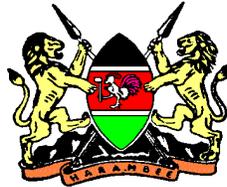


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**THE PRESIDENCY
MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING**

PARTICIPATORY POVERTY ASSESSMENT V

NANDI COUNTY SITE REPORT

BARGEIYWA CLUSTER

OCTOBER 2014



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FOREWORD

Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) V 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 voices 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 on; health, education, agriculture, housing, water and sanitation, pro-poor initiatives and devolved funds.

The definition of poverty varies from the 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.

This study found out that level of poverty from community perspective has been rising despite various pro-poor initiatives undertaken by the government over the years. It is worthy to note many at the clusters visited did not understand how the pro-poor initiatives operate. On Cross-cutting 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. Communities for example, have come up with diverse coping mechanisms on poverty. Some of these include women mary-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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Nandi Participatory Poverty Assessment Report is the first of its kind that has the County as the key reference point on poverty profiling since the promulgation of COK, 2010 and ultimately the formation of County Governments after the general elections of 2013. It is derived from the 5th National Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPAV) 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 Directorate. The Directorate 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), Cosmus Muia (Senior Economist), Joseph Njagi (Senior Economist), MichealMwangi (Senior Economist), Kimote (Senior Economist), Kiilu (Senior Economist), ChristatosOkioma (Economist I) and Douglas Manyara (Economist I).

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The ministry is also indebted to the team of dedicated consultants comprising Munguti K. Katua as the lead assisted by J.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 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.

Eng. Peter Mangiti
Principal Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

According to the 2009 Population and Housing census the Nandi county population was 752, 965 consisting of 376, 488 males and 376, 477 females. The projected 2012 population is 818,964 constituting of 409,479 males and 409,467 females and is estimated to be at 890,710 and 942, 013 by 2015 and 2017 respectively.

In 2012, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning conducted the fifth Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA V). The study aimed at gaining 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. This was meant to broaden the process through which policies are developed by engaging ordinary citizens in real debates to come up with the best ways of reducing poverty. It also aimed at identifying and prioritizing policies, strategies, programmes and projects which would support poor communities improve their wellbeing, focusing on pro-poor initiatives.

This study used PPA tools and instruments including semi-structured oral interview questionnaires, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews and observations. In Nandi County, the study was conducted in Bargeiywa cluster, a rural settlement in Tinderet District and used Bargeiywa community as the respondents.

The findings indicate that poverty has been of a major challenge in the county. However, attempts have been made by the government and other development partners to address this problem through the introduction of various interventions in the various sub-sectors. Programmes/projects which are pro-poor have had a great impact on poverty levels. It is worth noting that poverty affects the living standards of the local people.

The findings further indicated that the bulk of the poor is found in rural areas. The most affected categories of persons are mainly the disabled, women headed households, slum dwellers, the landless, the aged, the OVCs and unemployed youth. It has also been observed that prevalence of poverty is closely linked to access to health services, water and sanitation, education and agricultural inputs.

To mitigate this situation, there is need to construct/rehabilitate infrastructure facilities in the county, most to roads to all weather status. There is also the need to sensitize community members on the availability of devolved funds and other services. This further call for the need to capacity build the youth on entrepreneurial skills, on co-ordination and participatory monitoring and evaluation of government programmes/projects. Together with this, efforts should be made to construct/rehabilitate and equip health centres, provide treated nets/ or and water treatment tabs to communities. On education, there is need to employ more qualified teachers to mitigate on shortage, introduce school feeding programmes to increase retention rates and rein on scrupulous teachers who impose illegal levies in schools thus hindering access to education. Under agriculture, there is need to provide extension services to the community, in addition to provision of adequate and

subsidized farm inputs to spur agricultural growth. The government should further create awareness on water harvesting and conservation. Due to the ever increasing cost of living, there is need to increase the amount of given under the cash transfer programme and the coverage to meet the basic needs. To enhance public participation as enshrined in the constitution, there is need to involve the community in making decisions affecting them when it comes to selection of the beneficiaries of government programmes/projects.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMREF	Africa Medical Research Foundation
CBOs	Community Based organizations
CDF	Constituencies Development Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CT	Cash Transfers
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
FBOs	Faith Based organizations
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 Authorities Trust Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PPA	Participatory Poverty Assessment
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RAs	Research Assistants
STI	Sexually Committed Infections
TOWA	Total War against AIDs programme
VCT	Voluntary Counselling 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 communities give their own definition and understanding of poverty based on their own discourse. Hence 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. There is need to conduct regular PPAs in order to inform policy makers on decision making process regarding various interventions that help to get the poor out of poverty. Participatory approaches add value in policy formulation and planning by enriching understanding of the realities of poverty and formulation of policies which address the plight of the poor. They increase the confidence and 'voice' of the poor while also acting as a learning process for the non poor and often resulting in the creation of new networks. In addition, participatory approaches influence the images of poverty and public debate.

