



CARE Kenya Annual Report

FY 2024





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Cover Photo: Taria Nafula, 22, from Bungoma County (wearing a blue shirt): During the COVID-19 pandemic, she became pregnant and struggled to balance motherhood with her studies, ultimately failing her form four exams. After a failed retail business and a second pregnancy, she hit a low point but found hope through CARE's Beiersdorf project. Joining a youth savings group, she learned financial literacy and started a small baking business, which she expanded with a grant. Today, her thriving enterprise supports her family, employs local women, and empowers her to pursue her dream of providing quality education for her children, marking a remarkable turnaround in her life.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CASCADE	CAtalyzing Strengthened policy aCtion for heAlthy Diets and resilienceE
CSDW	Children's Safe Drinking Water
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability Capacity Analysis.
FFBS	Farmer Field and Business Schools.
FWN	Food, Water and Nutrition.
GBV	Gender Based Violence.
GEQ	Gender Equality.
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment.
GFD	General Food Distribution.
HUM	Humanitarian Action
IGAs	Income Generating Activities.
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning.
MHM	Menstrual Health Management.
MPA	Minimum Preparedness Actiona.
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SHE SOARS	Sexual and reproductive Health and Economic empowerment Supporting Out-of-school Adolescent girls' Rights and Skills
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health.
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections.
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.
WVL	Women's Voice and Leadership
YSLAs	Youth Savings and Loans Associations.

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Foreward

Ms. Lucy Nguru - Chairperson of the Board

The CARE Kenya program is committed to contribute to a comprehensive approach to addressing the root causes of poverty and social injustice for women and girls. The program enabling strategies seek to be gender transformative, climate change and resilience building, locally led, aware of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus, market-based, and should allow CARE to implement and scale cutting-edge programs.

This annual report for fiscal year 2024, provides highlights of CARE Kenya's key achievements in its 3 programming areas of focus. It shares best practices that can be adopted across the wider CARE's programming in addressing poverty and social injustice. It provides an account of CARE reach and impact and demonstrates how engagement with local partners has helped identify local and sustainable solutions to development and humanitarian support.

As a Board, we are committed to ensure that the organization is accountable to donors, the government of Kenya, local partners and other stakeholders. This annual report is an account of our stewardship for resources provided to serve the marginalized communities in Kenya. On behalf of the CARE Kenya Board of Management, I wish to sincerely thank all the Country office and partner staff that have contributed to implementing these impactful programs.



Executive Summary

CARE in Kenya is committed to eradication poverty and achieving social justice by empowering women and girls through economic opportunities, resilience building, increased voice and leadership and inclusive governance. The organization addresses gender inequalities by enhancing self-reliance, challenging socio and cultural norms that exacerbate inequalities, enhancing market and financial services access and providing an enabling environment where all feel included and empowered. In arid and semi-arid regions, CARE helps women and girls make informed decisions to diversify risks and build resilience to climate challenges. Additionally, CARE fosters inclusive governance by supporting community participation and strengthening local institutions to improve decision-making in areas like health, food security, WASH, and climate change.

VISION

We seek a world of hope, inclusion, and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and all people live with dignity and security.

MISSION

CARE works around the globe to save lives, defeat poverty, and achieve social justice.

In FY2024, CARE Kenya managed a robust portfolio of 22 active projects.. Of these, 19 projects (86.3%) reported active programmatic engagements, reflecting CARE's extensive operational footprint in the region. The total reach across all projects for the year was 872,282 individuals, (524,242 females and 348,040 males). This significant reach underscores CARE Kenya's capacity to address diverse needs across a wide population base.

The five projects with the highest reach in FY24 were Children Safe Drinking Water phase II, Refugee Food Assistance Program, Humanitarian Response Project, Sexual and reproductive Health and Economic empowerment Supporting Out-of-school Adolescent girls' Rights and Skills (SHE SOARS), and Women's Voice and Leadership Kenya (WVL-K). These projects highlight CARE's commitment to impactful programming across various priority areas, primarily Right to Food, Water, and Nutrition (FWN), Humanitarian Action (HUM), Right to Health and Gender Equality (GEQ).

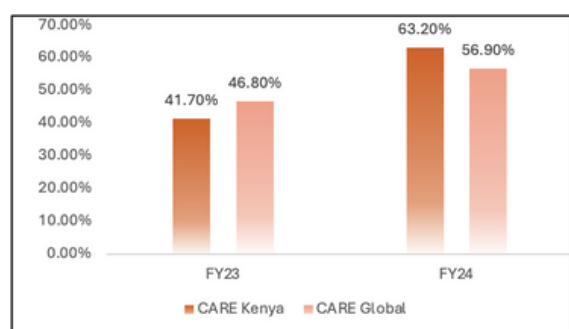
Compared to FY23, the total reach in FY24 saw a decrease from 1,198,298 to 872,282 people. This can be attributed to a reduced number of Humanitarian response projects in FY 2024 compared to FY 2023. However, there was a positive increase in the proportion of women and girls reached, which rose from 56.4% to 60.1% of the total reach. This increase reflects CARE's sustained commitment to gender equality, with a strategic emphasis on empowering women and girls within its target demographics.

