

PARTNERSHIP FOR CHANGE CHRISTIAN AID KENYA

POVERTY

Strategy 2013–18



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Christian Aid/Brianwen Niclas

WHO WE ARE, WHAT WE DO

Christian Aid is an international organisation that insists the world can and must be swiftly changed to one where everyone can live a full life, free from poverty.

We work globally for profound change that eradicates the causes of poverty, striving to achieve equality, dignity and freedom for all, regardless of faith or nationality. We are part of a wider movement for social justice.

We have an integrated approach to poverty eradication, working worldwide on humanitarian relief, long-term development, specific advocacy issues and campaigns to expose the scandal of poverty by challenging and changing systems and institutions that favour the rich and powerful over the poor and marginalised.

From Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, Christian Aid works in some of the world's poorest communities, supporting projects on the basis of need, not religion, ethnicity or nationality.

We work with, and through, partners including civil society organisations (CSOs), research institutions, churches, faith groups and social movements, as well as governments, the private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

In 2011/12, Christian Aid gave grants to 578 partner organisations across Africa, Asia and the Middle East and Latin America and the Caribbean. Our total income was £95.5m (KSh12.3bn), including £36.7m (KSh4.7bn) in funding from governments and other institutions.

OUR GLOBAL STRATEGY

At Christian Aid, we believe human action is responsible for the underlying causes of poverty, and when people work together, the world can be changed. This thinking has framed our new corporate strategy, *Partnership for Change*.

We believe that at the root of poverty is a lack of power – the power to have your say and be heard, or to know your rights and demand them. It is therefore clear to us that poverty can be eradicated only through helping people secure power to help themselves. To achieve essential shifts in power, Christian Aid has identified five areas on which to focus our work:

- 1. Power to change institutions**
We want to see all people having the power to influence institutions – so that the decisions affecting their lives are made responsibly and fairly.
- 2. The right to essential services**
We want to see all people able to fulfil their right to access the services essential for a healthy, secure life.
- 3. Fair shares in a constrained world**
We want to see all people have a fair and sustainable share of the world's resources.
- 4. Equality for all**
We want to see a more inclusive world where identity – gender, ethnicity, caste, religion, class and sexual orientation – is no longer a barrier to equal treatment.
- 5. Tackling violence and building peace**
We want to see vulnerable people protected from violence and living in peace.

Our new strategy for Kenya is closely aligned with *Partnership for Change*.

THE CONTEXT IN KENYA

Civil society in Kenya has long struggled to effectively engage the state in what it sees as priority areas for development. The distribution of social, economic and political power has been based on a patronage system with ethnicity as a foundation for loyalty. The strong link between wealth and the state has constituted a hidden structure that wields power despite the dressings of democracy.

But despite the unchanging political context and the power struggle between different elite factions, far-reaching civil and political liberties have been attained in Kenya. The culmination of the much fought for reform process is the new Kenyan constitution, which enshrines principles and creates institutions that could end impunity and enhance accountability. It creates space for the meaningful participation of citizens in policy and political processes and upholds the rights of all Kenyans to, among other essentials, healthcare, housing, sanitation, food, safe water, social security and education. The main challenge in Kenya today is no longer how to create political space to effect change, but making effective use of existing political space, policy and legal instruments.

Despite being the biggest in eastern Africa, the Kenyan economy is still characterised by underdevelopment. Economic growth has been restored in recent years, with a dip in the aftermath of the post-election violence in 2007/08. But far from having a significant impact on poverty, it is aggravating inequality.

Kenya is among the top 10 most unequal societies in the world. The richest 10 per cent own over 40 per cent of the land and resources and the poorest 10 per cent a mere 1 per cent. A quarter of the population lives on less than US\$1 a day and two-thirds on less than US\$2. Differences in income and access to services are visible across regions, genders and specific segments of the population.

Good health is essential for development, but the disease burden in Kenya – including malaria, HIV and tuberculosis – and morbidity and mortality are high, particularly among women and children. The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008/09 noted that maternal deaths account for 15 per cent of total deaths among women aged 15 to 49. Despite reasonable efforts, the government lacks the proper financing strategies and systems to provide citizens with universal access to adequate health services.

Women are disadvantaged in access to education, ownership of assets and job opportunities. According to the UN Development Programme, Kenya is ranked 130th out of 146 countries in the 2011 Gender Inequality Index.

Kenya shares with the rest of the world the negative impact of climate change. The country is also vulnerable to frequent disasters that cause massive displacements and human suffering. Cyclical droughts – and intermittent floods – are becoming more frequent and increasingly

severe. With each drought pastoralists lose up to 60 per cent of their assets. The increasing scarcity of resources leads to more frequent inter-community conflicts, which in turn worsen the already dire situation and hinder long-term development.