The PPA V study was necessitated by the fact that inequality and poverty remain among key development challenges that the Government of Kenya continues to confront and address.

Further, whereas substantial attention has been placed on poverty alleviation, there exists a huge gap between the poor and non-poor in the entitlement to delivery of services. There also exists large disparities in incomes and access to education, health and to basic needs, including; clean water, adequate housing and sanitation.

In addition, there exist other remarkable intra and inter-regional and gender disparities in quality, accessibility, affordability and availability of services. These disparities become more pronounced among vulnerable groups such as people with disability, youth, people living with HIV and AIDS, orphans and the elderly.

The first Participatory Poverty Study was carried out in 1994, and covered 8 districts (seven of the poorest districts and two low income areas in Nairobi). Its objectives were to understand poverty from the perspective of the poor and those providing service to the poor and start a process of dialogue between policy makers, district level service providers and the poor.

The second PPA was carried out in 1996 and covered 7 districts with the purpose of providing a deeper understanding of poverty from the perspective of the poor and fills the gaps quantitative studies could not readily explain.

The third PPA was carried out in 2001 and covered 10 districts with the objective of enriching the information collected country-wide for the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

The fourth PPA was conducted in 2005/06 alongside Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS). The two were meant to complement each other and focused on three main policy areas; poverty diagnosis 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.

The Fifth Participatory Poverty Assessment will mainly focus on the impact of the various pro-poor policies, strategies, programs and projects aimed at reducing poverty and improving welfare.

1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of the study was to contribute to Kenya's poverty reduction strategy, by providing a richer and more informative data base on the living standards, aspirations and needs of the poorer sections of the population. In this context, the fifth Participatory Poverty Study (PPAV) will focus on two main areas:

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

More specifically, the participatory study will seek:

- To 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.
- To 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.
- To identify and prioritize policies, strategies, programmes and projects which would support poor communities improve their wellbeing, focusing on pro-poor initiatives.
- To integrate the respective contributions of participatory and qualitative approaches in the M&E strategy for Kenya.
- Monitoring impact to identify what outcomes are important to those affected by policy interventions themselves to help untangle complex processes of individual and community change.
- Enriching 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.

1.3 County/Cluster profile

Nandi County is in the former Rift Valley Province . Its capital town is Kapsabet. The county occupies an area of 2,884.4 Km² and is bound by the equator to the south and extends northwards to latitude 0 34' N. The west boundary extends to longitude 34 45' E, while the eastern boundary reaches longitude 35 25'E. In 2009, it had a population of 752,965 of which 376,488 were male and 376,477

were female. The projected population in 2012 was 818,946 comprising 409,479 male and 409,467 females.

The topography of the county is dominated by the Nandi Hills where the northern part receives rainfall ranging from 1,300mm to 1,600mm per annum and the southern half is affected by the lake basin atmospheric conditions receiving as high as 2,000mm per annum. Generally, the county receives an average rainfall of about 1,200mm to 2,000mm per annum. The long rains start in early March and continue up to the end of June while the short rains start in mid-September and end in November. The dry spell is usually experienced between end of December and mid-March.

The main economic activity is agriculture. The arable land in the county is about 206,959 Ha while the mean holding size as in 2012 stood at 1.32 Ha for small and 11.2 Ha for large scale farms respectively. Cash and food crops cover areas of 26,290 Ha and 125,756 Ha respectively. The main food crops produced are maize, beans, cow peas, potatoes and cabbages while the main cash crops are tea, coffee and sugarcane. Dairy and beef cattle are the main livestock breeds in the County. The County has some fishing activities performed on individual farms or as group activities.

The study was carried out in Bargeiywa cluster, a rural settlement in Tinderet District where the main economic activity is farming.

1.4 Methodology

This pilot study used PPA tools and instruments including semi-structured oral interview questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and observations. Specific tools which were 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, and Wealth Ranking was used to establish how the community categorizes itself economically. There was an attempt to identify households which were benefiting from the cash transfers so that they could participate during the administration of the specific data collection check lists so that accurate information was received to inform the discussions.

