

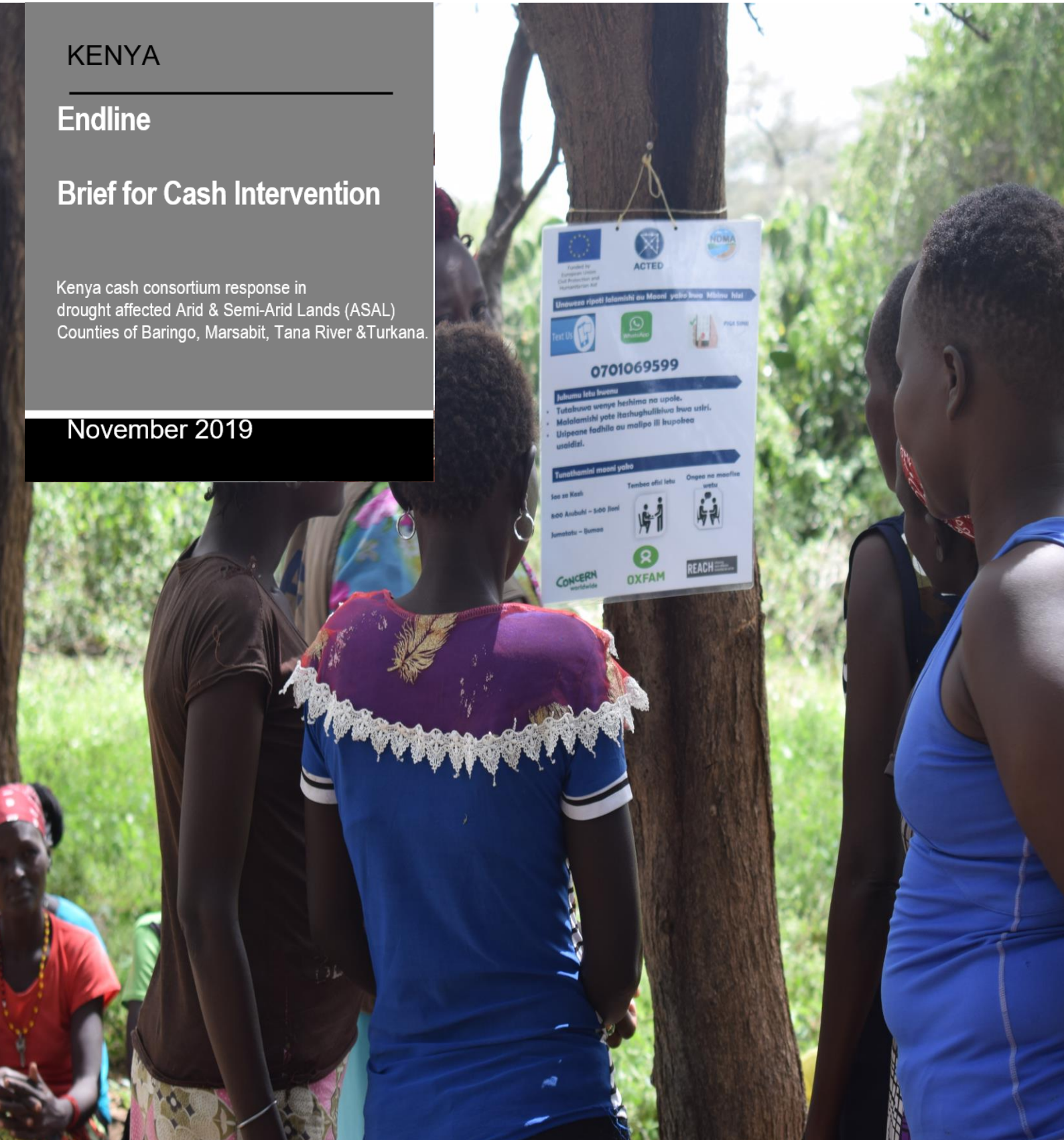
KENYA

Endline

Brief for Cash Intervention

Kenya cash consortium response in drought affected Arid & Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) Counties of Baringo, Marsabit, Tana River & Turkana.

November 2019



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid



CONCERN
worldwide



IMPACT

Shaping practices
Influencing policies
Impacting lives

INTRODUCTION

In most of 2019, protracted drought conditions have been affecting parts of Kenya, with Baringo, Marsabit, Tana River and Turkana amongst the most affected counties. In an urgent response to address growing humanitarian needs, the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) released 3.15 million euros to the Kenya Cash Consortium, led by ACTED in partnership with Oxfam, Concern Worldwide, and members of the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) Humanitarian Network including: Arid Land Development Focus (ALDEF), Pastoralist Community Initiative Development and Assistance (PASIDA), Pastoralist Integrated Support Program (PISP), Pastoralist Girl Initiative (PGI), Sustainable Approaches for Community Empowerment (SAPCONE) and Turkana Pastoralist Development Organization (TUPADO).

The Kenya Cash Consortium has been providing cash assistance of KES¹ 4,711 a month, quantified from the Kenya Cash Working group draft *Minimum Expenditure Basket* (MEB), for a duration of three months (coinciding with the lean period of Aug-Oct 2019), to 17,457 families who face acute food and nutrition insecurity, in the hard-hit counties of Tana River, Turkana, Baringo and Marsabit.

