

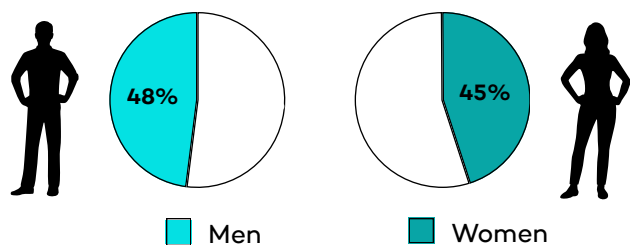
National Water Insecurity in Kenya

In 2020, Gallup World Poll, Northwestern University, & others

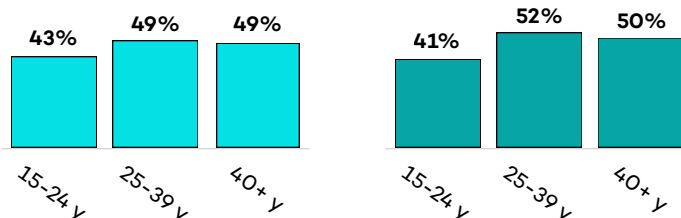
partnered to benchmark water access and use for the first time among people in 31 low- and middle-income countries, comprising half the world's population. Respondents were selected using probability-based sampling with post-stratification weights to ensure the 1,000 respondents were representative of the Kenyan population ≥15 years of age.

Who is water insecure in Kenya?

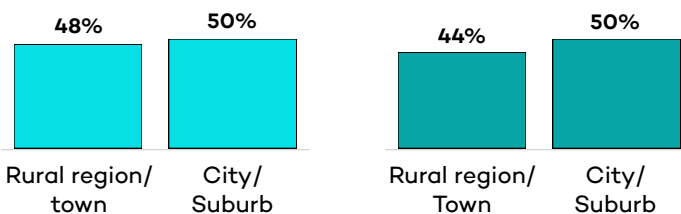
46.6% of Kenyans ages 15 years and older are water insecure¹



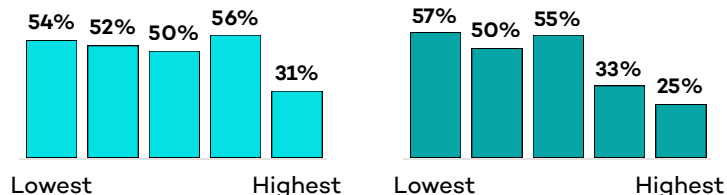
Within age groups



Within rural and urban areas



Within per capita household income quintiles

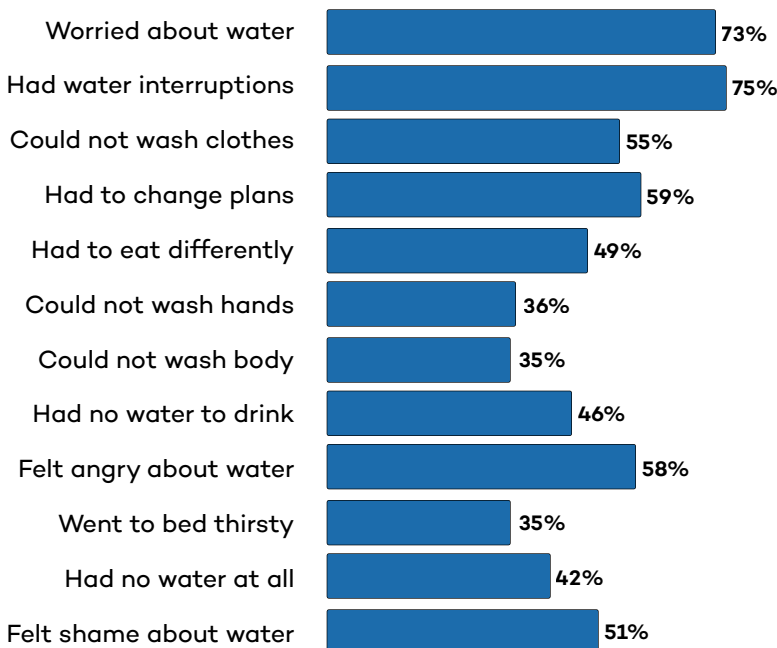


How did we measure water insecurity?

Most indicators measure water availability or infrastructure. These don't tell us about people's ability to reliably access or use water or how water insecurity varies by gender, age, etc. Which means we haven't known exactly **who** is left behind... until now.

How does water insecurity manifest in Kenya?

We used the Individual Water InSecurity Experiences (IWISE) Scale^{1,2} to measure individual experiences with water access and use. Respondents had the following negative experiences **due to water problems in the last year**.



These data provide insights on **prevalence and severity** of water insecurity that can guide **policymaking**, including resource allocation. The IWISE Scale can also be used to measure the **impact** of interventions, and monitor **progress** and **accountability**. We are seeking resources to generate these vital, actionable water insecurity data again in 2022.

¹ Each of the 12 IWISE items are scored 0 (never), 1 (1-2 months), 2 (some but not all months), or 3 (almost every month) in the last year, for a total score range of 0-36. A score of 12 or more was considered water insecure.
² Young et al BMJ Global Health 2019. More at www.hwise.org.