The checklist was mainly used to elicit specific information on selected policy areas from the community. It was divided into two 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 informant 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 District Commissioner.

1.4.1 Selection of the cluster

For the purpose of collecting information, forty seven counties were selected to represent the country. One cluster was selected from each of the counties. This was done using two stage purposive sampling that super-imposed 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 Fourth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP IV) maps (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics) were used to demarcate the boundaries of each of the selected cluster.

A sample of forty seven clusters, one per county, was selected for the detailed study in which all specially designed participatory assessment tools were implemented.

In all the clusters, a household survey was undertaken and a household questionnaire administered to about 15 households especially those benefiting from cash transfer

1.4.2 Process, study instrument and field work

This pilot study used PPA tools and instruments including semi-structured oral interview questionnaires, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and observations. Specific tools which were 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, and Wealth Ranking was used to establish how the community categorizes itself economically. There was an attempt to identify households which were benefiting from the cash transfers so that they could participate during the administration of the specific data collection check lists so that accurate information was received to inform the discussions.

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The Key informant 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 District Commissioner.

14.3 field logistics

The PPA-V study was conducted between November and December 2012. Information from the clusters was provided by the community members through Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) and household questionnaire and was complemented by the information from key informants who are the

technical experts in the subject areas of the survey. The main policy areas of focus were Health Care, Basic Education, Agricultural Services and Inputs, Water and Sanitation, Housing, Cash Transfer (CT), Roads 2000, Devolved Funds such as Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) and Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV).

In preparation for the Survey, the supervisors were introduced to the use of survey tools by the consultant. Advertisement for Research Assistants (RAs) was done one week prior to recruitment through the District Development Officer's (DDO) and District Statistics Officer's (DSO) office. The recruitment interviews were conducted for two days. Out of the applicants who were interviewed, six (6) research assistants per county were selected to assist in data collection in that specific county.

The training for researchers ran for five (4) days and data collection and report writing was done in four (4) 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

This report presents the PPA V survey findings. The report is divided into five (6) chapters including chapter one (1) which covers introduction. Chapter two (2) highlights the survey findings on poverty diagnostics while chapter three (3) presents findings on provision of services in the selected policy areas (health care, basic education, agricultural services and inputs, water and sanitation and housing). Chapter four (4) covers the findings other pro-poor initiatives (policies and programmes) such as Cash Transfers (CT), Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV), Roads 2000, devolved funds such as CDF, Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) e.t.c and any other pro-poor interventions. Chapter five (5) covers cross-cutting and emerging issues while chapter (6) outlines the conclusions, lessons learnt and recommendations

CHAPTER TWO: POVERTY DYNAMICS AND INDICATORS

2.0 Introduction

Kenya recorded an impressive economic growth rates in the past ten years. However, this growth was adversely affected by the post election violence of 2007/08, high commodity prices and increased oil prices globally. Despite the impressive growth rate, poverty still remains a challenge, inequality has continued to increase and there have been insufficient job opportunities for the youth. To make development more inclusive and equitable, the government has rolled down interventions and programmes to improve service delivery to the poor and vulnerable groups and eradicate poverty. Some of these interventions include; setting up of poverty eradication fund, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) fund, Cash Transfer (CT) for the elderly and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) among others. The main objective of the survey was to assess the impact of various government pro-poor initiatives and getting the voices of the people themselves, get their understanding of programs and for them to suggest ways of improvement.

The chapter highlights definition of poverty , characteristics of the poor, classification of poverty, causes of poverty, coping mechanisms, poverty trend overtime and the recommendations as given by the community and key informants.

2.1 Definition of poverty

According to the key informant, poverty is defined as lack of basic needs. It also refers a situation where a household or an individual is not able to access basic services.

However, according to the community, poverty is defined as lack of enough resources such as food, livestock, land and capital, and the inability to sustain oneself, they further said that unavailability of clean water and land for agriculture could be termed as poverty.

2.2 Classification of poverty

According to the community poverty can be classified into three categories the poor, the very poor and the rich. The community reported that the rich represented an average of 1% of the total population, the poor 90% whiled the very poor represented an average of 9%.

2.3 characteristics of poverty

The community reported that the poor are characterized by inability to meet basic needs, high rates of unemployment, inability of people to work, high levels of ignorance, unexploited resources, low education levels, live in poor houses and having big family sizes. While the rich have small family sizes, are well educated and can afford to take their children to private schools as well as afford basic needs and still have something left to safe.

