



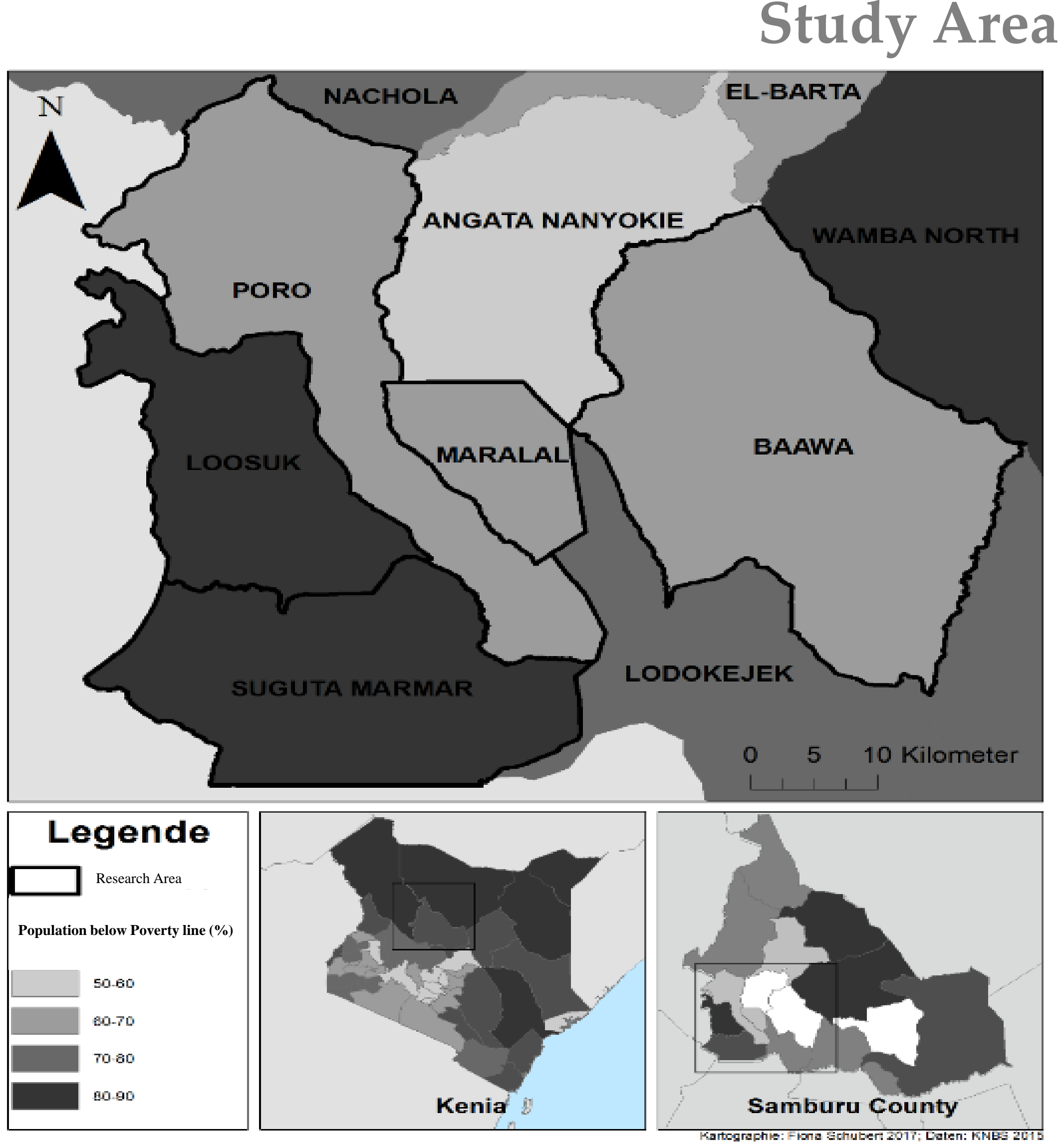
# Innovating in the Fight Against Poverty: Evidence from ‘big-push’ interventions in Samburu County, Kenya

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## Background

Samburu County Features

- Samburu is one of the 47 counties of Kenya
- It has a population of 220,978
- Arid/semi-arid climate with erratic rainfalls
- 82% of the population lives in rural areas with main income sources from pastoralism and subsistence farming
- The county is structurally weak (infrastructure, education etc.)
- Poor alphabetization rate of 27%
- Poverty level of 71.4% (average in Kenya: 42%)
- Challenges: Poverty, food insecurity, scarcity of water, insecurity (cattle rustling), vulnerability to crisis, environmental degradation, & high population growth
- As a result, locals:
  - Rustle to cope with droughts (stealing livestock from neighbouring communities)
  - Slaughter animals to relieve lactating mothers
  - Resort to charcoal production & selling which leads to environmental degradation
  - Borrow money
  - Adjust nutrition: only 1 meal per day (instead of 2), children eat first & elderly less, reduced consumption of milk, ‘soft’ ugali (diluted)