Strategy and partnerships

Introduction

High standards of program quality improve CARE and partners' ability to help save lives, enable the people we serve to claim their rights and achieve lasting change at scale, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals and in line with human rights standards and CARE's Vision 2030 goals. Gender equality & inclusion, accountability, do no harm, partnership, relevance & coherence, climate & environmental responsibility, sustainable impact at scale, adapting & learning, effectiveness and efficiency make up the **10 drivers of Program Quality** for CARE.

Under partnership, we develop purposeful relationships with social movements and other civil society organizations (particularly women's rights or women-led organizations), government and private sector actors, based on mutual trust, equality and learning. Our partnerships promote local ownership, inclusive and representative leadership, and engage the complementary strengths of all partners to contribute to greater impact at scale than we could achieve alone.



% meeting minimum standard: Either all or most activities implemented with/through partners

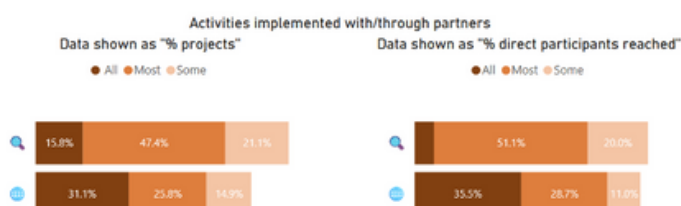


CARE Kenya's Country Director, Leah Kaguara, and Assistant Country Director-Programs, Mwende Kusewa, after a courtesy visit to the office of Kilifi Deputy Governor, H.E. Flora Mbetsa, to discuss potential partnerships aligned with CARE Kenya's new Strategic Plan.

Partnership in FY 24

In FY 24 CARE Kenya worked with 177 partners. Women Voice Leadership-Kenya project had the highest number of partners (132) comprised of County governments, principal partners and Women rights organizations (WROs). For projects to meet the minimum standards for partnership program quality driver, either all or most activities implemented with/through partners. In FY24, close to two thirds of the active projects (63.2%) met the minimum standards for partnership. This was a significant improvement from 41.70% reported in FY24. 15.8% of the projects had at least one WRO/WLO partners which an improvement from 8.3% in FY23.

In FY24, CARE reached 872,282 people through 19 projects, with a significant focus on advancing locally led initiatives. Of this total, 51.1% were supported through initiatives where the majority of activities were implemented in collaboration with local partners. Notably, 28.9% of those reached were engaged through projects where all activities were delivered exclusively through local partners. These outcomes highlight the effectiveness of projects that align with CARE's partnership minimum standards, demonstrating the impact of empowering local actors to lead and deliver sustainable solutions within their communities.



MONITORING & EVALUATION (M&E)

Progress Against Indicators

Between Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21) and Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23), CARE Kenya reached a cumulative 1,110,659 individuals through 18 diverse projects aimed at enhancing community resilience, promoting gender equality, and improving access to critical services. On an annual basis, it is estimated that CARE Kenya impacts approximately 300,000 individuals. This figure represents around 35% of the total number of people reached in a given fiscal year, underscoring CARE's significant contribution to community development and empowerment initiatives within Kenya

IMPACT

impact = # people experiencing positive, lasting change

26.3%

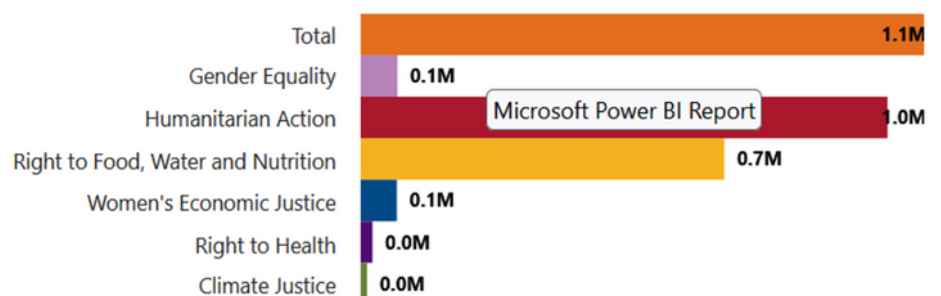
of our programs achieved CARE's highest standards of quality, embodying principles like gender inclusion, accountability, and environmental sustainability.

1,110,659

total impact during Vision 2030 so far (FY21 and beyond)

Impact by Impact Area

Impact Areas overlap, so sum of impact from each IA does not necessarily equal total impact.



Our gender-transformative projects go beyond traditional measures, maintaining a rigorous MEAL system to capture real-time data on gender, age, and social dynamics. This approach allows us to assess not only immediate outcomes but also shifts in agency, relationships, and community structures. Together, these insights guide CARE's mission for sustainable, data-driven, and equitable progress



To achieve this vision, CARE Kenya implements in regions experiencing social injustice and poverty in both development and humanitarian contexts through three key pillars;

1. **Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) Pillar**
2. **Food, Water, and Nutrition Security (FWNS) Pillar**
3. **Humanitarian and Emergency Response Pillar**



GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT (GEWE)PILLAR

CARE Kenya places gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) at the heart of its work, focusing on four key objectives to drive meaningful change. These include amplifying women's voices and leadership by supporting women and girls' groups; encouraging participation in decision-making at household, community, and policy levels through social norm shifts and training; promoting adolescent sexual, reproductive, and health rights (SRHR) through rights-based advocacy and economic empowerment; and fostering non-violent, gender-equal norms by engaging men, boys, and institutions to prevent gender-based violence (GBV). These objectives are integrated into CARE Kenya's food, water, nutrition, and humanitarian programs using community-led approaches such as social analysis, scorecards, and farmer field schools. Key projects like Women's Voice and Leadership, SHE SOARS, and Beiersdorf have played a significant role in advancing these efforts and achieving impactful outcomes.

