FAITH BASED ORGANIZATIONS' POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVES ON PASTORAL LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN MARSABIT COUNTY, KENYA

BY

BEATRICE K KIRUJAH

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION

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DEDICATION

To the pastoral communities spread out in the most marginalized areas of Kenya; more specifically Marsabit County and Christ is the Answer Ministries.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAP:	Africa Adaptation Program
ADSMKE:	Anglican Development Services of Mt Kenya East
ASAL:	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CAF:	Development Bank of America
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CCM:	Church and Community Mobilization
CDC:	Centre for Disease Control and Prevention
EU	European Union
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO:	Faith Based Organization
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
FHI:	Food for the Hungry International
GIADP:	Guangxi Integrated Agricultural Development Project
HNV:	High Nature Value
IFAD:	International Fund for Agriculture Development.
IFS:	Integrated Farming Systems
MoALF:	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries
NACOSTI:	National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
OPHI:	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
OVT:	One Village Transformed
PASDEP:	Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty
REGAL_AG:	Resilience and Economic Growth in Arid Lands-Accelerated Growth

SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
SLA:	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF:	United Nations International Children's Fund
USAID:	United Stated Agency International Development
WASH:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP:	World Food Programme
WHI:	World Hope International
WVI:	World Vision International

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ABSTRACT

Various development agencies have applied numerous poverty reduction initiatives to enhance the livelihood of pastoral communities in Marsabit County. However, poverty remains a challenge for the pastoralists. The poverty level is at 83.2% and it is ranked at number 44 out 47 counties in Kenya. This study sought to assess FBOs' poverty reduction initiatives to ascertain to what extent they enhance the livelihood of the pastoral communities and whether there are areas that require improvement for enhancing future interventions. The research objectives were: to assess water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative, examine the savings and lending schemes initiative and evaluate access to education initiative on pastoral livelihood development. The key theory was the social exclusion theory of poverty. The study was carried out in Saku Sub County, Marsabit County. The sequential explanatory mixed methods design was applied on a target population of 2004 and a sample size of 323 was selected. Respondents were selected through the stratified sampling and simple random sampling technique. Household heads' data was collected through closed ended questions. Two focus group discussions and 4 staff members from the FBOs were interviewed. The study applied the Likert scale to analyze quantitative data. The responses were defined using descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage modes. Whereas the qualitative data used textual analysis to generate themes based on the objectives of the study. The study findings indicate the WASH initiative enhanced the livelihood of most of the target population, the lending and savings scheme enhanced the livelihood of few of the target population and the access to education enhanced the livelihood of a substantial number of the target population. The study concluded that the FBOs' poverty reduction initiatives enhanced the livelihoods of the targeted beneficiaries. The study recommends a concerted effort of the national government, county government, NGOs, CBOs to partner with the FBOs in order to enhance the pastoral livelihood development. Various stakeholders and more specifically FBOs in Marsabit County will benefit through knowledge and information that will aid in improving current initiatives as well as in initiating new and more influential approaches to pastoral projects and activities.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter addressed the background of the study, the problem statement, purpose of the study, the study objectives and research questions. Further, it presented the justification, significance and scope of the study. In addition, the chapter explained the limitations that were anticipated during the study as well as the assumptions that were expected to shape the actual findings of the study.

1.2 Background to the Study

Ending extreme poverty in all its forms by 2030 is prioritized as goal number one in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)(United Nations Development Program, 2019). Even though significant progress has been achieved, there is still much more that needs to be done to realize this goal.

Engaging in poverty reduction initiatives is one of the key ways of ending extreme poverty. There exist various and numerous forms of poverty reduction initiatives and achieving the desired goal through the poverty reduction initiatives will be determined by understanding and personalizing the initiatives to fit within the context of the targeted community (Maya, 2022).Based on this background, this study assessed selected poverty reduction initiatives through primary and secondary research.

Positive outcome from poverty reduction initiatives is critical in achieving the desired goal. In the case of the pastoral communities, it pertains to choosing poverty reduction initiatives in relation to their context. A significant percentage of pastoralists in the world fall in the category of communities that experience extreme poverty (FAO, 2018; Haan et al., 2016). The more than 200 million pastoralists

across the globe earn their livelihood through seasonal movements with their herds of cattle, goats, sheep, camels and donkeys among other domesticated animals in marginalized, Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) (Little etal, 2011; Komote & Ondieki, 2017). These pastoralists occupy 25% of the global area which includes Russia in Europe, Latin America, the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, the Asian Highlands including India, Mongolia, Nepal and Afghanistan (Boto & Edeme, 2012; Dong, 2016; Kratli & Swift, 2014). In Africa, they occupy 66% of the arable land such as Algeria, Somalia, Ethiopia and specific regions of East Africa (Boto & Edeme; 2012 Dong, 2016).

Governments in Europe have joined hands through organizations such as the European Union (EU) to support their transhumant pastoralists(Liechti & Biber, 2016).The EU governments have intervened by raising awareness, integrating the challenges into national agricultural policies and increasing support through the High Nature Value (HNV) farmlands. Exemplary cases are Switzerland, Romania, Norway, Ireland, Spain and France(Liechti & Biber, 2016). Moreover, the EU supports the pastoralists through economic subsidies(Kerven & Behoke, 2011).

On the other hand, pastoralists from the dry areas of Latin America, for example Peru, Mexico, Chile and Argentina experience high levels of poverty and have inadequate access to social services (Grunwaldt, et al., 2016). To cushion themselves, they have formed animal health agencies. The pastoralists in Argentina have also subsidized their livelihood with government jobs, casual employment and state subsidies(Grunwaldt, et al., 2016).

Some pastoralists in Asia have cushioned themselves through the absentee herd owners who contract them. The influential absentees claim more rights and networks of influence than the pastoralists themselves (Davies et al, 2016). In other

areas such as Nepal, pastoralists have gained support through their well-organized rangeland management systems (Davies, et al, 2016). The Mongolians benefit through the government initiatives known as the co-management system that helps in reducing vulnerability by building the capacity and resilience of the pastoralists and local government (Vernooy, 2011).

In Africa, the Fulani in Nigeria have adopted livelihood initiatives that have diversified crop-livestock systems aimed at minimizing risks (Majekodunmi, et al, 2017). In East Africa, the government has approached pastoral poverty reduction by developing infrastructure, the development of human power and building people's capacity introducing ways that can manage resources sustainably (Few,et al., 2015). The Africa Adaptation Program (AAP) targeted Kenya and Ethiopia to reduce vulnerability in order to fight poverty (Few, et al., 2015). In addition, several organizations are involved in building resilience among Africa's pastoralists as an initiative to combat poverty. For example, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which works under the United Nations (UN) partners with various national governments to improve risk management and resilience building. Some of the countries where FAO is involved are in East Africa as well as the Horn of Africa in Somalia and Ethiopia (FAO and IFAD, 2016).

In Kenya, pastoralists account for over 9 million out of a total population of about 50 million (International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics, 2021).Pastoralism is the key form of their livelihood, particularly in Nothern Kenya (Schilling & Werland, 2023), they have minimum development indicators and the highest levels of poverty (Nyariki & Amwata, 2019). According to Schilling andWerland (2023), the pastoralists face risks such as political marginalisation, harsh

climate condititon such as changing rain patterns and prolonged droughts and violent conflict..

The FARM-Africa through its social-enterprise, Sidai Africa Ltd, supports the pastoral communities in various regions through franchises called Sidai Livestock Service Centers which support the poorest pastoralists. The livelihood diversification strategy is as well used to reduce poverty in pastoral communities. Some examples are in Turkana, Baringo, Pokot, Isiolo and Tana River (Fitzgibbon, 2012).

Marsabit County, which is the focus of this study, falls among the driest and poorest counties in Kenya (Njoka, 2016). Pastoralists experience high levels of inequality, marginalization, low literacy levels, poor infrastructure, gender discrimination and social-cultural factors which have contributed to low levels of pastoral development in the county (Ngugi, 2013).

Numerous Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have various development initiatives in the County. These includes, Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), United States International Children's Emergency Fund and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)among others. The FBOs which were assessed by this study are involved in various poverty reduction initiatives aimed towards pastoral livelihood development (County Integrated Development Plan, 2013-2017; MoALF, 2017). They include Food for the Hungry International (FHI), Caritas-Marsabit, Compassion International, Anglican Development Services of Mt Kenya East (ADSMKE) and World Vision International (WVI).

The level of poverty among the pastoral communities in Marsabit County remains high at a rate of 83.2% and hence the county is ranked at number 44 out of

the 47 counties in Kenya (Munene, 2019). This is despite the large presence of development agencies in the county. Carrying out an assessment on the FBOs ’poverty reduction initiatives and pastoral development livelihood is one way of obtaining findings that can guide in ascertaining their capacity to empower the community to overcome extreme poverty. The findings will provide guidance in making the necessary adjustments towards poverty reduction.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Significant progress has been achieved to reduce poverty globally. However, there is still much more that needs to be done to realize this goal. Poverty reduction initiatives are a key contribution to poverty reduction. There are various and numerous forms of poverty reduction initiatives that can be adopted by interested agencies. This could include but not limited to promoting access to quality basic, tertiary and adult education, empowerment through microfinance and small business support, skills training to promote self-employment, providing access to quality healthcare and preventive services, food security programs such as livelihood diversification through viable agricultural activities, and provision of access to clean water and sanitary facilities. The concerned agencies need to understand and personalize the poverty reduction initiatives based on the context of the targeted community.

Marsabit County has one of the highest poverty indexes with a poverty rate of 83.2%that ranks it at number 44 out of the 47 counties in Kenya (Munene, 2019). The high poverty level has attracted numerous development agencies which have adopted various poverty reduction initiatives. For instance, FHI interventions have been running in the County for more than four decades. They mainly focus on household livelihoods, community Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health

wellbeing, child development and HIV/AIDs support (FH, 2020). The WVI initiatives focus on enhancing the economic levels of the pastoralists in Marsabit County (WVI, 2020). The FAO and IFAD are involved in programs that focus on pastoral development to improve their living standards and livelihoods support (FAO and IFAD, 2016). The USAID, UNICEF and others are also in the county working among the pastoralists through various poverty reduction initiatives. Despite the various poverty reduction initiatives, poverty continues to challenge the pastoralists(County Integrated Development Plan, 2013-2017).

Development agencies need to consider contextualized poverty reduction initiatives to enhance the livelihood of the pastoral communities. There is, therefore, need to carry out an assessment on the various poverty reduction initiatives implemented in the pastoral community areas to ascertain to what extent they enhance the livelihood of the pastoral communities and whether there are areas that require improvement. Previous studies, such as by Lekapana (2013) and Wainaina (2018), have majored on drought analysis and coping strategies. Other areas such as climate and resilience strategies have also been handled (FAO, 2018; Jemal et al, 2017). However, studies focusing on assessment of poverty reduction initiatives on pastoral livelihood in Marsabit County have not been carried out and hence this study purposed to address this gap. The aim was to assess selected FBOs' poverty reduction initiatives to ascertain to what extent they enhance pastoral livelihood of communities and whether there are areas that require improvement for enhancing future interventions in Marsabit County.

1.4 General Objective

This study assessed to what extent the FBOs' poverty reduction initiatives have enhanced the pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study were to:

1. Assess the extent of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya.
2. Examine the extent of savings and lending schemes initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya.
3. Evaluate the extent of access to education initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

1. What is the extent of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya?
2. What is the extent of savings and lending schemes initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya?
3. What is the extent of holistic education initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya?

1.7 Justification to the Study

Poverty remains a persistent challenge among the pastoral communities in Marsabit County, Kenya, with a substantial population of 83.2% living in poverty. Poverty reduction initiatives, particularly water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), lending and saving schemes, and access to education have been implemented in the region for more than a decade. This study sought to assess these poverty reduction

initiatives run by FBOs to ascertain to what extent they enhance pastoral communities' livelihood and whether there are areas that require improvement for enhancing future interventions.

This study was important because of its alignment to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, all of which are committed to ending global poverty. The objectives of this study aligned with the various pillars outlined in Kenya Vision 2030 (Kenya Vision 2030, 2018). The WASH objective aligned with multiple pillars including the social, economic, environment and governance. The initiatives play a crucial role in improving public health, enhancing livelihoods, and contributing to sustainable development and poverty reduction among the pastoral communities in Marsabit County. The lending and savings objective aligned with Kenya Vision 2030 in various ways, specifically the economic and social pillars of the vision for poverty reduction leading to enhanced livelihoods. The access to education objective aligned with the social development goals for poverty reduction. The objectives of this study in addition aligned with several Sustainable Development goals i.e., Goal number, 1nopoverty, goal number 3 good health and wellbeing, goal number 5 gender equity, goal number 6 clean water and sanitation and goal number 13 on climate action (United Nations Development Program, 2019).

In the context of Marsabit County, where poverty is a key concern, ascertaining the extent to which FBOs' water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), lending and saving schemers, and access to education initiatives enhance livelihood was imperative for aligning with the broader development objectives of both the Kenya Vision 2030 and Sustainable development goals.

Further, assessing the specified poverty reduction initiatives was crucial in understanding how interventions can realize positive social change and enhance overall livelihood such as access to education and improved healthcare.

Furthermore, various development agencies such of FHI, WVI, Compassion International, FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF and USAID among others have invested heavily in various projects and programs, some of them for more than five decades since Kenya attained her independence from the British government. Such heavy investment, both financially and in resources, require assessment in order to minimize on wastage for proper investment, making adjustment and injection of the appropriate poverty reduction initiatives.

While water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), lending and saving schemes, and access to education initiatives can be regarded as tools for poverty reduction, empirical evidence on their effectiveness in Marsabit County was limited compared to challenges related to poverty such as drought coping mechanisms (Lekapana, 2013; Wainaina, 2018), climate and resilience strategies (FAO, 2017; MoALF, 2017).

This study, therefore, aimed to fill this gap by assessing to what extent these interventions enhanced the livelihood of pastoral communities in Marsabit County. Such an assessment was critical for determining the relevance and efficiency of these initiatives in addressing the unique challenges faced by the pastoral communities.

On the other hand, while progress may have been made, it was important to identify gaps in the existing poverty reduction initiatives namely, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), savings and lending schemes and access to education. This study sought to shed light on potential areas for improvement, to ensure that future

interventions are better designed and aligned with the context of the pastoral communities.

1.8 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study may be of benefit to the national and county governments. They may influence the devising of policies and encourage initiatives that may specifically enhance the livelihood of the pastoral communities, not just in Marsabit County but also other areas of the country where pastoralists are found.

The study findings may also be beneficial to other stakeholders, such as NGOs, CBOs, Civil Societies and individuals involved in poverty reduction initiatives. It may furnish the stakeholders with the knowledge and information that articulates the most appropriate approaches to pastoral livelihood development. This may then aid in improving current initiatives as well as in initiating new and more influential approaches to pastoral projects and activities.

The donor community and potential funders of key poverty reduction development projects within the pastoral communities may likewise profit/benefit from the study findings. It may increase their knowledge in terms of accountability and efficiency of funds and resources injected into the poverty reduction initiatives.

