

The Kenya Cash Consortium's Locally Led Multi-Purpose Cash Response to Affected Communities in Kenya

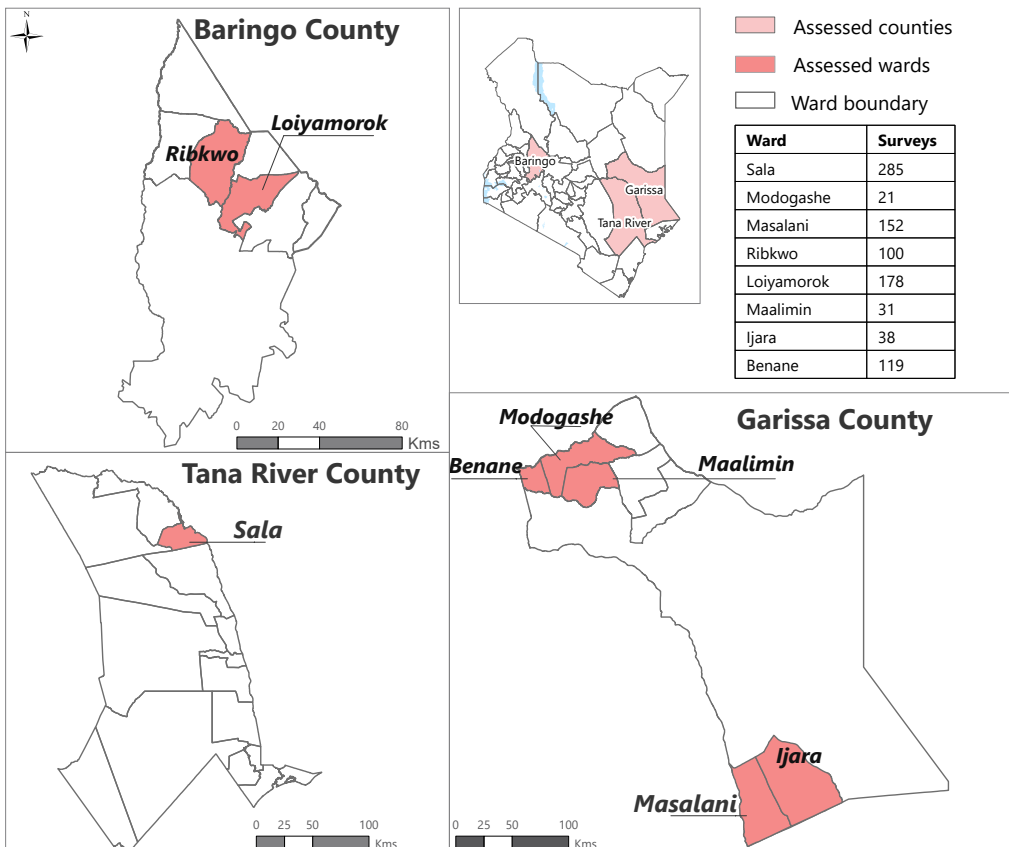
December, 2023

Baringo, Garissa and Tana River Counties

KEY MESSAGES

- **The flooding following the October-November-December 2023 rains seems to have had a greater impact on the counties of Tana River and Garissa. Only Baringo was found to have reduced the proportion of HHs that were reported to have a poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) from 83% at baseline to 16% at endline.** This greater impact also shows in the reports of shocks following the flooding. More than half (58%) of households reported not being affected by the flooding in Baringo while only 23% in Garissa and 4% in Tana River did not report any shocks following the flood. In Tana River, more than half of assessed HHs (56%) reported that they had experienced shelter destruction.
- **The average monthly expenditure (KES 12,096) at the time of the endline data collection was found to be higher compared to the baseline (KES 8,114).** The cash assistance enabled the beneficiary HHs to access food, health, education and basic sanitary needs. With the rising overall inflation in Kenya,¹ HHs will likely continue spending more.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



CONTEXT & RATIONALE

Baringo, Garissa and Tana River Counties were classified in the normal drought phase as at the end of November 2023.² The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) issued an alert forecasting above-average rainfall across most of the country during the October-November-December (OND) 2023 'short rains' season.³ Following the heavy rains and flash floods driven by the El Nino conditions and the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)⁴, the result was fatalities, displacement of thousands of people, infrastructure damage, livestock losses, and restricted access to roads. The death toll in Kenya from the El Nino-induced floods surged to 160, with nearly 6,000 HHs having been displaced as of the end of December 2023.⁵

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

In response to the humanitarian needs of the affected counties in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), the Kenya Cash Consortium (KCC) implemented a multi-purpose cash response through mobile money unconditional cash transfers (UCTs). This endline aimed to determine income and expenditure patterns, food consumption, and coping strategies following the last cash transfer in December 2023. It compares some key findings with the [baseline](#).