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) Projects

Projects under this pillar include;

1. **Sexual and reproductive Health and Economic empowerment Supporting Out-of-school Adolescent girls' Rights and Skills (SHE SOARS) Project**, which empowers out-of-school adolescent girls through sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education, financial empowerment via Youth Savings and Loans Associations (YSLAs), and community engagement to challenge gender norms.
2. **The Beiersdorf Project** focuses on enhancing economic opportunities and improving SRH access for young people by promoting financial literacy, income-generating activities, and peer mentorship.
3. **The Women's Voice and Leadership (WVL) Kenya Project** strengthens women's rights organizations (WROs) by providing multi-year grants, building institutional capacity, and supporting efforts to address gender-based violence (GBV), female genital mutilation (FGM), and women's economic empowerment in partnership with key stakeholders such as CREAM, URAIA, and CRAWN Trust.

1. Sexual and reproductive Health and Economic empowerment Supporting Out-of-school Adolescent girls' Rights and Skills (SHE SOARS) Project

SHE SOARS project fostered financial independence by establishing 187 Youth Savings and Loans Associations (YSLAs), benefiting 2,732 young people, and promoting sustainable income-generating activities like hydroponic farming and waste management. As a result, over Ksh 3.7 million (\$27,684) was saved collectively, with loans distributed totaling Ksh 4.35 million (\$32,280), providing members with capital for both personal and group IGAs.

Community Health Promoters trained on youth-friendly SRH services

418 females

61 males

Total Reach:

479 CHPs

Community members engaged in dialogues on gender roles, labor division, and access to services.

3,950 females

2,558 males

Total Reach:

6,508 community members

1,359
adolescent
girls

680 adolescent
boys

*Empowered through
Sexual Reproductive
Health Education.*

2. The Beiersdorf Project

Under the Beiersdorf Project, a total of 124 youths, including 107 females and 17 males, received sponsorships for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), equipping them with skills to improve their economic prospects. Additionally, 80 Youth Savings and Loans Associations (YSLAs), comprising 1,812 members (1,577 females and 235 males), collectively saved KES 2,480,269 and provided loans to support income-generating activities (IGAs), fostering financial resilience and economic security.



1,400

Dignity kits with essential hygiene items distributed



68

Frontline Health Workers in Kakamega and Bungoma trained on youth-friendly GBV support using the LIVES approach (Listen, Inquire, Validate, Enhance safety, Support).



30,000

Listeners reached through radio talk shows on safe sex and teenage pregnancy prevention

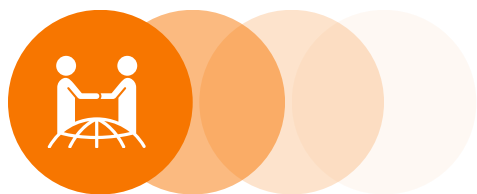


While studying, I secured a part-time job. I used my earnings to support my child and continue saving in the YSLA. In addition, during the share-out event, I received Kes 14,000—an amount that I wisely invested in sugar cane farming.

Christine Wafula, 22, Beiersdorf project beneficiary from Bungoma.

3. The Women's Voice and Leadership (WVL) Kenya Project

The WVL - Kenya program provided multi-year grants to 117 women's rights organizations, empowering them to plan and execute long-term strategies for gender equality. These organizations are firmly rooted in their communities and are focused on real issues ranging from gender-based violence and FGM, climate change, women economic empowerment, leadership and governance, sexual and reproductive health and their contribution to social justice.



Directory for 54 WROs and 7 Networks

A learning and sharing website – WVL Gender Resource Centre developed and launched.



Project Achievements

- **54** capacity building action plans developed
- **50** resource mobilization plans developed by **50 WROs** securing over **\$ 7,529,518** in funding
- **50 WROs** and **7 Networks** connected with regional and global gender equality and feminist platforms.
- Total of **130 Grants** where Multi Year was 50 grants for **50 WROs**, **80 RRFs** and **7 Networks** totaling **CAD 4,624,789**. Of the **CAD 4,624,789**, **12%** went to Capacity building, **55%** Multiyear grants, **14% RRFs** and **19%** to Networking and alliance building

Osiligi Girls' Group: Girls' Economic Empowerment

Osiligi Girls' Group is based in Ilmarba Village, Kajiado Central sub-county with 25 female members aged between 15 to 24 years. The group was formed in March 2023 as a safe space where out-of-school adolescent girls would discuss topics on sexual reproductive health and rights. Initially the girls were just idling at home having no work to do and no school to go to because of high poverty levels in Kajiado central region. This led to increased pregnancy cases and early marriages due to norms supporting Female genital mutilation.



BREAKING THE CYCLE: ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS (SRHR) FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Mary's journey from a life of hardship and vulnerability to empowerment and self-reliance showcases how the SHE SOARS program provided her with essential skills in gender equality, sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR), and economic empowerment, enabling her to reclaim her future and inspire others.



