

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

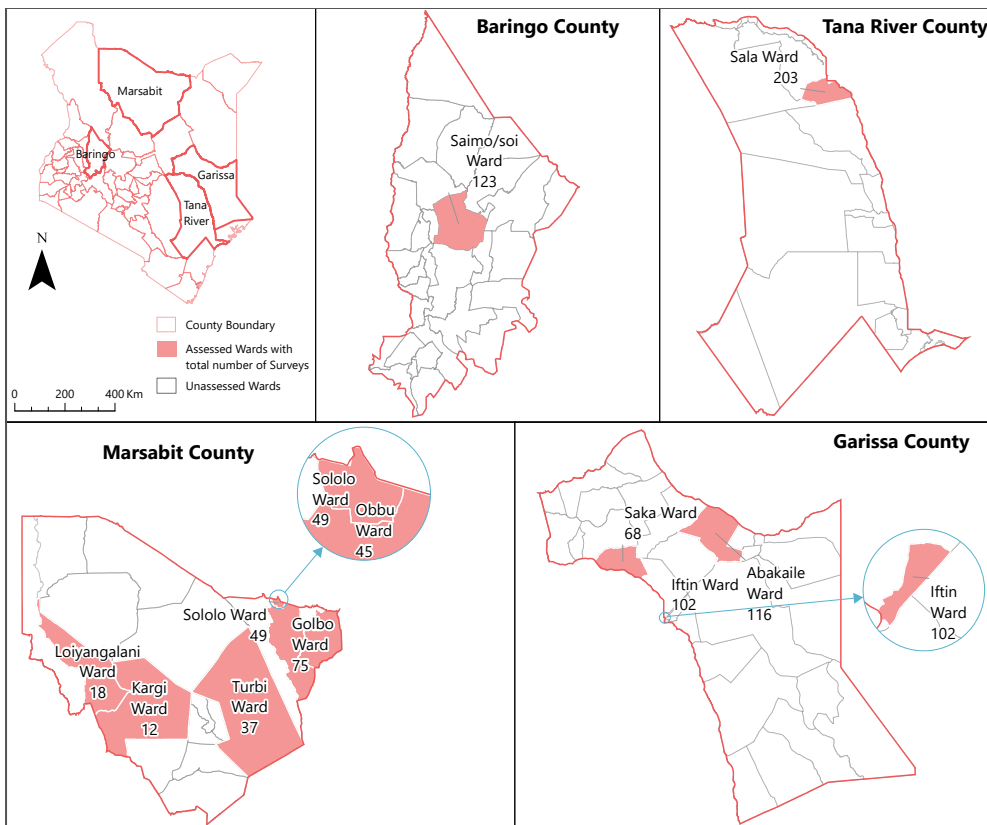
January, 2024

Baringo, Garissa, Marsabit and Tana River Counties

KEY MESSAGES

- **The average monthly expenditure (KES 19,542) was found to be higher than the average monthly income (KES 6,963).** To cope, households (HHs) had to take debts as a means to access food, healthcare, education and shelter in the absence of a cash assistance. Among the HHs found to have debt (94%), **the average debt at the time of the baseline data collection was KES 13,055.**
- **The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) was found to be 20.68 in Marsabit, 16.93 in Baringo, 11.78 in Garissa, and 9.46 in Tana River County.** A higher rCSI indicates that the HHs adopted more strategies or severe strategies, more frequently, to deal with the lack of access to food in the 7 days prior to data collection.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



CONTEXT & RATIONALE

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), classified Marsabit in Phase 3 (Crisis) whilst Baringo, Garissa and Tana River were classified as Phase 2 (Stress) at the end of January 2024.¹ Over the October-November-December (OND) 2023 'short rains' season, the counties received above-average rainfall leading to flooding in most parts of the counties.² The floods led to thousands of people and HHs being displaced, loss of lives, livestock washed away, and infrastructure and roads damaged. The death toll in Kenya from the El Nino-induced floods surged to 160, with nearly 6,000 HHs having been displaced as at the end of December

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

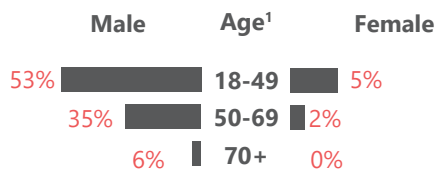
In response to the humanitarian needs of the flood-affected HHs in Baringo, Garissa, Marsabit and Tana River counties, the Kenya Cash Consortium (KCC) will implement a multi-purpose cash response through mobile money unconditional cash transfers (UCTs). Baseline data was collected between the 21st and 27th of January 2024. This baseline sought to determine the HHs' income and expenditure patterns, food consumption, and coping strategies before the first cash transfer in February 2024.

