

ASAL Humanitarian Network MPCT Endline Assessment

Kenya



January 2022

Overview

The **ASAL Humanitarian Network's (AHN)** humanitarian assistance programme provides two rounds of multi-purpose cash transfers (MPCTs) to vulnerable populations in drought-affected counties in Kenya. This response is primarily funded by Oxfam¹ and consists of eight implementing local partner non-governmental organisations (NGOs): TUPADO, WASDA, ALDEF, PGI, PACIDA, SWT, SND and MIDP¹. The AHN distributed two rounds² of MPCTs between November 2021 and January 2022, to selected beneficiary households across seven counties in Kenya³.

To monitor the ongoing impact of the MPCTs on the beneficiary population, IMPACT Initiatives provides impartial third-party monitoring and evaluation. IMPACT conducted a baseline assessment prior to the first round of transfers, a midline assessment after the first round, followed by an endline assessment after the last round of transfers. This factsheet presents **key findings from the endline assessment as well as comparison of some key indicators from the baseline assessment**. The figures in grey highlight the magnitude of change from the baseline to the endline for relevant indicators.

IMPACT also interviewed two separate sets of beneficiaries who received Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH) kits and protection-targeted cash. The findings from these surveys are presented in Annex 3 and Annex 4.

Methodology

A total of **4991** households received the first round of MPCT between 16th December 2021 and 5th January 2022. IMPACT interviewed beneficiary households two weeks after the last round of cash transfers. This included beneficiaries across the following counties: Isiolo, Garissa, Wajir, Samburu, Turkana, Tana River, & Marsabit. **A total of 1658⁵ beneficiary household surveys were conducted.**

The interviewed beneficiary households were selected through a simple random sampling approach at the county level, rendering findings that are representative at the county level with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. A buffer of 10% was introduced to off-set expected difficulties in reaching the sample size in the follow-up assessments. All results presented have been weighted by the proportion of AHN beneficiary households per targeted county.

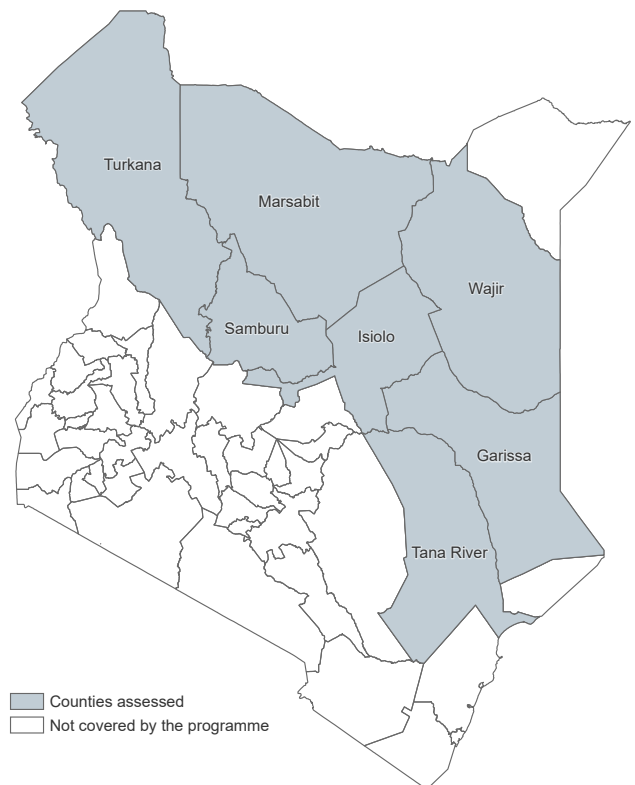
Challenges & Limitations:

- Daily data checking and coverage tracking was affected by poor internet connection in some areas, which made it difficult to follow-up with the enumerators engaged in the field.
- Data on household expenditure was based on a 30-day recall period; a considerably long duration over which to expect households to remember expenditures accurately. This might have negatively impacted the accuracy of reporting on the expenditure indicators.

