

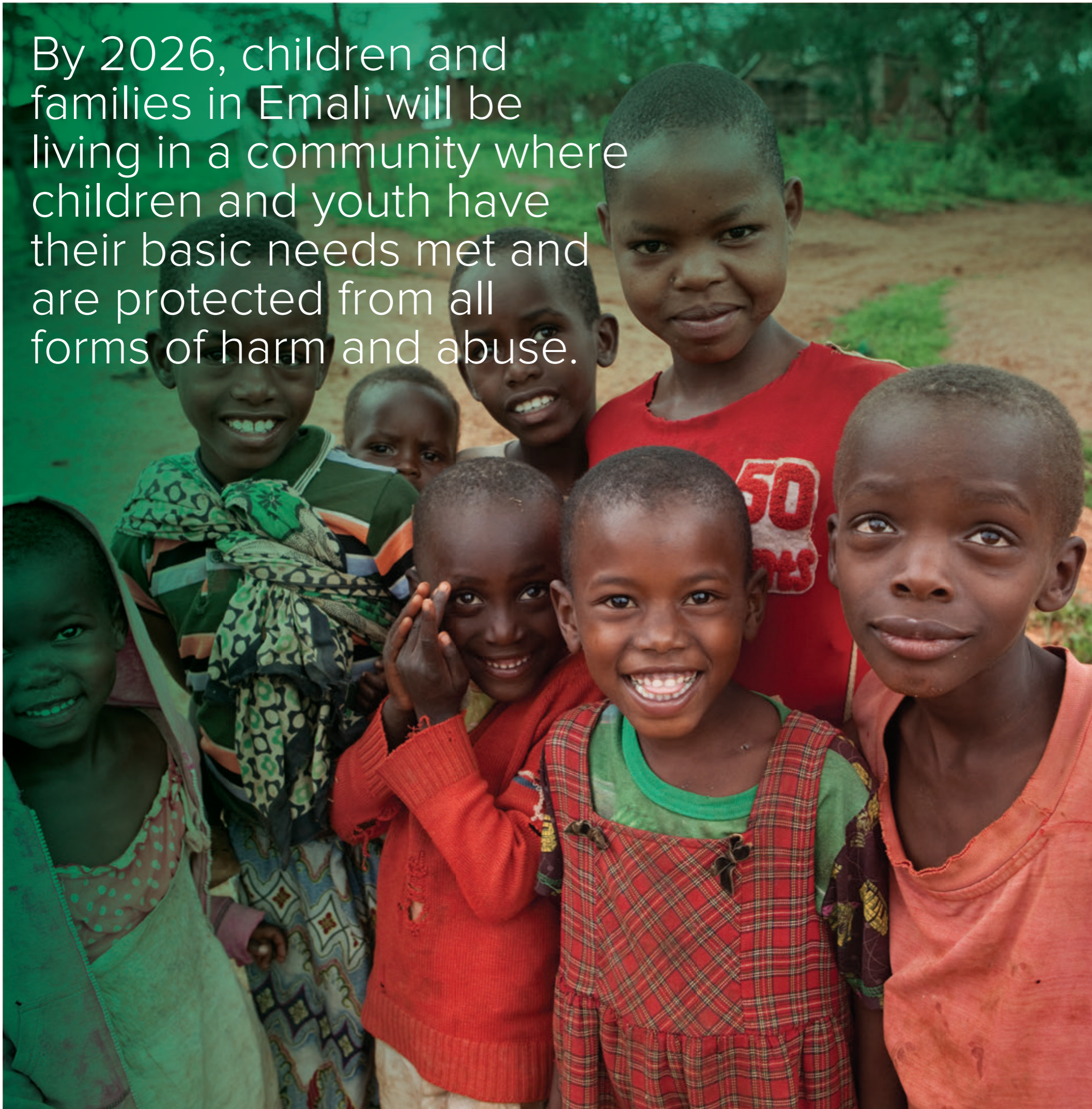


EMALI KENYA

Road Map towards Ending Poverty in Emali,
with the support of ChildFund New Zealand

ChildFund

By 2026, children and families in Emali will be living in a community where children and youth have their basic needs met and are protected from all forms of harm and abuse.



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CHILD FUND'S ROAD MAP FOR EMALI, KENYA



ChildFund has been working in Kenya since 1960. ChildFund New Zealand has been supporting the area of Emali, as a Dedicated Partner since 2006. The Emali Child Development Agency (ECDA) is the Emali-based partner of ChildFund Kenya. We work across two tribes: the Kamba and Masaai. The ECDA will take the lead role in achieving the Road Map. ChildFund is the only international NGO present in the district, so are critical in improving the lives of children and their families.