The study findings may also be useful to researchers and scholars because it may expose areas that need further research. In addition, it may also make contribution to the existing literature on poverty reduction initiatives specifically for pastoral development. At the same time, the knowledge and findings may help all these groups participate in advocating and lobbying for influential pastoral focused policies.

For the FBOs, most specifically, the findings may be a tool that the faith entities intending to reach out to the pastoralists for purposes of poverty reduction

can adopt. This study focused on selected FBOs, and more so Churches in Marsabit County, Kenya and may provide them with knowledge and understanding on poverty reduction initiatives that may enhance pastoralists' livelihood development. The organizations may improve on their current initiatives in order to realize transformation in the livelihoods of the pastoral communities.

1.9 Scope of the Study

This study was conducted in Marsabit County, Kenya. It specifically targeted the pastoralists. The study limited the scope of the study to pastoralist households that are beneficiaries of two church owned FBOs operating within Saku Sub County in Marsabit County, Kenya. These are the Anglican Development Services of Mt Kenya East (ADSMKE), the social transformation ministry of the Anglican Church of Kenya within the Mt Kenya East region, and Caritas Marsabit which is a development arm of the Catholic Church. The two FBOs were chosen because of their wide coverage within the county and they give a wide representation of the pastoralists across the county.

1.10 Limitations of the study

The study anticipated some limitations while collecting data in the field. The first was cultural barriers. The pastoral communities were still deeply entrenched in their cultural practices and traditions that to some extent might have dictated gender boundaries posing a challenge in engaging the respondents at a personal level. This limitation was mitigated by the use of same gender research assistants in the case of administering the questionnaires while focus groups discussions were held in an open area and incorporated both genders. Secondly, illiteracy and language barrier posed a limitation too. Majority of the respondents were illiterate and could only understand their ethnic language. They could not read and write effectively. This limitation was

mitigated by organizing for the use of local research assistants to help in interpretation during the FDGs and filling of the questionnaires. Thirdly, personal biases and presuppositions on how best to help the pastoral communities get out of poverty was an anticipated challenge. This was mitigated by using research assistants who did not have personal interests or attachment in this area.

1.11 Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed that the sample size targeted for administration of questionnaires, key informant interviews and FGDs was available and would respond truthfully so as to generate valid and reliable data. Thus, the researcher assured the respondents of anonymity and confidentiality to their responses They were also informed that they could voluntarily participate or decline if they did not feel comfortable to participate in the study. At the same time, the researcher assumed that the selected sample was the true representation of the target population and the findings could be generalized and replicated in other areas.

1.12 Definition of Key Terms

Developing Countries: Countries that have medium or low living standards due to high levels of poverty

Development: Achieving a higher quality of life, better living standards and reduced poverty

Development Agencies: Non-profit and charitable organization involved in development and poverty reduction initiatives in poor communities

Livelihoods: The means that an individual or communities use to make a living, it involves what they have such as

	resources to help them to manage their survival as they strive to improve their standards
Living Standards:	The level at which an individual or community manages their lives based on what they have or do not have. It involves the availability of basic resources, wealth or the absence of them
Organizations:	Structured and purposeful groups or associations of individuals who come together with a shared goal or set of objectives. The groups may be formal or informal. Their purpose can range from addressing specific community needs, promoting social well-being, supporting local initiatives, or achieving common objectives.
Pastoral communities:	Also referred to as pastoralists, they are a social group of people whose major livelihood is characterized by a mobile lifestyle in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) with their animals
Pastoral Development:	A system whose main objective is to enhance the livelihoods and living standards of the pastoral communities
Pastoralism:	A lifestyle that is sustained by mobility with herds of animals as a result of harsh climatic conditions.
Poverty:	A state where an individual or community lacks the essentials or ability to afford the basic human needs or minimum living standards.

Poverty Reduction:	Reducing vulnerability, building capacity, initiating capabilities and empowering the targeted communities.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a critical analysis of literature. First, the theoretical framework for poverty reduction, which explains the phenomenon of poverty reduction and how it can be strategized/ implemented to give the desired result, is discussed. Secondly, the presentation of empirical literature in line with the specific objectives of the study. That is, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), savings and lending schemes initiative and access to education initiative.

Further, the analysis pointed out the research gaps and presented a conceptual framework to show how the independent variable measurable indicators interact to cause measurable indicators of the dependent variable to achieve poverty reduction which leads to pastoral development.

2.2 Theoretical framework

Theoretical understanding of poverty is critical for getting into the actual causes, and effective approach to/on reducing it (Manjoro, 2017). These two theories guided the study: geographical theory of poverty and social exclusion theory of poverty.

2.2.1 Geographical Disparities Theory

The geographical disparities theory claims that individuals, institutions and cultures in some areas are deprived of opportunities to get out of poverty. The geographical outlook is mainly on slum poverty, rural poverty, developing world poverty, among others. Individuals, institutions and cultures in these areas lack constructive resources necessary for their wellbeing and income, which limits their power to claim redistribution (Bradshaw, 2006).

On the other hand, American geographer Ellsworth Huntington an early researcher and writer, claimed that the physical environment, more so climatic conditions greatly influence development outcome (Chimhowu, 2009). In addition to climatic conditions, geographical and natural features such as topography, unavailability of arable and viable agricultural land and public services lead to spatial poverty and critically explain disparities (Chimhowu, 2009). According to Abdulai and Shamshiry (2014), the concentration of poverty in specified areas is an indication that these regions lack the economic base to compete. In addition, poor institutional and political governance, stigma and social exclusion and inadequate infrastructure play a major role in causing poverty (Bird et al., 2010).

Saku Sub-County in Marsabit County is within the ASAL in Northern Kenya Making it one of the driest regions in Kenya. It has numerous environmental challenges such as persistent droughts which have contributed to extensive loss of grassland biodiversity. As a result, a large number of the population experience serious livelihood challenges. The communities' limited resources are adversely stretched, weakening their livelihoods, hence making them more vulnerable to adverse weather effects (Komote, 2017).

The geographical disparities theory of poverty thus informed the choice of contextualized interventions in terms of poverty reduction initiatives and policies that address the pastoral challenges. As a way of reducing geographical disadvantage, community actors should help individuals in identifying their assets and educating them on how they could utilize the available resources to sustain their living and reduce poverty.

2.2.2 Social Exclusion Theory of Poverty

Understanding poverty from the social exclusion perspective can aid in conceptualizing the target community's context. This theory originated from France in the 1970s and rapidly spread out to the rest of Europe and eventually globally (Daly & Silver, 2008). Its concept includes all aspects of social life as the main focal point. The concept's main interest and influence is in formulating social solidarity and policies. This includes the strengthening of social groups, their ties and obligations. Exclusion takes place when the social groups are segregated, abandoned, marginalized and discriminated upon (Ravaul & Stiker, 2001). This usually leads to deprivation and inequalities.

The social exclusion theory of poverty is important in research because of its ability to contextualize poverty within the social systems and structures. It emphasizes that poverty should be understood as a social phenomenon in consideration of the social bases/basis of economic activity (Hickey & Du Toiy, 2007). Secondly, poverty should be viewed beyond the monetary, capability and participation approaches. Laderchi, et al, (2003) further emphasizes that it is important to analyze beyond the characteristics of individuals and households to find out the fundamental issues that have the ability to expose the unique experiences and vulnerabilities. Thirdly, social exclusion approach explains the multi-dimensions of deprivation (De Haan, 1999; Laderchi et al, 2003;).It includes concept of class, ethnicity and gender in a manner that explains their role in causing or experiencing persistent forms of poverty (Hickey & Du Toiy, 2007). Fourthly, the social exclusion approach explains the role politics play in causing poverty and at the same time its attempt to eradicate it. Communities are excluded or denied their political rights to

participate and the rights to organize, rights to security, freedom of expression and access to equal opportunities (Hickey & Du Toiy, 2007).

Social exclusion theory can, therefore, show how the quality of life in the pastoral communities relates to their exclusion in participating in social, economic and political lives enjoyed by other communities. Most pastoral communities are socially excluded because they live in marginalized areas with limited amenities. Most of them do not have the capacity and ability of freely interacting with non-marginalized communities.

Their social activities are thus confined to members of the same community. This puts them at a disadvantaged level socially and economically as they do not participate in trade and social life with other communities. As a result, most of them practice in traditional trade amongst themselves. The pastoral communities are also excluded due to the high level of illiteracy, limited government attention and poor governance (Michaleket al., 2019).

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Initiative

Accessing clean water, decent sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is key to reducing poverty (World Vision Australia, 2022). In support of this, Hutton & Chase (2017), posit that WASH is fundamental to improving the living standards of communities living in poverty. Further, Hutton and Chase (2017), state that WASH initiatives enhance livelihoods in terms of improved health, protected environment, improved access to education, saving time, dignified lives and gender equity. While WASH initiatives are key to reducing poverty, their effectiveness vary across different contexts. Thus, a more contextualized approach would be more viable.

Addressing the root causes of poverty such as structural and systemic issues such as political instability, unequal distribution of resources and lack of economic opportunities in the targeted community is essential for sustainable poverty reduction through WASH interventions (Gweshengwe & Hassan, 2020). The statement points out to a real challenge faced by pastoral communities in Marsabit County, due to limited access to clean water for domestic use, their animals and schools. Providing communities with access to clean water and reducing the time spent walking long distances looking for water can have positive economic results on their livelihoods, education and overall wellbeing. The emphasis on sustainable poverty reduction through WASH intervention calls for a holistic understanding of the causes of poverty in the targeted area and how to respond to it. Thus, addressing the comprehensive issues related to poverty among the pastoral communities in Marsabit County would contribute not only to improved water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions but also to wider development goals and poverty reduction.

Some of the consideration during a WASH project is to bring safe water close to the households and thus save the time spent in fetching it. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that there should be access to safe drinking water from a source less than 1kilometre away and at least 20 liters per person per day (World Health Organization [WHO], 2022).This is especially important for many households in Sub-Saharan Africa which have no access to piped water (Mwongera, 2022). A significant part of the day is spent looking for drinking water and other households needs and this weighs heavily on economic livelihoods. It means less time spent on economic generating activities and at times children missing out on their schooling (Mwongera, 2022).The author of this report points out to a real challenge faced by pastoral communities in Marsabit County due to limited access to

clean water for domestic use, their animals and schools. Providing communities with access to clean water and reducing the time spent walking long distances looking for water can have positive economic results on their livelihoods, education, and overall wellbeing.

The World Vision, through its WASH interventions globally, enhances the livelihoods of several communities by improving access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene, capacity building in the communities and also advocating for water systems that can be used for multiple purposes (World Vision Australia, 2022).The World Vision's advocacy for multi-purpose water systems is necessary. However, it should be put in place to ensure the influence of effective policies at various government levels in order to support sustainable and multi-use water systems. On the other hand, capacity building should emphasize on full participation of the community and ownership in the decision-making process.

In its current five-year initiative, World Vision aims at significantly reducing children's deaths and sicknesses, increase in school attendance due to improved access to safe water, latrines, stations for washing hands and implementation of income generating activities that will increase the community's income (World Vision Australia, 2022).

On the other hand, World Concern Kenya has an ongoing project which has incorporated the WASH project with sustainable livelihoods approach on the One Village Transformed (OVT) initiative in Samburu County. The long-term project is ongoing since 2018 and is projected to end in 2024. It aims at enhancing income-generating projects and building resilience in order to cope with extreme climates and chronic droughts. Through the WASH project, World Concern Kenya is empowering the community in agriculture, disaster prevention and preparedness and

animal husbandry (World Concern, 2020). Doing both agriculture and animal husbandry creates an opportunity for diversified crop-livestock farming which is more likely to guarantee food security, preserve biodiversity, better the quality of diets for the households, increase family finances, minimize vulnerability to shocks and create job opportunities (Moraine et al, 2014). However, as the initiatives are spearheaded by the various non-governmental organizations, it would be appropriate for the same to incorporate the pastoral communities to own the process in order for the transformative agenda of the pastoral communities to be sustainable even after the faith based organizations have left the scene.

2.3.2 Lending and Savings Initiative

Microfinance deals with financial services that specifically target people living in poverty and low-income earners (Care International, 2022; Hasan et al, 2022). As stated by Ariful, et al, (2017) efficient microfinance programmes have been successful in alleviating poverty globally. In support, Ariful, et al (2017) have noted that microfinances are primarily tasked to empower the poor to become financially literate, dignified and self-sufficient. Their study focused on one of the largest NGO in Bangladesh, ASA, which has sufficiently reached out with its microfinance programmes countrywide. Some of the successes noted are the level of food intake as a result of improved income level, access to better healthcare, owning land, ability to save, better sanitation, quality education for the children and asset accumulation (Ariful et al, 2017). The positive outcomes to the ASA initiative is a testament that when implemented strategically, microfinance can be an effective tool for poverty reduction leading to enhanced livelihood.

Lend with Care is a program run by CARE International UK that supports businesses in low-income countries with the purpose of bringing people out of

poverty with dignity. Individuals doing small businesses are assisted to develop their own ideas which when well-developed are supported with small loans without collateral to start off and eventually become income generating enterprises (Care International, 2022). Life with Care underscores the importance of supporting businesses in low-income areas as a means of uplifting individuals out of poverty with dignity. If this holistic and empowering approach to poverty reduction is adopted among the pastoralists in Marsabit County, it can be effective in supporting small businesses to increase household income and in the process promote financial inclusion, leading to enhanced livelihood.

On the other hand, Sultana, Jamal, & Najal (n.d.), have noted that administering microfinance through self-help groups is one of the most effective ways in India. The groups are usually set up in consideration of their social groups, casts or traditional occupations. A study carried out on women empowerment in Chennai, India showed that besides offering the small loans, equipping women to be self-reliant, economically stable and to have a healthy self, enabled them to handle challenging situations and to participate in decision making. In addition, the microfinance through self-help groups can build the capacity of the women which translates to eliminating the many dimensions of poverty such as basic needs poverty, financial poverty, capacity poverty, knowledge poverty.

Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA)is easy and flexible in offering credit to the rural poor through group creation which pools savings together where they can also borrow (Kwarteng & Sarfo, 2019; Mwansakilwa et al, 2017). The VSLA model was pioneered by CARE International with the vital role of particularly funding marginalized groups in rural areas(Kwarteng & Sarfo, 2019). The VSLA provides flexible savings and loan facilities in areas where there is no

easy access to formal financial services (Karlana et al, 2017; Kwarteng & Sarfo, 2019). Members are taken through an initial and intensive training on how to govern the groups and manage their money(Kwarteng & Sarfo, 2019). The groups are run on a one year's cycle. Thereafter, accrued savings and loan profits are divided among the members(Kwarteng & Sarfo, 2019). A number of studies have generated findings that indicate VSLAs have the capacity of aiding households to build their ability to afford basic needs such as food, health care and school fees for their children (Mwansakilwa et al., 2017). Kwarteng and Sarfo (2017) are in agreement by stating that the model has mainly impacted the rural people by enhancing their livelihoods in 75 countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

The Zambian VSLA was jointly initiated by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). It aimed at enhancing and promoting rural self-owned and managed institutions. The developers anticipated that the VSLA would increase the immediate welfare levels and in the long run increase productivity (Mwansakilwa et al., 2017).