To monitor the ongoing impact of the Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCTs) at the household level, IMPACT Initiatives (IMPACT) has been conducting several monitoring and evaluation assessments, starting with a baseline assessment in August 2019 and a midline assessment in October 2019. Following the last round of disbursement of the UCT, IMPACT conducted a final post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises from 11th to 15th November 2019. The final PDM was also considered the project end-line and was conducted through face-to-face household surveys.

This report provides a summary of the final PDM (endline) findings conducted in Baringo, Marsabit, Tana River and Turkana counties where UCTs under this project have been taking place in the sub-counties of Turkana North and West, North Horr, Laisamis, East Pokot, Baringo South and Tana North. The findings of the endline have also been compared with those of the baseline assessment conducted among 13,793 beneficiary households, and of the midline ('full PDM') assessment conducted among 1,366 beneficiary households across the 4 counties.

The specific objectives of the endline were to:

1. To understand trends in household expenditure patterns before and after the UCT programme
2. To understand changes in household food security status before and after the UCT programme.
3. To understand households' experience with the selection and targeting process used for the UCT programme.
4. To understand household perception of their wellbeing before and after the UCT programme.

METHODOLOGY

The sampling frame for the endline assessment was generated from the list of all households interviewed during the baseline assessment. A stratified random sampling approach was used to have data that is representative of beneficiary households per county, with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. To ensure random selection of beneficiary households, IMPACT generated random numbers from the list of beneficiaries per county and then sorted the random numbers from smallest to largest to select the required number of beneficiary households. The interviews were conducted with the person registered as a beneficiary in each household from

¹ 1 USD = 104.42643 KES in October 2019 <http://ec.europa.eu/budg/infocoreuro/index#/convertor>

11th to 15th November 2019. A total of 1,456² households confirmed receiving the money from the UCT programme and were interviewed.

The data collection tool was designed and coded using Open Data Kit and then deployed on the IMPACT Kobo server. All data was collected via smartphones with well-trained enumerators. Through this survey, households were asked about their overall food security situation, as well as their perceptions on **safety, accessibility, accountability and participation** in UCT processes.

Challenges and Limitations

- Data on monthly expenditure based on a 30-day recall period was only collected for food expenses in the endline, whereas it was collected for 20 different items in the baseline. In the baseline it was found difficult for most households to accurately remember expenditures across the 20 items over a 30-day recall period, leading to under reporting of expenditures. As a result, it was decided to focus only on food expenses in the endline. Thus there are no endline findings for which to compare the other items whose data was collected at baseline.
- The changes observed between the baseline to the endline assessments may be due to external factors more than the UCTs.

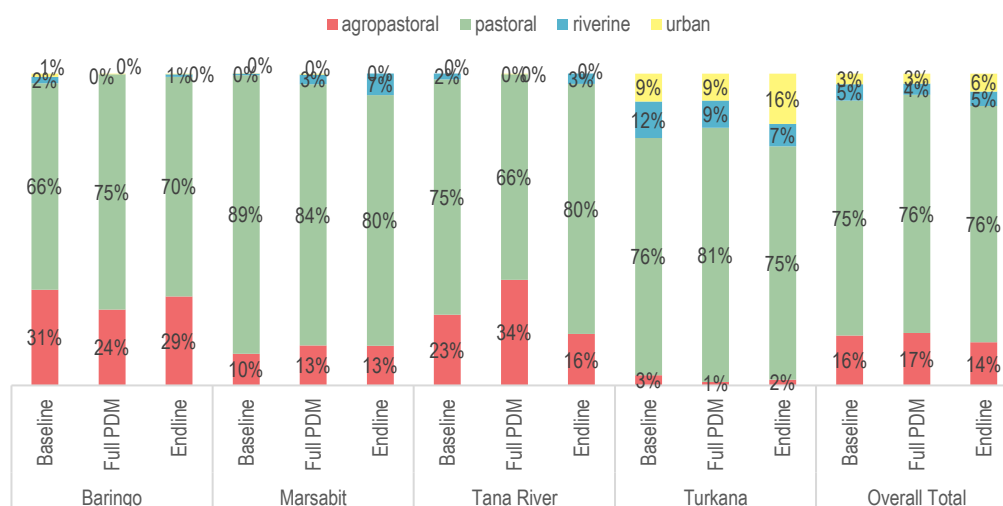
FINDINGS

1.1 Demographics & Households Profile

75% of respondents interviewed in the beneficiary households were female while 25% were male.

In terms of the livelihood zones, 76% of households were classified in the pastoral zone- nearly matching what was reported in the baseline (75%) and Full PDM (76%). This was followed by 14% for agro-pastoralists, 6% urban, and 5% for riverine, as shown in *figure 1*.

Figure 1: Proportion of households in each livelihood zone



² The distribution of surveyed households per county was as follows: 364 in Baringo, 362 in Marsabit, 358 in Tana River and 372 in Turkana.

1.2 Cash Distribution Processes

Excluding the *M-pesa charges*³, all households confirmed receiving a net amount of KES 4711 from UCT programme. Similar to findings of the full PDM, distance was not found to be a barrier to accessing cash for the majority of beneficiary households (75%). However, 25% reported having to travel to access their money from an M-pesa agent/shop. Of those who travelled, about 52% travelled more than 5 kilometres.