2.4 Categorization of Poverty

The community reported that the rich represented an average of 1% of the total population, the poor 90% whiled the very poor represented an average of 9%.

2.5 Causes of Poverty

The community reported that the main cause of poverty was delayed payments from sugarcane. They said that it takes up to six months for them to be paid. Reduced productivity on maize, erratic weather conditions and fungal diseases that destroy maize plants leading to food shortage and presence of many brokers of coffee thus reducing the mark up from the crop, poor markets and poor road network contribute to poverty.

Other causes of poverty include: lack of electricity, lack of clean drinking water, lack of firewood, lack of support for PWDs in the community, lack of employment opportunities which has left many people idle and jobless, and the failure of the community to embrace family planning, leading to big families that contribute to increased poverty.

2.7 Copping mechanism

Some of the coping mechanisms given by the community include:

- Being employed as casual laborers in sugarcane farms;
- Brewing of local I brews (changaa);
- Selling of vegetables;
- Pulling together resources to raise money for school fees or hospital bills; and
- Selling livestock to meet their basic needs particularly when there is delay in payment for sugarcane.

2.8 Asset ownership, access and decision making in the household

The main assets in the community include land, food crops such sugarcane, coffee and livestock.

Asset ownership

The community reported that both men and women own family assets while the youths are given a small portion of land to cultivate by their parents. However, men have more control over the assets than women. In case of female headed households, women are the owners of the assets and have full control of them.

Decision making regarding assets

The community reported that there are always consultations between the head of the family and the wife concerning disposal of assets in the family. But men at times can dispose the assets without consultation. Women would have to consult at all times before disposing any asset in the family.

2.9 Poverty and gender

In the community, women were reported to be the most disadvantaged group since they entirely depended on men when making decision concerning disposal of family assets. Men have control and they must be consulted all the time.

2.10 Poverty trends over time

The community felt that the levels of poverty have increased over time. This was because of increased population which had put pressure on the available resources, high cost of farm inputs and continuous rise in prices of food stuff that have likewise contributed to increased poverty.

2.11 Interventions targeting the poor in the community

The community felt that there were minimal interventions from the government targeting them since there were no any cash transfer programs in their community. However they reported that Free Primary Education (FPE), subsidized Secondary Day Education (SSDE) and community collaboration with the faith based organizations such as AIC DIGUNA, has improved the living standards of the OVCs and people living with disabilities.

2.12 Recommendations

The community gave the following recommendations:

- The government should provide them with disease resistant maize seeds to avoid crop failure;
- Requested the government to consider building coffee factory near to their community to avoid traveling long distances to take their produce to the factory;
- The government should consider introducing cash transfer program in the community since there was no beneficiary despite having eligible people;
- There should be continuous training and sensitization program on the youth and women on how to access YEF and WEF; and
- The government to consider improving the road network for easy of accessibility to the markets.
- Need for the youth to acquire technical skills so as to be self reliant.

CHAPTER THREE: FINDING ON PROVISION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

3.1 HEALTH CARE

3.1.1 Introduction

The PPA V study aimed at generating information on availability of health facilities and where they are located in the communities, management of the facilities, awareness of the kind of services offered, affordability and other health interventions which have led to improvement in the health standards of the community. It also sought to establish the trend of health services for the past ten (10) years and recommendations for improvement.

The health facilities in the county include the recently upgraded health centres to model health centres under the Economic Stimulus Programme. In total, the facilities have a combined bed capacity of 560 with Doctor/Population ratio of 1:53,333 and the the Nurse/Patient ratio of 1:284. The average distance to the nearest health facility is about 7.15 Km.

3.1.2 Major Health concerns in the community

According to the community and the key informant, the most prevalent diseases in the county are Malaria, typhoid, Arthritis, Amoebic dysentery and respiratory diseases. However, they felt that the major concern in health was lack of adequate services and drugs in the health centers and dispensaries.

3.1.3 Provision of Health services

The community reported that provision of health services was poor due to poor road network and the distance they travel to access the service. They also reported that the quality of service was poor and out of reach of most people since drugs are inadequate making people to buy them from private chemists. According to the key informant, most services offered at the health facilities are free. But the community felt that the services were not free.