On the other hand, Caritas Kenya mainly implements household self-help groups' development projects in the form of revolving fund (Ssempebwa & Nakaize, 2017). The findings of a research carried out by the Catholic University of Eastern Africa indicated that the program was effective in reducing poverty among its target group because; one, the organization uses a participatory approach to reach its beneficiaries, two, the participants are involved in carrying out need assessment and build their capacity and three, each beneficiary is targeted as an individual in terms of needs and resources at their disposal (Lukwata et al., 2012). Seeking involvement and participation of the beneficiaries in an initiative that is meant to reduce poverty

within a community brings the sense of ownership of the initiative and thereby promoting sustainability of the initiative in the future.

While microfinance has been successful in some cases, a holistic approach that puts into consideration the unique need of the targeted community is necessary. While some studies report positive outcomes, others have failed to substantiate positive poverty reduction effects. Successful lending and saving schemes can vary based on contextual factors such as local economic conditions and the level of financial literacy in the target population (Le, 2021).Other factors like unequal access to education, healthcare and economic opportunities should be addressed to realize suitability in the initiative. It is, therefore, important to conduct rigorous analysis to understand the real issues on poverty reduction and to design holistic initiatives that effectively address the complex nature of poverty.

2.3.3 Access to Education Initiative

Education has an integral role in eradicating poverty because of its ability to empower the poor to access gainful employment or initiate viable income generating enterprises. According Oranga et al. (2020), education is widely acknowledged as a tool that can enable people fight poverty. In addition, it has the potential of reducing the need for dependency on social protection programs such as cash transfers and relief interventions which in most cases are not adequate enough to meet all household needs. However, poor communities are limited in access to quality education due to inadequate resources (Çitak & Duffy, 2020). This view represents the challenge faced by many poor communities including the pastoral communities in Marsabit County. They have limited resources which restricts their access to quality education. It highlights the need for addressing resource inequalities in education to ensure that all individuals, regardless of their economic background,

have access to quality education. This should include pressing for existing government policies of resource distribution to be actualized. With access to education, the cycle of poverty will be broken and their livelihood will be enhanced.

Development organizations can adopt the education initiative to deal with this causal effect between education and poverty. According to Guijarro et al. (2022), income and type of work depends on the level of education attained. Development organizations should, therefore, focus on creating opportunities for equal access to higher and quality education. On the other hand, the development organizations should center the initiative in a holistic manner in order to produce a balanced individual. This means focusing on the intellectual, psychological, spiritual, emotional, physical and intuitive in order to achieve the desired livelihood development (Addai-Boateng, 2019). In essence, education plays a critical role in eradicating poverty due to opportunities availed after completion of the prescribed stage of education.

A study carried out in Ghana found out that the various levels of education are significant in defining household wellbeing. The findings showed that households with heads who had attained a higher level of education had a more substantial impact (Addai-Boateng, 2019). The study further emphasizes the need for a conducive environment. A study carried out in Iran in 2011 noted that lacking educational resources, access to high school education and frequent migration are some of the barriers that hindered the education initiative from achieving its desired goal (Aref , 2011). Abaidoo (2021) affirms this in his study carried out in Adai District, Ghana by indicating that advanced levels of education, such as tertiary, showed that the households were less likely to be poor compared to those with basic level of education. A study carried out by Citak and Duffy (2020), similarly states

that poverty reduces when household heads gain quality education. Thus, the more the head of the household is educated the less the likelihood of living in poverty. In that case, Abaidoo (2021) recommends that there is need for minimizing factors that hinder the transition from secondary to tertiary levels in order to increase the enrolment rates. In support in addition to minimizing the barriers, it is critical to consider a holistic approach that incorporates the various challenges within the targeted community. Thus, Initiatives need to be tailored to the specific cultural contexts of different communities, for example, addressing cultural, gender barriers and nomadic lifestyle among the pastoralists in northern Kenya.

Furthermore, Citak and Duffy (2020), assert that educating a girl child should not be overlooked because it is one way of creating equal access to education and it could also be the first step in eliminating poverty. Among the pastoral communities in Marsabit County, most of the girls are married off early due to poverty, limited access to quality education and prioritizing of the boy child at the expense of the girl. It would be worthy for development agencies focusing on the education initiative to initiate strategies that will ensure girls are retained in school in order to reduce their chances of early marriages. This empowers them and increases their chances of gaining viable income generating opportunities or employment and thus eradicating poverty.

2.4 Summary of Empirical Literature

The study identified two theories; the geographical disparity theory and social exclusion theories to explain the phenomenon of poverty and its causes in Marsabit County.The geographical disparities theory showed that individuals, institutions and cultures in some areas are deprived of opportunities to get out of poverty. The geographical theory identified contextual poverty where individuals, institutions and

cultures in these areas lack constructive resources necessary for their wellbeing and income, which limits their power to claim redistribution The theories could aid in adopting contextualized poverty reduction initiatives to realize the desired result.

Secondly, the empirical literature was based on the specific objectives of the study. That is, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), savings and lending schemes initiative and access to education initiative. The empirical review has revealed that access to clean water, decent sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is key in reducing poverty. WASH initiatives are fundamental to enhancing the livelihood of communities living in poverty. This is in terms of better physical health, protection of the environment, better education access and outcomes, saving time, dignified lives and gender equity. Generally, water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives are critical in the sense that the communities are likely to be healthy and be productive due to good health after reduction of water borne diseases.

Moreover, the review has established that self-help groups' development projects in the form of revolving fund enhanced the wellbeing of the targeted communities. Some of the reasons for success were identified as the participatory approach to reach the beneficiaries, two, the participants involvement in carrying out need assessment and building their capacity and three, each beneficiary was targeted as an individual in terms of needs and resources at their disposal.

In reference to access to education, the study established that education is widely acknowledged as a tool that could enable people to fight poverty. In addition, it has the potential of reducing the need for dependency on social protection programs such as cash transfers and relief interventions which in most cases are not adequate enough to meet all household needs. Recommendation is thus given to promote education among the poor communities.

2.5 Research Gaps

The review of literature specifically analyzed empirical work which demonstrated previous identified gaps that need to be filled.

Studies by Mwongera (2020) on WASH programs in Sub-Saharan Africa, World Vision Australia (2022) WASH programs in various areas, micro-finance initiatives in Bangladesh (Ariful et al., 2017), VSLA initiatives in Zambia (Mwansakilwa et al, 2019) create a contextual gap because the initiatives and studies were carried out in other countries and areas. They might therefore not generate the same results in Marsabit County and particularly among the pastoral community context.

The contextual gap creates differences in the root causes of poverty such as structural and systemic issues like political instability, unequal distribution of resources and lack of economic opportunities in the targeted community. This is essential for sustainable poverty reduction initiatives in Marsabit County. Other contextual gaps are demographical, social and geographical backgrounds in the County.

This study sought to fill the research gap by assessing the reviewed poverty reduction initiatives and pastoral development livelihood in Marsabit County, Kenya. Such a study would be key in providing data on poverty reduction initiatives that would not only be beneficial for the sub county but also the county and other pastoralist zones.

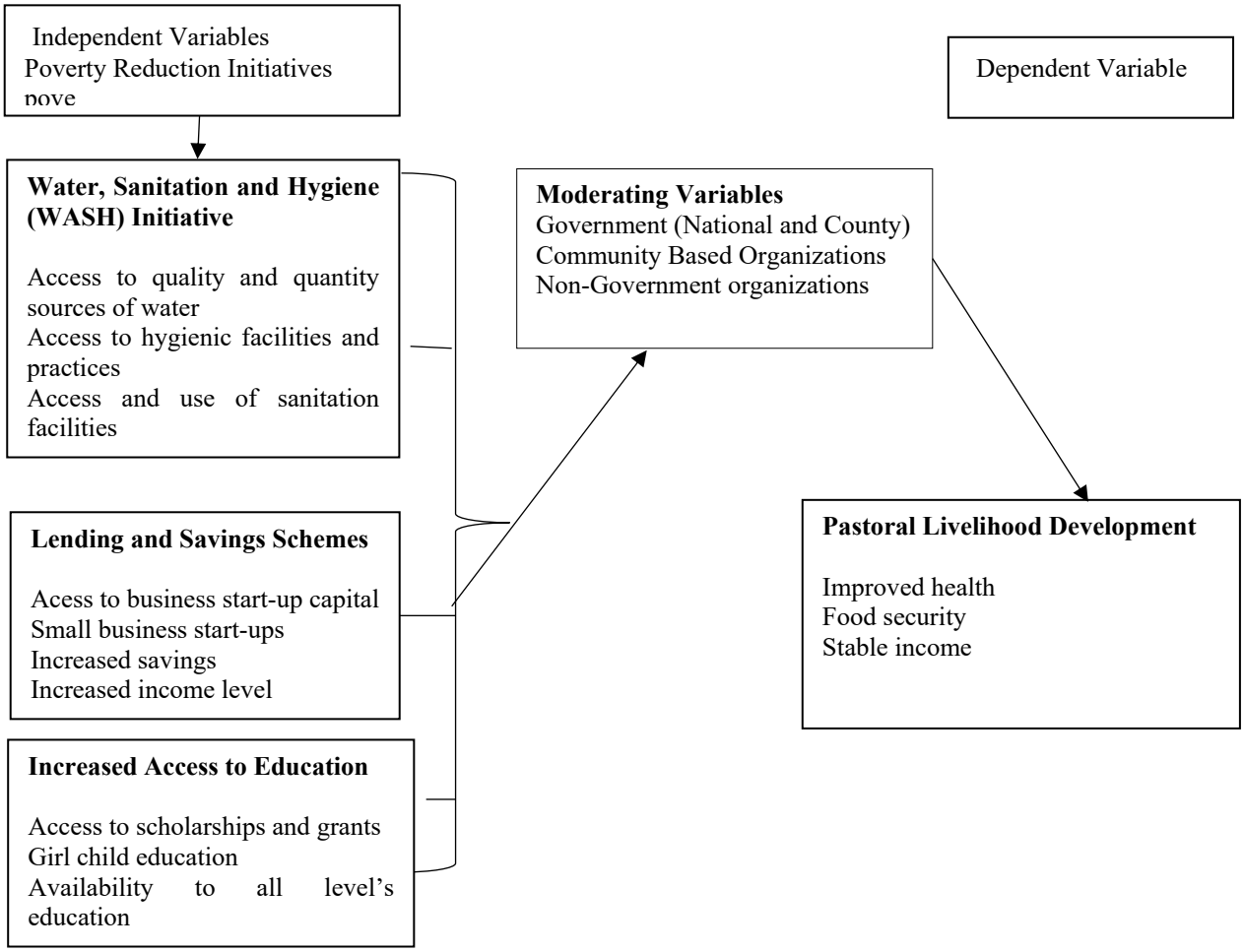
2.6 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework in figure 2.1 below shows the expected outcome of the poverty reduction initiatives in enhancing the livelihood of the pastoral

communities in Marsabit County. Pastoral development means uplifting the living standards and livelihoods of the pastoral communities.

Figure 2.1

The Conceptual Framework



Source: Author (2022)

The poverty reduction initiatives are programs adopted by the FBOS whose purpose is to reduce poverty among the pastoral communities and realize pastoral development. These include water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative, lending and savings schemes and access to education. When the poverty reduction

initiatives are implemented, it is expected that they would translate to pastoral development in the form of food security, stable income per household and increase in individuals with high levels of education. The community is expected to have enough food to feed their households all year round due to WASH initiative. In addition, empowerment on loans and savings will develop the community's capacity to enable them borrow funds to start income generating activities. They will also be able to develop a culture of saving from the income generated thus increasing household income and savings. Moreover, advanced levels of education put them at competitive point for viable employment and other income generating alternatives.

In addition, the government both national and county can initiate poverty reduction programs such as small and midsize enterprises (SMEs), National Poverty Reduction Plan (NPRP), where the communities come together to make initiatives that are meant to transform their lives. On the other hand, non-governmental organizations compliment what the government does in order to reduce poverty in the community.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology that was used to carry out the research. It includes the research design, the study location, the sampling technique, sample size and the research instruments that were applied in data collection. Other sub-sections include the data analysis method and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a mixed method design which combines both the qualitative and quantitative approaches. The sequential explanatory method was used to first collect quantitative data which was explained with in-depth qualitative data (Creswell, 2014; Creswell & Clark, 2018). The study involved collecting data from a sample population of 323 household heads who were beneficiaries of poverty reduction initiatives initiated by two FBOs. The method was selected because it aids this study in finding out the extent to which the FBOs poverty reduction initiatives have enhanced the livelihoods of the pastoral households in Saku Sub County, Marsabit County.

3.3 Study Location

The study was conducted in Marsabit County and included two church-based FBOs within Saku Sub County. Marsabit County is in the central Northern part of Kenya, about 560kms from Nairobi. It is the largest county in Kenya covering 70,961.2 square kilometers (County Integrated Development Plan, 2013-2017). The County borders Wajir to the East, Turkana to the West, Isiolo and Samburu to the South and the Country of Ethiopia to the North. There are four constituencies: North Horr, Laisamis, Saku and Moyale (County Integrated Development Plan, 2013-

2017). Based on the 2019 census, the population of Marsabit County is 459,785 comprising 243,548 males and 216,219 females(Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019). The county is multi-ethnic constituting the Cushitic Rendille, Gabbra and Borana as well as the Nilotic Samburu and Turkana. Saku Sub County (Marsabit Central), which is the focus of this study has a population of 78,167 and 15,849households (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019). Livestock keeping is their main source of income. However, smaller populations practice other activities such as small-scale crop farming, fish farming, mining, tourism and trading(County Governmnet of Marsabit, 2018).

Marsabit County was chosen for this study because it is one of the poorest counties in Kenya(Njoka, 2016).It also has one of the highest development agencies, including FBOs, dealing with poverty related activities(MoALF, 2017; County Integrated Development Plan, 2013-2017). It, therefore, aided in meeting the main objective of the study which was to find out the extent to which the FBOs poverty reduction initiatives have enhanced the livelihoods of pastoral communities who are dominant in the County.

3.4 Target Population

This was an assessment study that focused on FBO's Poverty reduction initiatives within Saku Sub County in Marsabit County, Kenya. The unit of analysis was the staff members from the Anglican Development Services of Mt Kenya East (ADSMKE), the social transformation agency of the Anglican Church of Kenya within the Mt. Kenya East region and Caritas Marsabit which is under the Catholic Diocese of Marsabit. The two FBOs were chosen because they are directly affiliated and sponsored by the churches. The second category of participants was the pastoralist households' heads within Saku Sub County benefiting from the poverty

reduction initiatives. The researcher chose Saku Sub County because it has the highest number of beneficiaries from the two FBOs.