Mary, (not her real name), an 18-year-old girl from an informal settlement in Dagoretti Gatina ward, grew up with overwhelming challenges that forced her into a life on the streets at a young age. With no support at home, she turned to crime as a means of survival. "Crime became my means of survival, my only route to securing food and necessities". Mary narrates.

Repeated encounters with law enforcement led to multiple arrests, and in search of stability, she accepted an offer of shelter in exchange for marriage. However, the promise of security quickly turned into a cycle of abuse, and by the age of 17, Mary found herself trapped in an unhealthy relationship and pregnant, with limited options and an uncertain future.

Hope came when Mary joined the SHE SOARS program, designed to empower out-of-school adolescent girls like herself. Through the program, she received comprehensive training in life skills and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR), equipping her with the knowledge to take control of her body and future. She was also introduced to the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) referral pathway, providing her with essential support to break free from her abusive environment. One of the most impactful aspects of the program for Mary was her enrollment in a Youth Savings and Loan Association (YSLA), where she learned financial literacy and economic empowerment skills. These newfound skills gave her the confidence to envision a future beyond survival.

"Through every struggle, I discovered my strength; with every challenge, I found a purpose. My story isn't defined by where I've been, but by where I'm going. I am more grateful to SHESOARS program." Mary states.

Today, Mary is not just surviving—she is thriving. Armed with financial skills, self-awareness, and a strong sense of purpose, she is determined to build a better future, not only for herself but for other young girls facing similar challenges. She actively advocates for adolescent empowerment in her community, encouraging others to embrace opportunities for growth and change.



FOOD, WATER, AND NUTRITION SECURITY (FWNS) PILLAR

CARE Kenya works with local feminist organizations and commercial institutions to promote sustainable food and market systems by building a strong commercial ecosystem that benefits women, girls and the poor. Productivity interventions in an updated Farmer Field Business School model move beyond simply improving climate-smart productivity and consumption, and is now driven by market demand, supported by Collective Action, and catalyzed by enterprise.

1. Catalyzing Strengthened policy action for healthy Diets and resilience (CASCADE) Project

The project has focused on strengthening policy frameworks and community engagement to improve nutrition outcomes. By supporting the development and review of County Nutrition Action Plans in Nyandarua and Nakuru counties, CASCADE has helped to create more robust local nutrition policies. The project's emphasis on capacity building, particularly in gender-transformative approaches to nutrition, has equipped government actors and community members with the knowledge and skills to address nutrition challenges more effectively.

Community dialogue sessions, reaching over 2,000 people, have challenged restrictive nutrition norms, potentially leading to improved dietary practices. CASCADE has also prioritized women's empowerment, training women's groups on savings methodologies and income generation, which can translate to better household nutrition as women gain more economic control. Additionally, the project's agricultural support through farmer field and business school approaches has the potential to improve agricultural productivity and food availability for over 1,700 community members



“
In the past, we used to eat food that was not a balanced diet. However, since we started receiving training on agri-nutrition and how to farm and improve our health, I began cooking and improving the way I prepare meals for my family. (Translated from Swahili)

Violet Asanyo, a member of Kapsita Kitchen Garden Women Group in Turi ward in Molo sub-county.

2. The Scaling Up FFBS Kenya Project

The project has demonstrated tangible improvements in food security and health outcomes through its interventions. The project has directly impacted dietary diversity, increasing household dietary diversity from 55% to 57.2% and achieving 100% of households consuming vegetables from their own production. Agricultural productivity has seen significant gains, with crop yields per acre increasing by 25.3% and a notable rise in farmers adopting sustainable production technologies.



45.6%

Value increase of household income

25.3%

Value increase of crop yields per acre

- Dietary diversity improved, rising from 55% to 57.2%.
- Crop yields per acre increased by 25.3%, from 225 kg to 282 kg.
- Household income grew by 45.6%, from 25,207 KES to 36,697 KES annually.
- Women's leadership roles doubled from 16% to 40.2%, while access to market information for women nearly tripled, from 29% to 83%.

3. The Children's Safe Drinking Water (CSDW) Project

The project improved food security and health by focusing on water quality and hygiene. Distributing over 5.6 million water purification supplies, the project has delivered safe drinking water to more than 200,000 people across four counties, resulting in fewer cases of diarrheal disease and improved school attendance and performance. By providing access to clean water, CSDW has not only boosted immediate health outcomes but also freed time previously spent seeking medical treatment, allowing community members to engage in productive activities.

The project takes a comprehensive approach, equipping healthcare workers, teachers, and community health volunteers with skills in safe water systems and hygiene. CSDW promotes sustainable water solutions through infrastructure improvements and governance support, targeting vulnerable groups—including children with sickle cell anemia—to ensure they access safe water in all settings. Additionally, the project's water safety efforts enhance nutrition and food security by ensuring that water used in food preparation is safe, maximizing health benefits.

Through social and behavioral change communication, CSDW has raised awareness about household water treatment, leading to better practices and healthier communities. By tackling water security—key to both food security and health—CSDW has established a foundation for long-term community resilience and well-being.



A CASE STUDY ON CARE KENYA'S CO-INVESTMENT MODEL APPROACH

Transforming rural water access through strategic partnerships, policy influence, and smart technology.