Christian Aid/Martin Gordon



Christian Aid/Martin Gordon

CHRISTIAN AID IN KENYA

Christian Aid was registered in Kenya in 1997 and initially centred on rural development, capacity building, particularly of church-based development agencies, and support for their community development work. During this period the East Africa programme also actively contributed to Christian Aid's global debt relief and trade justice campaigns.

More recently our focus has shifted to sustainable livelihoods, accountable governance, economic justice and community health and HIV. Through the UK Department for International Development-funded **Governance and Transparency Fund** and the European Union's **Vital Voices** project, our tax justice and governance programme has helped strengthen partners' work in enhancing demand-side accountability. It has put tax justice on the agenda of important East African CSOs and played a key role in the establishment of the Tax Justice Network - Africa and the East Africa Governance and Tax Network.

We successfully implemented **Community Based Care for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CBCO)** – a five-year USAID-funded programme – while maternal and child health (MCH) work, in partnership with the European Commission, is strengthening rural health systems in Narok County. The **HIV Filling the Gaps** project with Comic Relief has improved the quality of life for 25,000 people living with HIV, enabling them to access antiretroviral therapy and other services. Christian Aid and its partners have promoted the SAVE HIV prevention model, resulting in its inclusion in the plans of the National AIDS Control Council, its unanimous endorsement by religious leaders and its popularisation in the media. With a grant from Virgin Unite we are implementing an innovative health enterprise model delivered by community health workers on motorbikes, in line with the Ministry of Health's community health strategy. These projects have been further consolidated into a coherent health programme by the DFID-funded **Programme Partnership Arrangements (PPA)**. The PPA aims to increase safe, preventive health

practices and the use of health services and reduce HIV-related stigma and discrimination among 500,000 people. Through the PPA we are delivering various policy advocacy interventions on MCH, health financing, social budgeting, and the HIV Prevention and Control Act (HAPCA) to entrench the rights of people living with HIV.

Our resilient livelihoods programme combines work on disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and building resilient livelihoods with effective humanitarian action in badly affected regions of Kenya. This is being consolidated with the support of PPA funding. We have helped place climate justice on the agendas of regional CSOs and initiated the creation of the Pan-African Climate Justice Advocacy Alliance. We support the development of markets that work for poor and marginalised communities and are currently piloting participatory market systems development (PMSD) to empower poor and small producers to improve their bargaining power. Christian Aid Kenya manages the **Sustainable Agricultural Livelihoods Innovations (SALI)** project, which improves access to climate information and adaptation through ICT for Development. We are also piloting innovative models for enterprise-based development through the **Tough Stuff** project, which supports access to affordable clean household energy products for poor communities with no access to the national energy grid. The model has informed similar models of private sector partnership within Christian Aid.

Christian Aid Kenya has a range of partners well established in poor communities and with solid track records in engaging with government on social and policy issues to influence change. We have built with them strong partnerships based on trust and mutual accountability and our committed programme staff are perceived not as inspectors but as resource people and brokers who contribute to developing partners' policy analysis and advocacy capacity. Our partnerships at grassroots level ensure speedy, timely and effective emergency responses that save lives and lessen human suffering.



Our vision is the emergence of a just, equitable, resilient and thriving society in Kenya in which decent life with dignity for all citizens is ensured

THEORY OF CHANGE

THE STATUS QUO



CHRISTIAN AID ACTION



OUR OBJECTIVES



CHANGES



IMPACT

OUR NEW STRATEGY FOR KENYA

Christian Aid’s essential purpose is to expose the scandal of poverty, to take practical action to rid the world of poverty and to challenge and change systems that make and keep people poor. All three of these components will come together in our work in Kenya.

The programme will focus on the arid and semi-arid parts of Kenya where poverty and inequality is highest and marginalisation of the poor in political and policy processes is more significant. We will target people

living in poverty and, more specifically, marginalised communities and groups – including people living with HIV, mothers and girls and boys aged under five in poor communities. We will also be engaged in national level policy and advocacy work through the support we give to partners.

Christian Aid Kenya strives to break the vicious circle in the relationship between dysfunctional and unaccountable institutions and disempowered citizens to change the systems and structures that perpetuate poverty and inequality in Kenya.

Objective 1 – Tax justice and governance.

Stop resource leakages and ensure equitable and efficient spending to address inequality and to finance inclusive development.

