



Integrating Nutrition and Food Security programming For Emergency response and Resilience Building



Case Study / Sharing Good practices

Kenya Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross – Kenya

MAGARINI INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD PROJECT

SECTION 1: OVERVIEW.

Title of project/programme/initiative	MAGARINI INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD PROJECT Food Security, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Disaster Management		
Implementing/responsible organisations(s)	Kenya Red Cross Society, Finnish Red Cross		
Geographical Coverage (region, country, area)	Magarini Sub-County in Malindi County, Kenya		
Duration of project/programme/initiative:			
Start date:	May 2013	End date:	Dec 2015 Ongoing: X
Contact person (name, e-mail):	KRCS: Project Manager Suada Ibrahim: ibrahim.suada@kenyaredcross.org FRC: Project Support Delegate Tiia Haapaniemi: tiia.haapaniemi@finrc.fi		
Humanitarian context (i.e. emergency response, post-crisis, resilience-building):	Resilience building		
Type of context (urban, rural, camps, ...):	Rural		
Phases of humanitarian project cycle. Please tick boxes in the list below (several choices possible)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Situation analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Response analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project design		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evaluation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impact assessment	
Number of household beneficiaries and target groups (i.e. women, pastoralist, children under five, etc)	The majority of activities target the Gandini Sub-Location (population 2 000, that is 335 households). However, sanitation and hygiene elements extended into adjacent Sub-Locations, and reach a total 4 000 beneficiaries (670 hh). Interventions target different segments of the community (i.e. children, women, men), such that they converge in households.		
Main topic(s). Please tick boxes in the list below (several choices possible)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock and Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Cash Transfer Programming and Nutrition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrition counselling / education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diversifying local production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supporting local livelihoods <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition sensitive value chains (including bio/fortification) <input type="checkbox"/> Micronutrients-rich food and crops <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities and nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Food aid and nutrition		<input type="checkbox"/> Urban settings and nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Food Security and Nutrition assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-sectoral planning for nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Joint implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Others. Please specify: _____ _____ _____	

SECTION 2: PROJECT/PROGRAMME/INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

<p>Main objectives of the project including nutritional objectives (please specify if these objectives are included in the logical framework)</p>	<p>Contribute to strengthened community resilience towards environment shocks in Magarini by the end of 2015. All included in the LFA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved access to safe and sustainable drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities as well as adoption of good hygiene practices at household level - Improved and diversified food production and livelihood options - Improved nutrition status among target households - Target communities are taking formalised action on disaster risk reduction - Enhanced capacity of KRCS and targeted community groups to support sustainable community owned development.
<p>Main food security and nutrition issues addressed by the project (including issues of target groups, causes of food insecurity and malnutrition)</p>	<p>Factors considered most relevant to the food security situation in Magarini are: poor distribution of production in both time and space; high food and non-food commodity prices; high poverty levels; overdependence on rain-fed agriculture; inappropriate land use and farming practices; poor food diversification; poor indigenous breeds; low adoption of modern farming techniques.</p> <p>Magarini Sub-County often relies on food aid. District has been affected by recurrent localised floods in addition to drought challenges.</p> <p>Nutrition and food production include a massive gender inequality. Males head 77% of households. 65% of females do not have basic literacy, while the figure is only 23.1% of males. Almost 80% of farming is carried out by females. No data suggests a significant male involvement in other forms of income generation or food provision, i.e. women take care of children, water collection, food provision, income generation, while do not have an opportunity to make decisions on household operation.</p>
<p>Implementation process and activities</p>	<p>The current project implementation begun in January 2014 and baseline is being finalised in August 2014. The project has an integrated and inclusive approach, aiming at community ownership and capacity building.</p> <p>The activities proposed are based on KRCS/FRC experience and lessons learnt from previous projects. Fine tuning of the Project's design has come about through community consultation during 2013, and discussion with County Government and other actors in the Magarini Sub-County.</p> <p>Recognising that primary production is the core of community activity and intrinsic to the food security condition of the target location, farmers, of which the majority are female, and farm production related income generation are key to improving the resilience of the population. The Project will employ a combination of education and infrastructure/asset assistance to secure improved conditions in the community, focusing on the most vulnerable in a population. Activities will reinforce the relationship between food production, water access, sanitation and nutrition, and disaster risk reduction, and lay a foundation for the community to sustain its own growth and continue to improve its resilience after the Project's conclusion.</p>