About 2000 households within Saku Sub County have benefited in poverty reduction initiatives implemented by the two FBOs. The ADSMKE poverty reduction project direct beneficiaries are 1000 households (ADS-Mt. Kenya East, 2021)while those from Caritas Marsabit are also 1000 household (Njiru, et al, 2021). Therefore, the study targeted 2000 household heads, and 4 staff members, 2 from each of the 2 FBOs. These were 2 project managers and 2 field officers respectively. Therefore, the total target population was 2004 as indicated in table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1

Target Population

FBOs (Faith-Based Organizations	**Number of Beneficiary (Households)**	**Number of Staff Members**
ADSMKE	1,000	2(1project manager, 1 field officer)
Caritas Marsabit	1,000	2 (1 project manager, 1 field officer)
Total Target Population	2,000	4
Grand Total	2,004	

3.5 Sample Size

The Slovern's Formula was used to determine sample size for this study. The sample size (n) for the quantitative data was calculated using the total population (N) of the household heads which is 2000 and the acceptable confidence level of 95% translating to a margin error (e) of 0.05.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{2000}{1+2000\ (0.05)^2}$$

322.26

The sample size was323 household heads. Four staff members from the two FBOs were selected as KIIs. Two FDGs, one from each of the two FBOs were carried out. Each FDG consisted of ten respondents making a total of twenty.

3.6 Sampling Technique

The stratified sampling technique was used to select the sample size of 323 respondents (household heads) from Saku Sub County based on four geographical areas. These are Jaldesa, Dirib Gombo, Kubi Bagasa and Golole. The technique ensured equal representation from each stratum which was drawn from the two FBOs' beneficiaries. The sample size was equal from each stratum because each of the two FBOs has equal number of household beneficiaries. Therefore, the sample size numbers from each FBO were chosen proportionally. This ensured more accurate findings on the poverty reduction initiatives adopted by each of the two FBOs. Purposeful sampling technique was applied to select respondents who participated in the qualitative data through FDGs and interviews from the two FBOs staff members. Table 3.2 below presents the summary of the stratified sampling sample size.

Table 3.2

Stratified Sampling sample size

Saku Sub-County	**FBO**	**Geographical Area**	**Strata size**	**Sample Size per Area**
	Caritas Marsabit	Golole	81	162
		KubiBagasa	81	
	ADSMKE	DiribGombo	81	161
		Jaldesa	80	
Total Sample Size				323

3.7 Research Instruments

A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from all the 323 respondents while semi structured interviews were used for FGDs and Key Informant who were staff from the two FBOs.

3.7.1 Interviews Schedule

The interview was semi-structured. This type of interview uses prior prepared questions that are open ended giving more opportunity to the respondent to elaborate their points of interest and it also has room for generating more questions based on the respondents' participation and responses (Denscombe, 2010). The strengths of semi-structured interviews include the ability to assist in creating a positive discussion between the interviewer and interviewee thus creating a flexible, yet effective and practical way of getting information about an individual's feelings, perceptions and opinions about a phenomenon (Jennings, 2015).

Secondly the researcher can obtain high validity data because of freedom in in-depth sharing (Jennings, 2015). After seeking permission from the interviewee, recording and taking of notes was done for semi-structured interviews where the researcher captured the experiences and views of the FBOs officers who were directly involved in administering the poverty reduction activities using the adopted initiatives. The officers are permanently located within the community and interact with them on a daily basis. Therefore, they can observe and assess the effects being created by the initiatives taking place. They gave information on how and why they adopted the particular strategies and initiatives for poverty reduction. On the other hand, the FDG respondents shared experiences on the impact that the poverty reduction initiatives have made in their community. In the case of the FDG, the

researcher involved a research assistant who understood the local dialect due to low literacy level of the respondents

3.7.2 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was structured hence closed ended. A closed ended tool is efficient for collecting accurate information from larger populations within a short period of time (Connor & Reimers, 2018). A closed ended tool was selected because the respondents have a minimal level of education or none at all hence the research assistants captured the exact information required without alteration. The mode was also appropriate for this study because it collected information from respondents involved in the community only. The questionnaire was separated into two sections. The first section captured the demographic traits whereas the second sought to collect data related to the research objectives.

3.8 Pilot Study

The data collection instruments were piloted in two FBOs situated at Archers Post in Samburu County, Kenya. The credibility and reliability of the instruments was subjected on 33 (10% of study sample) beneficiaries of a goat restocking project which was initiated by Christ is the Answer Ministries and the scholarship scheme initiated by Compassion International. Both initiatives are focused on poverty reduction within Archers Post location, Samburu County, Kenya. The Samburus are equally pastoralists and have similar characteristics as the subjects under study. Thus, this pilot study intended to assist in making any adjustments to the instruments before conducting the actual study. This was by testing the validity and reliability of the tool**.** The pilot study did not find any areas that require adjustments. Thus, the instruments met the validity and reliability test and were thus used to collect the actual data.

3.9 Data Collection Process

Questionnaires were used to collect quantitative data. It was administered with the assistance of a research assistant who understands the local dialect due to the low literacy level of the respondents. Two focus discussions groups (FDGs) of ten beneficiaries each were conducted; one from each of the two FBOs making a total of twenty participants. Similarly, the interview schedules for the 2 FDGs involved the assistance of local research assistance who helped in translating the interview questions and response from the FDGs into the local dialect. The study also targeted select staff from the FBOs through semi structured interviews.

3.10Validity of Research Instruments

Validity determines whether an instrument will measure what is intended to be measured (Ghauri & Gronhaug, 2005). The study adopted content validity and ensured that the contents of the research instrument were what they were supposed to be. Content validity was determined by feedback from the respondents and also the FBOs' officers as subject expert. Validity ensured the questions answered the study objectives.

3.11 Reliability of Research Instruments

The accuracy of the data collected was dependent upon the instrument that was used. The research reliability was dependent on the ability of the research instrument to generate stable and consistent results (Dudovskiy, 2022).Parallel reliability was used to collect reliable measurements. The phenomena were assessed through the participation of the same sample groups through questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focus groups. Further, reliability was ensured through pilot study and Cronbach Alpha where a value of $r>.7$ was acceptable.

3.12 Data Analysis

The quantitative data collected was coded, captured in SPSS version 25, cleaned and analyzed. The Likert scale was used to gauge respondents' perceptions on whether the poverty reduction initiatives undertaken by the FBOs enhanced their livelihoods. These initiatives, including WASH, savings and lending and increased access to education, were defined using descriptive statistics, such as frequency and percentage modes.

Regarding qualitative data, upon the completion of data collection, all recorded information was carefully transcribed verbatim. Subsequently, an analysis was conducted to identify recurring themes among the respondents' narratives. These themes were subjected to further scrutiny, to identify sub-themes. Excerpts from the qualitative data were reported verbatim to corroborate the findings obtained from the quantitative study.

Furthermore, the corroborated findings derived from both the quantitative and qualitative data were compared to the existing literature to provide an in-depth understanding of the research topic.

3.13 Ethical Consideration

The researcher obtained permission to carry out the research from St Paul's University who offered introductory letters to get permission from the two FBOs and National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The researcher presented a concept paper of the proposal and a cover letter to the two FBOs to show the purpose of the study. Secondly, permission was sought from all the respondents. The purpose of the study was clearly explained to them, and they were allowed to participate willingly. They were given the liberty of abstaining from responding to any of the questions that they were not comfortable to answer. The

respondents were also guaranteed anonymity and confidentiality and thus coded names were used in place of their names for information disclosed during the FGD. In addition, cultural consideration was observed based on what is appropriate or inappropriate in the community under study. The researcher avoided biases, deception and exaggeration of the data and information collected from the respondents. Finally, the source of funding and all assistance that was associated with this research was fully acknowledged.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the empirical findings of the study. The purpose of the chapter is to analyze and present the data collected during the research process, in relation to the research objectives which are, to assess the extent of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya, to examine the extent of savings and lending scheme initiative in on pastoral livelihood, Marsabit County, Kenya and to evaluate the extent of access to education initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya.

Comprehensive understanding of the findings through organized data presentation and rigorous analysis is provided. The chapter is organized into four main sections: first, the demographic characteristics of the respondents. Secondly, data presentation which is a detailed presentation of the collected data through tables and charts in order to enhance clarity and facilitate a clear interpretation of the results. Thirdly, systematic data analysis is carried out. The analysis is based on, the sequential explanatory research design as outlined in Chapter 3. Fourthly, there is interpretation of the key findings. This was discussed in the context of existing literature and theoretical frameworks to exhibit their implications to the purpose of the study.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

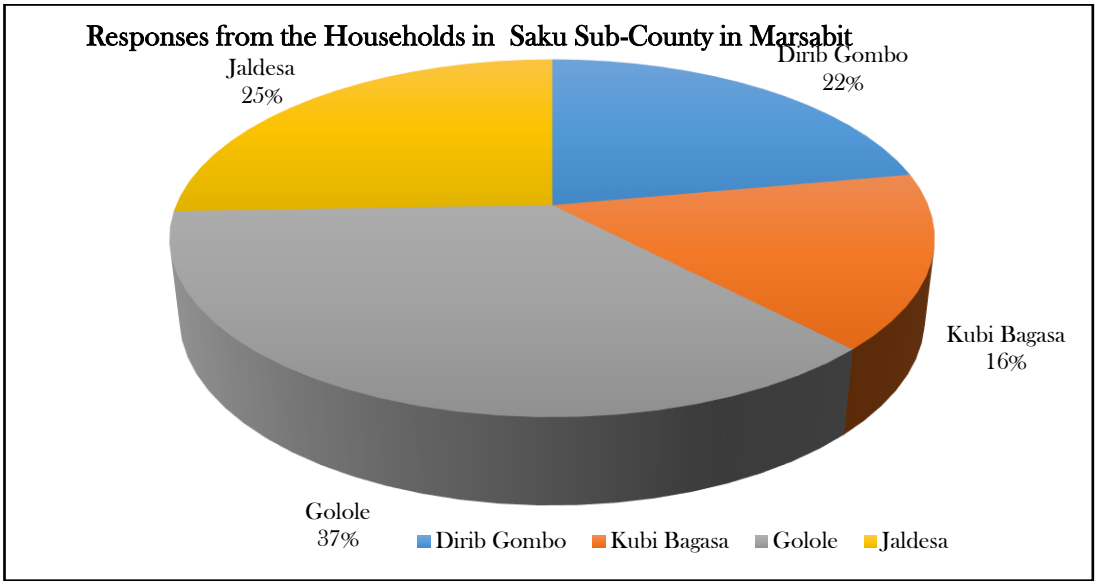
4.2.1. Response Rate

The study targeted 323 household heads but those who filled the questionnaires were 317 respondents. Thus, the response rate was 98.14 per cent. The response rate was considered appropriate for the study. This was ascribed to the efficiency of the research assistance and the cooperation of the respondents. The non-response rate of 1.86 per cent could be attributed to the high level of illiteracy in Marsabit County. This could have limited their understanding of the questionnaire and therefore they opted not to participate.

Community project leaders from the two FBOs were organized into 2 focus groups of ten respondents/ participants who responded to questions touching on poverty reductions initiatives. In addition, the researcher conducted interviews with four project managers from Caritas Marsabit and ADSMKE. Figure 4.1 below illustrates the responses from various household heads.

Figure 4.1

Response from Household heads



4.2.2 Gender of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender of the respondents and the findings

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	152	47.9	47.9	47.9
	Female	165	52.1	52.1	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

are indicated in Table 4.1 below

Table 4:1

Gender of Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender of the respondents. As shown in Table 4.1 above; 47.9 percent of the respondents of household heads were male and 52.1 percent of respondents of household heads were female. There were more female than male respondents because Marsabit county is mainly inhabited by pastoralist communities, including Saku Sub-County. In that case, the men were more likely to be away herding animals or looking for pasture and water for herds.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 30 years	64	20.2	20.2	20.2
	31-40 years	125	39.4	39.4	59.6
	41-50 years	57	18.0	18.0	77.6
	More than 50 years	71	22.4	22.4	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

4.2.3 Age Bracket of Respondents

The study sought to establish the age bracket of the respondents and the findings are presented in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2

Age Bracket of the Respondents

Table 4.2 above shows that 20.2 percent of household heads were less than 30 years old while 39.4 percent of household heads respondents were in the age bracket of between 31 years and 40 years. On the other hand, 18.0 per cent of respondent household heads were in the age bracket of between 41 years and 50 years old and 22.4 percent fell within the age bracket of 51 years and above. Most of the respondents fell in the age bracket of 31 years and 40 years which was considered appropriate for this study. Those in the upper ages are considered to possess the required information for this study.

4.2.4 Level of Education of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the education level of the respondents as presented in Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3

Level of Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Never went to school	204	64.4	64.4	64.4
	Primary	81	25.6	25.6	90.0
	Secondary	30	9.5	9.5	99.5

	Tertiary	2	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.3 above indicates that 64.4 per cent of household heads have never gone to school implying that the level of illiteracy is high in Saku Sub-County. On the other hand, 25.6 percent of respondent household heads had attained primary school education level while 9.5 had percent achieved secondary school level of education. Those who had attained tertiary level of education were 0.6 per cent.

4.2.5 Household Population

The study sought to find out the household population as presented in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4

People in Household

		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Less than 4	57	18.0	18.0	18.0
	5-7 people	104	32.8	32.8	50.8
	8-10 people	82	25.9	25.9	76.7
	More than 10	74	23.3	23.3	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

The survey on household population in Table 4.4 above shows that 18 percent of respondent household heads had less than four members. Households that had 5-7 members were at 32.8 percent while those with 8-10 members were at 25.9 percent. Respondent household heads with more than 10 household members were at 23.3 percent.

4.2.6 FBOs that Respondents have benefited from

The study sought to determine the FBO's that the respondents have been benefiting from and the findings presented in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5

FBO Benefiting From

		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Anglican Development Services	176	55.5	55.5	55.5
	Caritas Marsabit	141	44.5	44.5	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

From the study findings as indicated in Table 4.5 above, 55.5 percent of the respondents indicated that they had benefited from Anglican Development Services of Mount Kenya East (ADSMKE), while 44.5 percent of the household heads affirmed that they benefited from Caritas Marsabit.

4.2.7 Household Approaches in Addressing Poverty

The study further sought to determine the household approaches to addressing poverty before the interventions of the FBO's and the findings are presented in Table 4.6 below.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nomadic Pastoralism	128	40.4	40.4	40.4
	Subsistence farming	8	2.5	2.5	42.9
	Agro pastoralism	27	8.5	8.5	51.4

Table 4.6

Household Heads Approaches to Addressing Poverty

	(mix of pastoralism and subsistence crops farming)				
	Small business	119	37.5	37.5	88.9
	Casual worker	35	11.0	11.0	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

The study sought to understand how the household heads dealt with poverty before the FBOs intervention. The table shows that 40.4 percent of household heads met their basic needs or addressed poverty through nomadic pastoralism while 2.5 percent of household heads specified that they met the basic needs or dealt with poverty through subsistence farming before FBOs interventions. On the other hand, 8.5 percent of household heads showed that they met their basic needs through agro pastoralism (Mix of subsistence farming and pastoralism before FBOs Pastoralism. Further, 37.5 percent of household heads indicated that they addressed poverty through small business whereas, 11.0 percent of household heads specified that they addressed poverty through casual work before FBOs.

4.2.8 Current State of Housing

The study sought to determine the current state of housing ownership and the findings presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7

Current Status of Housing

					Cumulative

		Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	percentage
Valid	Own Permanent	117	36.9	36.9	36.9
	Own Semi Permanent	174	54.9	54.9	91.8
	Renting	26	8.2	8.2	100
	Total	317	100	100	

The study on the current status of the respondents' housing as illustrated on Table 4.7 above indicates that 36.9 percent own permanent houses while 54.9 percent of respondents reported that they owned semi-permanent houses. On the other hand, 8.2 per cent of respondents ascertained that they were renting houses. The implication of the above is that majority of participants in the study either owned permanent or semi-permanent houses.