The cash distribution process in the endline was found to be transparent as *all* beneficiary households confirmed not having paid anyone in order to receive cash from the programme. In the full PDM, 0.5% of beneficiary households mainly from Marsabit & Turkana Counties initially reported paying either a shopkeeper, a neighbour or an M-Pesa agent though it was later clarified that the payments were related to repaying some debts rather than fees/charges to access the UCT money.

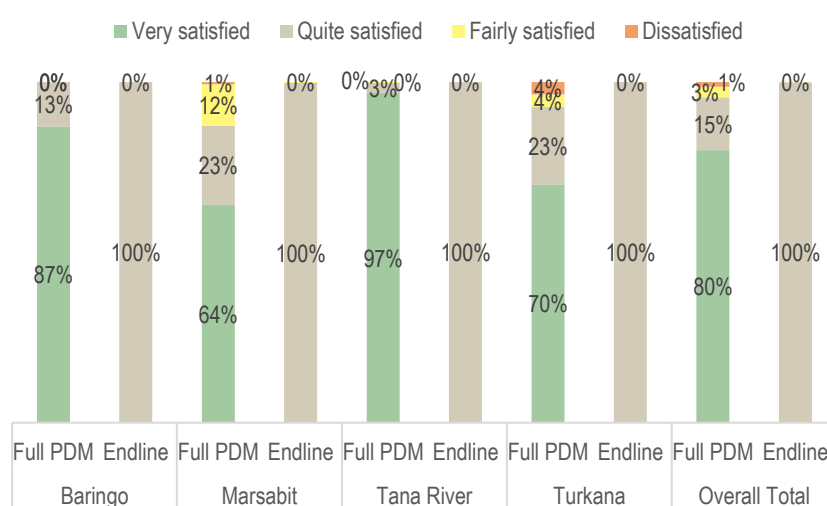
The ease of accessing the cash was reported as good by 96% of beneficiary households while 4% reported it was fair. A majority (97%) of beneficiary households rated the security during the money collection process as good. These findings closely matched the ones found in the full PDM assessment where ease of access to cash was reported as good by 94% of beneficiary households while 6% reported it was fair. In the full PDM assessment, 95% of beneficiary households rated the security during the money collection process as good while 5% had mentioned it was fair.

1.3 Accountability

1.3.1 Satisfaction with payment process

All the beneficiary households reported that they were 'quite satisfied' with the payment process with no beneficiary household across the four counties reporting not being satisfied as shown in *Figure 2*. In the full PDM assessment 1% of the beneficiary households reported being 'unsatisfied' with the payment process. In comparison to the full PDM findings, there was a *significant drop*⁴ in the levels of satisfaction where the overall *mean level of satisfaction* with the payment process was 'very satisfied'.

Figure 2: Levels of satisfaction with the payment process, by county



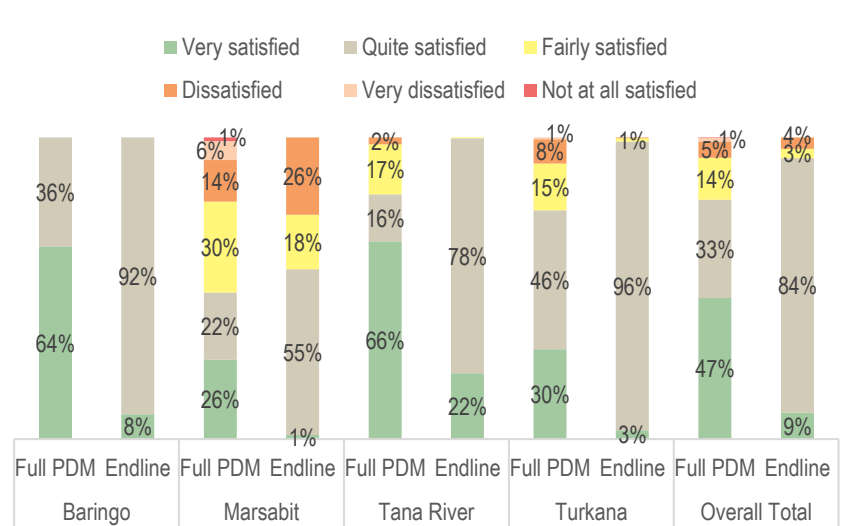
³ <https://www.safaricom.co.ke/personal/m-pesa/getting-started/m-pesa-rates>

⁴ Based on T-test statistics, the change was statistically significant at $p = 0.05$

1.3.2 Satisfaction with amount given

In the endline, a combined 96% of beneficiary households were 'satisfied' with the amounts distributed, compared with 94% in the PDM, while the proportion of those reporting being 'very satisfied' has *reduced significantly*⁵ during the endline, from 47% to 9%, as shown in Figure 3. The overall *mean level of satisfaction* with the amount given in the endline was 'quite satisfied', somewhat similar to what was found in the full PDM.

Figure 3: Levels of satisfaction with amount paid, by county



1.3.3 Key Performance Indicators

In the endline, 100% of beneficiary households reported that they were being **treated with respect by NGO staff** and 98% **felt safe participating in the programme** (see table 1). These percentages were found to be the same in the full PDM.