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 848 (Baringo-123 HHs, Garissa-286 HHs, Marsabit-236 HHs and Tana River-203 HHs). *For more information, please refer to [page 7](#).

DEMOGRAPHICS

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



From the demographic findings, there were more female respondents (53%) than male (47%).

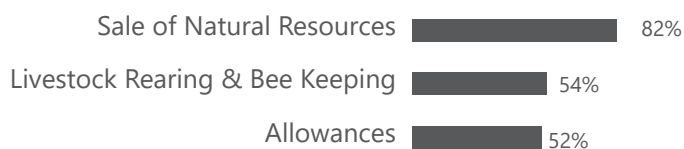
HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The average reported income for the HHs that received income in the 30 days prior to data collection (n=844², 99%) was KES 6,963.

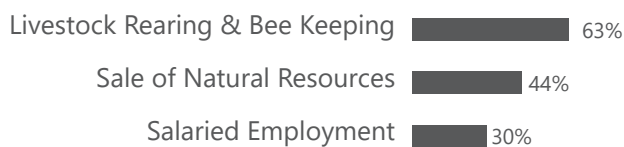
Average HH income (KES) in the 30 days prior to data collection, per county:

County	Baseline
Baringo	KES 4,309
Garissa	KES 6,120
Marsabit	KES 10,317
Tana River	KES 5,751

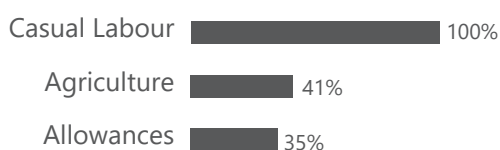
Top 3 reported primary sources of HH income in the 30 days prior to data collection in Baringo:³ (n=123², 100%)



Top 3 reported primary sources of HH income in the 30 days prior to data collection in Garissa:³ (n=286², 100%)



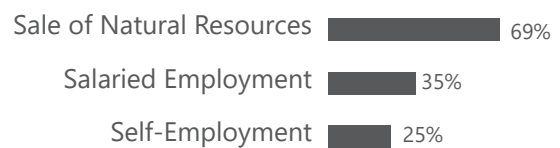
Top 3 reported primary sources of HH income in the 30 days prior to data collection in Marsabit:³ (n=232², 98%)



Average HH demographics per county:

County	Average age of the HoHH	Average HH size
Baringo	44	6
Garissa	41	7
Marsabit	45	7
Tana River	39	7

Top 3 reported primary sources of HH income in the 30 days prior to data collection in Tana River:³ (n=203², 100%)



HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

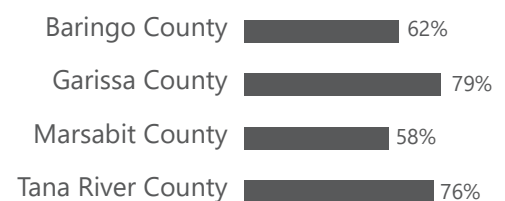
The average reported expenditure for HHs that had spent money in the 30 days prior to data collection (n=848², 100%) was KES 19,542 at the time of the baseline.

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

County	Baseline
Baringo	KES 12,643
Garissa	KES 22,430
Marsabit	KES 21,741
Tana River	KES 13,086

FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE

% of expenditure spent on food in the 30 days prior to the baseline data collection.



HOUSEHOLD DEBTS

Among the HHs that had incurred debt (n=794¹, 94%), the average amount of debt was KES 13,055 at the time of baseline data collection.