These plans are made up of projects that eliminate the causes of child poverty. They will be achieved by leveraging resources and capabilities, and working with partners to ensure that the deprived, excluded and vulnerable groups are not marginalised.

This plan has been developed by the community with the goal that by 2026 the community will be well on its way to solving problems on their own. ChildFund will then ease-up on its support and move to another area where help is needed.



The following pages are a plan of what we need to achieve, together.

Any of the activities and infrastructure we describe in this Road Map will contribute to the successful achievement of the entire plan.

ChildFund's supporters, whether through sponsorship, regular giving or individual projects will all help to reach this goal, with the community.

Talk to us at ChildFund about how you can help the people of Emali get closer to achieving their dream.

Contact ChildFund
New Zealand on:
0800 808 082



WE WANT A COMMUNITY WHERE HOUSEHOLDS HAVE:

- Income security
- Food security
- Clean water
- Safe sanitation facilities
- Enough water for crops
- Access to early childhood education and development
- Quality education
- Good nutrition
- Children vaccinated
- Access to quality health care
- Children are safe and protected
- Children's rights are respected

LIVELIHOODS

The primary economic activities in Emali are livestock rearing and crop farming.

Most people are semi-nomadic pastoralists of Maasai origin, who raise their livestock on communal land. This way of life is increasingly leading to poverty and famine due to inadequate water resources and periodic devastating droughts. As the climate in Kenya changes, rains are becoming unreliable and erratic.

Women spend much of their productive time searching for water for household use and livestock consumption. Almost 16% of people in Emali live over 5 kilometres from their main source of water. Drought has had devastating effects on people's livelihoods. Crop failure in Kenya was more than 90% in 2009 and livestock losses were over 70% due to drought.

Poverty often contributes to even further environmental damage, causing a vicious cycle. As farmers search desperately for pasture for their livestock, land becomes degraded as a result of heavy grazing. Existing water sources are depleted during drought, leading to pollution of already scarce water resources, and some people have adopted charcoal burning as an alternative livelihood, leading to further vegetation loss.

There are limited off-farm or formal employment opportunities in Emali. Some women's groups are engaged in activities such as selling livestock and making beaded accessories for sale, but most people live with the effects of food insecurity and poverty caused by the inability to make sufficient income in a sensitive and unpredictable environment.

What strengths does the community already have?

Emali is rich in natural resources such as indigenous trees, sand, building stones and reliable sunshine and wind. There are infrastructural resources, such as a railway (connecting Nairobi to Mombasa, currently being upgraded), basic schools, churches and electricity, which provide a good foundation for development. There are good human resources, with a number of qualified nurses, teachers, engineers, carpenters and business people. In addition, as there are a number of tourist attractions nearby, namely the Amboseli and Tsavo National Parks, the area has the potential to benefit from tourist spending.



Who can help?

There are a number of local stakeholders who can assist as partners in development. The Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries help with training, monitoring, increasing linkages and feed resources, and latest local agricultural improvements. The Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Environmental Services help conduct trainings on irrigation and water source information. Other training providers include relevant research institutes. The community contributions come in the form of donated lands and mobilizing the relevant community members for training or meetings.

How does this align with local plans?

Plans are aligned with poverty reduction, crop success, food security, diversified and improved agriculture and livestock, and the disaster risk reduction targets of the district.

What we've already achieved

- 1,240 people trained in conservation farming methods
- 340 farmers provided access to irrigation water and inputs for vegetable farming
- 300 people given improved pasture seeds
- 800 farmers trained on pasture conservation and a grass demonstration farm established
- 600 people were educated about livestock health
- 106 groups established for savings and loans
- 104 craft artists supported to improve the quality, design, marketing and sale of their products
- 2,000 people trained on disaster preparedness for times of drought and famine
- 1000 farmers trained and now practising seed bulking and banking



What still needs to be done

SOLUTION 1

Improvements to irrigation and development of an irrigation demonstration farm

COST 205,000

SOLUTION 2

Distribution of improved cattle and artificial insemination services

COST 137,000

SOLUTION 3

Trainings on improved farming techniques

COST 137,000

SOLUTION 4

Trainings on improved pasture technologies

COST 137,000

SOLUTION 5

Trainings on marketing and business management, and establishing farmers' cooperatives

COST 68,000

TOTAL COST OF WHAT'S REQUIRED

NZ\$684,000
over 10 years

WATER & SANITATION

Water in Emali presents many challenges for the families living there. Rivers exist, but are seasonal, and ground water is available but is often salty.