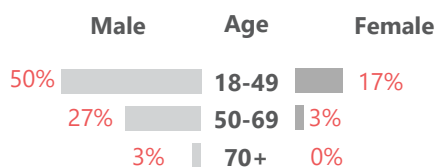
METHODOLOGY*

A simple random sampling approach was used for a representative sample of the beneficiary HHs, with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. The sample size was 924 HHs (Baringo-278 HHs, Garissa-361 HHs, and Tana River-285 HHs).

**For more information on the methodology, please refer to page 7.*

DEMOGRAPHICS

% of HHs by Head of Household (HoHH) age and gender:



From the demographic findings, there were more male HoHHs (80%) than female HoHHs (20%).

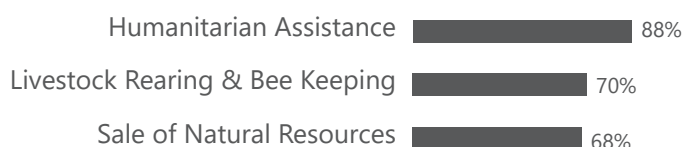
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Most HHs reported humanitarian assistance as one of their primary sources of income, in the 30 days prior to data collection. The average reported income for HHs that received income in the 30 days prior to data collection (100%) was 13,387 KES compared to 6,538 KES at the time of the baseline.

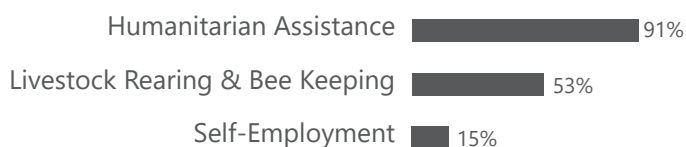
Average HH income (KES) in the 30 days prior to data collection, per county:

County	Baseline	Endline
Baringo	KES 5,216	KES 11,968
Garissa	KES 7,652	KES 13,092
Tana River	KES 5,571	KES 15,428

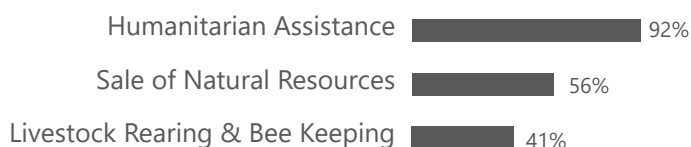
Top 3 reported primary sources of HH income in the 30 days prior to data collection for Baringo:¹ (n=278)²



Top 3 reported primary sources of HH income in the 30 days prior to data collection for Garissa:¹ (n=361)²



Top 3 reported primary sources of HH income in the 30 days prior to data collection for Tana River:¹ (n=285)²



The average HH Demographics per county:

County	Average age of the HoHH	Average HH size
Baringo	37	8
Garissa	40	7
Tana River	41	8

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

All HHs reported having spent money in the 30 days prior to data collection. The average reported expenditure for HHs that had spent money in the 30 days prior to data collection was 12,096 KES at the time of the endline data collection, compared to 8,114 KES at the time of the baseline.

Average HH expenses (KES) in the 30 days prior to data collection, per county:

County	Baseline	Endline
Baringo	KES 6,806	KES 10,430
Garissa	KES 8,972	KES 12,148
Tana River	KES 7,645	KES 13,669

Most commonly reported expenditure categories and proportion of amount spent per category per HH that reported spending in that category in the 30 days prior to data collection:¹

HH Expense	Baringo	Garissa	Tana River
Food	60%	67%	63%
Debt repayment for food	16%	8%	18%
Debt repayment for non-food items	4%	5%	7%
Medical expenses	11%	7%	6%
Education (school fees, uniform)	0%	5%	3%
WASH items (water, soap)	4%	5%	3%

HOUSEHOLD DEBTS

A majority of HHs (84%) reported having debt at the time of data collection. Out of the HHs with debt, the average amount of debt was 9,718 KES at the time of the endline data collection compared to 14,723 KES at the time of the baseline. This could be attributed to the UCT² provided, hence increased access to income.

