a 2009 survey, 77.5 percent of households in the county had access to sanitation infrastructures with pit latrines (covered and uncovered) accounting for 70.8 percent. The methods for disposing both liquid and solid wastes are disposal pits and sewerage pits. The prevalence of waterborne diseases stands at 20 percent.

### **3.4.2 Status of the Provision of Water and Sanitation Services**

The charges for water are deemed to be affordable since they charge Kshs 280 per 6,000 liters. The area has access to safe drinking water from a borehole constructed by a donor and managed by the community within the cluster area. However, the community borehole charges Kshs 5 per 20 litre jerrican. The community felt that this was not affordable and they proposed Kshs 3 per 20 litres.

### **3.4.3 Types of Sanitation Facilities**

Sanitation is an issue in the community. They use toilets but will appreciate if the government provides loans for the construction of more hygienic facilities e.g. VIP toilets.

### **3.4.4 Relationship between Environmental Degradation and Water Availability**

The community reported that it is aware that degrading environment results in less and less water since water catchments are exposed to climate and weather changes. Environment degradation is caused by increased population, depletion of water resources and urbanization.

### **3.4.5 Status of Water Availability over the last Ten Years**

There are organizations offering water services in the county and for the past 10 years Lamu West water services have been improving while in Lamu East it has been deteriorating.

### **3.4.6 Relationship/ Impact between water and sanitation and poverty (no data)**

### **3.4.7 Recommendations**

- Government should look for other sources of water because rainwater alone is not enough. For instance the government can supply water from River Tana and desalination.
- The government should develop sewerage systems in urban centres and town to ensure clean supply of domestic water.

## **3.5 HOUSING**

### **3.5.1 Introduction**

It is only a few of the residents of this community who have been able to build their own houses. The rest are renting. Due to financial constraints majority of those who are renting can only afford to rent mud houses because they are cheaper.

Majority of the houses do not have electricity due to the high cost of installation, and hence requested the government to reduce the cost of installation. The residents use kerosene and candles as an alternative.

### **3.5.2 Types of Building Materials**

Most houses are mud-walled and either iron or raffia roofed. However, there are a number of houses that are made of concrete walls and roofed using iron sheets. The materials used by the residents to build their houses includes mud, blocks, iron sheets, palm leaves, and pieces of wood.

### **3.5.3 Status of Provision of Housing**

It is only a few of the residents who have been able to build their own houses. The rest are renting. Due to financial constraints majority of those who are renting can only afford to rent mud houses because they are cheaper.

#### **3.5.4 Opinion /Trends over Time**

From the observations made and the interviews done, housing in the area has improved during the past ten years. For instance, out of ten houses identified at least six have been roofed using iron sheets which seem to have no rust. This can be compared with the situation three years ago where most of the houses were roofed using raffia leaves.

#### **3.5.5 Types of Housing and Household Headship**

In this community it is the responsibility of men to ensure that the household is sheltered. However, if the household does not have a man, it is the woman who is in charge.

Most of the building materials are locally available e.g. mud, wood and raffia, but in case of concrete buildings, the materials are bought from a nearby town which is about 15km away. The locally available materials are easily accessible and are affordable. Building blocks, cement and iron sheets are however not affordable and neither are they easily accessible.

#### **3.5.6 Recommendations**

- They should get a market for their farm produce so that they can get an income which would enable them to build better houses;
- They requested for the provision of quality education (technical and vocational training) that would enlighten and give them employment for a regular income.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS ON PRO-POOR INITIATIVES AND DEVOLVED FUNDS**

### **4.1 PRO-POOR INITIATIVES**

#### **4.1.1 CASH TRANSFER**

According to the residents, they have heard about cash transfers for the aged (65years and above) as well as orphans and vulnerable children but they have never benefited from them. As a result they claimed that they are being marginalized. They therefore requested that the program be initiated in their area, and for equity to be observed in the distribution of those funds.

##### **CT –Elderly**

According to the key informant the programme started in July 2011. A total of 46 beneficiaries are accessing the cash transfer who gets Kshs 2000 per month consistently.

The key informant further gave the criteria for identifying beneficiaries and listed the following: must be the most poor, aged 65years and above, has no pension or other source of income, and can only be given to one individual per household.

The beneficiaries collect money from the Post Office themselves or by their caregivers. The key informant noted that the cash transfer has assisted poor households, although there is need for an increase in both coverage (the number of beneficiaries) and the amount.

##### **CT -Disabled**

According to the key informant, the CT for the disabled was started in July 2011. The programme has 140 beneficiaries in Lamu County who get Kshs 2000 per month. The funds are collected by caregivers from the nearest post office. The criteria used include individuals with severe disabilities and with no other source of help/income.

#### **4.1.2 OTHER PRO-POOR INTERVENTIONS**

According to the residents, there is only one NGO known as Mercy Corpssponsored by USAID. It has been there for the last two years and will be there up to 2014. It funds youth groups to start up business. The money it gives is not refundable. It gives Kshs 40,000 to each qualified group. The residents would like other NGOs, UN and development partners to come into the area and assist them in developing it.