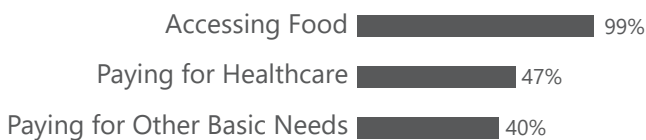
Average HH debt (KES) at the time of data collection, per county:

County	Baseline
Baringo	KES 2,740
Garissa	KES 16,863
Marsabit	KES 12,333
Tana River	KES 8,914

Top 3 reported reasons for taking debt in Baringo:² (n=108¹, 88%)



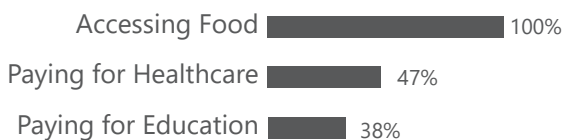
Top 3 reported reasons for taking debt in Garissa:² (n=266¹, 93%)



Top 3 reported reasons for taking debt in Marsabit:² (n=224¹, 95%)



Top 3 reported reasons for taking debt in Tana River:² (n=196¹, 97%)



HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

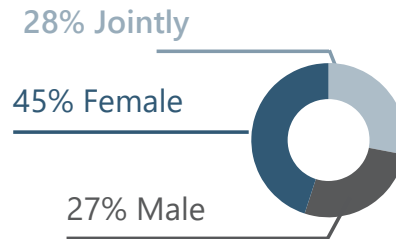
16

HHs, out of the total 848 HHs reported having savings.

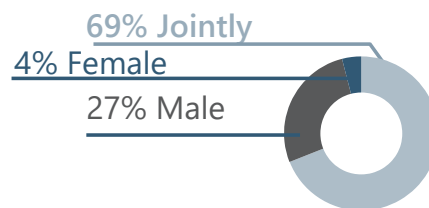
At the time of the baseline data collection, the average amount of saving for HHs that reported having savings was KES 2,569.

DECISION MAKING

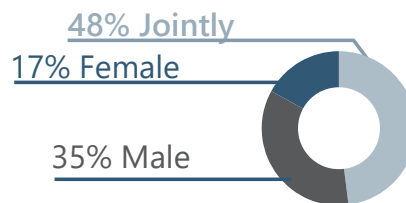
% of HHs in Baringo County by reported primary decision-maker on how to spend the HH's income in the 30 days prior to the baseline data collection:



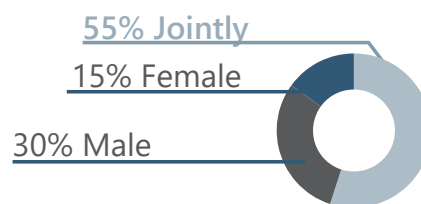
% of HHs in Garissa County by reported primary decision-maker on how to spend the HH's income in the 30 days prior to the baseline data collection:



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



% 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 baseline data collection:



HOUSEHOLD CONFLICT

Only one HH reported experiencing conflict on how to spend their HHs income in the 30 days prior to data collection in Garissa County. The HH reported experiencing physical violence as the nature of the conflict experienced.*

* Protection concerns are reported to the Complaints, Response and Feedback Mechanism (CRFM).

KEY INDICATORS ON FOOD SECURITY

FOOD GROUPS CONSUMED IN THE LAST 24 HOURS PRIOR TO DATA COLLECTION

In the last 24 hours, the average number of meals eaten in the HHs was found to be 2. Most HHs reportedly consumed cereals, as compared to the other food groups.

REDUCED COPING STRATEGY INDEX (RCSI)¹

The average rCSI for HHs was found to be 20.68 in Marsabit, 16.93 in Baringo, 11.78 in Garissa, and 9.46 in Tana River County. The HHs engaged in negative consumption-based coping strategies which erodes their coping capacity.

The average days utilizing the coping strategy reported in the 7 days prior to data collection:

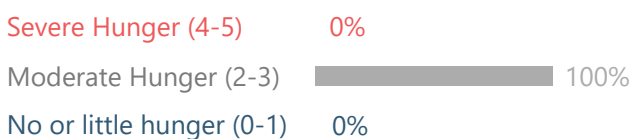
Coping Strategies employed	Baringo	Garissa	Marsabit	Tana River
Rely on less preferred food	2	2	4	2
Limit portion size at mealtime	2	2	3	1
Borrow food / rely on friends	2	2	3	1
Reduction in quantity consumed by adults for young children	2	1	2	1
Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day	2	2	3	2



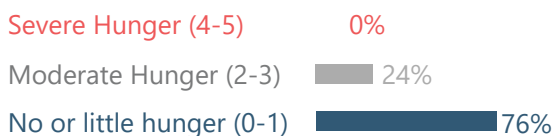
HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCORE (HHS)²

