



Highlights from Outcome Survey

Kenya Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme



Kenya Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme (KSHIP), is a WSSCC Global Sanitation Funded programme that contributes to the achievement of Kenya's vision for an Open Defecation Free (ODF) nation by 2020 as outlined in Kenya's national policy and ODF roadmap.

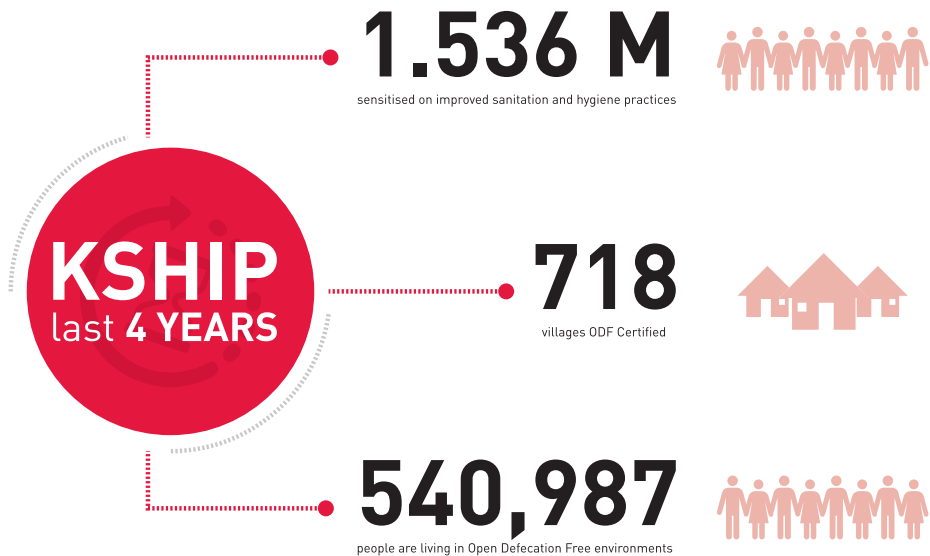


Figure1: Illustration highlighting KSHIP's achievements in the past four years





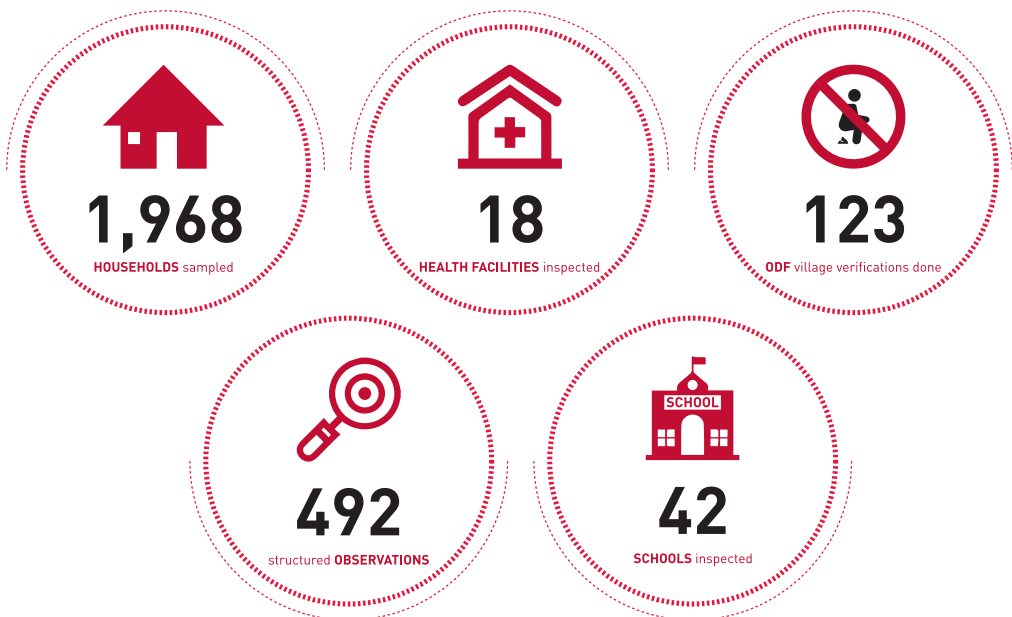
An outcome survey was conducted in 2018 to:

- Describe the distribution of key sanitation and hygiene indicators in the programme coverage areas;
- Describe prevalence of key constructs in the household behaviour change pathway of the GSF sanitation and hygiene intervention.