Average HH debt (KES) at the time of data collection, per county:

County	Baseline	Endline
Baringo	KES 2,673	KES 2,733
Garissa	KES 22,522	KES 13,809
Tana River	KES 10,776	KES 8,315

Top 3 reported reasons for taking debt in Baringo:³ (n=240)¹



Top 3 reported reasons for taking debt in Garissa:³ (n=282)¹



Top 3 reported reasons for taking debt in Tana River:³ (n=252)¹



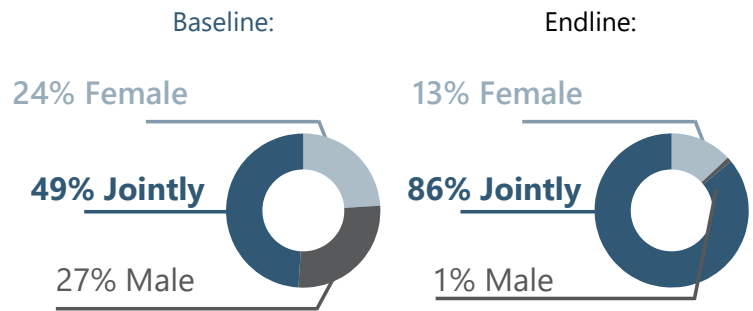
HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

0% of HHs reported having any savings.

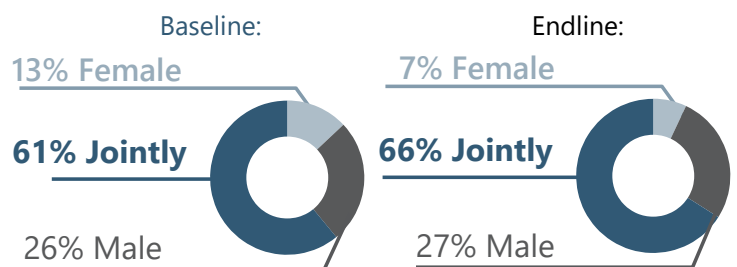
At the time of the endline data collection, no HH was found to have any savings. Compared to the baseline, among the HHs that reported having any savings, Baringo County (n=31)¹ had an average savings of 1,559 KES while Tana River County (n=29)¹ had an average savings of 1,781 KES. In Garissa, a single HH reported having savings of 2,000 KES at baseline. The HHs may have spent all their savings to counter the El-Nino rains effects. With the UCT² having come to an end as of December 2023, the HHs are likely to engage in negative coping strategies in order to access food, meet HH expenditures and save.

DECISION-MAKING

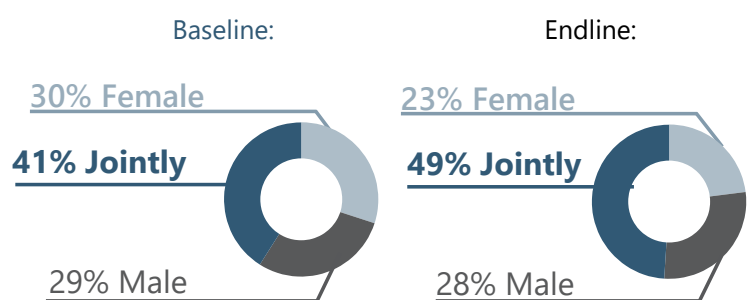
% of HHs in Baringo County by reported primary decision-maker on how to spend the HH's income in the 30 days prior to the endline data collection and compared with baseline:



% of HHs in Garissa County by reported primary decision-maker on how to spend the HH's income in the 30 days prior to the endline data collection and compared with baseline:



% of HHs in Tana River County by reported primary decision-maker on how to spend the HH's income in the 30 days prior to the endline data collection and compared with baseline:



Across all counties, decision-making has shifted towards more joint decision-making on how to spend the HH's income.