Our goals:	We will contribute to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen citizen and CSO participation in policy processes to influence revenue and expenditure policies and practices empower citizens and CSOs to hold public and private institutions to account with regard to revenue generation and allocation empower and mobilise citizens to ensure county-level governance institutions are accountable for transparent and efficient use of resources to deliver essential services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the emergence of a strong tax justice movement to challenge tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance informing and mobilising citizens to challenge government to minimise resource leakages enhancing CSO and citizen engagement with government to ensure a fair tax system informing and mobilising citizens to ensure that revenue allocation addresses vertical and horizontal inequality enabling CSOs and other institutions to scrutinise public revenue and expenditure.

Objective 2 – Improved health outcomes.

Improve access to quality health services for poor women and men.

Our goals:	We will contribute to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support partners and communities to claim the right to strengthened health systems at community, county and national levels ensure partners address structural, economic and socio-cultural barriers to preventive and curative health services for mothers and children continue contributing to increased awareness and adoption of preventive and curative health practices related to HIV, TB and malaria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring county governments are equipped, resourced and accountable to deliver improved access to quality health services informing and mobilising citizens to claim their entitlement to health services supporting the poor to ensure maternal and child health rights are upheld in marginalised communities supporting and mobilising women and vulnerable groups to enjoy equal rights and access to service delivery enhancing partners’ capacity to use service delivery projects to empower and mobilise citizens to claim their rights ensuring our initiatives serve as models to be replicated nationally by government ensuring increased resource allocation to health and resilience building of poor communities enhanced community and civil society participation in social budget monitoring and social intelligence reporting to ensure efficient use of resources for essential services reduction of stigma and discrimination through empowerment of people living with HIV and the adoption of SAVE.

Objective 3 – Building resilient livelihoods.

Build resilient livelihoods of poor and marginalised communities through access to a fair share of assets and enhanced preparedness to face risks and hazards.

Our goals:	We will contribute to:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• support poor communities to build resilient livelihoods adapted to climate change and other risks affecting livelihoods and resources• support poor communities to respond to emergencies and slow-onset crises• support and empower small and poor producers so that they derive fair and equitable shares from the market• advocacy to ensure policies and practices are in place to protect and promote the interests of poor and small producers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• supporting poor communities to move out of subsistence and to diversify their sources of income• ensuring communities are more resilient to all forms of risks and hazards• ensuring that policies are in place to protect and promote poor and small producers• ensuring that poor and small producers improve their bargaining power to derive fair and just benefits from their market engagement• ensuring that poor producers can access climate information to adapt their decisions to varying weather patterns• ensuring that poor women’s share of income and assets has increased.

We will work with the same partners, as far as possible, on all three programme objectives.

Our ultimate aim is to ensure our actions culminate in the emergence of socially competent and accountable institutions that deliver equality, equity and equitable development.



OUR PARTNERS IN KENYA

Anglican Diocese of Mbeere
All Africa Conference of Churches
Anglican Church, Directorate of Social Services
Anglican Development Services, Nyanza
BANI'ADAM Relief and Development Organization
Benevolent Institute of Development Initiatives (BIDII)
Christian Community Services of Mount Kenya East (CCS MKE)
Community Health Partners, Narok
Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW)
Centre for Rights Education and Awareness for Women (CREAW)
Fair Trade Africa
Fellowship of Christian Councils and Churches in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (FECCLAHA)
Gargaar Relief and Development Organization (GREDO)
Inter-Religious Council of Kenya (IRCK)
Kenya Honey Council (KHC)
Kenya Network of Religious Leaders Living with or Personally Affected by AIDS (KENERELA+)
Kenya Network of Women with AIDS (KENWA)

Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) Kenya
National Federation of Agricultural Producers (KENFAP)
Lutheran World Federation, Kenya
Maji Na Ufanisi
Northern Aid
National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK)
National Empowerment Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Kenya (NEPHAK)
Narok Integrated Development Program, Anglican Church (NIDP)
Nairobi Peace Initiative, Africa
Pan-African Climate Justice Network (PACJA)
Policy Forum Ltd
TB Action Group
Tax Justice Network, Africa
Traidcraft
Trans Mara Rural Development Program (TRDP)
Ukambani Christian Community Services (UCCS)
Presbyterian Church of East Africa Woman's Guild
Western Region Christian Community Services (WRCCS)

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Front-cover photo: Since joining the SALI project, run by Christian Aid partner CCS MKE, husband and wife Truphena and Justin Ireri say they understand better how climate change is affecting their farming, and how best to cope. Having lived through years of painful food shortages due to drought and erratic rainfall, Truphena is certain the weather forecasts she receives via SMS messages through the project will help them see a return to successful crops.

Christian Aid/Susan Barry

Christian Aid is a member of the



Christian Aid is a member of ACT – an alliance of more than 130 churches and related organisations that work together in humanitarian assistance, advocacy and development – giving us the ability to respond quickly and easily to emergencies the world over.



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