4.2.9 FBOs Contribution to Improve Current Types of Housing

The study sought to determine the FBO's contribution on improving the current types of housing and the findings are presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8

FBO Contribution to Improve the Current Type of Housing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	16	5.0	5.0	5.0
	No	301	95.0	95.0	100.0

	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

The study sought to know from the household heads whether the FBOs had contributed towards improvement of the current state of their housing. Thus, 5 percent of household heads indicated that the FBOs had contributed towards improvement of their housing state. On the other hand, 95.0 percent of respondents indicated that the FBOs had not contributed in the improvement of their current housing state.

4.2.10 Length of Period Household Heads Benefited from the FBOs

The study sought to determine the number of years the household heads have benefited from the FBOs and the findings are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9

Years Benefited from FBO

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less than 5 years	170	53.6	96.6	96.6

	5-10 years	4	1.3	2.3	98.9
	11-15 years	1	.3	.6	99.4
	More than 15 years	1	.3	.6	100.0
	Total	176	55.5	100.0	
Missing	System	141	44.5		
Total		317	100.0		

Table 4.9 above indicates that 96.6 percent of the household heads ascertained that they had benefitted from the FBOs for less than 5 years. Whereas 2.3 percent of respondents had benefited from FBOs for between 5 years and 10 years, 0.6 percent of the house heads had benefited from the FBOs between 11years to 15 years or more than 15 years. However, 44 per cent of the respondent household heads were missing in the system because they did not respond to the question.

4.2.11 Assistance Received from FBOs

The study sought to determine the assistance households received from the FBO's in terms of poverty reduction initiatives and the findings are presented in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10

Assistances Household Received from The FBOs.

	Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**

Valid	Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)	183	57.7	57.7	57.7
	Lending and savings initiatives	42	13.2	13.2	71.0
	Access to education initiative	92	29.0	29.0	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

The study sought to understand from the participants the kind of assistance they had received from FBOs. The findings in Table 4.10 indicate that 57.7 percent of household heads affirmed that they had received assistance for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) while 13.2 percent indicated that they had received assistance from FBOs dealing with lending and savings. On the other hand, 29.0 percent of respondent confirmed that they had benefited from the access to education initiative.

4.3 WASH Initiative

The first objective of the study was to assess the extent of water supply sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County especially in Saku Sub-County. In assessing the extent of WASH, the researcher engaged the respondents as illustrated in Tables 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15 and 4.16.

4.3.1 Involvement of Beneficiaries

The study sought to establish the involvement of the beneficiaries in WASH initiative. The findings are illustrated in Table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11

Involvement as a Beneficiary of WASH

			Responses		
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Poverty support	Mobilization	82	19.8	19.8	19.8
	Planning	122	29.4	29.4	49.2
	Implementation	39	9.4	9.4	58.6
	Training	155	37.3	37.3	95.9
	Monitoring and evaluation	17	4.1	4.1	100
Total		415	100.0	100.0	

The researcher sought to know how the beneficiary household heads were involved in the WASH initiative by the FBOs towards reduction of poverty and improvement of pastoral livelihood development. The results indicated that19.8 percent of respondents were involved through mobilization while 29.4 percent of the study participants were involved through planning for WASH activities. Moreover, 9.4 percent of study participants were involved in the implementation of WASH activities while 37.3 percent of respondent were involved in WASH training. On the other hand, 4.3 percent of beneficiaries were involved in monitoring and evaluation of WASH initiatives in their respective areas.

However, the study noted that the beneficiaries were involved in multiple roles within the WASH initiative. This indicates that the beneficiaries participated through the entire process of the projects and thus created the chance for them to own the WASH initiative with an indication of sustainability. According to Osore, Hassan

and Morara (2022), community participation is important for decision making, increasing support and reducing costs. It also empowers marginalized groups, increases trust and promotes social learning (Osore, Hassan, & Morara, 2022). The intentional participation of the community in WASH initiative is critical in order to harness the desired results of community wider acceptance and ownership.

The FDGs which was composed of the water committee confirmed that they were involved in the WASH initiative, mobilization, planning, monitoring and evaluation. Water committee is a leadership formed incorporating the community (beneficiaries and the FDGs or FBOs facilitating WASH initiatives). One of the respondents said:

> The FBO staff involved us even before setting up the project. They empowered us on how to form the Water Resources Users Association (WRUA). Through this we formed a management committee that helps us to coordinate community participation on the various levels of the project. We have also been trained on capacity building processes which has helped us to manage the project (Respondent 1).

One of the key informants as well indicated that they involved their beneficiaries through the initiative/initial process as indicated by one of respondent:

> We did mobilization through community leaders. We held meetings and educated them on importance of the project. We encouraged them to form a water committee which helped in planning and making crucial decisions. The water committee is involved in daily management of all the projects including the initiatives the community has undertaken such as gardening (Respondent 2).

4.3.2 Ability to Access Adequate Safe and Clean Water

The study sought to understand if the respondent household heads are able to access adequate and clean water. The findings are indicated in Table 4.12 below.

Table 4:12

Ability to Access Adequate Safe and Clean Water

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.3	.3	.3
	Disagree	7	2.2	2.4	2.8
	Uncertain	6	1.9	2.1	4.9
	Agree	160	50.5	55.7	60.6
	Strongly agree	113	35.6	39.4	100.0
	Total	287	90.5	100.0	
Missing	System	30	9.5		
Total		317	100.0		

Thus, 0.3 percent strongly disagreed that they had access to adequate safe and clean water. At the same time, 2.2 percent of the household heads disagreed that they had access to adequate, safe and clean water. On the other hand, 1.9 percent were uncertain whether the water was adequate, safe and clean. Moreover, 50.5 percent agreed that they had access to adequate, safe and clean water. On the other hand, 35.6 percent strongly agreed that they adequately accessed safe and clean water. However, the study noted that 9.5 percent of the participants did not give their responses to this question. The respondents might have decided not to participate because they had a choice to participate in the study or not. Most of the household heads (50.5%) agreed that they had access to adequate, clean and safer water. In consideration to those who strongly agreed (35.6%) the FBOs have met the WHO recommendations of being able to access safe drinking water from a source less than 1 kilometer away(World Health Organization, 2022). In addition, access to clean

water, decent sanitation and hygiene is critical for reducing poverty(World Vision Australia, 2022).

One of the key informants reported that:

> Our WASH project has benefited schools as well because they have water in the school compound unlike before. Secondly, women and children have been saved from the struggle of walking and spending the whole day looking for water (Respondent 3).

4.3.3 Access to Hygienic Sanitation Facilities

The researcher sought to establish if the respondents had access to hygienic sanitation facilities. Findings are indicated in Table 4.13 below

Table 4.13

Access to Hygienic Sanitation Facilities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Disagree	9	2.8	3.1	3.1
	Uncertain	11	3.5	3.8	7.0
	Agree	158	49.8	55.2	62.2
	Strongly agree	108	34.1	37.8	100.0
	Total	286	90.2	100.0	
Missing	System	31	9.8		
Total		317	100.0		

The response showed that 3.1 percent disagreed that they had access to hygienic sanitation facilities while 3.8 percent of respondent were uncertain whether they had access to hygienic sanitation facilities. Moreover, 55.2 percent of respondents were in agreement that they had access to hygienic sanitation facilities. Additionally, 37.8 percent strongly agreed that they had access to hygienic sanitation

facilities. It was noted that 9.8 percent of respondents did not give their responses. The World Vision has established several WASH interventions globally where it has significantly reduced child deaths and sicknesses (World Vision Australia, 2022).

From the FGD, one of the respondents said:

> The organization took us through trainings that enabled us to improve in areas to do with our hygiene. They taught us on the importance of using toilets and they supported us to dig pit latrines. In addition, they taught us how to wash our hands regularly including our children. We have noticed that our children do not suffer from diarrhea like before. Even issues of typhoid have reduced (Respondent 4).

One of the key informants asserted that:

> We offered trainings that have helped the communities to adopt the use of latrines and washing of hands thus reducing diseases (Respondent 2).

4.3.4 Ability to Cope with Climate Change

The study sought to understand whether the WASH initiatives enhanced the ability to cope with climate change. The findings are in Table 4.14 below.

Table: 4.14

Ability to Cope with Climate Change

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	28	8.8	9.8	9.8
	Disagree	89	28.1	31.0	40.8
	Uncertain	63	19.9	22.0	62.7

	Agree	47	14.8	16.4	79.1
	Strongly agree	60	18.9	20.9	100.0
	Total	287	90.5	100.0	
Missing	System	30	9.5		
Total		317	100.0		

In this case, 9.8 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed that WASH enhanced their capacity to cope with climate change. Additionally, 31 percent disagreed that the WASH initiative enhanced their capacity to cope with climate change. On the other hand, 22.0 percent of the respondents were uncertain whether the WASH initiatives had enhanced capacity to cope with climate change. Further, 16.4 percent agreed that the WASH initiative enhanced their capacity to cope with climate change while 20.9 percent strongly agreed that the WASH initiative had enhanced their capacity to cope with climate change. However, 9.5 percent of the respondents refrained from responding to this question.

The responses to the above findings could be due to fluctuated changes in weather as a result of climate change. The FBOs WASH initiatives can sensitize and educate the community to cope and develop resilience towards climate change through growing of drought resistance crops for food security. Development agencies doing WASH initiative in ASAL areas should focus on building resilience in order to cope with extreme climates such as chronic droughts (World Concern, 2020).

One of the key informants said:

> Though we have made every effort to train the community on resilience and coping with harsh climatic conditions, it has not been easy for the community to cope because of the prolonged drought which reduces water in the dams and other water surfaces. Other time it has been hard to manage the floods when they come (Respondent 2).

4.3.5 Ability to Grow Own Food

The study sought to assess whether the beneficiaries had the ability to grow their own food (Kitchen Garden). The findings are indicated in Table 4.15 below.

Table 4.15

Ability to Grow Own Food (Kitchen Garden)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	5	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Disagree	30	9.5	10.5	12.2
	Uncertain	63	19.9	22.0	34.1
	Agree	133	42.0	46.3	80.5
	Strongly agree	56	17.7	19.5	100.0
	Total	287	90.5	100.0	
Missing	System	30	9.5		
Total		317	100.0		

The Table indicates that1.7 percent of household heads strongly disagreed that the WASH initiatives enabled them to grow their own food (kitchen garden). In addition, 10.5 percent of respondents disagreed that the WASH initiative enabled them to grow their own crops in a kitchen garden. Further, 22.0 percent were uncertain whether the WASH initiative enabled them to grow their own kitchen garden. However, 46.3 percent agreed that the WASH initiative enabled them to grow their own crops in a kitchen garden while 19.5 percent strongly agreed that the WASH initiative enabled them to grow their own food in kitchen gardens. It was also

noted that there was missing data from 9.5 percent respondents who did not respond to the questions. According to Moraine et al., (2014) practicing diversified crop-livestock farming is more likely to ensure food security, improve quality of diets for the households, increase family income and conserve biodiversity. Furthermore, Schilling &Werland (2023), state that having insights on the changing climate patterns, will make it easier to engage pastoralists in Northern Kenya to undertake some form of farming through the rains when they are available to improve food security within the Northern Frontier of Kenya.

One of the respondents in the FDGs affirmed that:

> After the training received from WASH staff some of us have established kitchen gardens where we plant vegetables. As for me I have even tried maize which I water every day. At least I have been able to harvest enough kale and spinach for my family. My aim is having enough for selling at the market (Respondent5)

One of the key informants said that:

> We have witnessed some of the families selling some of the vegetables this is good because it has increased income for their households. The agri-business training also bore fruit because a good number have adopted agro-pastoral lifestyle. Through their own initiatives, some have joined existing community savings and lending groups which has enabled them to boost their businesses (Respondent 3).

If the WASH initiative can generate enough water supplies within Saku Sub-County it could create the capacity of improving the households' capacity to grow their own food thus enhancing the livelihood development in the pastoralist areas.

4.3.6 Adequate Water for Livestock

The study sought to find out whether WASH initiative provided adequate water for the animals. The findings are illustrated in Table 4.16 below.

Table 4.16

Adequate Water for the Livestock

		Frequency	Percent		Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	21	6.6		7.3	7.3
	Disagree	40	12.6		13.9	21.3
	Uncertain	56	17.7		19.5	40.8
	Agree	111	35.0		38.7	79.4
	Strongly agree	59	18.6		20.6	100.0
	Total	287	90.5		100.0	
Missing	System	30	9.5			
Total		317	100.0			

The response showed that 7.3 per cent of participants strongly disagreed that through WASH initiatives, they had adequate water for their livestock while 13.9 per cent disagreed. On the other hand, 19.5 percent of respondent were not sure if the WASH initiatives provided enough water for their livestock. Further, 38.7 percent of respondents were in agreement that the WASH initiative provided adequate water for their livestock while 20.6 percent strongly agreed that WASH initiative had provided adequate water for their livestock. As in the prior cases, 9.5 percent did not provide their responses because the WASH initiatives by the two FBOs did not choose their area.

One of the respondents in the FDGs stated the following:

> We are glad we do not travel long distances with our animals anymore looking for water (Respondent 6).

One of the key informants said:

> We have noted that their greatest benefit is having watering points for their animals nearby. Before the project, they used to walk long distances with

their animals looking for water. The loss of animals has thus reduced (Respondent 2).

The responses showed that if the WASH initiatives in the arid and semi-arid areas can provide adequate water for livestock, this could improve the wellbeing of the pastoralists and thereby their livelihood and development. In addition, they can use water for irrigation purposes in order to increase food security.

The table below summarizes the analysis of assessing the extent of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya.

Table 4.17

Indicator	**Findings/Analysis**	**Implication**
Involvement as a beneficiary	Sense of ownership and management	Sustainability of the project
Adequate clean water	Ability to access clean water for domestic use close to pastoralists households within Saku Sub-County	Reduced water borne diseases Less time spent looking for water both at home and in the schools.

Hygienic sanitation facilities	Trainings on hand washing techniques Provision and training on proper use of pit toilets	Improved hygienic practices such reduced open defecation. Reduction in diarrhea among children. Reduction of typhoid for all ages
Coping with climate change	Trainings on how to create resilience on harsh climate conditions such as chronic droughts and floods	Difficult to cope due to drying of dams and other water surfaces due to prolonged drought Loss of animals during floods
Growing own food in kitchen gardens	Training on agri-business and establishment of kitchen gardens	Improved family diet through the grown vegetables Increase of family income through sales of some of the vegetables. Joining of savings groups due to increased capital
Water for livestock	Walking shorter distances with their animals to get water Availability of several watering points within the community	Loss of animals has reduced

4.4 Savings and Lending Schemes Initiative

The second objective of the study was to examine the extent of savings and lending schemes initiative and pastoral livelihood in Marsabit County, Kenya. The study noted that only one FBO, Caritas Marsabit, had engaged 30 beneficiaries within Kubi Bagasa Sub location in lending and savings initiative.