Key findings

- Findings suggest food security improved among beneficiary households between baseline and endline assessment, with the proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) increasing from 11.8% to 46.1% and the proportion of households with high or medium household dietary diversity score (HDDS) increasing from 14.3% at baseline to 51.6% at the endline.
- A substantial improvement was observed in the percentage of households reporting never having been able to meet their household's basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection decreasing from 65.7% at the baseline to 42.3% at the endline assessment.
- The average proportion of total expenditure spent on food in the month prior to data collection reduced from 61.3% in the baseline to 55.0% in the endline assessment. However, total food expenditure increased from 1806 KES to 4970 KES.
- The average reported monthly income per household during the endline assessment was 10,456 Kenyan shillings (KES), a 263.9% increase from the baseline assessment (2873 KES). The cash grants from the programme were a major source of the aforementioned increase in income.
- The most commonly reported source of household income was livestock (47.5%), followed by humanitarian assistance (20.2%).

Locations Covered



Income & Expenditure

Expenditure Share

Most commonly reported expenditure categories and the average amount spent in KES on each in the month prior to data collection⁶:

Food	4970 +3163	55% (-7%)
Debt repayment	1227 +785	14% (+4%)
Education	779 +584	9% (+3%)
Water	613 +319	7% (-3%)
Medical expenses	512 +326	6% (-0%)

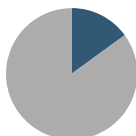
Average reported total household expenditure over a month in KES **9057 (+6130)**

Average reported total household income over a month in KES **10456 (+7583)**

Market Access

% of households reporting challenges in accessing the market where they buy basic goods and services:

Yes	15.4%
No	84.6%



Food Sources

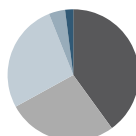
% of households by most commonly reported primary sources of food:

1	88.5%	Market purchase
2	5.6%	Begging and sharing
3	5.1%	Own production

Cash Use

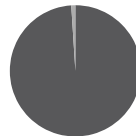
% of households reporting being able to meet their household's basic needs in the past 30 days:

Never	42.3% (-23.5%)
Almost never	20.4% (-8.5%)
Sometimes	21.9% (+17.4%)
Almost always	12.9% (+12.6%)
Always	2.4% (+2.3%)



% of households by their preferred method of receiving humanitarian assistance:

Mobile money	99.8%
Cash vouchers	0.2%



Spending Decisions

% of households by reported primary spending decisions maker³:

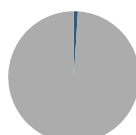
Male	35.5%
Joint decision-making	41.3%
Female	23.2%



Spending Conflict

% of households reporting conflict or problems within the household as a result of disagreement on how to spend money during the 6 months prior to data collection:

Yes	0.1%
No	99.9%



Key Impact Indicators

The key indicators include: Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI), Food Consumption Score (FCS), Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) and reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI).

FCS⁷

% of households by FCS category:

Endline	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
	28.0%	25.9%	46.1%
	(-44.2%)	(+9.9%)	(+34.3%)

Average number of meals eaten per household in the last 24 hours: **2.2 (+0.7)**

HDDS⁸

% of households by HDDS category:

Endline	Low	Medium	High
	48.4%	34.6%	17.0%
	(-37.4%)	(+22.2%)	(+15.2%)

rCSI⁹

Most commonly reported strategies employed to cope with a lack of food or lack of money to buy food in the week prior to data collection, by average number of days these strategies had been employed:

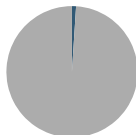
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	1.7 (-0.1)
Reduced portion size of meals	1.4 (-0.5)
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1.5 (-0.3)
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	1.0 (-0.5)
Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children	1.1 (+0.1)

Average rCSI score per household: **9.9 (-1.3)**

Protection Performance Indicators

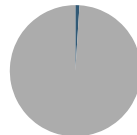
% of households reporting having paid, or knowing someone who paid, to get on the beneficiary list or receive the cash transfer:

Yes **0.1%**
No **99.9%**
PNA¹⁰ **0.0%**



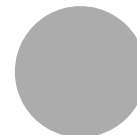
% of households reporting being aware of someone in the community being pressured or coerced to exchange non-monetary favours to get on the beneficiary list:

Yes **0.1%**
No **99.5%**
PNA **0.4%**



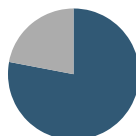
% of households reporting having paid any fees or taxes against their will because they are a beneficiary of cash transfers:

Yes **0.0%**
No **99.6%**
PNA **0.4%**



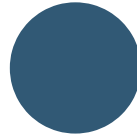
% of households reporting themselves or someone in the community had been consulted by the NGO about their needs:

Yes **78.4%**
No **21.6%**



% of households reporting feeling safe going through the programme's selection & registration processes:

Yes **100%**
No **0.0%**



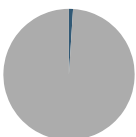
% of households reporting feeling that they have been treated with respect by NGO staff upto the time of data collection:

Yes **100.0%**
No **0.0%**



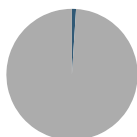
% of households reporting believing that some households were unfairly selected:

Yes **0.1%**
No **99.9%**



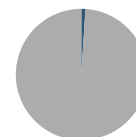
% of households reporting experiencing any problems receiving their money due to a lack of access to, or knowledge about mobile money technology:

Yes **0.3%**
No **99.7%**



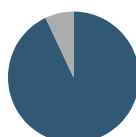
% of households reporting experiencing any delays in receiving their money:

Yes **0.7%**
No **99.3%**



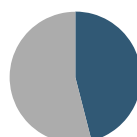
% of households reporting being aware of any option to contact the agency if they had any questions, complaints, or problems receiving the assistance:

Yes **92.9%**
No **7.1%**



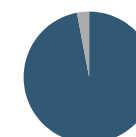
% of households reporting having raised any concerns on the assistance received to the NGO using any of the complaint mechanisms available:

Yes **45.8%**
No **54.2%**



Of households that reported having raised concerns, % reporting being satisfied with the response:

Yes **96.9%**
No **3.1%**



Analysis, feedback, and potential issues to follow up on:

Consistent improvements were seen across all key food and livelihood security indicators after receipt of cash transfers, as shown in Annex 2 below. In particular, the endline saw an increase in the proportion of households with an acceptable FCS (from 11.8% at baseline to 46.1% at endline), and a decrease in the average rCSI (from 11.2 to 9.9).

Among the 98.9% of households who reported having experienced delays in receiving payment, the majority (75.4%) reported having received information from the NGO on the reason for this delay, while 24.6% reported not having received such information.

Almost all households (99.8%) reported preferring receiving cash via mobile money and the majority of households (99.0%) indeed also reported being satisfied with the payment process.

A majority (73.3%) of beneficiary households reported expecting challenges in the future when the cash transfers will end. In light of these expectations, the primary suggestions from the beneficiaries to improve the project included increasing the **duration** and **amount of cash transfers** as well as keeping it **continuous throughout the whole year**. Other suggestions included ensuring the timeliness of transfers, increasing the number of beneficiaries, and supplementing the cash assistance with additional support, such as food, shelter, and livelihood support.

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End Notes

1. Oxfam's donors involved in the project are Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), Irish Aid, and Danida. Oxfam's affiliates involved in the project are Oxfam Great Britain (OGB), Oxfam Hong Kong (OHK), Oxfam America (OUS), Oxfam IBIS (Denmark), and Oxfam Ireland.
2. The local partner NGOs are Turkana Pastoralist Development Organization (TUPADO), Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), Arid Lands Development Focus (ALDEF), Pastoralist Girls Initiative (PGI), Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA), Samburu Women Trust (SWT), Strategies for Northern Development (SND) and Merti Integrated Development Programme (MIDP).
3. In Samburu county, three rounds of MPCT were provided.
4. The programme has been extended to include 923 beneficiary households from Turkana and Mandera counties. However, these counties are being assessed separately as they follow a different schedule to the original programme.
5. While the total amount of beneficiary households was 4991, 4147 households were interviewed in the baseline due to non-response. Eventually, 4091 surveys were kept in the baseline after data cleaning. For data consistency, the sample for the subsequent assessments has been drawn from the 4091 surveys kept and analysed during the baseline.
6. USD = 113.5 KES as on 20th January 2021.
7. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a measure of the food intake frequency, dietary diversity, and nutritional intake. It is calculated using the frequency of a household's consumption of different food groups during the 7 days prior to data collection weighted according to nutritional importance.
8. The Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is a measure of the number of unique food groups consumed by household members in the 24 hours prior to data collection.
9. The Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is a measure of reliance on food consumption based negative coping strategies to cope with lack of food in the seven days prior to data collection.
10. PNA is the abbreviation for "Preferred not to answer".