3.1.4 Interventions towards health services in the community

According to the community and the key informant, some of the interventions to improve health standards include:

- Free delivery services for mothers;
- Free mosquito nets, and spraying programs;
- Immunization programs;
- Outreach services through CHW. These are the 150 members trained by the World Vision;
- Monitoring of cases of TB in the district and sensitization on communicable diseases by advising on proper ventilation;
- Supporting those affected by HIV/AIDS through provision of food, education and in some cases employment;
- Facilitation of staff with working tools, training of CHWs; and.
- Provision of clean water by World Vision and Walter Reed.

3.1.5 Decision making on health issues in the family/community

According to the community both parents make decision on health issues. This ensures that the welfare of the household is well taken care of.

3.1.6 Ideal family size among the household in the community

The community reported that the ideal family size ranges from 6 – 7 members. This is consistent with the national average of 6 children.

3.1.7 Relation between household size and poverty

The community reported that household size is related poverty. They reported that when the household size is big it becomes increasingly difficult to feed it as family resources are constrained especially land due to sub-divisions into small sizes which reduces productivity.

3.1 8 Access and decision making on family planning

The key informant reported that family planning services are provided to the community free of charge> In addition, the CHWs assist in educating the community on the importance of family planning and the various methods of family planning.. The key informant stated that the majority of women prefer injections instead of pills to conceal the practice to their husbands. However, the community reported that the services were not available in government health facilities.

3.1.9 Opinion on status of health services over time

The community and the key informant were in agreement that health services have improved over time. This was attributed to the building of new facilities; and supports from the NGOs such World Vision as well as employment of CHWs.

3.10 conclusion

The community gave the following recommendations:

- The government should deploy additional staff and equip the existing facilities with equipment and drugs;
- The government should improve the road network for easy of accessibility to the health facilities;
- Need to motivate the CHWs by paying them some honoraria.

3.2 BASIC EDUCATION

3.2.1 Introduction

The PPA V study aimed at generating information on availability of education facilities and where they are located in the communities, management of the facilities, awareness of the education programmes, affordability and other education interventions which have led to improvement in the education standards of the community. It also sought to establish the trend of education services for the past ten (10) years and recommendations for improvement.

According to Nandi County Integrated Development Plan 2013, the county's primary school enrolment stands at 215,168 (2012). The average teacher/pupil ratio stands at 1:33. According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, there were a total of 172,618 children of primary school going age. There total enrolment of pupils in ECDE in 2012 was 242,470. The secondary school enrolment as at 2012 was 37,845 of which 17,908 are girls while boys are about 19,937. The teacher/pupil ratio is about 1: 29. According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, there were a total of 57,591 children of secondary school going age. This gives a disparity of about 20,000 children not attending school. There are a total of 9 middle-level colleges and only one university which are private. There is however a few colleges that are affiliated to the mainstream public universities and offer diploma courses.

3.2.2 Status of education facilities in the cluster/county

The community and key informant both reported that most of the school facilities are in good conditions. This is because the classrooms are built with timber, bricks and iron sheets. The primary schools have enough latrines and playing ground.

3.2.3 Provision of educational services

The Government is the main provider of education in this county. There are 98 primary schools in the Tinderet District. There are also private schools and institutions which are owned by the private sector.

3.2.4 Status of education services

The community noted that over the last ten years, public primary schools have not been performing well compared with private schools. Enrolment has been high due to implementation of free primary education however, there has been understaffing in most schools.

3.2.5 Interventions towards improvement education status in the community

There are various government interventions in this region. These interventions include bursaries to bright and needy students, support to school infrastructure by CDF, and LATF that are funded by the national government. The government provides free primary education and subsidizes day secondary education in this region. After these interventions, parents pay for few items such as PTA expenses, and security. Interventions from the government have improved the welfare of schools e.g. the Economic Stimulus Package. Other programs include the school feeding program and scholarships given to pupils like Wings to Fly by the Equity Bank.

3.2.6 Relationship between education and poverty

The community noted that there is a relationship between poverty and education. They reported that the rich are more educated since they can afford to pay for the high levels of education unlike the poor. Poverty is influencing poor people to have negative perception on education alluding that it is meant for the rich. Majority of the parents in the community are not able to take their children to secondary level due to lack of school fees. They also noted that education and poverty are related since when there are no resources at home, the children are forced drop out of school.