Ensuring sustainable, long-term water access in rural Kenya requires more than just infrastructure—it demands strong governance, local ownership, and financial investment from multiple stakeholders. CARE Kenya's co-investment model brings together county governments, the private sector, and local communities to share responsibility for building, maintaining, and managing rural water systems.

In Migori County, this approach has already transformed access to safe water. Through a strategic partnership with the County Government, CARE's Children Safe Drinking Water (CSDW) program has helped improve:

- Water infrastructure, ensuring more reliable supply.
- Governance frameworks, strengthening oversight and management.
- Water quality and safety, enhancing public health outcomes.

12,304 People

Benefitted from a safe and reliable water supply brought about by CARE's direct investment in water infrastructure development.

Four Community Projects

Estimated at more than **KES. 12,541,789** with the county government of Migori contributing **KES. 2,434,930** and the national government through the National Disaster Response Council contributing **KES. 800,0000** towards a **1.8 km** pipeline extension and replacement of a borehole pump.

Key Learnings & Success Drivers

1. **Positive deviant' local authorities:** Leverage on long-term, positive relationships with County Authorities from design and inception.
2. **A joint assessment with service providers:** Participatory WSSH Context Analysis with service providers and service authorities that diagnosed institutional, legal, political, administrative, and social challenges and identified stakeholders critical to WSSH service provision .
3. **Decentralized engagement for local buy-in:** The model worked effectively by engaging stakeholders at the lowest administrative units (ward level), ensuring local leadership and community participation in decision-making.

The Road Ahead: Expanding & Scaling the Model

- Upscaling learnings from co-investment models to other counties.
- Expand the areas of potential WSSH co-investment beyond Water Infrastructure to Sanitation and Hygiene.
- Design public-private sector-led co-investment models for water business modeling and scaling – water quality, hygiene, and sanitation businesses.
- Integration of technologies in co-investment models to spur service coverage, accountability, quality standardization, innovation, research and learning





HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PILLAR

This pillar is driven by CARE's Women Lead in Emergencies model. Working in CARE's core emergency themes of food security, nutrition, economic recovery, and WASH, we enable local, women-led structures in vulnerable communities to deliver locally-led, GEWE centered, life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable, conflict and crisis affected populations, refugees, and displaced populations. A focus on local institutions and markets, such as WASH service and commodity providers, ensures a sustainable, commercially-led approach. A stronger institutional and coordination environment will enable a more nexus-smart and inclusive humanitarian system.

RAPID GENDER ANALYSIS AND PREPAREDNESS ACTION



01.

Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA)-2023-2024

Following the devastating El Niño-induced floods in Kenya in 2023, CARE Kenya conducted a Rapid Gender Analysis (RGA) to assess the impact on affected communities and inform a gender-responsive humanitarian response.

Counties covered: Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Homabay, Kisumu and Migori Counties.

02.

Submission of FY 2024 country office Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPAs)

CARE Kenya successfully completed the final submission of the FY 2024 Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPAs) on June 30, 2024, with a mid-year review set for November 30, 2024. Key achievements include strengthening risk monitoring systems, enhancing coordination protocols, conducting joint needs assessments, and building operational capacity for effective emergency response.

HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PILLAR

Programs

1

WFP RAP FY24

The project was implemented from September 2023 to August 2024 and successfully supported 194,919 refugees (98,494 females and 96,425 males) across the two refugee camps.



2

Integrated Emergency El Nino Floods Response in Kenya (HSF)

The project, implemented from December 2023 to March 2024, successfully supported 102,844 people (54,507 females and 48,337 males) with Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFIs), and Protection (GBVIE) interventions.



3

JOAKFR

In FY24, through the El Niño Floods Response project, CARE Kenya supported 600 flood-affected households in Garissa Township, reaching a total of 5,537 people with cash transfers equivalent to the monthly food minimum expenditure basket. Additionally, women and girls in these households received dignity kits to support menstrual hygiene.



4

Africa Humanitarian Response 2022

In FY24, the project provided water tanks to six public schools (both primary and secondary), benefiting 1,601 pupils (844 girls and 757 boys) by enhancing their water storage capacity to support hygiene efforts.

HUMANITARIAN AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PILLAR

Programs

5

V20 Loss &Damage 23-24

The project, implemented from August 2023 to April 2024 and funded by Aroha/V20 Country Group, successfully reached 5,627 households with a total population of 33,827 individuals (15,282 females and 18,545 males), exceeding the overall target of 5,000 households by 627. The project also intersected with the RAPID+ initiative in Garissa, contributing 1,036 people—who were supported through cash-for-work interventions—to the HER pillar.

Project Name	Project Focus	Hum # Females	Hum #Males	Total Direct Reach Adjusted	Satisfaction (%)
WFP RAP FY24	Humanitarian	98494	96425	194919	73
HUMRESP23	Humanitarian	54507	48337	102844	N/A
CSDW II	Both/Nexus	20870	20456	41326	98
JOAKFR	Humanitarian	2777	2760	5537	N/A
Africa Humanitarian Response 2022	Humanitarian	844	757	1601	94.06
V20L&D 23-34	Both/Nexus	477	559	1036	90.5
		177969	169294	347263	53.3

People reached through humanitarian emergency response pillar by project.