Besides, 71% of beneficiary households in the endline reported being **consulted by the NGO staff during targeting** (i.e. "were consulted on their needs and how the NGO could help"), a figure that was *significantly*⁶ more than the 63% reported during the full PDM (see table 1). Marsabit County (with 60%), followed by Turkana County (with 45%), had the highest proportions of beneficiary households reporting not having been consulted by NGO staff during targeting. In the full PDM, the proportion of beneficiary households reporting not having been consulted by NGO staff stood at 67% and 60% for Marsabit and Turkana Counties, respectively, thus indicating a considerable improvement in Turkana County.

An overall 7% of beneficiary households across the four counties in the endline felt that the '**beneficiary selection process left out more vulnerable households**'. This change was not statistically significant compared to the 10% who gave this feedback in the full PDM. Again, Marsabit County at 22% had the highest proportion of households with such a response (23% in the full PDM).

A vast majority (89%) of beneficiary households reported that they knew of **channels for reporting complaints** with the UCT programme. The channels included *talking directly to NGO staff* (50%); *using the dedicated NGO desk* (11%); *use the dedicated NGO hotline* (40%) and *complaint committee* (52%). This was a *significant improvement*⁷ from the 84% found in the full PDM.

⁵ Based on T-test statistics, the change was statistically significant at $p = 0.05$

⁶ Based on T-test statistics, the change was statistically significant at $p = 0.05$

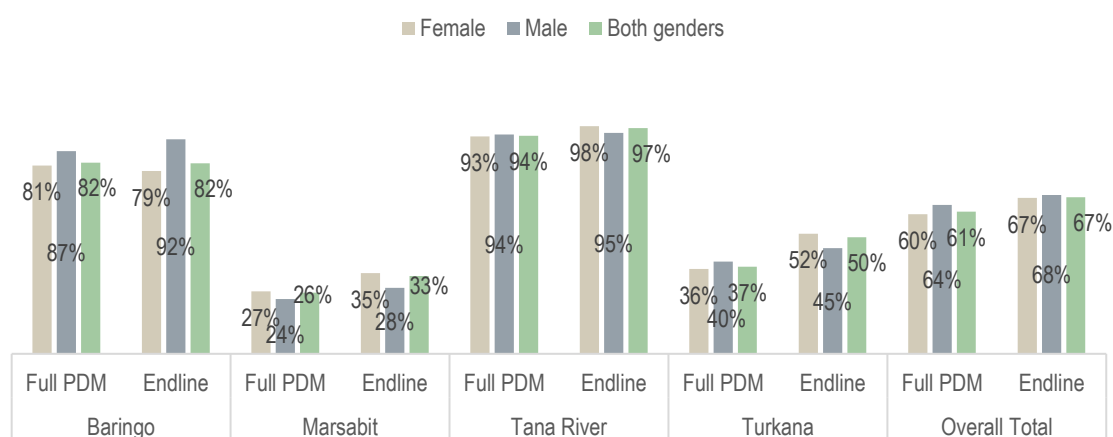
⁷ Based on T-test statistics, the change was statistically significant at $p = 0.05$

Table 1: Protection Key Performance Indicators, by county

Key Performance Indicators	County	Full PDM		Endline	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Consultation by NGO in Targeting	Baringo	18%	82%	15%	85%
	Marsabit	67%	33%	60%	40%
	Tana River	5%	95%	3%	97%
	Turkana	60%	40%	45%	55%
	Overall Total	37%	63%	29%	71%
Selection left out more vulnerable HHs	Baringo	94%	6%	96%	4%
	Marsabit	77%	23%	78%	22%
	Tana River	97%	3%	96%	4%
	Turkana	92%	8%	94%	6%
	Overall Total	90%	10%	93%	7%
Feel safe participating in programme	Baringo	0%	100%	0%	100%
	Marsabit	0%	100%	0%	100%
	Tana River	0%	100%	0%	100%
	Turkana	6%	94%	5%	95%
	Overall Total	2%	98%	2%	98%
Treated with respect by programme staff	Baringo	0%	100%	0%	100%
	Marsabit	0%	100%	0%	100%
	Tana River	0%	100%	0%	100%
	Turkana	1%	99%	0%	100%
	Overall Total	0%	100%	0%	100%
Aware of the existence channels for reporting complaints (Complaints and Response Mechanism)	Baringo	0%	100%	6%	94%
	Marsabit	51%	49%	35%	65%
	Tana River	1%	99%	0%	100%
	Turkana	22%	78%	14%	86%
	Overall Total	16%	84%	11%	89%

Overall, 67% of female and 68% of male respondents reported that the humanitarian assistance was provided in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner. Marsabit County followed by Turkana County had the lowest proportions of respondents of each gender reporting this. On the other hand, only in Tana River County did more than 90% of respondents of both genders report that the cash assistance was delivered as expected, in both the full PDM and the endline, see *figure 4*.