3.2.7 Opinion on Status of Education Overtime

The community and the key informant reported that education over the last ten years has greatly improved. This is because of availability of FPE which has greatly subsidized the cost of education that has increased enrolment of pupils. He also indicated that over the same period, performance has also improved due to continuous assessment and monitoring of schools. In addition, FPE and SSDE have increased enrolment rates making it possible for bright students to access the education. According to the key informant, the trend in performance has been improving for secondary schools. This is demonstrated by the progress rise of mean score of 4.6, 5.0 and 6.15 in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. However, primary school performance has been declining as indicated by the following mean scores of 275.53, 265.16 and 264.66 for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. This was attributed by understaffing and minimal participation by parents in education since the advent of FPE.

3.2.8 Conclusions and recommendations for improvement

The community gave the following recommendations:

- The government should employ more teachers;
- Equip the schools with necessary facilities;
- School committees and bursary committees should give special consideration to the needy and disabled children in the community in the allocation of the bursaries; and
- Government should increase allocation to free primary education.

3.3 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

3.3.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the people of Nandi County. Most of the farmers practice crop farming and livestock production. Poultry and fish farming are also practiced. Farming is mainly carried out as subsistence and a small portion as commercial. The main cash crops grown in the area are sugarcane, coffee and tea. Food crops include maize which is the main staple food. However, in the recent time, more farmers are preferring sugarcane production. Other food crops include beans, sweet potatoes and bananas which are grown on small scale. The community gets most of the agricultural services from the NCPB, nearest sugarcane and coffee factories.

3.3.2 Status of Provision of Agricultural Services and inputs

The community reported that agricultural services from the government have been deteriorating overtime. However, they reported that agricultural extension officers visit them during field days. The farm inputs sold by the NCPB such as fertilizers and seeds are not affordable since their prices are too high.

3.3.3 Intervention towards improvement of Agricultural standards in the community.

The community and the key informant reported that there were few interventions available in the county. The interventions include:

- Njaa Marufuku whose aim is to eradicate hunger and poverty .The programme provides startup capital to the community to ensure food security. Thirteen groups have since benefitted from the program.
- Economic Stimulus Programme, which promotes the construction of fish ponds on individual farms in the county.
- Subsidized fertilizers from National Cereal and Produce Board, and
- Support in livestock production by the KREP and KCB banks. But this program was reported to have ceased.

3.3.4 Target group for Agricultural services

The community noted that, both men and women are usually targeted for agricultural services. The main food crops produced in the region are maize, beans, cow peas, potatoes and cabbages while the cash crops are tea, coffee and sugar cane.

3.3.5 Relation between agriculture and Poverty

The community reported that agriculture is related to poverty. They stated that they only produce for subsistence with no surplus to sell and earn income. On the cash crop production, the farmers complained of poor and delayed payment from the factories and increased cost of farm inputs which leaves them with very little money.

3.3.6 Status of Agricultural Services over Time

Both the community and the key informant reported that there has been improvement on agricultural service in the last ten years. They attributed this to the improvement of feeder roads which has helped them access markets for sugar cane, tea and coffee. They also reported that food production has been for subsistence but currently farmers are able to produce for commercial thus generating income. However, the key reiterated that farmers have had problems of receiving timely payments as far as sugarcane is concerned due to mismanagement of Chemelil Company.

3.3.9 Recommendation

The community gave the following recommendation:

- The Ministry should intensify field days;
- Upgrade the road infrastructure in the area;
- The community venture into viable enterprises so that they can get more income; and
- Requested the government should intervene so that they can get timely payments for their produce particularly sugar cane and coffee.

3.4 WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Introduction

The main water sources in the county are rivers, unprotected streams, protected wells, dam, springs, boreholes and rain water. The main rivers are Kipkurere, Kubos, Kindus and Ainabangetuny rivers which have deep incised valleys, flowing southwest. The Kingwal and Kipterges rivers and their tributaries drain the north-western flank of Tinderet highlands.

3.4.2 Status of provision of Water and Sanitation

The community reported that major water program in the district include; water from a dam constructed during the colonial administration, Tach-asis Water supply, which was started by catholic mission and now managed by the government, Kimatkei-Kipkoil water supply, which was intended to supply water to Kamelilo, funded by the government for the last two years. The project was started in 1994 but stalled later.

3.4.3 Provision Water and Sanitation services

The community reported that the provision of water and sanitation services has been the responsibility of the community. However, they said that the government only offers administrative assistance to the community during period of conflicts over the water resource.