FY 2024 ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

1. Income and Expenditure

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				
	2024	2024	2024	2023
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Income	Restricted	Unrestricted	Total	Total
Grants	815,004,297	-	815,004,297	599,224,047
Donations	-	40,127,247	40,127,247	43,547,635
Other income	69,914,781	432,176,644	502,091,425	774,291,258
Total income	884,919,078	472,303,892	1,357,222,970	1,417,062,939
Expenditure				
Personnel costs	200,049,033	310,470,319	510,519,353	477,373,497
Professional services	50,812,828	27,314,612	78,127,440	45,037,781
Equipment purchases	8,122,924	6,900,906	15,023,829	9,863,091
Materials, services & consumables	314,832,389	34,825,335	349,657,724	293,819,194
Travel & transportation	80,005,845	53,946,362	133,952,207	97,390,466
Occupancy	33,211,661	21,773,065	54,984,726	58,912,202
Financing, depreciation & miscellaneous	39,079,975	27,687,170	66,767,145	49,018,650
Sub grants	208,163,789	1,890,801	210,054,590	135,484,016
Indirect cost	9,788,874	-	9,788,874	7,288,496
Total expenditure	944,067,317	484,808,570	1,428,875,887	1,174,187,392
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(59,148,240)	(12,504,678)	(71,652,918)	242,875,547

Income- Restricted vs Unrestricted

Key



Restricted



Un restricted

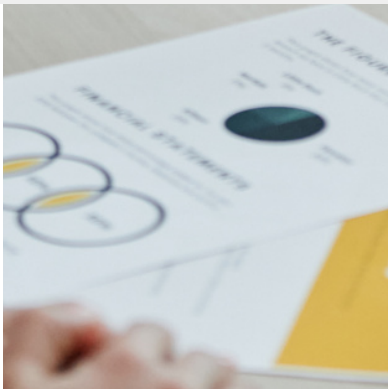
Donations

40,127,247



Grants

815,004,297



Other Income

69,914,781

Other Income

432,176,644

FY 2024 ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

2. Statement of Financial Position

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION				
	CIK 2024 Kshs	ECARMU 2024 Kshs	TOTAL 2024 Kshs	TOTAL 2023 Kshs
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment	16,690,243	92,538,233	109,228,477	116,177,521
Grants and contract receivable	<u>184,401,264</u>	<u>36,440,323</u>	<u>220,841,587</u>	<u>268,859,171</u>
	<u>201,091,507</u>	<u>128,978,557</u>	<u>330,070,064</u>	<u>385,036,692</u>
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	79,261,937	234,870,796	314,132,733	201,588,335
Other receivables	<u>75,372,720</u>	<u>21,880,390</u>	<u>97,253,110</u>	<u>94,305,481</u>
	<u>154,634,657</u>	<u>256,751,186</u>	<u>411,385,843</u>	<u>295,893,816</u>
Total assets	<u><u>355,726,164</u></u>	<u><u>385,729,743</u></u>	<u><u>741,455,906</u></u>	<u><u>680,930,508</u></u>
Reserves and Liabilities				
Reserves				
Fund reserves	<u>4,597,733</u>	<u>11,197,313</u>	<u>15,795,046</u>	<u>118,679,388</u>
Non-current liabilities				
Grants and contracts payable	<u>123,885,201</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>123,885,201</u>	<u>61,637,125</u>
Current liabilities				
Accounts payables	<u>227,243,229</u>	<u>374,532,430</u>	<u>601,775,659</u>	<u>500,613,994</u>
Total funds and liabilities	<u><u>355,726,164</u></u>	<u><u>385,729,743</u></u>	<u><u>741,455,906</u></u>	<u><u>680,930,508</u></u>

3. Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

	CIK 2024 Kshs	ECARMU 2024 Kshs	TOTAL 2024 Kshs	TOTAL 2023 Kshs
As at 1 July 2023	79,567,358	7,880,605	87,447,964	(124,196,159)
Surplus for the year	<u>(74,969,625)</u>	<u>3,316,707</u>	<u>(71,652,918)</u>	<u>242,875,547</u>
As at 30 June 2024	<u><u>4,597,733</u></u>	<u><u>11,197,313</u></u>	<u><u>15,795,046</u></u>	<u><u>118,679,388</u></u>

STORIES OF IMPACT



1

Women Voices and Leadership Women Rights Organization Festival



2

Women in rural water supply chain



3

Youth Saving and Loan Association (YSLA) Beiersdorf project beneficiary.



4

Balich flood mitigation with half-moon bunds



5

Case Study: Water Service Management Through Digital Technology Integration(Water ATM).

Balich flood mitigation with half-moon bunds

Community-Led Solutions Transforming Flood Management Along River Tana



Nestled along the banks of River Tana, about 35 kilometers from Garissa, lies Balich—a community within Sankuri Ward, part of the Kanyang-Balich sub-catchment. Since 2014, the local Water Resource Users Association (WRUA) has been at the heart of water resource management in the area, operating under a structured sub-catchment management plan (SCMP).

In recent years, the RAPID+ program has been collaborating with the WRUA to enhance integrated water resource management by facilitating the implementation of priority plans within the SCMP. During a review session in July 2023, facilitated by RAPID+, the WRUA highlighted flood protection from the Kanyang lagha as a pressing concern. The community had faced severe flooding during heavy rains in previous years, which damaged homes and shops and left the town inaccessible.