#### **4.1.3 KAZI KWA VIJANA AND OTHER LABOR-INTENSIVE PROGRAMS**

According to the community the KKV program was initiated in this area in 2010 for a period of nine months. The next phase was implemented in 2011 for a period of two months. According to the residents, it had a lot of discrepancies. For instance, it only ran for three days in a week instead of five days. The payment was Kshs 250 per portion “kipimo” which was not proportional since the portions were too big. The payment of Kshs 250 was relatively low compared to other areas nearby with the same program whereby the payment was Kshs 500 per portion. According to some of the youths they did not get all dues because it was not paid regularly and mostly paid fortnightly.

It was noted that individual persons would collect their wages which was given in cash. The money was not adequate for their use since it would not be paid in full but fortnightly and they did not have any other source of income.

The person in charge of the program would inform one of the youths about the job who in turn would relay the information to others.

According to the residents the program did not have any meaningful impact in their livelihoods citing the above reasons.

#### **Recommendations**

- The wage payment to increase to Kshs 500 per portion;
- Transport be provided;
- Security against harsh conditions and dangerous animals to be provided;
- Payment and work supervision to be done by a community member;

#### **4.1.4 ROADS 2000**

The Bagamoyo’A’ residents were not aware about Roads 2000 but have been seeing people working in the road nearby and did not know what it was all about.

#### **4.1.4 DEVOLVED FUNDS**

The residents are aware of the devolved funds but most of them have no idea how to access them. A few of the youth and women who were aware of the WEF and YEDF have been able to access loans from those kitties and have started businesses.

For the ESP, a fish pond was constructed but never completed and is thus not serving the community. Very few community members have benefited from the CDF bursary i.e. secondary school students. The other one available is the HIV and AIDS funds since there is a VCT centre at Witu Health Centre. However the rest of the devolved funds are not available.

The Women Enterprise Fund started in 2008 and 85 group benefits from this kitty in Lamu West and 23 groups in Lamu East. The groups were eligible for Kshs 50,000 per qualified group. The key informant said that the small number is as a result of many group defaulters. The community recommended that:

- The fund be made available and easily accessible to the community;
- There should be an awareness campaign to popularize the entire program on devolved funds so that the community is aware of them;
- They requested for equity in distribution and issuance of the devolved funds.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: CROSSCUTTING AREAS AND EMERGING ISSUES**

### **5.1 HIV AND AIDS**

According to the key informant the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the county stands at about 3.2 percent, for males at 3.7 percent and 2.7 percent for females. The prevalence is more pronounced in the main trading centres compared to the rural areas. VCT services are offered all over the county. The county benefits from NACC funds and NASCOP who have been instrumental in capacity building of groups and other stakeholders which has seen the rise in number of people accessing VCT services.

### **5.2 GENDER AND DISABILITY**

In the county women are usually excluded in decision-making and they rarely own property. This denies them equal opportunity like their male counterparts in accessing loans from financial institutions.

## CHAPTER SIX:RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

### 6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made to address the prevailing challenges within the Bagamoyo'A' cluster:

- Establishment of a youth polytechnic;
- Land adjudication and issuance of title deeds;
- Establishment of markets for local farm produce;
- Establishment of microfinance institutions with low interest rates;
- Establishment of a public ECD centre and primary school;
- Improve availability and accessibility of safe drinking water;
- Creation of job opportunities;
- Establishment of manufacturing industries e.g. fruit processing;
- Provision of sanitation facilities in the area.
- The government should provide agricultural extension services, in addition to provision of adequate and subsidized farm inputs to spur agricultural growth
- There is need to sensitize community members on the availability of devolved funds and other services

### 6.2 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are certain groups which are more likely to experience poverty. These vulnerable groups include children living in poor households, women, the persons with disabilities and the youth.

Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

However, these groups have over the time been targeted through such pro-poor initiatives as roads 2000, kazi kwa vijana, devolved funds and uwezo fund.

During the data collection the team encountered a number of challenges which includes the following:

- The residents seemed to disagree on the boundaries of their region. This could have emanated from disharmony among the various tribes in the region;
- It was clear that land issue was very sensitive and the community felt sidelined because they do not own the land;
- Resident cited insecurity from neighbouring communities as one of the factors that made them poor;
- The community lacked information on the existing funds that can assist them. They felt that a lot of sensitization and awareness should be done in order to promote fairness and equality in the distribution of the funds.

## ANNEXES: PAIR-WISE RANKING

### Major problems identified by the community and their ranking

	Education Bursary From ECD to University (B)	Unemployment (U)	Quality of Education (Q)	Land Tenure Security (L)	Water & Sanitation (S)	Form Produce Markets (M)	Security (se)	Rank
Education Bursary From ECD to University (B)		U	Q	L	B	M	Se	6
Unemployment (U)			U	L	U	M	Se	4
Quality of Education (Q)				L	Q	M	Se	5
Land Tenure Security (L)					L	L	L	1
Water & Sanitation (S)						M	Se	7
Form Produce Markets (M)							Se	3
Security (se)								2

- After ranking the problems using the pair-wise matrix, it was observed that the major problem that the residents feel should be tackled is the issue of land. There were complaints that they do not have title deeds to the farms they reside in and are therefore not aware of what might happen in future due to grabbing of land by influential persons.
- The other major problem was the issue of security which is compounded by frequent attacks from the neighbouring communities.