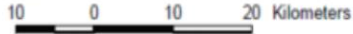
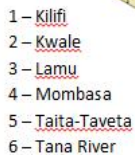


MAGARINI INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD PROJECT

Food Security, Nutrition, Water and
Sanitation, Disaster Management





Project Background

- KRCS and FRC, funding through MFA Finland
- Continuation of a previous KRCS and Austrian RC irrigation project
- Located in Magarini District, Kilifi County, approx. 80 km from Malindi
- Targets 670 households (4 000 individuals). Special targets groups:
 - Women in prenatal, postnatal, and early motherhood + key men
 - Most vulnerable hh in access to water and sanitation
- Concentrates on Gandini sub-location (pop. 2 000), but some WASH and nutrition interventions will be extended to selected communities in Baricho Sub-Location (pop. 6 500)
- Implementation period is 33 months (April 2013 – Dec 2015)

Project Goals

TO CONTRIBUTE TO STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY RESILIENCE
TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL SHOCKS IN MAGARINI SUB-COUNTY
BY END OF 2015

Specific objectives:

1. Improved access to safe and sustainable drinking water, appropriate sanitation facilities as well as adoption of good hygiene practices at household level by target communities in Magarini sub-County by the end of 2015.
2. Improved and diversified food production and livelihood options for target communities in Magarini sub-County by the end of 2015.
3. Improved nutrition status among target households.
4. Target communities are taking formalized action on Disaster Risk Reduction.
5. Enhanced capacity of KRCS and targeted community groups to support sustainable community owned development.

What we know about baseline

- Magarini District often relies on food aid and has been affected by recurrent localised floods and droughts.
- High use of unsafe drinking water (Sabaki river runs close, but distance to piped water is 1 to 5 km) and very low coverage of sanitation
- Poor distribution of production, 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.
- Food production holds a massive gender inequality. Males head 77% of households. Almost 80% of farming is carried out by females.
- No 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

Integrating nutrition and food security in Magarini

- Project uses a combination of education, infrastructure and asset assistance
- Activities reinforce the relationship between food production, water access, sanitation, nutrition, and disaster risk reduction
- Coordination within the team is key to success
- Cooperation with other actors to fill the gaps
- In food production we will monitor: increased food production, increased HH income, use of irrigation farming, new sources of income and cooperative membership.
- In WASH we will monitor: access to water, latrine access and use, hygiene practices
- In nutrition we will monitor: dietary diversity score, malnutrition of U5, referrals to SFP. Nutritional impact of the project is monitored by regular MUAC, periodic surveys on complementary feeding and dietary diversity

Gender

- Very low participation of men
- Community engagement to increase male participation in agricultural activities
- Promoting gender balance in committees and women in key decision-making roles
- Any other ideas..? Stronger targetting of boys/male youth in school garden activities?

Accountability

- Accountability to right holders:
 - Long-term commitment to the community – KRCS has been in the area many years
 - Long inception phase and thorough community sensitisation.
 - Using community-based approaches (CBDRR, PHAST+CLTS)
 - Monitoring data, survey results and feedback are shared with community and major decisions are made together
 - Volunteers from the community conduct some training and monitoring (e.g. PHAST)
 - Community committees in charge of steering the agricultural activities
- Accountability to duty bearers:
 - Close cooperation with County government and District authorities (extension workers and CHEW)

Questions

- How do we integrate disabled and community members with special needs?
- Will land ownership be a constraint for this project?
- Will we get the men interested in agriculture and nutrition? Any good experiences out there?
- The risks related to changing water patterns and soils – do we have the capacity to tackle this?
- The economic sustainability of irrigation – will the community learn to save for fuel and take care of the pumps?
- Access to markets in Malindi to make the activity sustainable and perhaps more interesting to men

Thank you!