Water is often accessible far from home so women and girls have to carry heavy containers of water across long distances. This activity prevents them from achieving more productive tasks or even attending school regularly. Just over half of the people in Emali collect their household water from public taps and 20% from boreholes. Other people collect water from unprotected springs or wells, putting them at risk of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea. Children are particularly vulnerable to waterborne diseases, which often exacerbate existing problems of malnutrition.

People in Emali are primarily dependent on agriculture for income so water is also a fundamental part of their livelihoods. Farmers must travel over long distances with their livestock to access sufficient water. Crop irrigation is most commonly by bucket, severely limiting agricultural productivity. Innovations like drip irrigation and overhead irrigation are rare in Emali.

Those living in the town centre of Emali have better water access as they are supplied by water service providers. Similarly, they have better access to safe sanitation facilities, with 80% using latrines. In contrast, half of rural households practice open defecation as they have no access to any type of toilet. Open defecation increases the rate of diarrhoeal diseases, and exposes females and people with disabilities to the risk of sexual violence. A lack of toilets in schools dissuades many girls from finishing their education after they reach puberty.



Who can help?

A number of local Ministries, including Public Works, Health, Water and Irrigation; private firms, community members, and County and National Governments.

How does this align with local plans?

Plans are aligned with the district to reduce the distance of households to water facilities, increase irrigation for farmers, increase quality of water and ensure early childhood development centres have child friendly water and sanitation facilities.

What we've already achieved

- 8 communities provided with a borehole for clean water
- 5 communities provided with shallow wells
- 5 communities benefiting from sand dams
- 4 communities reached by water pipelines
- 3 communities provided water pans
- All communities trained on maintenance of their water sources



What still needs to be done

SOLUTION 1

New boreholes with associated geological assessments

COST \$274,000

SOLUTION 1

A water pipeline extension from existing boreholes with associated topographical assessments

COST \$410,000

SOLUTION 1

Water extension to early childhood education centres

COST \$68,000

SOLUTION 1

Water pans and associated topographical assessments

COST \$205,000

SOLUTION 1

Construction of latrines and educating communities about their use

COST \$82,000

TOTAL COST OF WHAT'S REQUIRED

NZ\$1,039,000
over 10 years

EDUCATION

Universal free primary education has been available in Kenya since 2003.

This has been recognised as an important milestone for economic and social development. In particular, by providing primary education to women, a society is able to hasten its development.

The policy has seen a tremendous increase in the number of children attending primary school. An additional 3 million students have benefited from the policy. Many primary schools have been overstretched by the unexpectedly high enrolment of students. The Ministry of Education, parents and other stakeholders have worked hard to support schools so that every child can receive a quality education.

The Government's 'Vision 2030' singles out education and training as the vehicle that will drive Kenya into becoming a middle-income economy. However, in Emali, there is still a lot of work to be done. The literacy rate is only 65% compared to the national literacy rate of 71%. This is due to a combination of factors, including high drop-out rates, low transition rates and socio-cultural practices. Girls are often required to assist with domestic chores such as carrying water, and boys tend to help with the family livelihood.



One intervention that can help to increase transition rates is early childhood education. Many children arrive at primary school without the necessary skills or confidence, but those that have attended an early childhood centre are better equipped. The central government has devolved responsibility for early childhood education to county governments but they often have inadequate funds to provide quality centres.

Who can help?

For a school to succeed, it needs the parents, families, communities and children to work together. ChildFund and the ECDA work together with the Ministries of Education and Health, and other in the community to ensure this success.

How does it align with local plans?

Plans are aligned with the district to improve Early Childhood Development (ECD) enrolment, increase transition rates from primary to secondary schools, and increase school completion rates.

What we've already achieved

- 17 early childhood education centres constructed
- 3 existing early childhood education centres renovated
- 18 centres equipped with teaching and learning materials
- Provision of educational materials to vulnerable school children
- Supporting students to transition to high school with bursaries

What still needs to be done

SOLUTION 1

Parents and caregivers trained to make learning materials for children

COST \$55,000

SOLUTION 2

Equip more early childhood education centres with learning and teaching materials

COST \$55,000

SOLUTION 3

Provide bursary for students to attend high school

COST \$123,000

SOLUTION 4

Provide uniforms for students to reduce barriers to attending school

COST \$55,000

SOLUTION 5

Supply of school lunches and nutrition monitoring to early childhood centres

COST \$356,000

TOTAL COST OF WHAT'S REQUIRED

NZ\$644,000
over 8 years

HEALTH



Malnutrition is one of the primary health problems in Emali.

Food insecurity is a contributing factor, with many families having inadequate food for the whole family to eat 3 meals each day. In addition, parents have limited knowledge on child nutrition, with only 42% providing a balanced diet for their infants. The global acute malnutrition level is 2.4% in Emali. A level of 10% is considered to be a serious emergency, showing that Emali hovers fairly close to a critical situation of hunger.