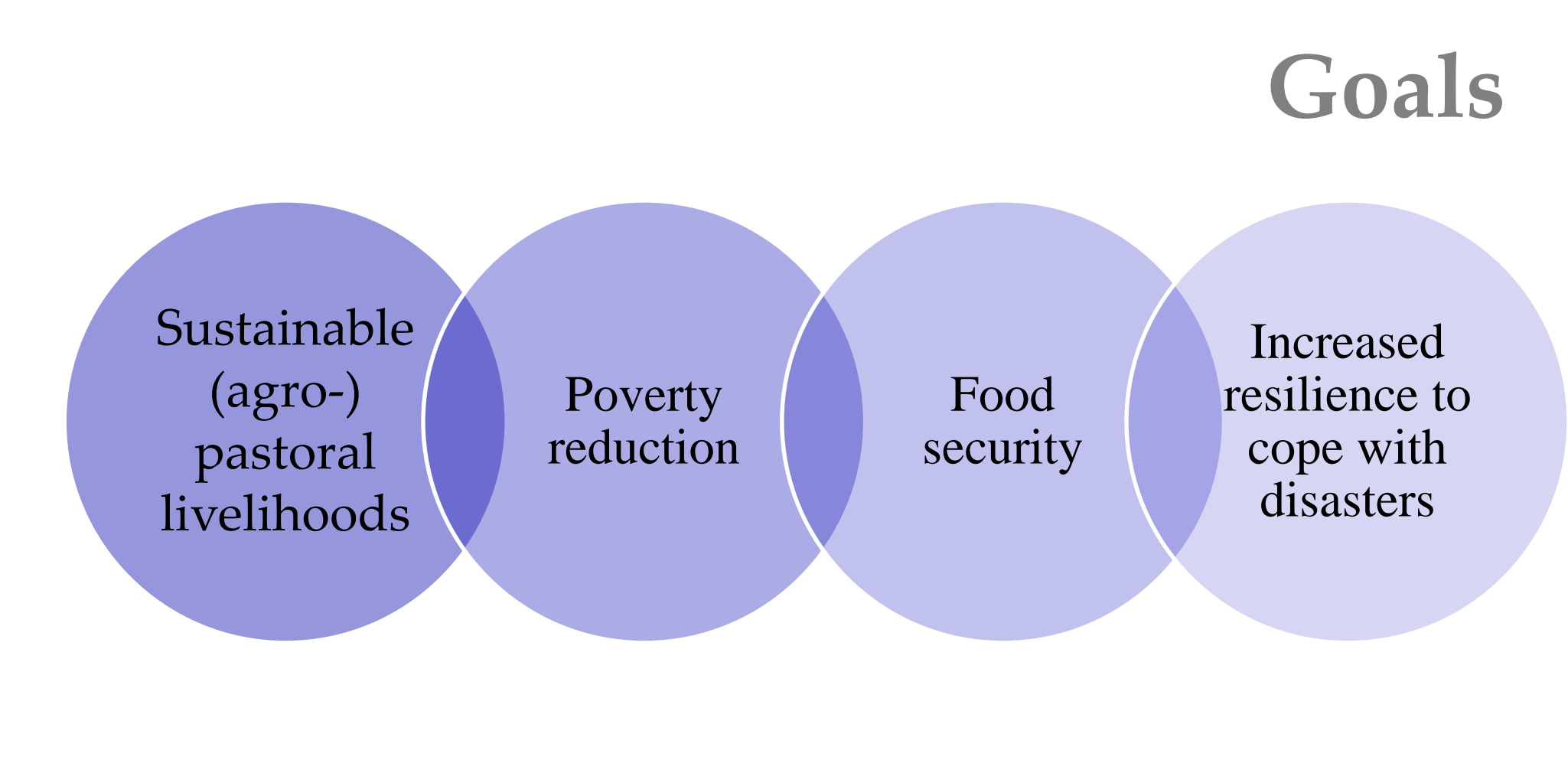
Research Approach

- Question:* Have the big-push interventions of Samburu Pastoral Livelihoods Improvement Programme (SAPLIP) had any lasting impact on Samburu livelihoods? Is SAPLIP an example of good practice for the reduction of poverty and food insecurity?
- Methods:* Focus Group Discussions, Income & Expenditure Ranking, Expert Interviews, Household Questionnaire Survey (n=385)

## Samburu Pastoral Livelihoods Improvement Programme (SAPLIP)

SAPLIP

- Project financed by European Union (2,9 Mio \$)
- Runs from 2012-2016
- Implemented by World Vision Kenya & partners
- 63.500 indirect beneficiaries → community-driven targeting of groups (farmer, livestock, women, youth) and disaster committees
- Area: agro-pastoral (Malaso and Kirisia) & pastoral (Lorroki)
- Sectors: agriculture, water, sanitation, public health, environment & climate change adaptation