Actors/ coordination mechanisms involved	<p><i>Below listed the main actors. This is not exclusive, for instance in value addition skills the project will seek partnerships from outside</i></p> <p>Kenya Red Cross Society: KRCS implements the Project with the support of Finnish Red Cross. KRCS has experienced technical team in Nairobi, as well as in-depth local knowledge of staff and volunteers at the Branch level (Malindi) and Regional levels.</p> <p>Finnish Red Cross: FRC works in partnership with KRCS. FRC provides technical support to the Project regarding implementation, capacity building and will be the primary funding source for the Project (15% direct from FRC fundraising and 85% from Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs).</p> <p>Government Line Ministries and County authorities: the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Department of Agriculture and Ministry of Education are the responsible government agencies and play a key role in the Project. They are involved at each level of Program planning, implementation and evaluation.</p> <p>Community: all project activities are carried out with the involvement of the local communities, and wherever possible communities benefit from training in order to ensure sustainability. Volunteers have been identified within the communities themselves for e.g. PHAST training and latrine construction.</p>
How gender and accountability are taken into consideration?	<p>During proposal development, the KRCS team worked closely with the beneficiaries, through meetings and on-site visits, as well as discussions with potential beneficiary groups, including County authorities, relevant government line ministries, community members and vulnerable groups. A lot of time was invested in community engagement through participatory methods such stakeholder meetings, farmers' groups' mobilisations, PHAST training and CTLS trigger events to build community ownership.</p> <p>Gender sensitive logical framework has been developed. In the operation, an affirmative sense has been taken in decision making and implementation so that all segments of the population are encouraged to participate. Committees formed as part of the project try to have equal gender representation. Data collection is disaggregated by gender.</p>
Specific tools/methodology (developed or used)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nutrition assessment tools - micro irrigation systems - GoK adopted CLTS combined with the hygiene/sanitation promotional approaches used in PHAST

SECTION 3: LESSONS LEARNED IN INTEGRATING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION PROGRAMMING

How the outcomes/ impacts has been measured (process and indicators; existence of base/endline)	<p>The baseline is being finalised in August 2014. ITT is in use and being fine-tuned after baseline results. Indicators developed are disaggregated by gender, and when possible, indicators also track local adaptation to and understanding of climate change. Those are being introduced in project reports.</p>
Main results/impacts achieved	<p>Project planning phase lasted 9 months, but the efforts are positively impacting the quality of the activities. One example is gender sensitiveness which is starting to take shape. While there is no easy solution to engaging more men in the agricultural activities, the project team has clearly seen it as a critical issue in the project, and the issue of gender is embedded into the process.</p> <p>It is too early to estimate project's impact or sustainability at individual level, but community enthusiasm and participation indicates positive results.</p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and hydrological survey have been</p>

	conducted to inform on how to best utilize the water resources for adaptive or modern irrigation farming. As irrigation is not a feasible option for the entire project population, project has promoted adaptive methods such as water-saving field structures, to help farmers to yield despite seasonal droughts.
What has worked and was has NOT worked or difficulties and why?	
Main enabling/success and hindering/failure factors	KRCS long-term presence in the community and trust of the community are key in enabling the project design and strong community participation in the activities.
Key messages to communicate	
Recommendations for the up-scaling of successful practices	

SECTION 4: REFERENCE/ILLUSTRATIONS

Please provide references for documentation (e.g. reports, surveys, etc.).	
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