HOUSEHOLD CONFLICT

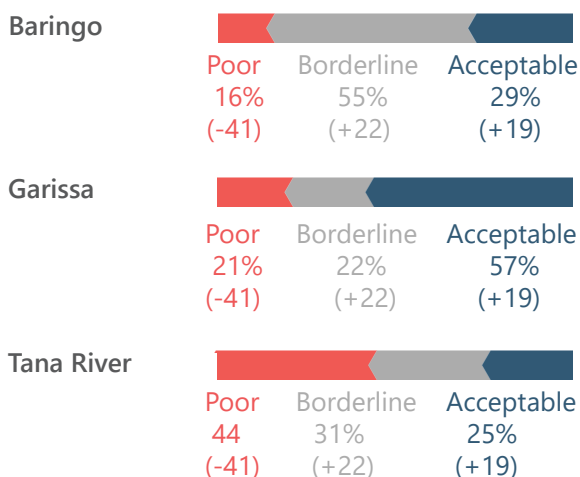
As a result of increased joint decision-making, Garissa and Tana River counties were not found to have any HHs that reported experiencing conflict on how to spend their HHs income in the 30 days prior to data collection. In Baringo County, two respondents (1%) were found to have reported experiencing a problem or conflict in the HHs over how to spend money. Both cited verbal violence as the nature of the conflict experienced.

KEY INDICATORS ON FOOD SECURITY



FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)¹

% of HHs by FCS category at the time of endline data collection and compared to the baseline:



At the time of the endline data collection, only 16% of the HHs in Baringo were found to have a poor FCS compared to 83% at the time of the baseline. In contrast, HHs in Garissa and Tana River were found to have a higher proportion of HHs with a poor FCS at the time of endline, compared to baseline (in Garissa, 21% of HHs were found to have a poor FCS at endline, compared to 15% at the time of the baseline data collection; in Tana River, 44% of HHs were found to have a poor FCS at endline, compared to 30% at the time of the baseline data collection). This could be due to the devastating effects of the induced El-Nino rains and flooding, that were reportedly calamitous in the two counties.² The HHs not affected were the cause of the increased proportion of HHs with acceptable FCS.

REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX (RCSI)³

The average rCSI for HHs in Baringo was found to be 12.49 at endline compared to 17.84 at baseline. In Garissa, the average rCSI for HHs was found to be 15.95 at endline compared to 10.02 at baseline. In Tana River, the average rCSI for HHs was found to be 12.57 at endline compared to 11.03 at baseline. The HHs were likely engaging in negative consumption-based coping strategies which eroded their coping capacity.

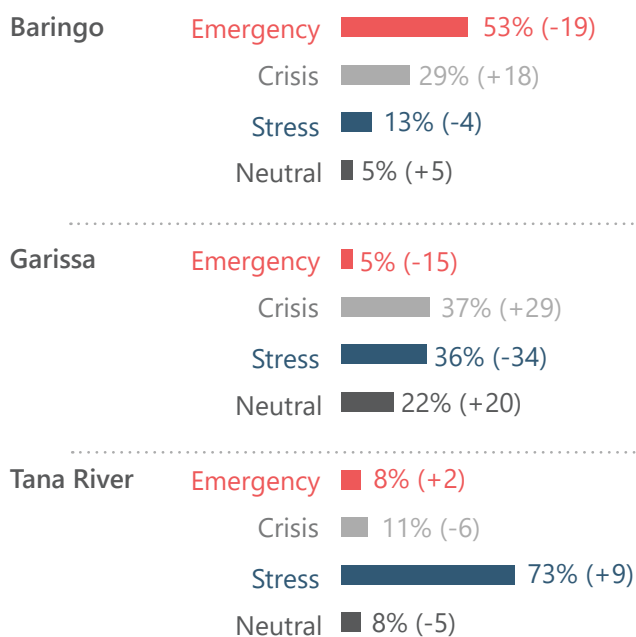
The negative coping strategies and average days reported in the 7 days prior to data collection:

Coping Strategies employed	Baringo	Garissa	Tana River
Rely on less preferred food	2	2	2
Limit portion size at mealtime	2	2	2
Borrow food / rely on friends	1	2	1
Reduction in quantity consumed by adults for young children	1	1	1
Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day	1	2	2



LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (LCSI)⁴

% of HHs by LCSI category at the time of endline data collection and compared to the baseline:



The HHs found to be engaging in emergency level coping strategies had reduced in Baringo and Garissa counties and slightly increased in Tana River, maybe due to the flooding effects. The most commonly reported reasons for HHs adopting LCS in the 30 days prior to data collection were to access food (100%), health (46%) and shelter (28%). HHs are likely to exhaust their limited resources to afford basic needs which undermines their overall resilience.



HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCORE (HHS)⁵

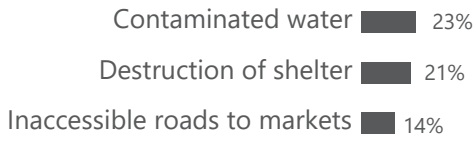
% of HHs by HHS category at the time of endline data collection and compared to baseline:

County	Assessment	Severe Hunger (4-5)	Moderate Hunger (2-3)	No or Little Hunger (0-1)
Baringo	Baseline	0%	58%	42%
	Endline	0%	44%	56%
Garissa	Baseline	1%	28%	71%
	Endline	4%	18%	78%
Tana River	Baseline	0%	49%	51%
	Endline	0%	54%	46%

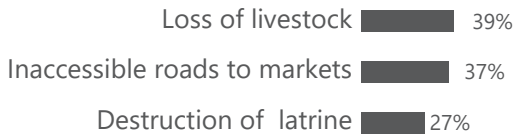
HHs found to be experiencing moderate hunger in the 30 days prior to data collection had reduced in all counties apart from Tana River (54% at endline, compared to 49% at baseline). Tana River was among the most affected counties by floods as detailed in a needs assessment² conducted by the Flood Command Centre managed by the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) as of December 2023. The flooding caused disruptions to markets and destroyed food crops, storage facilities and farmlands. The flooding led to food insecurity among most HHs in Tana River.

FLOODING IMPACT

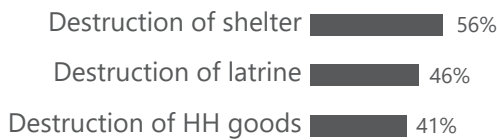
Top 3 reported shocks faced by the HHs following the OND¹ 2023 El-Nino induced floods in Baringo:²



Top 3 reported shocks faced by the HHs following the OND¹ 2023 El-Nino induced floods in Garissa:²



Top 3 reported shocks faced by the HHs following the OND¹ 2023 El-Nino induced floods in Tana River:²



The type of support required following the floods:²

Baringo	Food (64%), Shelter - Iron Sheets (48%) Clean Water (46%).
Garissa	Food (88%), UCT (63%), Health (56%).
Tana River	Food (63%), UCT (57%), Clean Water (39%).

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

% of HHs that reported on their economic well-being at the endline and compared to the baseline:

	Baringo		Garissa		Tana River	
	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Proportion of HHs not meeting their basic needs	17%	10%	21%	15%	15%	12%
Proportion of HHs rarely meeting their basic needs	81%	89%	66%	57%	76%	86%
Proportion of HHs mostly meeting their basic needs	2%	1%	11%	22%	9%	2%
Proportion of HHs always meeting their basic needs	0%	0%	2%	6%	0%	0%

At the time of the endline, the majority of the HHs reported rarely meeting their basic needs - food, water, hygiene, shelter, healthcare, transport, communication and education needs. Compared to the baseline, the proportion of HHs that rarely meet their basic needs has increased in Baringo (+8%) and in Tana River (+10%).

ACCESS TO MARKETS

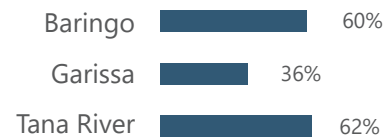
Reported average time taken by HHs to travel on foot to the nearest marketplace:

	Baringo	Garissa	Tana River
Less than 15 minutes	9%	55%	5%
Between 15 and 29 minutes	17%	21%	15%
Between 30 and 59 minutes	24%	19%	22%
Between 1 and 2 hours	39%	3%	27%
More than 2 hours	11%	1%	30%

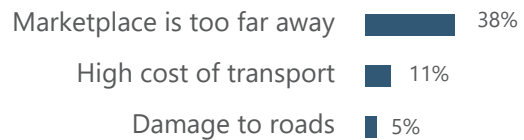
Baringo and Tana River were found to have a higher proportion of HHs that reported taking more than an hour to reach markets on foot. This may be due to the flooding that made major roads inaccessible.