The findings of the study according to beneficiaries' views are demonstrated in Tables 4.18, 4.19, 4.20, and 4.21 below.

4.4.1 Involvement of Beneficiaries

The study sought to know how the respondents were involved in the lending and saving initiatives. The findings are indicated in Table 4.18 below

Table 4:18

Involvement of Beneficiaries in Lending and Savings

		Responses		Valid	Cumulative
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Percent**	**Percent**
Lending And Savings initiative	Mobilization	4	13.3	13.3	13
	Planning	4	13.3	13.3	26.6
	Implementation	9	30.0	30.0	56.6
	Training	30	100.0	100.0	156.6
	Monitoring and evaluation	3	10.0	10.0	166.6
Total		50	166.6	166.6	

Table 4.18 above shows that 13.3 percent were involved in mobilization and planning respectively. On the other hand, 30 percent of respondent household heads indicated that they were involved in the implementation. All the respondents indicated that they were involved in the training thus making 100 percent. However, monitoring and evaluation involved 10% of the beneficiaries. It was also noted that some of the beneficiaries were involved in more than one role and thus the disparity in the frequency. Lukwata et al. ((2012) noted that Caritas Kenya revolving fund programs were effective in reducing poverty among target groups because the organization uses participatory approach to reach the beneficiaries. Secondly, the participants are involved in carrying out need assessment and build capacity.

In confirmation the FDG that was composed of the lending and savings scheme, the leaders said:

> The FBO came and involved us in a survey to collect information that would help them to start the loans and savings for us. We mobilized for sensitization that saw us form our group of 30 members. The FBO has other groups as well. Our group was involved in various stages of forming the group. But we all attended a training before we started saving and borrowing. (Respondent 5)

One of the key informants added the following:

> We involved the beneficiaries in all the stages for purposes of sustainability. The involvement of the beneficiaries in all aspects of savings and lending is likely to bring about sense of ownership of the initiative and may play a role in working their own process in reducing poverty and enhancing livelihood and development of the community (Respondent 3).

The participants explained how best they thought the lending and saving initiative has enhanced their families" or households livelihood.

4.4.2 Access to Business Start-up Capital

In examining the extent of lending and saving, the researcher sought to know if the household heads had accessed business start-up capital. The findings are illustrated in Table 4.19 below.

Table 4.19

Access to business start-up capital

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Disagree	1	0.3	3.3	3.3
	Uncertain	1	0.3	3.3	6.6
	Strongly agree	18	5.7	60.0	66.6
	Agree	10	3.2	33.3	100.0
	Total	30	9.5	100.0	
Missing	System	287	90.5		
Total		317	100.0		

It would be worth to state that not all participants were involved in the lending and savings initiative. Only 30 (9.5%) of 317 of the respondents were involved and could thus give their responses. Out of this, 3.3 percent disagreed or were uncertain that they had access to startup capital respectively. On the other hand, 60.0 percent strongly agreed that they accessed startup capital for their business while 33.3 percent agreed to have accessed the startup capital. The findings above show that most participants agreed that they received startup capital. The implication is that; if many can access capital for business startups, the livelihood and development of the pastoralists would be enhanced. A study carried out on women empowerment in Chennai, India is in agreement by stating that the microfinance loans enabled the women to eradicate poverty (Sultana, Jamal, & Najal (n.d).

In relation to this the one of the FDG said that:

> We are given the startup capital but we must adhere to the bylaws of the group that require us to raise some amount of money individually as an incentive to receive the startup capital in the form of a loan (Respondent 8).

In follow up the key informant said:

We impose this condition to ensure sustainability (Respondent 7).

4.2.3 Profit Making Business

The researcher sought to know whether the businesses were making profit. The findings are indicated in Table 4.20below:

Table 4.20

Profit making business

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	0.3	3.3	3.3
	Disagree	1	0.3	3.3	6.6
	Uncertain	1	0.3	3.3	9.9
	Agree	22	6.9	73.3	83.2
	Strongly agree	5	1.6	16.6	100.0
	Total	30	9.5	100.0	
Missing	System	287	90.5		
Total		317	100.0		

In table 4.20 above, 90.5 percent of the 317 respondents did not participate in the question because they were not involved in the initiative. However, the majority of the 9.5 percent involved in the initiative reported to have made profit. Thus, 3.3 percent strongly disagreed, disagreed and were uncertain of having made profit from the businesses supported by the lending and savings initiative. Further, 73.3 percent agreed to have made profit while 16.6 percent strongly agreed to have made profit. The implication of the above is that the Caritas Marsabit involved their beneficiaries in the lending and savings schemes initiatives thus, most of them made profit from

the supported small businesses. This success is similar to the ASA NGO in Bangladesh that supported its beneficiaries to get out of poverty. The beneficiaries increased their income level translating to increased level of food intake, access to better health care and children's education (Ariful, Atanu, & Ashiqur, 2017).

4.4.4 Increased Savings

The study sought to understand if household heads had increased their savings through the lending and saving initiatives. The findings are indicated in Table 4.21 below.

Table 4.21

Increased Savings

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	0.3	3.3	3.3
	Disagree	1	0.3	3.3	6.6
	Uncertain	1	0.3	3.3	9.9
	Agree	23	7.3	76.7	86.6
	Strongly agree	4	1.3	13.3	100.0
	Total	30	9.5	100.0	
Missing	System	287	91.5		
Total		317	100.0		

As earlier noted only 30 (9.5%) of 317 respondents were involved in the lending and savings initiative. They were thus able to respond to this question. Table 4.21 above indicates that 3.3 percent of the respondents strongly disagreed, disagreed and were uncertain respectively whether they increased their savings as a result of

the lending and savings initiative. On the other hand, 76.7 percent of respondents agreed that their savings increased as a result of being involved in the lending and savings initiative. Furthermore, 13.3 percent of the household heads strongly agreed that their savings increased due to their involvement in the lending and savings initiative. The most effective approach is when the groups solely depend on their own resources. It enables them to have increased savings and access to credit (Gash, 2017).

Below is a summary table on the extent of savings and lending schemes initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya.

Table 4.22

Aspect	**Findings/analysis**	**Implication**
Involvement as a beneficiary	Carrying out survey and need assessment, mobilization and	Sense of ownership sustainability

	trainings before implementing the project	communities' ability to work own process in reducing poverty and enhancing livelihood and development of the community
Business start-up capital	Implementation of small businesses	Increased income leading to enhanced livelihood.
Making profit businesses	Most of the beneficiaries had growing businesses	Increased income levels to increased food intake Able to access better healthcare Able to access children's education
Increased savings	Most of the beneficiaries had increased savings through their groups.	Self-sustenance

4.5 Access to Education Initiative

The third objective of the study was to evaluate the extent of access to education initiative and pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya. Their responses are demonstrated in the Tables 4.23, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28 and 4.29 below.

4.5.1 Beneficiary Involvement

The study sought to find out how the beneficiaries were involved in access to education initiative as a poverty reduction initiative. The findings are indicated in Table 4.23 below.

Table 4.23

Access to Education Initiative Involvement of Beneficiaries.

The responses showed that only 9 out of 317 (2.8%) participants responded to

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative
Access to Education	Mobilization	2	0.6	22.2	22.2
	Planning	2	0.6	22.2	44.4
	Implementation	3	0.9	33.3	33.7
	Training	1	0.32	11.1	88.8
	Monitoring and evaluation	1	0.32	11.1	100.0
Total		9	2.8	100	
Missing	System	308	97.2		
Total		317	100		

this question. Nevertheless, out of the household heads who responded, 22.2 percent indicated that they were involved in mobilization and planning. On the other hand, 33.3 percent of household heads showed that they were involved in the implementation. Those who were involved in training, monitoring and evaluation were 11.1 percent.

The low responses to this question were explained by the key informant from FBOs:

"We work directly with schools and only contact the parents once their children's' school fees have been settled. We prefer working directly with schools to ensure accountability and that the resources target the deserving beneficiaries." (Respondent 9).

4.5.2 Children's School Fees Fully Paid on Time

The study sought to establish the respondents' response on whether the children's school fees was fully paid on time. The findings are illustrated in Table 4.24 below.

Table 4.24

Children's school fees fully paid on time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	15	4.7	14.4	14.4
	Disagree	7	2.2	6.7	21.1
	Uncertain	46	14.5	44.2	65.3
	Agree	27	8.5	26.0	91.3
	Strongly agree	9	2.8	8.7	100.0
	Total	104	32.8	100.0	
Missing	System	213	67.2		
Total		317	100.0		

In the evaluation of the extent of access to education initiative, the study sought to establish how the FBOs were involved in paying their children's school fees. The responses received showed that 104 out of 317 household heads responded to this question. This could be because not all respondents had children in school that required school fees and therefore, they chose to refrain from answering the question. Based on this, 14.4 percent of household heads strongly disagreed that their children's school fees were fully paid on time while 6.7 percent disagreed. On the other hand, 44.2 percent were uncertain of their responses. However, 26.0 percent agreed that their children's school fees were paid on time while 8.7 percent strongly agreed. There is indication that access to education within Saku Sub- County may not be a major area of focus by the FBOs. Access to education is a powerful tool that

opens doors to poverty eradication. As stated by Oranga et al. (2020) education is widely acknowledged as a tool that empowers people to fight poverty. In that case there is need to put more focus to ensure children access education.

To explain the above findings, the key informant said:

> We do not settle the children's school fees in cash but in kind using the food for fees strategy. This sometimes delays in settling the school fees being paid fully on time.
> We provide a certain amount of food to the identified secondary schools which is then equated to a specific amount of school fees. We ensure the school identifies vulnerable students with fess balances which we ask the school to offset through the translated school fees. Thereafter, we contact their parents to inform them the fees has been offset.
> We also support education in ECDs and Primary schools by providing food and books (Respondent 9)

4.5.3 Availability of Quality Basic Education

To evaluate the extent of access to education initiative as means of reducing poverty in Marsabit County, the researcher sought to establish the views of the household heads in relation to access to quality basic education. The findings are indicated in Table 4.25 below.

Table 4.25

Availability of quality basic education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	10	3.2	9.6	9.6
	Disagree	8	2.5	7.7	17.3
	Uncertain	51	16.1	49.0	66.3
	Agree	26	8.2	25.0	91.3
	Strongly agree	9	2.8	8.7	100.0
	Total	104	32.8	100.0	
Missing	System	213	67.2		
Total		317	100.0		

As stated previously, 213 out 317 (67.2%) opted not to give their responses. However, 104 out of 317 (32.8%) gave their responses. Thus, 9.6 percent of respondents strongly disagreed that their children accessed quality basic education in Saku Sub-County while 7.7 percent disagreed. On the other hand, 49 percent of respondents were uncertain in their responses. Whereas, 25 percent of household heads agreed that their children accessed quality basic education and 8.7 percent strongly agreed. It may be concluded that this is due to the socio-economic and cultural practice which is based on nomadic movements in search of pastures for the animals which takes them away from areas that have quality basic education. Secondly, the FBOs only support existing schools which may not be adequate. This is in line with a study that was carried out in Iran which identified the inability to access secondary school and frequent migration as some of the barriers that hindered the education initiative from achieving its desired goal (Aref , 2011).

4.5.4 Promotion of Girl Child Education

In relation to poverty reduction and pastoral livelihood development, the study sought to know whether household heads received support from the FBOs in terms of promoting girl child education. The findings are illustrated in Table 4.26 below.

Table 4.26

Promotion of girl child education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.3	.6	.6
	Disagree	5	1.6	2.8	3.3
	Uncertain	17	5.4	9.4	12.8
	Agree	112	35.3	62.2	75.0
	Strongly agree	45	14.2	25.0	100.0
	Total	180	56.8	100.0	
Missing	System	137	43.2		
Total		317	100.0		

The researcher noted that 137 (43.2%) of 317 participants opted not to respond to the question. Out of the respondents that participated, 0.6 strongly disagreed while 2.8 disagreed that the FBOs promoted girl child education. On the other hand,9.4% were uncertain. However, 62.2 percent of the participants supported the girl child education within Saku Sub-County. In addition, 25 percent strongly agreed that girl child education was being promoted. The 43.2 percent that refrained

from responding may not be having a child in school including a girl child. They, therefore, felt that the question was not relevant to them. On the other hand, they may have had other valid reasons and felt they were at liberty not to respond to the question. The implication, thereof, is that the FBOs and other development agencies need to put more emphasis on the promotion of girl child education as an initiative to reduce poverty in Saku Sub-County and in Marsabit County. Citak and Duffy(2020) assert that educating a girl child should not be overlooked because it creates equal access to education and could also be the first step to eliminate poverty.

4.5.5 Continuous School Attendance

The study sought to know whether household heads received support from the FBOs by ensuring there was continuous school attendance. The findings are indicated in Table 4.27 below.

Table 4.27

Continuous school attendance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	1	.3	.6	.6
	Disagree	3	.9	1.7	2.2
	Uncertain	16	5.0	8.9	11.1
	Agree	113	35.6	62.8	73.9
	Strongly agree	47	14.8	26.1	100.0
	Total	180	56.8	100.0	
Missing	System	137	43.2		
Total		317	100.0		

The researcher noted that 137 (43.2%) of 317 participants opted not to respond to the question. Out of the respondents that participated, 0.6 percent strongly disagreed while 1.7 percent disagreed that the FBOs ensured there was continuous school attendance for their children. On the other hand, 8.9 percent were uncertain. However, 62.8 percent of the participants indicated that the FBOs supported the continuous school attendance within Saku Sub-County. In addition, 25 percent strongly agreed that the FBOs ensured there was continuous school attendance. The 43.2 percent that refrained from responding may not be having a child in school. They, therefore, felt that the question was not relevant for them. On the other hand, they may have had other valid reasons and felt they were at liberty not to respond to the question.

In response to this question the Key informant said:

> Both the FDG and KIIs affirmed that: "We can attribute the continuous school attendance to our WASH initiative which has brought water to the community and in schools; thus, children do not have to miss school like before as they went looking for water. Because we have made every effort to provide food in schools and worked out the modality of settling school fees for vulnerable children, they can attend school continuously" (Respondent 9).

The FDGs Said:

> Availability of water has saved us and our children the struggle of walking long distances and spending the whole day looking for water. The implication thereof is that the prevalence conditions in ASAL, climate change, as well as the nomadic lifestyle may have been a hindrance to the FBOs efforts to ensure continuous school attendance (Respondent 6).

4.5.6 Availability of Tertiary Education

To evaluate the extent of access to education initiative as means of poverty and pastoral livelihood development, the researcher sought to know if the FBOs supported tertiary education. The findings are illustrated in Table 4.28 below.

Table 4.28

Availability of tertiary education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	2	.6	1.9	1.9
	Disagree	12	3.8	11.3	13.2
	Uncertain	34	10.7	32.1	45.3
	Agree	34	10.7	32.1	77.4
	Strongly agree	24	7.6	22.6	100.0
	Total	106	33.4	100.0	
Missing	System	211	66.6		
Total		317	100.0		

The study noted that 211 (66.6%) out 317 66.6 percent of respondents abstained from this question. Thus, 106 (33.4%) out 317 respondents indicated their involvement in tertiary education. The study noted that 1.9 percent of the participants strongly disagreed that the FBOs availed tertiary education for them while 11.3 disagreed. On the other hand, 32.1 percent were uncertain in their responses. Moreover, 32.1 percent of the respondents agreed and 22.6 strongly agreed that there was availability of tertiary education. This may imply tertiary education may not be a priority for the FBOs. This is an initiative that should be considered to enhance access to education thus reducing poverty and realizing pastoral livelihood development. Abaidoo (2021) confirms the importance of tertiary education through a study that was carried out in Adai District Ghana. It showed/ reported/indicated that attainment of higher education showed less likelihood of the household being poor compared to those with basic level of education.