Part of 350 half-moon bunds dug by Balich WRUA facilitated by RAPID+



Grass cover on half-moon bunds after OND rains

One proposed solution was to extend an existing embankment. However, the costs were prohibitive, and the approach was deemed unsustainable. Seeking a more practical and cost-effective solution, RAPID+ introduced the construction of half-moon bunds, leveraging hydrogeological expertise from Acacia Water. These semi-circular earth basins were designed to reduce peak water discharge and prevent soil erosion.

The intervention not only proved to be more affordable but also fostered community engagement, with local residents participating in the digging process. The bunds enhanced water retention, encouraging vegetation growth and improving soil fertility.

A site visit and an interview with Doll Hassan, the WRUA Secretary, confirmed that the half-moon bunds—combined with the existing embankment—have been effective in mitigating floods in Balich. This integrated approach has not only safeguarded the village from flood damage but also contributed to environmental restoration.

Balich's experience stands as a testament to how sustainable, community-driven solutions can transform vulnerability into resilience.

Women in the Rural Water Supply Chain

Empowering Communities Through Water Access – The Story of Gayiba Sheikh Ibrahim in Lagdera



Meet Gayiba Sheikh Ibrahim, a resilient 38-year-old mother of seven from Shanta Abaq village in Lagdera, located about two hours' drive from Garissa town in the northwestern part of the county. Despite not having received formal education herself, Gayiba is determined to secure a better future for her children—four of whom are currently in school, with her second-born in Form Three.

In her village, water is a precious resource, and Gayiba plays a critical role in ensuring access for her community. She owns a 3,000-litre storage tank, which she uses to store water from a nearby borehole located about a kilometre away. She pays KES 500 to the borehole operator to fill her tank—a price she has negotiated over time. Once filled, she sells water at KES 5 for every 20-litre container, making a profit of about KES 250 per full tank. She also extends credit to neighbors who may not have immediate funds, ensuring no one goes without water.



Gayiba watering one of her suckling calves left behind as the rest of herds seek pasture kilometers away

Her efforts do more than earn her an income—they ease the burden for other women and girls in the village by reducing the distance and time they would otherwise spend fetching water from the main storage tank. Even during the interview, her dedication was clear. The conversation was briefly interrupted by a group of women, some with donkey carts, arriving at her home to purchase water.

Gayiba is part of a network of over 10 small-scale water vendors working to ensure water distribution across the community, especially to households without storage tanks. Her husband, who was away herding at the time of the interview, supported her in setting up the tank—an investment that has transformed their family's livelihood.

Balich flood mitigation with half-moon bunds

The borehole that supplies their water received significant support in November 2022 from the RAPID+ program through CARE, which installed a solar system to complement the existing diesel-powered pump. Prior to this, CARE also facilitated the overhaul of pipework to the main storage tank and animal troughs through emergency funding.

The solar installation has been a game-changer, especially with the rising cost of diesel. Gayiba acknowledges that while solar reduces fuel expenses, the community still contributes to maintenance costs, understanding the need for sustainability.

Gayiba also uses the water for domestic purposes, drinking, and providing for calves left behind from grazing. She notes that water supply was fully restored about five months prior to the interview, following CARE's repair of pipes and leakages. Looking ahead, Gayiba dreams of expanded water access. She hopes for training on using wastewater for kitchen gardening, which would ease the high cost of purchasing vegetables transported from distant counties. Her ultimate vision is to see distant villages connected to water supply systems and the establishment of a dedicated borehole for livestock to reduce competition for water resources.



Change-over switch on Shanta abaq hybrid system

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Najua kuwa solar haitumii mafuta, lakini tunalipa hili ule wakati itaharibika tuweze kuchangia kutengeneza.

(“I know that solar does not use fuel, but we pay so that in case it breaks down, we can contribute to repairs.”)

Gayiba Sheikh Ibrahim.



Solar infrastructure in Shanta abaq by RAPID+

Youth Saving and Loan Association (YSLA) Beiersdorf project beneficiary

From Struggle to Strength:

A story of Christine Wafula, 22, Beiersdorf project beneficiary from Bungoma



During the uncertain days of the COVID-19 pandemic, my life took an unexpected turn. With schools closed and the world in disarray, I found myself navigating the challenges of motherhood at a young age. When the schools reopened, I was faced with the overwhelming demands of caring for my newborn. My focus wavered, and despite my efforts, I failed my form four exams—a setback that brought disappointment not just to my parents, but also friends and neighbours who had high hopes for me. No one came to see my baby, leaving me feeling isolated and undervalued.

The father of my child chose not to shoulder any responsibility, compounding my struggle. Financial hardships loomed, and the whispers of gossip from villagers only deepened my sense of worthlessness. I felt neglected, but amidst the darkness, a glimmer of hope appeared.

I learned about CARE Kenya's initiative through Beiersdorf project, that aimed at supporting girls aged 15-24 who had been adversely affected by the pandemic. I approached community trainer and was enrolled in the Karima Joystar Youth Saving and Loan Association (YSLAs). There, I began to save, albeit a little at a time. Motivated by my experiences, I became passionate about educating others on the issues surrounding teenage pregnancy.