PHYSICAL OR SOCIAL BARRIERS IN ACCESSING MARKETS

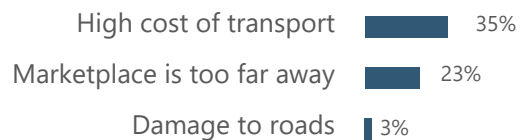
% of HHs that reported having any physical or social barriers in accessing markets, per county, at the time of data collection:



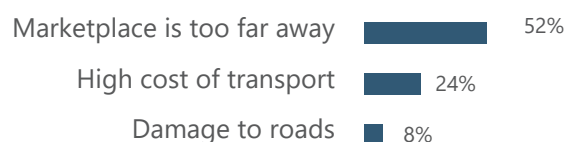
The top 3 physical or social barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Baringo County:²



The top 3 physical or social barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Garissa County:²



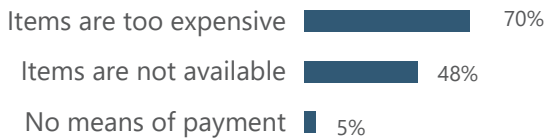
The top 3 physical or social barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Tana River County:²



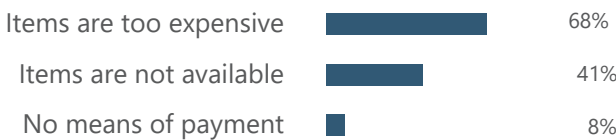
FINANCIAL BARRIERS IN ACCESSING MARKETS

Most HHs encountered financial difficulties when purchasing essential items in the marketplaces. The most commonly reported challenges faced were the high prices of the commodities (70%)¹ and the unavailability of the items in the markets (48%)¹. Similar to the baseline, the price of items was reported as being the biggest financial barrier.

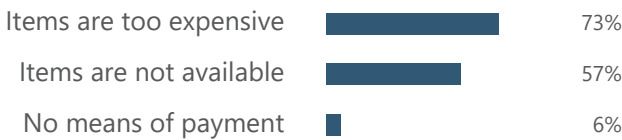
% of HHs that reported their financial barriers to purchasing items they needed in marketplaces or stores:¹



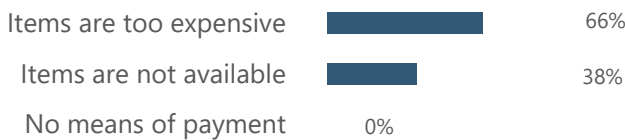
The top 3 financial barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Baringo County:¹



The top 3 financial barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Garissa County:¹



The top 3 financial barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Tana River County:¹



PREFERRED METHOD OF ASSISTANCE

All the HHs (100%) reported that their preferred method of receiving assistance was through mobile money as opposed to food or cash vouchers.

The top reported reasons for preferring mobile money were that it was easily accessible (99%)¹ and offered more flexibility to purchase (15%)¹.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

The accountability to affected populations is measured through the use of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). These KPIs have been put in place by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). The aim is to ensure that humanitarian actors consider the safety, dignity and rights of individuals, groups and affected populations when carrying out humanitarian responses. Respondents were asked if they felt safe throughout the selection process, if they were treated with respect by the NGO staff during the intervention, and if they perceived any HHs were unfairly selected to receive cash assistance.

Proportion of HHs reporting on key performance indicators (KPI):

	Baringo	Garissa	Tana River
Programming was safe	100%	100%	100%
The cash assistance was appropriate to the HH needs	100%	88%	97%
No coercion during registration	98%	100%	100%
Programming was respectful	100%	100%	100%
No unfair selection	100%	100%	100%
Community was consulted	81%	47%	64%
Average KPI Score	100%	96%	96%

At the time of endline data collection, the proportion of HHs that were not aware of any option to contact the agency for any questions or problems had reduced when compared to the baseline. In Baringo, there were no HHs (0%) that were not aware of any way to contact the agency, compared to 21% at baseline. This may be due to the community sensitization that was conducted throughout the implementation of the project.

AWARENESS OF OPTIONS TO CONTACT THE AGENCY FOR QUESTIONS OR ANY PROBLEMS:

Awareness of options to contact the agency for questions or any problems by county:¹

	Baringo	Garissa	Tana River
NGO staff	67%	74%	32%
A dedicated NGO hotline	60%	48%	32%
A dedicated NGO desk	12%	30%	27%
Not aware of any option	0%	3%	22%

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The endline survey collected data on the HHs' demographics, overall food security situation, income, expenditure, overall well-being, as well as their perceptions of whether the humanitarian assistance offered was delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner. The assessment used a quantitative method through HH surveys. The target counties were Baringo, Garissa and Tana River Counties. The targeted HHs for a cash transfer assistance were randomly selected from a list of registered beneficiaries. For sampling, a simple random sampling approach was used to have a representative sample of the beneficiary HHs, with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

Out of the total 2,564 targeted beneficiary HHs of UCT, a sample of 924 HHs were interviewed. Data

was collected between 18th and 22nd December 2023. The endline survey was conducted remotely through mobile phone calls and data entered in open data kit (ODK). The data was then analysed using R software.