Project Activities

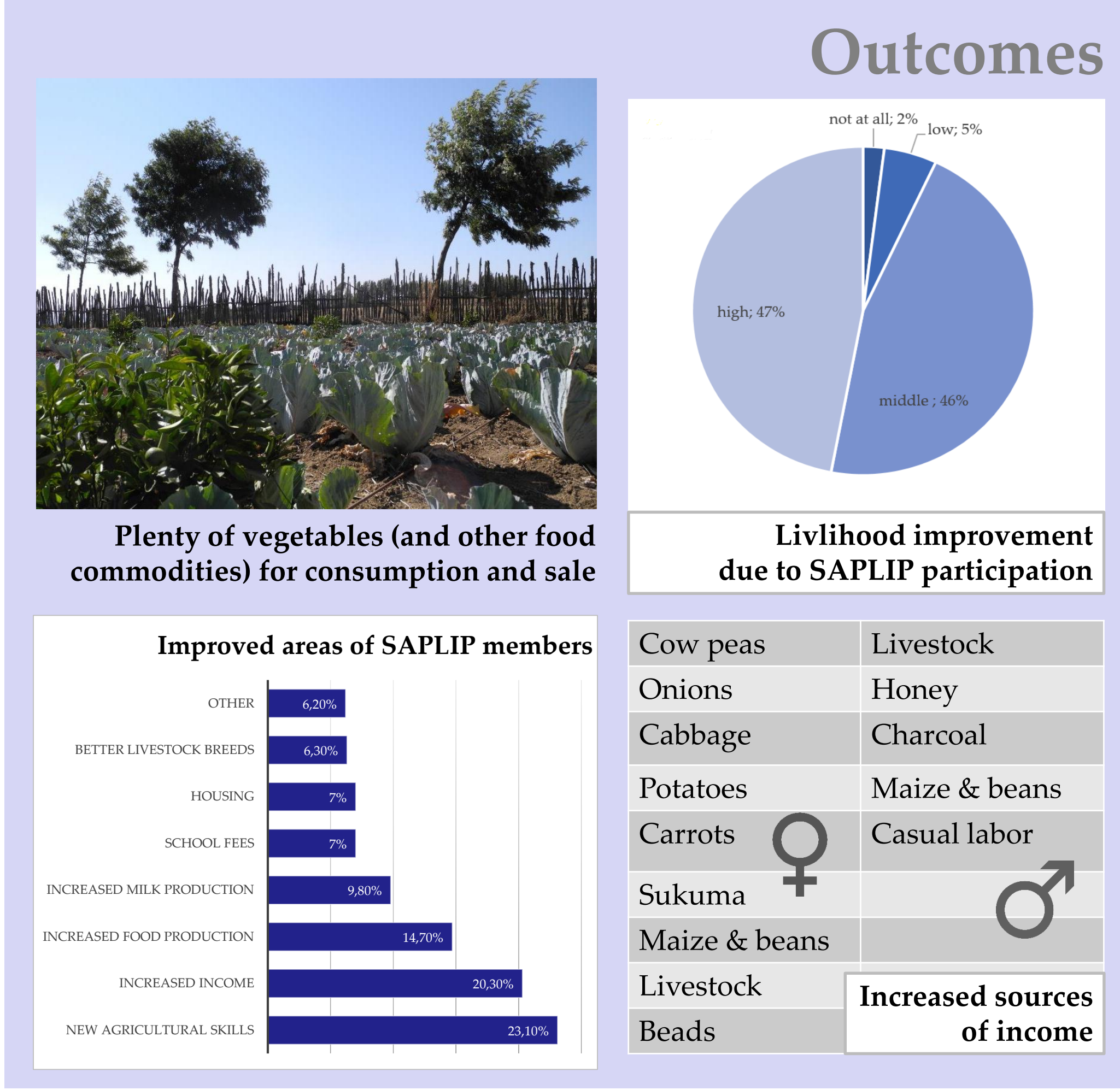
Trainings

- Introduction of greenhouse farming & kitchen gardening
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) & conservation of local knowledge
- Rain water harvesting for domestic use, livestock and crop production
- Controlled grazing and promotion for planting of multi-purpose trees (production of fruit and fodder tree seedlings)
- Development of Community Disaster Contingency Plans
- Peace meetings

Distribution:

- Improved livestock (cattle, poultry & dairy goats)
- Improved seeds (cereals, vegetables, pulses & root crops)
- Farm equipment: e.g. drip kits, hoes & forks
- Beehives

## Outcomes & Conclusion



Effects of the Project Interventions

Poverty reduction & empowerment	Improved access to water due to the construction of new boreholes & water pans/pumps
Increased natural resource management (water, pasture, multipurpose trees)	Introduction of enhanced organic farming practices
Improved livestock breeds & community-based animal health services	Communities are more resilient concerning disaster risks
Improved food security & reductions of dependency on food aid	Diversification of incomes & nutrition

Formation of SAMBURU COUNTY BREEDING ASSOCIATION

Success Factors

- Demand-driven intervention
- Sustainable approach due to the cooperation with already existing groups > trade off: exclusion of non-organized poor
- Widespread involvement of multiple stakeholders at multiple levels (e.g. diverse ministries, county government & chiefs)
- Holistic & cross-sectoral action (agriculture, livestock, water, environment, nutrition)

Way Forward

- Follow-up of the project with improved market linkages for crop & livestock products
- Development of a farmer organization