Figure 4: Proportions of respondents of each gender who reported that the humanitarian assistance was provided in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner, by county



1.4 Food Consumption and Coping

1.4.1 Food Source

In the endline assessment, the market purchase was found to be the main source of food (in the seven days before the assessment) for 92% of beneficiary households. This was a *significant change*⁸ from the 84% reporting this in the baseline survey (a marginal decrease from the 96% found in the full PDM). Own production, on the other hand, rose back to 13% of households reporting it as the main source of food, similar to the baseline, after *decreasing significantly*⁹ to 6% in the full PDM. The increase in the proportion of households reporting own-production could have been due to the onset of the rainy season in mid-October that started to increase pasture for livestock and milk production for the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist beneficiary households. Other sources of food such as begging (4%) and sharing (3%) increased marginally from the full PDM values, though the proportions were still lower compared to those reported in the baseline, as shown in *table 2*.

Table 2: Main sources of food in the seven days prior to data collection, by county

County	Assessment	Own production	Market purchase	Sharing	Begging	Gift
Baringo	Baseline	20%	89%	4%	1%	1%
	Full PDM	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Endline	16%	97%	0%	0%	0%
Marsabit	Baseline	12%	86%	2%	6%	2%
	Full PDM	3%	94%	0%	3%	3%
	Endline	34%	79%	17%	2%	11%
Tana River	Baseline	9%	85%	3%	0%	0%
	Full PDM	17%	97%	0%	0%	0%
	Endline	13%	92%	0%	0%	0%
Turkana	Baseline	10%	80%	7%	14%	11%
	Full PDM	4%	94%	7%	4%	7%
	Endline	2%	93%	2%	11%	1%
Overall Total	Baseline	13%	84%	5%	6%	4%
	Full PDM	6%	96%	2%	2%	3%
	Endline	13%	92%	3%	4%	2%

1.4.2 Spending on food

Households were asked about their expenditure on food in the 30 days prior to data collection in order to estimate the **proportion of expenditure on the food** of the total household income. The share of total household expenditure spent on food is an indicator of household food security because it is widely documented that the poorer and more vulnerable a household, the larger the share of household income spent on food¹⁰.

There was no significant change in the percentage of household income spent on food between the baseline (62%) and the endline (60%). However, the average amount spent on food *increased significantly*¹¹ from KES 1,766 during

⁸ One-way ANOVA shows a significant difference between *mean (market purchases)* at baseline and that of other rounds of assessment ($P < 0.0001$)

⁹ One-way ANOVA shows a significant difference between *mean (own production)* at baseline and that of other rounds of assessment ($P < 0.0001$)

¹⁰ See <https://bit.ly/2nmLWGv>.

¹¹ Based on T-test statistics, the change was statistically significant at $p = 0.05$

the baseline to KES 2,807 during the endline, suggesting an increased purchasing power of beneficiary households perhaps as a result of the UCTs (table 3). Tana River County had a higher average amount of household income spent on food both at the baseline and endline, compared to the other counties, however, it may be due to higher food prices in the markets in Tana River County.

Table 3: Average proportion of household monthly expenditure on food

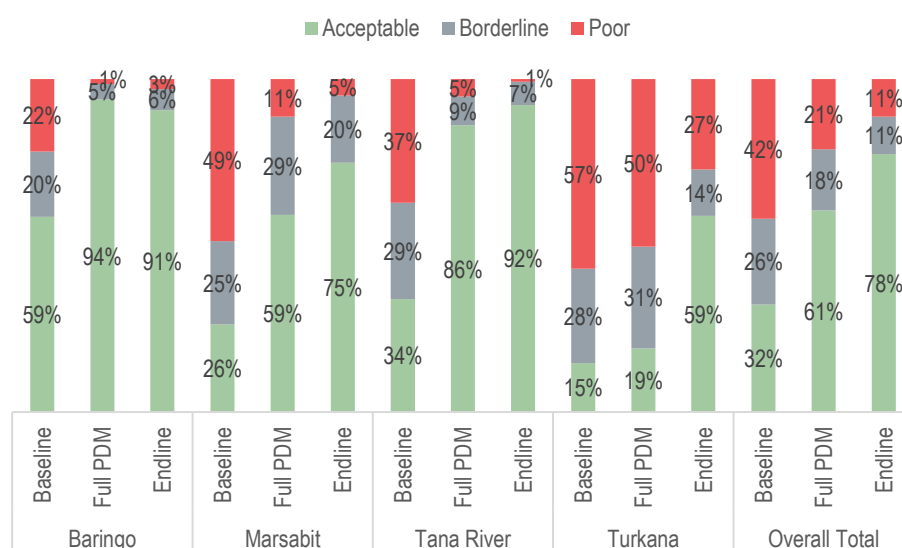
County	Expenditure on Food at Baseline		Expenditure on Food at Endline	
	Amount in KES	Percentage of household budget	Amount in KES	Percentage of household budget
Baringo	1847	68%	3116	66%
Marsabit	1495	48%	2642	56%
Tana river	2978	55%	3155	67%
Turkana	1378	72%	2329	49%
Overall total	1766	62%	2807	60%

1.4.3 Food Consumption Score

Food consumption at the household level was recorded on a 7-day recall period which was then multiplied by the number of days that the food group was consumed, weighted by the nutritional importance of the food group, for a total possible score ranging from 0 to 112. Food Consumption Score (FCS) was then used to categorise households into three groups: **Poor** (FCS, 0 – 21), **Borderline** (FCS, 21.5 – 35), **Acceptable** (FCS, > 35). Based on the responses from beneficiary households, only 9% of the households were found to have a 'poor' FCS score, a *significant improvement*¹² from the 21% in the full PDM and 42% found in the baseline. The proportion of households in the 'acceptable' category also increased significantly from 32% (baseline) and 61% (full PDM) to 78% (see figure-5).