Good nutrition for children is vital for effective child development. Child malnutrition can lead to growth patterns and nutrient

deficiencies which can have life-long consequences. It also puts children at high risk of illness through low immunity. Respiratory infections and diarrhoea can cause more malnutrition and dehydration, creating a vicious cycle.

Parents are not always aware of how to respond to child malnutrition and illness. Poor health-seeking behaviour contributes to suffering and at times can lead to death from preventable illness. Only 48% of parents in Emali seek treatment for sick children from health facilities, and only half of children were treated within 12 hours of the onset of illness. Ensuring that children have sufficient food and their parents know how to access treatment are vital for resolving some of the burden of childhood disease in Emali.

Who can help?

ChildFund and the ECDA will work with the Ministries of Health (at County and National levels), Provincial Administration, and Education, as well as other organisations working locally like World Vision, UNICEF, Compassion International and the Red Cross.

How does this align with local plans?

Plans align with the district's goal of increasing the nutritional status of under 5s, increase immunization coverage, and increase community health units.

What we've already achieved

- Providing preschool aged children with nutritious food and monitoring their growth
- Supporting health outreach services for treatment of minor illnesses and referral
- Educating parents on management of childhood illnesses
- Advocating about hygiene and hand washing

What still needs to be done

SOLUTION 1

Support early childhood centres with nutritious food
COST \$68,500

SOLUTION 2

Growth monitoring to identify children at risk of malnutrition
COST \$27,500

SOLUTION 3

Training parents on childhood nutrition
COST \$41,000

SOLUTION 4

Training youth on sexual and reproductive health
COST \$27,500

SOLUTION 5

Training community health workers and supporting them with stipends
COST \$123,500

SOLUTION 6

Supporting health outreach services and environmental programmes
COST \$55,000

TOTAL COST OF WHAT'S REQUIRED

NZ\$343,000
over 6 years

CHILD PROTECTION



National data on child protection issues in Kenya is limited, but there are many indications that violence and exploitation of children are serious problems.

Children are vulnerable to abandonment, violence, child trafficking, sexual exploitation, hazardous labour, harmful traditional practices, and substance abuse.

Legislation has strengthened the framework for child protection in Kenya but there is a lack of funding and staffing. There is a single child protection officer in the wider Emali region so many issues are unresolved. Emali is a rapidly growing peri-urban location,

straddling a busy highway with many trucks and workers passing through. This puts children at risk of sexual violence and trafficking, which is an increasing problem in Kenya. Female genital mutilation, while prohibited since 2011, is still supported by some religious and tribal leaders.

Although the system for protection is improving, there are still major capacity gaps that delay and hinder significant progress in this area. Some of the challenges include the inadequate coverage of child protection services and a proliferation of children's institutions which rarely meet minimum standards. Child protection initiatives need a multi-faceted, coordinated effort from all stakeholders to be successful.

Who can help?

ChildFund and the ECDA will work with the National Council for Children Services, Cradle – The Children Organisation, the Kajiado County Children Stakeholders Network, and other NGOs and like-minded organisations.

How does this align with local plans?

Plans align with the Government of Kenya's framework for the Sustainable Development Goals, improve children's agency, community child protection systems, and alternative disciplinary methods.

What we've already achieved

- Training for staff on child rights and protection
- Community education about child rights and protection
- Establishing child rights clubs in schools
- Support for, and training of Area Advisory Councils
- Advocacy against child violence
- Celebration of the Day of the African Child

What still needs to be done

SOLUTION 1

Training on the rights of the child, and education for teachers about alternative methods of discipline

COST \$55,000

SOLUTION 2

Building knowledge for all stakeholders, including children, and training paralegals

COST \$14,000

SOLUTION 3

Establishing more child rights clubs in schools

COST \$70,000

SOLUTION 4

Support for the launch of Area Advisory Councils and participation on the forums

COST \$70,000

SOLUTION 5

Advocacy on children free from violence and social inclusion of all children

COST \$83,000

SOLUTION 6

Establishing community paralegal offices to support child protection

COST \$14,000

SOLUTION 7

Commemorating the Day of the African Child and teaching youth about the National Youth Policy

COST \$28,000

SOLUTION 8

Undertaking child registration and documenting child protection issues

COST \$14,000

TOTAL COST OF WHAT'S REQUIRED

NZ\$348,000
over 10 years

REVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE COMMUNITY VISION

In 2016, here's where we're at...

LIVELIHOODS



WATER & SANITATION



EDUCATION



HEALTH



CHILD PROTECTION