% of HHs by HHS category at the time of the baseline data collection:

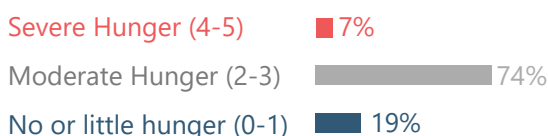
1. Baringo



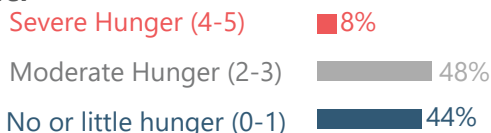
2. Garissa



3. Marsabit



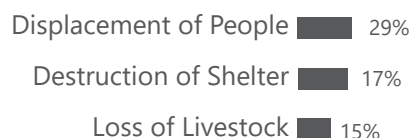
4. Tana River



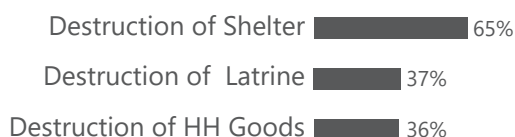
Marsabit County was found to have the highest proportion of HHs with severe or moderate hunger. This could have been because it was most affected during floods with many HHs displaced.

FLOODING IMPACT

Top 3 reported consequences faced by all the HHs assessed following the flooding in Baringo:³



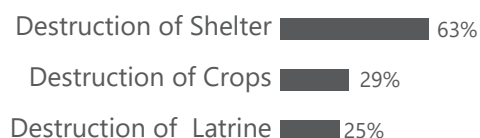
Top 3 reported consequences faced by all the HHs assessed following the flooding in Garissa:³



Top 3 reported consequences faced by all the HHs assessed following the flooding in Marsabit:³

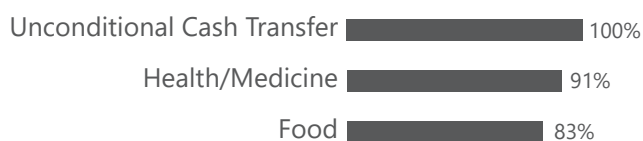


Top 3 reported consequences faced by all the HHs assessed following the flooding in Tana River:³

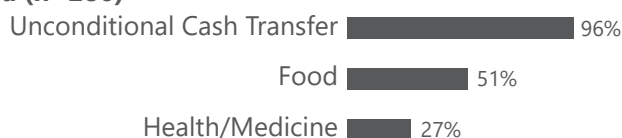


The type of support required following the flooding as reported by % of HHs per county:³

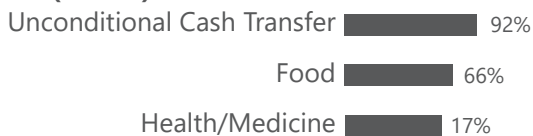
1. Baringo (n=123)⁴



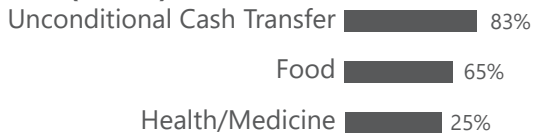
2. Garissa (n=286)⁴



3. Marsabit (n=236)^{1,2}



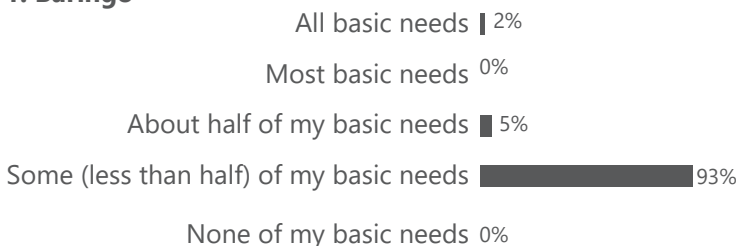
4. Tana River (n=203)^{1,2}



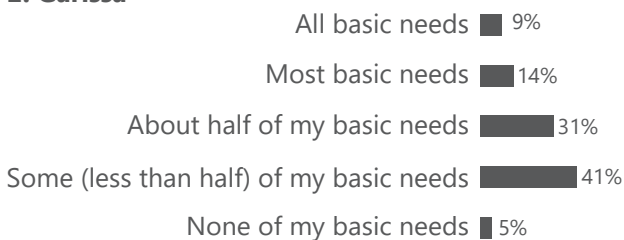
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