4.5.7 Adult Literacy Education

The researcher sought to know whether the FBOs provided adult literacy education for their beneficiaries. The findings are Table 4.29 below.

Table 4.29

Adult literacy education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly disagree	11	3.5	10.4	10.4
	Disagree	9	2.8	8.5	18.9
	Uncertain	36	11.4	34.0	52.8
	Agree	28	8.8	26.4	79.2
	Strongly agree	22	6.9	20.8	100.0
	Total	106	33.4	100.0	
Missing	System	211	66.6		
Total		317	100.0		

Similar to tertiary education, 211 (66.66%) out of 317 abstained from giving their responses. Thus 106 (33.4%) out 317 (33) household heads responded to the question in reference to adult literacy education. The study noted that 10.4% of respondents strongly disagreed and 8.5 disagreed that the FBOs supported adult literacy education in Marsabit County, particularly in Saku Sub County. Further,34 percent of the respondents were uncertain. However, 26.4 percent of respondents agreed and 20.8 strongly agreed that the FBOs promoted adult literacy education as an effort towards access to education initiative and as means of reducing poverty and thus pastoral livelihood development. Adult education should be emphasized for those who did not manage to go to school as children. This is emphasized by Citak

and Duffy (2020) who state that poverty reduces when household heads gain quality education.

Below is a table summarizing the extent of access to education initiative on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya.

Table 4.30

Aspect	**Findings/analysis**	**Implication**
Involvement of beneficiaries	Parents and children are not directly involved. The FBOs work directly with schools Contact parents after fees is settled.	Parents are inactive and wait for the FBOs to settle school fees directly to the school Accountability in channeling resources to deserving students
School fees fully paid on time	Access to education is not a direct initiative for the two FBO within Saku Sub-County School fees settled through food for fess strategy for vulnerable children Provision of books and food for ECDs and primary schools	Continuous school attendance There is need to put more emphasis on the promotion of the girl child education as an initiative to reduce poverty in Saku Sub-County and in Marsabit County.
Promotion of girl child education	Realized through the provision of water in schools and at home.	Less time spent looking for water therefore the girl child stayed in school
Tertiary education	The FBOs did not have a direct support for tertiary education. It was an indirect access through income made from the other initiatives	Tertiary education may not be a priority for the FBOs. This is an initiative that should be considered because of enhancing access to education thus reducing poverty and thus realize pastoral livelihood development in Saku Sub-County and in extent Marsabit County.

4. 6 Competence of FBOs Staff Officers

The study sought to find out the competence of the FBOs staff officers as indicated in the tables 4.31, 4.32 and 4.33 below.

4.6.1 Understanding of the Poverty Reduction Initiatives

The study sought to understand the competence of the FBOs staff in executing the poverty reduction initiatives. The findings are indicated in Table 4.31 below.

Table 4.31

Understanding of the poverty reduction initiatives

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	59	18.6	18.6	18.6
	Good	127	40.1	40.1	58.7
	Fair	123	38.8	38.8	97.5
	Poor	8	2.5	2.5	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

In relation to the poverty reduction initiatives, the study showed that, 18.6 of the respondents evaluated the FBO staff as being excellent in their knowledge of the poverty reduction initiatives. The participants that viewed the FBOs staff as being good in their knowledge of the poverty reduction initiatives were at 40.1 percent moreover, 38.8 percent rated the FBOs staff as being fair in their knowledge of the poverty reduction initiatives. Further, 2.5 percent of the respondents were of the view that FBOs staff were poor in their knowledge of poverty reduction initiatives.

4.6.1 Ability to Solve Emerging Issues During the Project Process

The researcher sought to establish the ability of the FBOs staffs in solving emerging issues during the project process. The findings are illustrated on Table 4.32 below.

Table 4.32

Ability to solve emerging issues during the project process

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	57	18.0	18.0	18.0
	Good	134	42.3	42.3	60.3
	Fair	115	36.3	36.3	96.5
	Poor	11	3.5	3.5	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

In response, 18.0 percent viewed the FBOs' staff as being excellent while 42.3 rated them as being good in solving emerging issues during project process. Moreover, 36.3 percent said/reported that the FBOs staff were fair in their ability to solve emerging issues during project process. Additionally, 3.5 percent of respondents were of the view that the capability of the FBOs staff to solve emerging issues during the project process was poor. The study, therefore, concludes that the FBOs staff were competent in handling issues affecting beneficiaries.

4.6.2 Interpersonal Skills While Dealing with Beneficiaries.

The researcher sought to determine whether the FBOs staff had interpersonal skills while dealing with beneficiaries. The findings are indicated in Table 4.33 below

Table 4.33

Interpersonal skills while dealing with beneficiaries.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Excellent	55	17.4	17.4	17.4
	Good	119	37.5	37.5	54.9
	Fair	134	42.3	42.3	97.2
	Poor	9	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

The responses showed/ the study found out that 17.4 percent of the respondents were of the view that the FBOs staff had excellent interpersonal skills while dealing with beneficiaries. In addition, 37.5 percent asserted that the FBOs staff were good in their interpersonal skills while dealing with beneficiaries. Moreover,42.3 percent felt that the FBOs staff were fair in interpersonal skills while dealing with beneficiaries. The respondents that felt that the FBOs interpersonal skills were poor while dealing with beneficiaries were 2.8 percent.

4.6.3 Respondents' attributes to their enhanced livelihoods

The study sought to establish what else the respondents attributed to the enhanced livelihood in their household. The findings are indicated in Table 4:34 below.

Table 4.34

Respondents' attributes to their enhanced livelihoods

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mainly the FBO initiatives	29	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Personal initiative	164	51.7	51.7	60.9
	Other development agencies	124	39.1	39.1	100.0
	Total	317	100.0	100.0	

Lastly, the researcher sought to know what the household heads would attribute to the enhanced livelihood of their households. Thus, 9.1 percent indicated that it was mainly the FBOs initiatives. Additionally, 5 percent indicated that it was their personal initiative. On the other hand, 39.1 percent attributed their enhanced livelihood to other development agencies.

One of the FDG respondents said:

> Apart from Caritas Marsabit and ADSMKE, we also benefited from other development organization like Kenya Climate Smart Project (KECSP) which supports us to harvest water. They have also given some of us shed net and trained us on growing drought tolerant crops. PACIDA has given us farming equipment, livelihood training and seeds ERDO-CITAM assists us on regular basis with relief food, seasonal cash transfers and advocating for reduction of gender-based violence (Respondent 10).

The key informant confirmed this:

> We work in partnership with other development agencies including the county governments which oversee the County Steering Committee. We are members of this committee and together with others we ensure there is no duplication and that development initiatives are distributed among the agencies based on their competencies and objectives (Respondent 9).

4.7 Chapter Summery

The explanatory sequential mixed-method was adopted to collect data from the quantitative phase which was explained by the qualitative data. Data integration between quantitative and qualitative findings was merged to describe data collected from respondents in relation to the three objectives. The chapter was separated into sub sections based on the study objectives. The data ascertained the extent to which the FBOs' poverty reduction initiatives enhanced the pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya. The findings were backed up by literature from other relevant studies as well as the theoretical framework.

The quantitative analysis revealed that most of the targeted beneficiaries accessed adequate clean and safe water for domestic use. In total, for those who agreed and strongly agreed, about 86.1 percent of the respondents reported availability of clean water sources following the implementation of WASH initiatives. This translated to a significant reduction in waterborne diseases. The households and schools had access to hygienic facilities such as pit latrines and hand washing points in the schools which reduced sanitation related diseases.

The qualitative data from focus group discussions emphasized on the livelihood enhancement experienced through the WASH initiative. The community involvement by the FBOs in the WASH programs enabled the sustainability of the project due to self-management of the water resources. The WASH initiative moreover enhanced the beneficiaries' livelihood through the established kitchen gardens. Overall, the WASH initiative improved the community's health, well-being and enhanced their livelihood. Thus, WASH is a fundamental initiative for poverty reduction.

Quantitative analysis on the savings and lending scheme revealed an increase on savings for most of the beneficiaries within the target group by a total of 90 percent. The beneficiaries indicated that they had access to capital for small business start-ups. The lending and savings initiatives promoted financial inclusion, thus contributing to poverty reduction within the targeted beneficiaries.

The quantitative analysis revealed that there was continuous school attendance due to the provision of water, learning resources, food and settlement of school fees. However, there was indication that the FBOs did not support tertiary and adult literacy programs directly.

The qualitative data revealed that the two FBOs supported the food for fees strategy for the vulnerable children. This did not only take care of the school fees but also provided food for the children. Continuous school attendance provides the pastoral community children equal opportunities with others from more advantaged areas. It also leads to reduction in social inequality and exclusion. Education eventually empowers an individual to a level where they can compete for better employment or economic generating activities thus reducing poverty.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendations in relation to data analyzed from the previous chapter.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

The study sought to assess FBOs' poverty reduction initiatives to ascertain how they have enhanced the livelihood of the pastoral communities in Marsabit County, Kenya.

The first specific objective was to assess the extent of water and sanitation (WASH) initiative on pastoral livelihood in Marsabit County, Kenya. The findings ascertained that the WASH initiative enhanced the pastoral livelihood development in Saku Sub County. The findings noted that the two FBOs, ADSMKE and Caritas Marsabit, used similar approaches to implement the WASH initiatives. The two FBOs involved the beneficiaries in the various stages of the WASH program. It was noted that all the beneficiaries were involved in the various trainings while only some of them were in involved in the other stages such as mobilization, planning and monitoring and evaluation. This helped the community to form their own management groups, take ownership of the projects and manage them without the involvement of the FBOs' staff. Most of the respondents attested that they had access to adequate safe and clean water, including in the nearby schools. This saved children and women walking long distances to look for water. Moreover, the WASH initiative enabled the pastoral communities to access hygienic sanitation facilities within the households and schools. These were incorporated with trainings on how to use pit latrines, hand washing techniques and drinking safe water. The respondents

witnessed that this helped to drastically reduce water borne and poor hygiene diseases. At the same time, agricultural trainings introduced diversified crop-livestock faming which supplement the household income and food. The greatest benefit for the pastoralists was establishment of watering points for their animals nearby which reduced the loss of the animals. However, the ability to cope with climate change was not well addressed because of the prolonged drought that reduces the volume of the water in the dams.

The geographical disparity theory which is used in this study intertwines with the WASH initiatives. The theory can influence the distribution of resources, the prioritization of projects, and the overall success of sanitation and hygiene programs among the pastoral communities in Marsabit County and other similar regions. Addressing these disparities is essential for ensuring equitable access to clean water and sanitation services for all in the communities.

The second specific objective was to examine the extent of savings and lending schemes on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya. The findings ascertained that savings and lending schemes enhanced the livelihood of the pastoral community in the targeted area within Saku Sub County. The study noted that only a group of 30 beneficiaries were involved by Caritas Marsabit within Saku Sub-County. ADSMKE did not have initiatives for savings and lending schemes. Notwithstanding, the beneficiaries profited through trainings on business and involvement in carrying out need assessment and capacity building. This helped to develop a sense of ownership and responsibility. It enabled them to play a role in working out their own process in reducing poverty and enhancing livelihood and development of the community. The beneficiaries attested access to business startups capital and the ability to make profits from the small businesses thus increasing the

household income. In addition, their savings increased. This helped the household heads to provide food for their families and also pay school fees for their children.

The social exclusion theory of poverty used in this study can relate to the savings and lending schemes. It can help to sensitize the designing and implementation in order to pay attention to issues of social inclusion, such as eligibility in relation to specific social groups, cultural sensitivity, gender disparities, geographical disparities, literacy levels and stringent terms and conditions.

The third specific objective was to evaluate the extent of access to education on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya. The findings ascertained that access to education enhanced the pastoral livelihood through settling the school fees for their children in secondary school. However, this was not done in cash but through the food for fees strategy. The FBOs provided food to the targeted schools which was equated to a certain amount of fees. Thus, the vulnerable children's school fees was waived based on this. The provision of food also ensured the children had food to eat and thus continuous school attendance. The provision of books in all basic levels of education as well as WASH initiatives also ensured that the children had ample time to study in school. However, the FBOs did not set up any schools as they supported vulnerable children within the existing schools. Likewise, the FBOs did not support the education of the girl child directly. Instead, the girl child benefited through the support given to the schools. Moreover, the FBOs did not directly support tertiary education. The support could be attributed to the income gained from the other initiatives.

The social exclusion theory of poverty used in this study intertwines with access to education among the pastoral communities in Marsabit County in various ways. They include exclusion from viable economic opportunities due to limited

skills and qualifications. In addition, unavailability of education related resources such as qualified teachers, adequate infrastructure and learning materials. Moreover, social exclusion may discriminate against the girl child accessing education which leads to gender discrimination. The consideration of this theory can aid in putting in place proper measures while considering access to education initiative in pastoral communities in Marsabit County and other similar areas.

5.3 Conclusion

The purpose of the study was to assess FBOs poverty reduction initiatives on pastoral livelihood development in Marsabit County, Kenya, with a focus on Saku Sub-County. The study found out that the faith-based organizations' poverty reduction initiatives have enhanced the livelihood of their target beneficiaries. The WASH initiative enabled the targeted community to access adequate safe and clean water, hygienic sanitation facilities. Some of the beneficiaries owned kitchen gardens and most of them admitted that they accessed adequate water for their livestock. However, most of them admitted that climate change posed a challenge due to prolonged droughts and also floods which affected their wellbeing. The study concluded that WASH initiatives are significant in poverty reduction because of their ability to improve the health and well-being of poor communities. They enhance their economic status, support gender equality, improve the environment, among other benefits.

The study also concluded that the targeted communities were empowered economically through lending and savings schemes even though it was a small population that benefited from Caritas Marsabit. They accessed business start-up capital, made profit in their business and increased their savings. The study thus concluded that the savings and lending scheme initiatives are significant in poverty

reduction because they promote economic empowerment, financial inclusion, and community wellbeing by contributing to sustainable poverty alleviation.

In addition, the study concluded that the targeted beneficiaries had access to education through the support they received from the FBOs. This was through food for fees strategy, provision of books and WASH initiatives which ensured the children attended school continuously. Even though the FBOs did not support adult and tertiary education, the beneficiaries had access through the income made in the other initiatives. The study concluded that the access to education initiative is significant in poverty reduction because of its ability to transform communities economically, socially and bring overall wellbeing.

5.4. Recommendations

The purpose of the study was to assess the FBOs' poverty reductio initiatives on pastoral livelihood development in Saku Sub-County, Marsabit County

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) initiatives vary significantly for various stakeholders, such as the national and local government, policymakers, Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community stakeholders. The policy makers should formulate policies that put consideration on resource allocation based on the context of the targeted communities. They should consider policies that focus on improving water and sanitation infrastructure. Intentional emphasis and action should be put in place to ensure the promotion of community health, promotion of economic development and poverty reduction.