METHODOLOGY

The outcome survey was a cross-sectional study of communities in 11 Sub-counties where the programme has been implemented, with a comparative component involving a sample of pre-intervention communities.

Data was collected from households, schools, health facilities and communities using various methods.



CONCLUSIONS

Preliminary findings from the outcome survey demonstrate the soundness of the behaviour change pathway of this programme. The findings provide proof for the concept and model; making a case for scaling-up of the programme in Kenya.





The preliminary findings show that:

- The intended program outcomes have been realised and surpassed (behavioural norms and habits changed; access to sanitation and hygiene increased; communities progressing up the sanitation ladder);
- The approaches applied by KSHIP are effective, including the mainstreaming of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) as well as Equality and Non Discrimination (EQND) in the standard CLTS approach;
- The outcomes realised are being sustained;

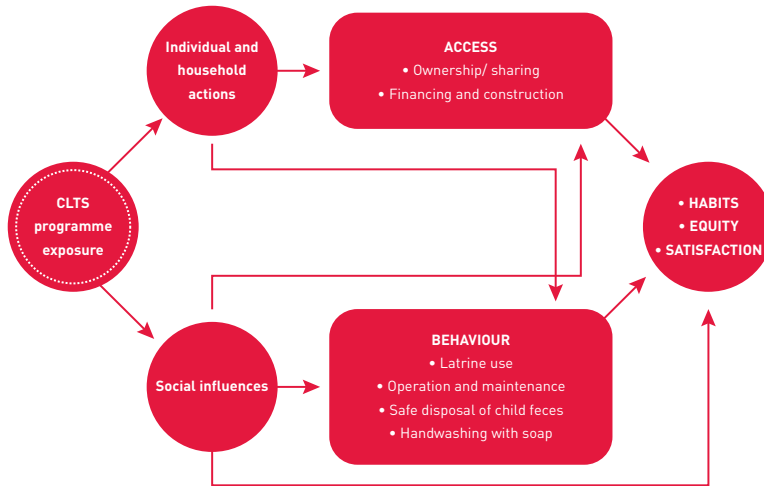
Some of the preliminary findings include:

- 41.3%** of the sampled population participated in one or more of the program activities.
- 43.2%** of the women were involved or participated personally in one or more activities compared to **36.4%** of the men.
- 44.8%** of the women were involved in decisions on what kind of toilets that would be built compared to **19.1%** of the men.
- 78.9%** of the households in the 11 Sub-Counties where the programme has been implemented have access to safely managed sanitation facilities.
- Households are investing to acquire improved sanitation facilities. Median cost was **Kshs 2,000** or **US\$ 20** in Murang'a to **Kshs 30,000** or **US\$ 300** in Nakuru.
- 66.5%** of latrines were constructed by immediate household/family members; **28.8%** were constructed by local artisans.
- 67.4%** of the persons with disabilities reported that they could be able to use a latrine whenever they wished to.
- 58.1%** of persons with disabilities reported that they were involved in deciding on the kind and location of the toilets.
- 75%** of the respondents with mobility/vision challenges could wash their hands without need of assistance from someone else.
- 59.2%** of respondents had appropriate menstrual hygiene management at home.
- 60.4%** of the female respondents could access menstrual products.
- 58%** using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home.
- 78.3%** of households with continued access to basic sanitation and hygiene facilities in previously declared ODF villages.





Hypothesised impact pathway of the GSF programme interventions



Collaborators on the KSHIP outcome survey



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