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Data on HH expenditure was based on a 30-day recall period; a considerably long period of time over which to expect HHs to remember expenditures accurately.

Due to the length, complexity, and phone-based nature of the interview, respondents were prone to survey fatigue, which potentially affected the accuracy of their responses.

ENDNOTES

Page 1

- ¹ [Monetary Policy Committee Meeting, January 2024](#)
- ² [National Drought Early Warning Bulletin by NDMA, November 2023](#)
- ³ [Climate outlook for October-December 2023 Short-rains season by KMD, September 2023](#)
- ⁴ [El Niño, Positive Indian Ocean Dipole Forecast and Humanitarian Impact, October 2023](#)
- ⁵ [Humanitarian impact of heavy rains and flooding \(December 2023\)](#)

Page 2

- ¹ For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.
- ² Sample size n is the number of HHs in the given sample population.

Page 3

- ¹ Sample size n is the number of HHs in the given sample population.
- ² [Unconditional Cash Transfer](#)
- ³ For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

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- ¹ The Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures how well a household is eating by evaluating the frequency at which differently weighted food groups are consumed by a household in the seven days before data collection. Only foods consumed in the home are counted in this type of indicator. The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: those with a poor FCS, those with a borderline FCS, and those HHs with an acceptable FCS.
- ² [Humanitarian impact of heavy rains and flooding \(December 2023\)](#)
- ³ The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is an indicator used to understand the frequency and severity of change in food consumption behaviours in the 7 days before data collection when households are faced with food shortage. The lower the score, the better.
- ⁴ The Livelihood Coping Strategy (LCS) is measured to better try to understand longer-term household coping capacities. The household's livelihood and economic security are determined by the HHs' income, expenditures, and assets. The LCS is used to classify households into four groups: Households using emergency, crisis, stress, or neutral coping strategies. The use of emergency, crisis or stress-level livelihoods-based coping strategies typically reduces households' overall resilience and assets, increasing the likelihood of food insecurity.
- ⁵ The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is an indicator used to measure the scale of households' food deprivation 30 days before data collection. It measures the frequency of occurrence as (rarely 1-2 times, sometimes 3-10 times, and often > 10 times).

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- ¹ [Humanitarian impact of heavy rains and flooding \(December 2023\)](#)
- ² For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

Page 6

- ¹ For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

Annex 1: Breakdown of Key Indicators

Key Indicators		Baringo	Garissa	Tana River
Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Poor (0-21)	16%	21%	44%
	Borderline (21-35)	55%	22%	31%
	Acceptable (>35)	29%	57%	25%
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)	Emergency	53%	5%	8%
	Crisis	29%	37%	11%
	Stress	13%	36%	73%
	Neutral	5%	22%	8%
Household Hunger Score (HHS)	Severe Hunger (4-5)	0%	4%	0%
	Moderate Hunger (2-3)	44%	18%	54%
	No or little Hunger (0-1)	56%	78%	46%
Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		12.49	15.95	12.57
Average HH income in the 30 days prior to the endline data collection.		KES 11,968	KES 13,092	KES 15,428
Average HH expenditure in the 30 days prior to the endline data collection.		KES 10,430	KES 12,148	KES 13,669
Average HH debt in the 30 days prior to the endline data collection.		KES 2,733	KES 13,809	KES 8,315

ABOUT IMPACT

IMPACT Initiatives is a Geneva based think-and-do-tank, created in 2010. IMPACT's teams implement assessment, monitoring & evaluation and organisational capacity-building programmes in direct partnership with aid actors or through its inter-agency initiatives, REACH and Agora. Headquartered in Geneva, IMPACT has an established field presence in over 15 countries. IMPACT's team is composed of over 300 staff, including 60 full-time international experts, as well as a roster of consultants, who are currently implementing over 50 programmes across Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Central and South-East Asia, and Eastern Europe .