My commitment did not go unnoticed. My Community Based Trainer recognized my efforts, and I was selected as a peer educator for Sexual Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence. This role ignited my self-esteem, as I felt my contributions were finally being appreciated.

My group members endorsed me for technical skill sponsorship programme. I was enrolled in a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institution to study tailoring and dressmaking. This opportunity felt like a second chance at life, and I embraced it wholeheartedly. While studying, I secured a part-time job. I used my earnings to support my child and continue saving in the YSLA. In addition, during the share-out event, I received Kes 14,000—an amount that I wisely invested in sugar cane farming. After completing my education, I landed a job in a tailoring shop, earning Kes 1,200 per day. With my newfound stability, I not only support my child but also contribute to my siblings' education.

IMPROVING WATER SERVICE MANAGEMENT THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION

A Case Of Misiwi And Poya C Decentralized Rural Water Schemes In Nyatike Sub-County, Migori County



In the heart of Nyatike Sub-County in Migori County, access to clean and reliable water has always been a challenge for rural communities. But thanks to the integration of Water ATMs, the game is slowly changing. These smart-card-operated water vending machines are helping to redefine how communities access, manage, and pay for water—bringing dignity and ease to a basic human need.

The Shift Towards Digital Water Management

The journey towards digital water management began in 2018, when the first Water ATM was installed at a water kiosk in Wath Onger Market Centre. Implemented by Siemens in collaboration with the local women's group LAVISO, this innovation was designed to make water more accessible and manageable. The system later expanded to the lakeside town of Sori.

In 2023, the momentum grew when CARE Kenya, in partnership with Migori County Government and funded by Procter & Gamble (P&G) under the Children Safe Drinking Water (CSDW) project, piloted the installation of Water ATMs in two rural water schemes—Misiwi and Poya C. This was part of an effort to learn, influence policy, and promote the scalability of digital water solutions for better service delivery.

How the Water ATMs Work

Installed by Maji Milele Ltd, each Water ATM allows users to access water using a smart card, eliminating the need for cash transactions. With just KES 5 for every 20-litre container, the community members can easily access water 24/7, even without a kiosk attendant present.



The setup process involved several crucial steps:

- **Community Sensitization:** Informing residents about the technology and conducting exchange visits to already existing Water ATMs.
- **Group Registration:** Formalizing local water groups with necessary documentation.
- **Financial Setup:** Opening group bank accounts and setting up Safaricom Paybill accounts for seamless mobile payments.
- **Installation and Training:** Installing the ATMs and training community members on system management and usage.

Impact and Benefits

The Water ATMs have ushered in significant improvements in water service management:

- **Improved Revenue Collection:** Cashless transactions reduce the risk of mismanagement, with all revenue automatically deposited into the group's bank account.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Real-time dashboards allow the Water Management Committees (WMCs) to monitor consumption and revenues.
- **Convenient Access:** With 24-hour service, community members can collect water anytime, reducing crowding and long queues.
- **Reduced Conflict:** Automated transactions have minimized disputes over payments and access.
- **Time-Saving:** People can collect water at their convenience, freeing up time for other tasks.
- **Better Financial Management:** The digital platform ensures accurate record-keeping, improving overall financial planning.



“

The Water ATM has helped reduce conflicts and ensures transparency. We no longer worry about missing funds

A Water Management Committee (WMC) Member

Navigating the Challenges: What's Holding Back Water ATMs?

While Water ATMs have brought significant improvements in water access, some challenges continue to hinder their full potential:

- **High Installation Costs:** Setting up a Water ATM is a significant financial investment, with costs averaging KES 400,000 (around USD 2,900). For many rural communities, such an amount is out of reach without external financial support.

- **Network Limitations:** The success of Water ATMs depends on stable mobile network coverage. In areas where network strength is weak or inconsistent, system operations can be disrupted, limiting accessibility and reliability.
- **Digital Literacy Barriers:** Effective management of the Water ATM system requires basic digital skills. Unfortunately, some community members, especially in rural settings, lack experience with smartphones or digital platforms, making system oversight a challenge.
- **Water Quality Concerns:** While the ATMs have improved water access, maintaining consistent water quality is still a concern. Without integrated water treatment solutions, ensuring safe drinking water remains a pressing issue.

The Road to Sustainability: What Needs to Be Done?



To ensure long-term success and broader adoption of Water ATMs, the following strategies are essential:

- **Policy Advocacy:** Proactively engage with county and national governments to promote Water ATM adoption in rural water schemes.
- **Capacity Building:** Regular training and support for local communities to enhance their ability to manage and monitor digital systems.
- **Enhanced Water Quality Control:** Incorporate point-of-collection or source water treatment to ensure water remains safe and clean.
- **Community Collaboration:** Build strong partnerships between local groups, NGOs, private sector players, and government bodies for sustainable growth and scalability.

A Community's Hope for the Future

While the Water ATMs have already made a noticeable difference in Misiwi and Poya C, there is hope that the success here can be replicated across other rural communities. There is also a strong call for greater government involvement in scaling up and supporting these initiatives.

By combining technology, community participation, and effective management, rural communities like those in Nyatike are taking meaningful strides towards sustainable, equitable, and transparent water access—one **smart tap** at a time.

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