Overall, the *mean* food consumption score for all beneficiary households was 53.2 which classify the food security at **acceptable** food consumption. This is a *significant improvement* from baseline and Full PDM findings where the *mean* FCS was 29.5 (**borderline FCS**) and 45.0 (**acceptable FCS**), respectively. Baringo County had the highest *mean* FCS of 68.2 followed by Tana River (57.6), Marsabit (48.0) and Turkana (39.3).

Figure 5: Proportion of households in each FCS category, by county.



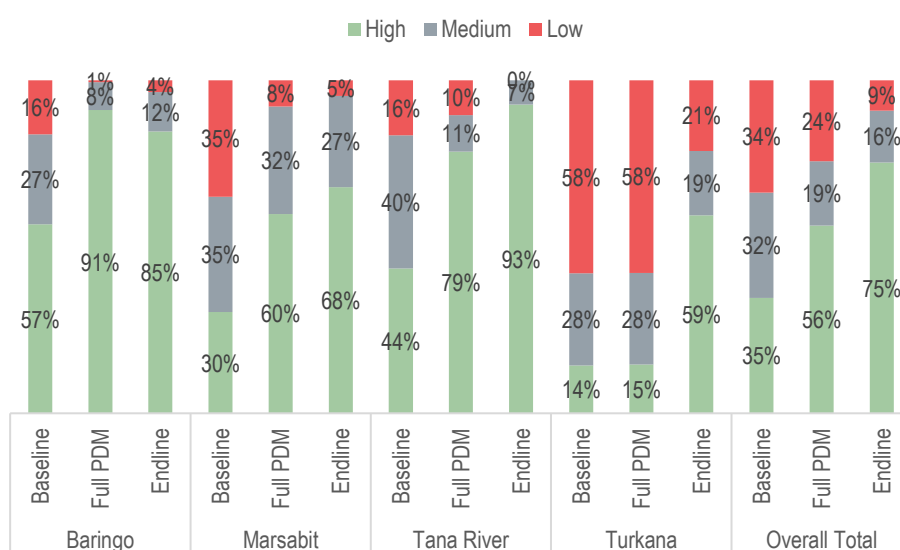
¹² One-way ANOVA shows a significant difference between *mean* of 'poor' FCS at baseline and that of other rounds of assessment ($P < 0.0001$)

1.4.4 Household Dietary Diversity Score

The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is meant to give a snapshot of the economic ability of a household to access a variety of foods. An increase in dietary diversity is associated with socioeconomic status and household food security (household energy availability)¹³. The previous 24-hours' food intake by any member of the household was used as a proxy to assess household dietary diversity in the endline assessment. The 16 food groups assessed during the assessment were aggregated into 12 major food groups during analysis. Based on the responses in the endline, only 9% of the beneficiary households were categorised with a 'low' HDDS¹⁴ score compared to 34% in the baseline and 24% in the full PDM, marking a *significant improvement*¹⁵ in dietary diversity (see figure 6).

The *mean* HDD score for all beneficiary households in the endline was 7.4 food groups (**High** HDDS) out of 12 major food groups, which was a *significant change*¹⁶ from the *mean* HDDs found in the baseline of 4.6 (**medium** HDDS) and full PDM of 6.3 (i.e. **High** HDDS). Baringo county had the highest average HDDS (8.7) compared to Marsabit county (6.3), Tana River county (8.3) and Turkana county (6.2).

Figure 6: Proportion of households in each HDDS category, by county.



1.4.5 Coping Strategies & Resilience

Coping strategies¹⁷ are the methods households resort to, to cope with unanticipated livelihood failure. The strategies are typically adopted in a sequence beginning with those that cause the least discomfort, followed by progressive drastic measures. Beneficiary households were asked about the various types of livelihood coping strategies they had used in the 30 days before data collection when they did not have enough food or enough money to buy food.

In comparison to the baseline findings, generally, there were both marginal and significant reductions in the proportion of beneficiary households that were using **extreme negative livelihood coping strategies** i.e

¹³ Hoddinott, J., and Y. Yohannes. 2002. *Dietary diversity as a food security indicator*. Washington, D.C.: Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance, Academy for Educational Development.