3.4.4 Roles of the community in payment of water and sanitation

The community noted that they get water from nearby streams and springs. They do not pay for water but when one drills a borehole, he/she meets all the associated costs. However, the beneficiaries of Tach-asis water project pay a monthly fee of between Kshs. 200 and Kshs. 250 for the water services.

3.4.5 Types of sanitation facilities

According to the community, the major sanitation facility in the area is the pit latrines. Most of the households have at least one pit latrine.

3.4.6 Relationship between Water and Poverty

Water availability is related to poverty in that if you are poor. Due to poverty, it is impossible to pay for water services, hence supply is disconnected. In addition, buying water expensively or travel long distances, used resources that could otherwise be used to generate extra income. This increases poverty levels.

3.4.7 Relationship between Environmental Degradation and water availability.

The community noted that there has been reduced productivity due to deforestation. The effects of climate change have increased vulnerability of the society to increased scarcity of resources such as water and fuel wood. The community noted that climate has become unpredictable and so rains do not occur as they used to.

3.4.8 Relationship/impact between water and sanitation and poverty

The community said that environmental degradation e.g. the clearing of trees and cultivation along water catchment areas were responsible for reduction of water and drying of seasonal streams. Cultural ceremonies such as initiation have promoted the conservation of sacred places, which in turn has led to the conservation of the environment and water catchment areas.

3.4.9 Opinion/trends on status of water and sanitation over time

In the last 10 years, the community said that the volume of water in the rivers has declined following the clearing of vegetation in the area. However, the area still receives heavy rainfall throughout the year. Some of the water projects include Mbogo Valley water project which has watered Mbogo Valley and the surrounding areas. There are also several other small water projects in which the residents have said they serve them.

3.4.10 Recommendations

The community gave the following recommendations:

- The community should put more efforts to ensure that water sources are protected;
- Requested for completion of Kimatkei-Kapkoil water project; and
- The government should allocate more funds for the development and management of water resources.

3.5 HOUSING

3.5.1 Introduction

The main types of houses in the cluster are individually-owned, with low standards. Most houses are grass thatched. A few people had small semi-permanent structures.

3.5.2 Types of building materials

The community reported that it uses the following materials to build houses: grass, iron sheets, timber, poles and in few cases bricks. The source of the materials like grass, timber and poles is within the area as well as from the neighborhood. Bricks and iron sheets on the other hand are bought from the market. The cost of bricks and iron sheets is high and is only affordable by a few households.

3.5.3 Status of provision of housing

The community noted that, most material used for building houses are locally available, and accessible to everybody. However they reported that materials for construction of permanent structures are expensive and unaaffordable. Though most of the building materials are easily accessible, some at them especially those for permanent structures are very expensive. However, they said that grass for thatching houses has become inaccessible since most land has been cleared for crop production.

3.5.4 Opinion/ trends

In the last ten years, the community said that the status of housing has improved from grass-thatched houses to iron-sheet roofed houses. This is due to shortage of obtaining materials such as grass following land clearance for agriculture .

3.5.5 Types of housing and Household headship

The community reported that most of the households are male headed. However, there were are few Female headed, PWLD headed and Elderly headed households.

3.5.7 Recommendations

The community recommended that the government should sensitize the community on the importance of tree planting and conservation of the environment so that materials for construction like timber can easily be obtained.

CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS ON PRO POOR INITIATIVES AND DEVOLVED FUNDS

4.1 Introductions

The following are the pro poor initiatives and devolved funds; Cash transfer, KKV, LATF, CDF, YEDF and WEF.

4.2 Cash transfer

Cash transfers entail money which comes from Central Government targeted at improving the living standards of the elderly and the most vulnerable. These include money for the disabled/challenged people, the cash transfers to the elderly people and the cash transfers to the orphans.

The community and the key informant reported that there were no beneficiaries in Bargeiywa community. However, the key informant said that the community had been sensitized on the program. He further noted that efforts were being made to ensure that the community benefits from such program. Other parts of the district were benefiting from the programs on OVCs, CT for the elderly and CT for the PWD.

4.3 Kazi Kwa Vijana

The community reported that they were aware of the KKV program. Some youths from the community had benefited from the program. Key activities included clearing of road reserves and planting of trees. They however reported that it only benefited youths who had finished form four since they were required to produce form four certificate for one to be considered. The community felt that the impact of the program was not felt since only a few benefited from the program and majorities were left out.

4.3.1 Recommendations for improvement of KKV

The community recommended that KKV should benefit all the youths irrespective of their education backgrounds and PWD should also be considered in the KKV programs.