In addition, the policies should guide on the standards for water quality, sanitation facilities, and hygiene practices to ensure the well-being of the population. Furthermore, collaboration across various sectors, such as health, environment and education should be encouraged. The policies should deliberately and practically

touch on climate change, resilience and adaptation. This is usually on its impact on water availability and effects on environment.

The lending and savings schemes should consider collaborating with other sectors, including the national and county government education, health, and agriculture, to integrate the income generating activities developed through savings and lending schemes into broader development strategies within the community. The concerned development agencies should acknowledge the unique context and characteristics of the targeted community to aid in the best entry strategy. In addition, financial inclusion should be considered for all members in the community.

The concerned development agencies and stakeholders should advocate and engage the government regularly to ensure the existing education policies are implemented even in marginalized areas and especially among the pastoral communities in Marsabit County without exclusion. In that case, barriers such as gender exclusion, socio-economic status and geographic location should be mitigated not to limit access to the required educational resources.

5.4.1 Further Areas Recommended for Study

Further study is recommended to find out first, how other poverty reduction initiatives such as ensuring basic health care enhance the livelihoods of poor households. Secondly, reduction of climate change threats to enhance the resilience of the poor in coping with losses, Thirdly, challenges or hindrances encountered by development agencies in poverty reduction initiatives.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

St. Paul's University,
Department of Social Sciences,
Private Bag, Limuru-Kenya

The Project Manager,
Caritas Marsabit
21st 08-2022

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: Permission to Conduct a Study on Poverty Reduction Initiatives within Saku Sub County.

My name is Beatrice Kirujah
I am studying Masters in Development Studies (MDS) in the Faculty of Social Sciences at St Paul's University. I am seeking permission to do research at Caritas Marsabit
My research is on poverty reduction initiatives by Faith Based Organizations in Marsabit County. The study will mainly focus on pastoral communities situated in Saku Sub County. Two church-based FBOs have been selected for this study. These are Anglican Development Services Mount Kenya East (ADSMKE) and Caritas Marsabit. The two churches have been chosen for the study because of their wide coverage within the county and their long-term history of reaching out to the poor communities in Marsabit County. Therefore, the researcher believes they will meet the objectives of this study.
I request permission to access your project manager, one field officer and your direct beneficiaries. If they agree, the staff will be requested to participate in an interview while the beneficiaries will participate through a questionnaire and a focus group discussion. A research assistant will assist beneficiaries fill out the questionnaire at a place of convenience like in their homestead. It is expected to take a maximum of one hour. The same case will apply for the focus group discussions. The members of staff will be interviewed at the office premises and is expected to take a maximum of forty-five minutes. Permission will be sort to do audio recording of the participants.
Participants will be asked to give consent before the research begins. Their responses will be treated confidentially and identities will be anonymous unless otherwise indicated. Individual privacy will be maintained in all published and written data resulting from the study. This study however will strictly be for fulfilling the researcher's dissertation requirements. Participants will not be paid for this study.

I therefore request your permission in writing to conduct my research at your organization.

If further clarification is needed, I will be glad to offer it. I look forward to your response as soon as is convenient.

Yours Sincerely,

Beatrice Kirujah
+254722597072
bkirujah@gmail.com

Appendix 2: Structured Questionnaire for the Household Heads

This study seeks to assess FBOs poverty reduction initiatives in Saku Sub County, Marsabit Kenya. Kindly provide information as freely and as honestly as possible. All information provided will be treated with confidentiality and will be used for academic purposes only. Please tick on the box provided to show your consent to take part in the research ☐

Kindly put answer with a tick (√) in the box or space provided after the question

Part 1: Demographic Characteristics

1. What is your age bracket?

Less than 30	
31-40 years	
41-50 years	
More than 50	

2. What is your Gender?

Male	
Female	

3. What is your highest level of education?

a	Never gone to school	
B	Primary	
C	Secondary	
D	Tertiary	
E	Other (Specify)	

4. Kindly state the number of persons in your households

Less than 4	

5-7	
8-10	
More than 10	

5. Which FBO are you benefiting from?

A	Anglican Development Services	
B	Caritas Marsabit	
C	Both	
D	Other	

6. Kindly state how long you have been a beneficiary of the FBO (s)

Less than 5 years	
5-10 years	
0-15 years	
More than 15 years	

7. How did your household deal with poverty or meet basic needs before the FBOs intervention? Please tick all that are applicable

A	Nomadic pastoralism	
B	Subsistence farming	
C	Agro pastoralism (mix of pastoralism and subsistence crops farming	
D	Small business	
E	Casual worker	
F	Other (specify)	

8. The state of housing

(a) Kindly state your current state of Housing

Own permanent	
Own semi-permanent	
Rented	
Other (specify)	

(b) Has the FBO contributed to improve your current type of housing? Yes ☐ No ☐

9. What assistance has your family or household received from the FBOs in terms of poverty reduction initiatives

A	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative	
B	Lending and savings initiative	
C	Access to education initiative	
D	Other (specify)	

Part 2: WASH Initiative

10. How were /are you involved as a beneficiary of the WASH as a poverty reduction initiative? Please tick all applicable boxes.

A	Mobilization	
B	Planning	
C	Implementation	
D	Training	
E	Monitoring and evaluation	
F	Other (specify	

11. Please select the number below that best represents how best you think the WASH initiative has enhanced your family's or household's livelihood?

Kindly indicate where 1 -strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-uncertain, 4-agree 5-strongly agree

Indicator	**Outcome**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
The WASH initiative	Ability to access adequate safe and clean water					
	Access to hygienic sanitation facilities					
	Ability to cope with climate change					
	Ability to grow own food (kitchen garden)					
	Adequate water for the livestock					

Part 3: **Lending and Savings Initiative**

12. How were /are you involved as a beneficiary of the lending and savings as a poverty reduction initiative? Please tick all applicable boxes.

A	Mobilization	
B	Planning	
C	Implementation	
D	Training	
E	Monitoring and evaluation	

13. Please select the number below that best represents how best you think the lending and savings initiative has enhanced your family's or household's livelihood? Kindly indicate where 1 -strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-uncertain, 4-agree 5-strongly agree

Indicator	**outcome**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Lending and savings initiative	Access to business start-up capital					

	Profit making business					
	Increased savings					
	Ability to adequately meet basic needs					

Part 4: Access to Education Initiative

15. How were /are you involved as a beneficiary of the access to education initiative as a poverty reduction initiative? Please tick all applicable boxes.

A	Mobilization	
B	Planning	
C	Implementation	
D	Training	
E	Monitoring and evaluation	

16. Please select the number below that best represents how best you think the access to education initiative has enhanced your family's or household's livelihood?

Kindly indicate where 1 -strongly disagree, 2-disagree, 3-uncertain, 4-agree 5-strongly agree

Indicator	**outcome**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Access to education initiative	Children's school fees fully paid on time					
	Availability of quality basic education					
	Promotion of girl child education					
	Continuous school attendance					
	Availability of tertiary education					
	Adult literacy classes					

Part 5: Competence of the FBOs and Staff Officers

17. How would you rate the FBO staffs in the following areas?

Understanding of the poverty reduction initiatives	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Ability to solve emerging issues during the project process				
Interpersonal skills while dealing with beneficiaries				
Honesty and Integrity				

18. What else would you attribute to the enhanced livelihood of your household if any?

Mainly the FBO initiatives	
Personal initiatives	
Other development agencies	
Other (specify)	

Appendix3: Key Informant Interview Guide

This study seeks to assess FBOs poverty reduction initiatives in Saku Sub County, Marsabit Kenya. Kindly provide information as freely and as honestly as possible. All information provided will be treated with confidentiality and will be used for academic purposes only. Please tick on the box provided to show your consent to take part in tl☐arch

General Information

This interview will be conducted with FBOs' project managers and Project field officers.

Name of organization	
Title	
Gender	
Role/Position	
Name of interviewer	

Poverty reduction initiatives

1. How have your beneficiaries enhanced their livelihoods throughwater, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as a poverty reduction initiative within Saku Sub County?
2. How have your beneficiariesenhanced their livelihood throughlending and savings schemesas a poverty reduction initiative within Saku Sub County?

3. Which areas and levels of education have you provided for your beneficiaries as poverty reduction initiative and how has these enhanced their livelihood within Saku Sub County?
4. How did you involve or engage the beneficiaries through the stages of your projects and what criteria did you use to select them?
5. What challenges have you encountered on each of the initiatives and how have you overcome them?
6. What are your strengths and weaknesses in executing the poverty reduction initiatives?
7. Which other organizations are you working with and what is their role?
8. What other organizations are working parallel to you and what role do you think they have played in enhancing the livelihoods of the pastoral communities in Saku Sub County?
9. What are your future undertakings?

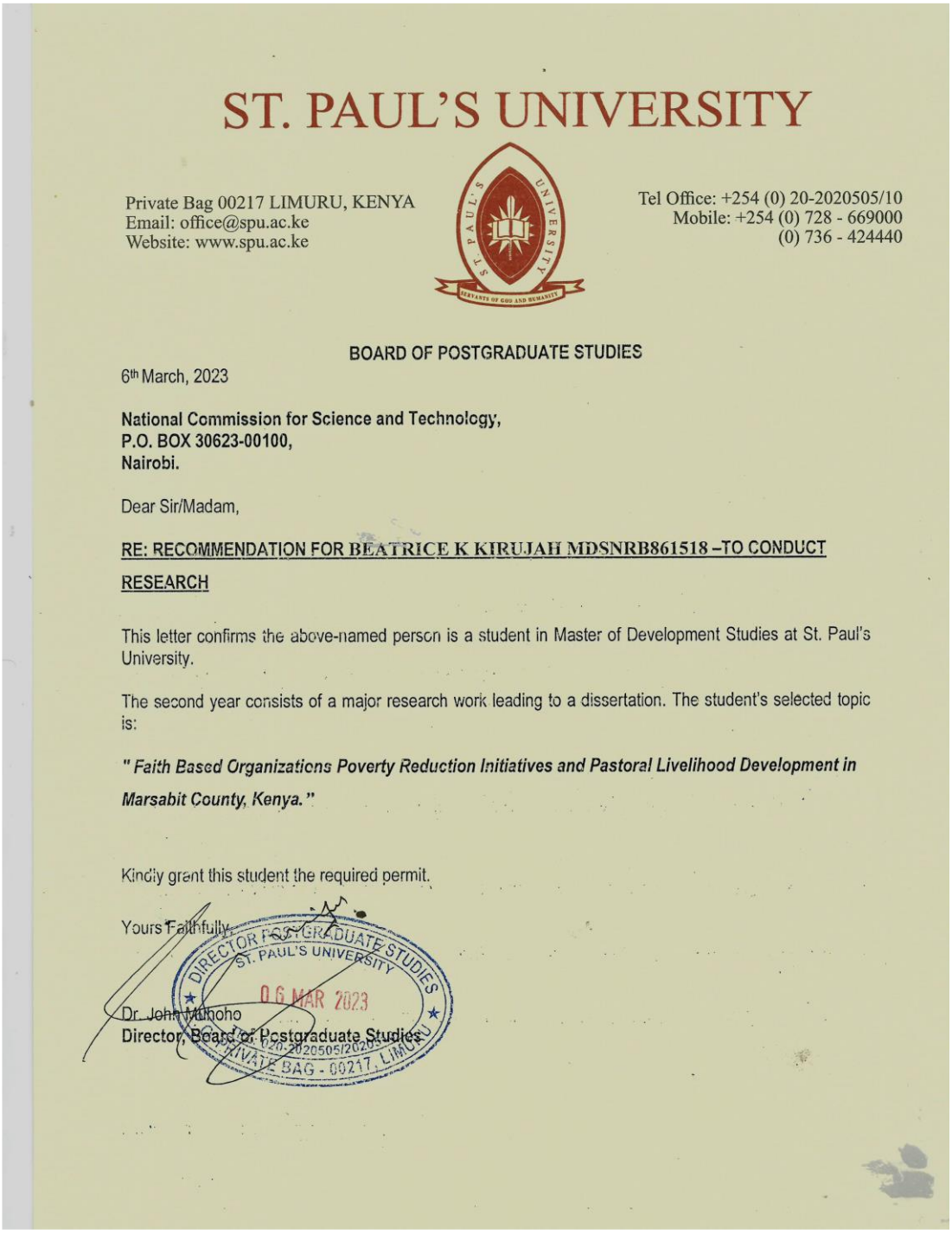
Appendix 4: Focus Group Interview Guide

This study seeks to assess FBOs poverty reduction initiatives in Saku Sub County, Marsabit Kenya. Kindly provide information as freely and as honestly as possible. All information provided will be treated with confidentiality and will be used for academic purposes only. The researcher seeks your consent to take part in the research by a yes indication.

1. Which FBO are you benefiting from has a community?
    a. Anglican Development Services
    b. Caritas Marsabit
2. Why do you think the FBO chose your community?
3. How did the FBO involve you in making a choice for water, sanitation and hygiene as a poverty reduction initiative?
4. How did the FBO involve you in making a choice for lending and savings schemes?
5. How did the FBO involve you in making a choice for access to all levels of education
6. How has each of the poverty reduction initiatives enhanced your livelihoods?
7. What is your continuous involvement by the FBO in each of the poverty reduction activities?
8. What challenges have you encountered while working with the FBO in the poverty reduction initiatives?
9. How has each of the poverty reduction initiatives managed to enhance the livelihoods of the members of your community in Saku Sub County?

10. How sustainable do you think is each of the initiatives and why?
11. Which other organizations are you benefiting from and what is their role in your community?

Appendix 5: Letter of Recommendation from St Paul's University



ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Private Bag 00217 LIMURU, KENYA
Email: office@spu.ac.ke
Website: www.spu.ac.ke

Tel Office: +254 (0) 20-2020505/10
Mobile: +254 (0) 728 - 669000
(0) 736 - 424440

BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

6th March, 2023

National Commission for Science and Technology,
P.O. BOX 30623-00100,
Nairobi.

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RECOMMENDATION FOR BEATRICE K KIRUJAH MDSNRB861518 –TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

This letter confirms the above-named person is a student in Master of Development Studies at St. Paul's University.

The second year consists of a major research work leading to a dissertation. The student's selected topic is:

" Faith Based Organizations Poverty Reduction Initiatives and Pastoral Livelihood Development in Marsabit County, Kenya."

Kindly grant this student the required permit.

Yours Faithfully,

DIRECTOR POSTGRADUATE STUDIES
ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY
06 MAR 2023
TEL: 020-2020505/2020
PRIVATE BAG - 00217, LIMURU

Dr. John Mihoho
Director, Board of Postgraduate Studies

Appendix 6: NACOSTI Permit

AA

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **355494**

Date of Issue: **25/March/2023**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Ms.. Beatrice Karuthu Kirujah of St. Paul's University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Marsabit on the topic: FAITH BASED ORGANIZATIONS POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVES AND PASTORAL LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN MARSABIT COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 25/March/2024.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/23/24457**

355494

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

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See overleaf for conditions

Appendix7: Map of the Study Area