¹⁴ HDDS thresholds used were: Low Diversity Groups (<=3 food groups), Medium Diversity Groups (4-5 food groups) & High Diversity Groups (>5 food groups)

¹⁵ One-way ANOVA shows a significant difference between the *mean of 'low' HDDS* at baseline and that of other rounds of assessment ($P < 0.0001$)

¹⁶ One-way ANOVA shows a significant difference between the *mean of HDDS* at baseline and that of other rounds of assessment ($P < 0.0001$)

¹⁷ ELLIS, F. 2000. *Rural livelihoods and diversity in developing countries*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

emergency and **crisis coping strategies** that depict high levels of food insecurity like *migration of entire households* (reduced from 14% to 2%), *selling house or land* (from 4% to 2%); *begging* (reduced from 27% to 5%); *selling of last female animals* (from 21% to 9%); *selling productive assets* (from 4% to 2%) and *withdrawal of children from school* (reduced from 14% to 9%). At the same time, the proportions of beneficiary households reporting **adoption of less negative i.e. stress coping strategies** also decreased, such as *purchasing food on credit/ borrowing food* (from 44% to 31%); *borrowing money* (from 32% to 14%); and *spending savings* (from 11% to 4), as shown in figure 7.

In comparison to other counties Marsabit had higher proportions of beneficiary households that were still resorting to **crisis coping strategies** such as *selling off last female animals* (that went up from 29% to 38%); *withdrawal of children from school* (remained at 6%) and *selling productive assets* (rose from 2% to 3%). The proportion of households in Marsabit County that was resorting to **stress coping strategies** was also increasing such as *selling no-productive assets* (that went up from 5% to 8%), *purchasing food on credit* (that rose to 72% from 53%) and *borrowing money* (that went up from 33% to 45%). Reasons for these increases are unclear and would need to be investigated further.

Figure 7: Proportions of households using each coping strategy

		Stress Coping strategies			Crisis coping strategies			Emergency coping strategies				
County	Assessment	Sell non-productive assets	Purchase food on credit/ borrowing	Spend savings	Borrow money	Consume seed stocks	Sell productive assets	Withdraw children from school	Sell last female animals	Beg	Sell house or land	Entire HH migration
Baringo	Baseline	7%	52%	15%	50%	24%	7%	17%	22%	34%	6%	27%
	Full PDM	0%	24%	6%	25%	17%	0%	14%	11%	14%	1%	6%
	Endline	0%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Marsabit	Baseline	5%	53%	8%	33%	5%	2%	6%	29%	30%	1%	4%
	Full PDM	7%	90%	28%	61%	4%	1%	12%	34%	49%	4%	1%
	Endline	8%	72%	6%	45%	3%	3%	6%	38%	11%	1%	2%
Tana River	Baseline	12%	33%	7%	11%	10%	6%	6%	24%	5%	4%	11%
	Full PDM	9%	41%	22%	30%	23%	9%	3%	21%	2%	3%	1%
	Endline	0%	27%	1%	8%	1%	1%	3%	8%	1%	1%	0%
Turkana	Baseline	9%	34%	10%	20%	4%	2%	19%	13%	29%	2%	7%
	Full PDM	3%	36%	8%	20%	7%	3%	25%	7%	12%	2%	6%
	Endline	2%	36%	6%	14%	5%	2%	22%	5%	9%	4%	5%
Overall Total	Baseline	8%	44%	11%	32%	12%	4%	14%	21%	27%	4%	14%
	Full PDM	4%	42%	14%	30%	13%	3%	15%	15%	16%	2%	4%
	Endline	2%	31%	4%	14%	2%	2%	9%	9%	5%	2%	2%

1.4.6 Reduced Coping Strategy Index

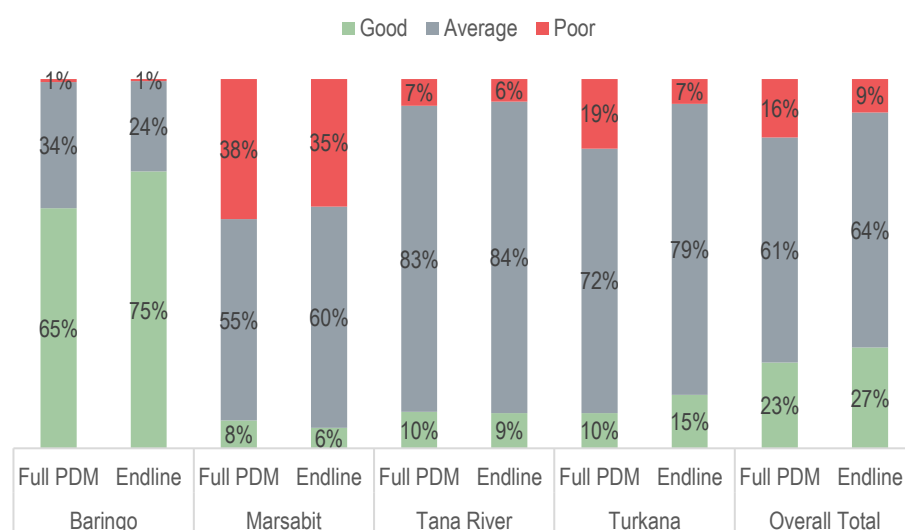
During the seven days prior to the endline assessment, close to 87% beneficiary households reported having experienced a food shortage or had no money to buy food. About 9% of beneficiary households were found to have a “poor” reduced coping strategy index (rCSI¹⁸) score which represents a *significant improvement*¹⁹ from the 16% found in the full PDM, as shown in figure 7. Marsabit County had higher proportions of households with a “poor” rCSI score both during the full PDM and endline, relative to other counties.