Annex 1 - Sample Breakdown

County	Caseload	Target sample including 10% buffer	Number surveyed
Garissa	612	259	235
Isiolo	356	203	196
Marsabit	514	242	236
Samburu	680	270	251
Tana River	582	255	246
Turkana	735	278	254
Wajir	612	259	240
Grand Total	4091	1766	1658

Annex 2: County breakdown of key indicators

		Garissa		Isiolo		Tana River		Wajir		Samburu		Marsabit		Turkana		Average	
		Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline	Baseline	Endline
Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Poor	55.2%	23.4%	46.9%	1.0%	36.4%	36.2%	83.8%	12.5%	89.6%	18.3%	80.9%	52.5%	93.0%	42.9%	72.1%	28.0%
	Borderline	34.8%	27.9%	27.0%	10.7%	16.7%	5.7%	14.5%	57.1%	10.1%	25.9%	13.4%	32.6%	4.0%	31.9%	16.0%	25.9%
	Acceptable	10.0%	66.4%	21.9%	88.3%	46.9%	58.1%	1.6%	30.4%	0.3%	55.8%	5.6%	14.8%	2.9%	25.2%	11.8%	46.1%
Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	Low	82.4%	10.6%	81.5%	28.1%	61.1%	40.2%	84.6%	29.2%	97.8%	73.7%	94.2%	79.7%	92.8%	66.9%	85.7%	48.4%
	Medium	15.0%	40.0%	14.0%	41.8%	31.4%	44.7%	15.4%	59.2%	2.2%	13.9%	5.5%	14.8%	6.8%	31.1%	12.4%	34.6%
	High	2.61%	49.4%	4.5%	30.1%	6.7%	15.0%	0.0%	11.7%	0.0%	12.4%	0.4%	5.5%	0.4%	2.0%	1.8%	17.0%
Average Reduced Coping		8.2	7.5	8.7	15.5	8.9	9.5	13.4	0.9	9.0	7.2	15.1	14.3	14.0	16.4	11.2	9.9
Average household income in KES in the month prior to		3983	14379	2585	13029	3995	8346	4464	9769	883	9474	3905	9592	1129	9926	2873	10456
Average household total expenditure in KES		3686	13315	3185	10141	3922	9115	4354	7750	875	7778	4335	8708	1238	7455	2927	9057
Average proportion of total expenditure spent on food		65.2%	61.9%	53.6%	41.9%	67.9%	48.3%	66.0%	77.5%	56.6%	48.2%	47.3%	45.1%	72.8%	53.7%	61.7%	53.9%



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Annex 3: Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH) indicators

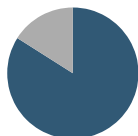
A total of 4991 households received two/three rounds of MPCT between November 2021 & January 2022. In Garissa, Tana River, Turkana, and Wajir, **2884 beneficiary households** also received WASH kits. The WASH kits were received within two months of the last cash transfer. To assess the impact of the WASH assistance, a baseline assessment with a census approach was conducted between the 6th and 15th November 2021. For the endline, IMPACT surveyed a separate county-level representative sample of the WASH beneficiary households one week after the receipt of the WASH kits. A total of 1012 beneficiary household surveys were conducted at the county level with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. A buffer of 10% was introduced to offset expected difficulties in reaching the sample size in the follow-up assessments. This survey only asked WASH-relevant questions. All findings presented below have been weighted by the proportion of AHN beneficiary households per targeted county. The figures in grey highlight the magnitude of change from the baseline to the endline for relevant indicators.

Reported main source of water for drinking and other household uses during the dry season:

1	23.8%	Surface water
2	18.8%	Tanker truck
3	16.9%	Tubewell
4	16.5%	Public tap
5	12.6%	Unprotected dug well
6	8.5%	Water kiosk
7	3.0%	Others

% of households reporting the main source of water is usually accessible every day

Yes	83.5% (+28.0%)
No	16.5%



Average reported total amount of water (in litres) consumed by the household for drinking and cooking in the 24 hours prior to data collection:

56.0 (+9.8)

Average reported total amount of water (in litres) consumed by the household for personal hygiene in the 24 hours prior to data collection:

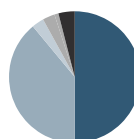
39.7 (+12.3)

Average reported total amount of drinking water (in litres) collected by households on a daily basis:

51.3 (-0.6)

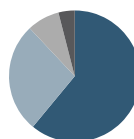
Reported distance between the water source and the household's dwelling place:

Under 1km	50.3%
1km - 5km	39.2%
5km - 10km	3.2%
11km - 15km	2.8%
16km - 20km	0.2%
21km & above	4.3%



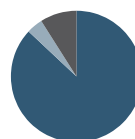
Of the households who reported having a toilet/latrine, average distance between the toilet/latrine and the household's dwelling place:

Less than 30m	60.8%
30m - 50m	26.6%
50m - 100m	8.2%
100m - 500m	4.4%



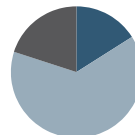
Reported household member who usually collects water for the household:

Woman	86.7% (-1.9%)
Man	4.2% (+0.7%)
Child	9.2% (+1.3%)



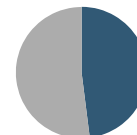
Reported main hand-washing materials used by household members:

Water	16.1% (-42.6%)
Water & soap	63.5% (+36.4%)
Water & ash	20.3% (+6.1%)



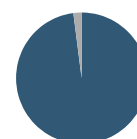
% of households reporting having a toilet/latrine:

Yes	48.3% (+13.1%)
No	51.7%



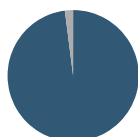
% of households reporting all members wash their hands after using the toilet/latrine

Yes	97.8% (+68.1%)
No	2.2%



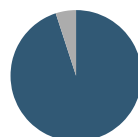
% of households reporting believing that the location of the water points is safe:

Yes	98.2% (+16.9%)
No	1.8%



% of households reporting feeling satisfied with the quantity of hygiene kits received:

Yes	95.5%
No	4.5%



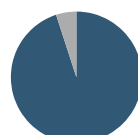
% of households reporting feeling satisfied with the quality of hygiene kits received:

Yes	100.0%
No	0.0%



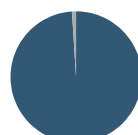
% of households reporting believing that the water collected is safe for consumption:

Yes	95.4% (+24.0%)
No	4.6%



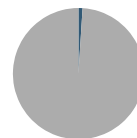
% of households reporting feeling satisfied with the composition of hygiene kits received based on their needs:

Yes	99.6%
No	0.4%



% of households reporting experiencing any challenges while trying to redeem the hygiene kits received:

Yes	0.2%
No	99.8%



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Annex 4: Protection Component indicators

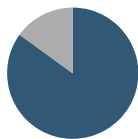
A total of 4991 households received two/three rounds of MPCT between November 2021 & January 2022. In addition as part of the same programme, **132 separate beneficiary households** in four counties (Garissa, Tana River, Samburu and Wajir), received cash for protection. IMPACT conducted an assessment two weeks after the receipt of cash asking protection-targeted questions to understand the impact of cash for protection on these specific beneficiaries. As the caseload size was relatively small, a census approach was followed and all the beneficiaries were interviewed. Do note that no baseline data was collected for these beneficiaries. All findings presented below are simple averages of all the answers provided by beneficiaries of AHN's protection activities in each of the four counties.

Reported protection services that the households are aware of in their community:

Child protection	67.4%
Gender based violence	62.1%
Sexual exploitation	12.9%
Protection of persons with disabilities	55.3%
Displacements	0.8%
Not aware	25.0%

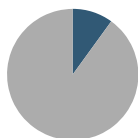
% of households reporting that the village committee includes female committee members:

Yes **84.9%**
No **15.1%**



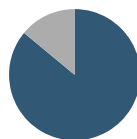
% of households reporting being aware of any community psychosocial support services:

Yes **9.9%**
No **90.1%**



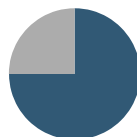
% of households reporting having been able to access protection services:

Yes **85.9%**
No **14.1%**



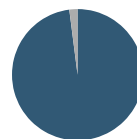
% of households reporting that women are involved in decision-making during the village committee meetings:

Yes **75.0%**
No **25.0%**



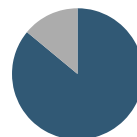
% of households reporting having received or benefited from any support (referrals for medical care, transport, cash) during the drought period:

Yes **97.7%**
No **2.3%**



% of households reporting that women's opinions are listened to during the village committees' interaction:

Yes **85.7%**
No **14.3%**



Of the households who reported being aware of community psychosocial support services, most commonly reported types of services provided they were aware of:

Counselling	100.0%
Medical	38.5%
WASH	38.5%
Legal	23.1%
Livelihood	7.7%