4.4 Roads 2000

The community reported that there has been no project on Road 2000 in their community. They said that the only project they know was clearing of the roads by the youth of which they said they did not know whether it was KKV or Road 2000.

4.5 Devolved Funds

Devolved funds are government transfers aimed at promoting development at the grassroots level. Some of the examples of devolved funds include: Constituency Development Funds, the Women Enterprise Fund, and the Youth Enterprise Funds, among others.

According to the community devolved funds available in their community include:

- i. LATF - Local Authority Transfer Fund
- ii. CDF - Constituency Development Fund
- iii. YEDF - Youth Enterprise Development Fund
- iv. WEF - Women Enterprise Fund

The community reported that Kamelilo primary school had received Kshs. 500,000 to expand the construction of the school as well as Kshs. 200,000 from LATF for the same purpose. They further reported that they were involved in decision making on CDF and LATF funds.

4.5.1 Recommendations

The community recommended that they needed more sensitization and education on WEF and YEF on the processes of accessing the funds.

Other pro-poor programs in the community include World Vision programs on clean water and educational seminars. The program covers the community and the surrounding communities in Tinderet District. The program targets the needy members of the community.

4.6 Other pro-poor programs

The community said that the World Vision has brought the office closer to them but they have not seen any benefits. This is because they have no representatives in the World Vision committees. They also said that other areas in the location except their area were benefiting yet they are the main target. The World Vision has been identifying the OVCs and PWDs but have not yet received any assistance.

4.6.1 Recommendations

The community felt that there was no transparency on World Vision program and requested the NGO to consider being transparent to the community.

CHAPTER FIVE: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES AND EMERGING ISSUES

5.1 HIV&AIDS

The community and the key informant reported that there are cases of HIV and AIDs resulting to increased number of orphans and death. However, the key informant reported that there were few people turning for testing since most of them fear being positive. Women were reported to be the beneficiaries of testing particularly when they visit the clinics as opposed to men who never attended clinic.

5.3 Gender

In the sample cluster, men participated more in discussing issues affecting their community than women.

The major concern is to reduce gender inequality. The community noted that the gap between men and women was high where men have an upper hand in many matters affecting society than women. Women have been oppressed and denied access to resources. In the community women do not own property. On the other hand, women are the one who were taking care of children, orphans, the aged and even their husbands.

CHAPTER SIX: RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Recommendations

Based on the community perceptions, the following are the key recommendations;

- The government should provide them with disease resistant maize seeds to avoid crop failure;
- Requested the government to consider building coffee factory near to their community to avoid traveling long distances taking their produce to the factory;
- The government to consider introducing cash transfer program in the community since there was no beneficiary in their community despite having eligible people;
- Continuous trainings and sensitization program to the youth and women on how to access YEF and WEF;
- The government should consider improving the road network for easy of accessibility to the markets;
- Need for the youth to embrace technical skills so as to be self reliant;
- The government should equip the existing health facilities, equipment and drugs and deploy additional staff;
- Need to motivate the CHWs by paying them honoraria;
- The government should employ more teachers;
- Equip the school with the necessary facilities.
- School committee and bursary committee should give special consideration to the needy and disabled children in the community in the allocation of the bursaries
- Government should increase allocation of funds to free primary education;
- The government to provide them with educational field days; and
- Requested the government to intervene so that they can get timely payments for their produce particularly sugar cane and coffee.

6.2 Conclusions

Poverty has been a major challenge in the county. Attempts have been made by the government and other development partners to address this problem through the introduction of various interventions in the various sub-sectors. Poverty affects the living standards of the locals. Development projects and programs which are pro-poor have greatly reduced the poverty levels, nationally.

The bulk of the poor is found in rural areas. The most affected categories of persons are mainly the disabled, women headed households, slum dwellers, the landless, the aged, the OVCs and unemployed youth. It has also been observed that prevalence of poverty is closely linked to access to health services, water and sanitation, education and agricultural inputs.

From the findings of the survey, the poor populations are spread all over the county. It is important that strategies in all the sectors be geared towards poverty eradication. To lower the poverty levels, higher economic growth rate must be achieved and sustained. Entrepreneurial skills should be imparted to the unemployed youths while farmers should be encouraged to diversify their agricultural production. At the same time, policies and programs should be initiated and executed to benefit the minority. However it is notable that majority of the people in the community are aware of major government interventions targeting them.