The *mean* rCSI score in the endline for all beneficiary households was **10.5 (average)**, according to WFP thresholds, which indicates an improvement from the 12.3 mean score reported during the full PDM. Baringo County had the best *mean* rCSI of **3.0 (good rCSI)** compared to Tana River County (**10.2 - average rCSI**), Marsabit County (**16.9 - average rCSI**) and Turkana County (**11.7 - average rCSI**).

¹⁸ HDDS thresholds used were: Good (rCSI, 0 – 4), Average (rCSI, 5 – 20) and Poor (rCSI, > 21)

¹⁹ Based on T-test statistics, the change was statistically significant at p= 0.05

Figure 8: Proportion of households in each rCSI category, by county



CONCLUSION

The food security indicators in the endline somewhat depict an improving situation from the baseline. The proportion of beneficiary households in the **'acceptable'** category increased significantly from 32% at baseline to 78%; the proportion of households with **'high'** HDDS score increased significantly from 35% at baseline to 75% at endline while the proportion of households with a **'poor'** rCSI score decreased significantly from 16% in the full PDM to 9% at endline. Overall, the performance of **dietary diversity and food frequency** indicators (FCS and HDDS) showed improvement whereby the *mean* FCS at endline was **acceptable** compared to **borderline FCS** at baseline, while the *mean* HDDS was **high** at endline compared to **medium** in the baseline (see figure 8).

Even though the *mean* rCSI score²⁰ remained at **average** (similar to what was found during the full PDM), there were notable *behaviour changes* observed in the use of livelihood coping strategies. Except for Marsabit county, lower proportions of beneficiary households reported resorting to livelihood coping strategies during the endline compared to the baseline, an indication that the beneficiary households were increasingly able to meet their needs. The *mean* rCSI score improved significantly by 1.8 points from 12.3 in the full PDM to 10.5 at endline. While at the design stage, the cash assistance programme had targeted a 2.0 points reduction in the *mean* rCSI (18.4 during the baseline), it was found to have improved by **7.9 points**. Looking at the different counties assessed, Baringo county maintained an *acceptable* FCS, a *high* HDDS and a *good* rCSI throughout the assessments, while the situation in Turkana county - which had a **low** HDDS and a **borderline** FCS during the baseline - was found to have *significantly improved* during the endline (for these two indicators). Marsabit and Tana River counties each had a *significant improvement* in the *mean* FCS from **borderline** during the baseline to **acceptable** during the endline. The *mean* HDDS in Marsabit was **medium** at baseline but improved significantly to **high** at endline while the one of Tana River stayed at **high** from the baseline to the endline.

²⁰ The proportion of Households with **'good'** rCSI score increased slightly from 23% at baseline to 26% at endline

Figure 9: Averages of FCS, HDDS and rCSI score for each round of assessment, by county

	Assessment	Mean FCS	Mean HDDS	Mean rCSI
Baringo	Baseline	40.4 (acceptable)	5.8 (high)	
	Full PDM	61.5 (acceptable)	8.6 (high)	4.2 (good)
	Endline	68.2 (acceptable)	8.7 (high)	3 (good)
Marsabit	Baseline	26.8 (borderline)	4.4 (medium)	
	Full PDM	42.2 (acceptable)	6.1 (high)	18.4 (average)
	Endline	48 (acceptable)	6.3 (high)	16.9 (average)
Tana River	Baseline	30.8 (acceptable)	5.2 (high)	
	Full PDM	54 (acceptable)	7.2 (high)	11.2 (average)
	Endline	57 (acceptable)	8.3 (high)	10.2 (average)
Turkana	Baseline	21.9 (borderline)	3.4 (low)	
	Full PDM	22.8 (borderline)	3.3 (low)	15.7 (average)
	Endline	39.3 (acceptable)	6.2 (high)	11.7 (average)
Overall Total	Baseline	29.5 (borderline)	4.2 (medium)	
	Full PDM	45 (acceptable)	6.3 (high)	12.3 (average)
	Endline	53.2 (acceptable)	7.4 (high)	10.5 (average)

The implementation process of the cash transfer was reported by 67% of female and 68% of male respondents as being “**safe, accessible, accountable and participatory**”. However, the project fell short of meeting its 90% target and thus future programmes must continue to strengthen community mobilization and sensitization on project objectives, targeting criteria, entitlements and Complaints Response and Feedback Mechanism (CRFM) to improve on the beneficiary perceptions of the delivery of assistance. At the same time, there is also a need to ensure the CRFM is effective and efficient in addressing any reported issues with implementation.

The cash assistance of **KES 4711**²¹ per month was meant to cover 80% of the total cost of essential food and non-food items need like debt repayment, education, health care, WASH, investment in Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and saving. However, at endline, an average *60% of the cash assistance was being spent only on food needs* leaving a lower proportion of the cash assistance to cover the other basic needs - an indication of households' still precarious situation since poorer households tend to use a higher percentage of household income on food. The same scenario was reported in the baseline assessment. Other than the high expenditure on food reported, there was a high proportion of households that were found to be heavily dependent on market purchases as their main source of food, making them vulnerable to increases in food prices. Therefore beneficiary households are likely to continue needing assistance to maintain and/or further improved their food security situation.

²¹ Pegged on the 50% of draft MEB determined in the work stream of the Kenya Cash Working Group