% of HHs reporting the extent to which they are able to meet their basic needs as they define and prioritize them:

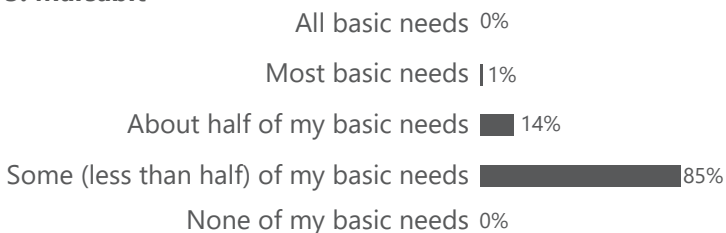
1. Baringo



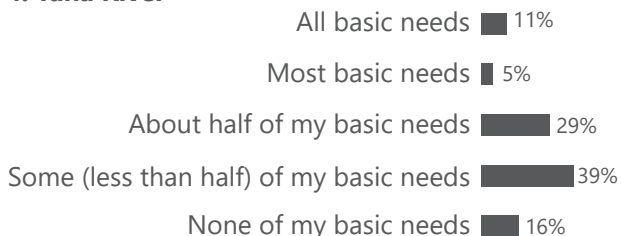
2. Garissa



3. Marsabit



4. Tana River



The majority of the HHs (85%) were not able to meet all or most of their basic needs. The top four reported basic needs that the HHs were unable to fulfill were:² Basic Food Needs (87%), Education Needs for Children (28%), Healthcare Needs of the HH members (27%) and Shelter/Housing Needs (20%).

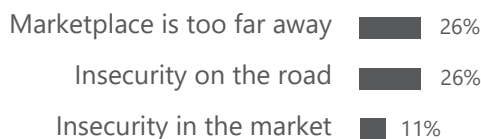
ACCESS TO MARKETS

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

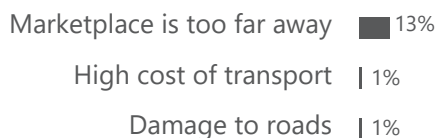
	Baringo	Garissa	Marsabit	Tana River
Less than 15 minutes	15%	28%	28%	29%
Between 15 and 29 minutes	24%	43%	29%	8%
Between 30 and 59 minutes	37%	20%	15%	15%
Between 1 and 2 hours	24%	5%	16%	15%
More than 2 hours	0%	3%	11%	35%

PHYSICAL OR SOCIAL BARRIERS IN ACCESSING MARKETS

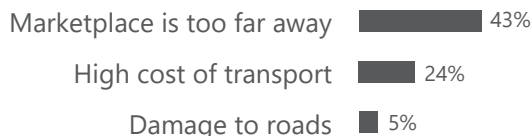
The top 3 physical or social barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Baringo County:²



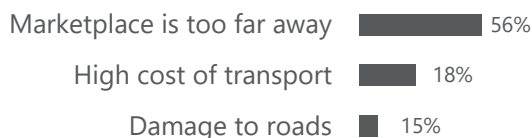
The top 3 physical or social barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Garissa County:²



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



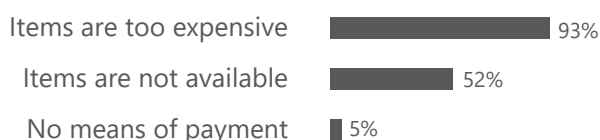
The top 3 physical or social barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Tana River County:²



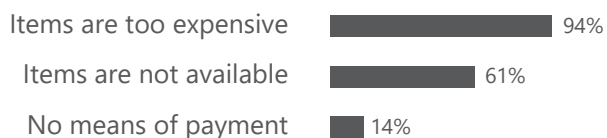
FINANCIAL BARRIERS IN ACCESSING MARKETS

Most HHs encountered financial difficulties when purchasing essential items in the marketplaces. The most commonly reported challenge faced was the high prices of the commodities (65%)¹ and the unavailability of the items in the markets (31%)¹.

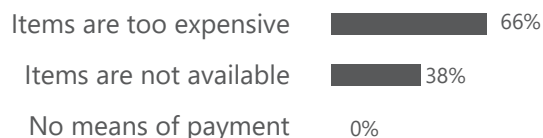
The top 3 financial barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Baringo County:¹



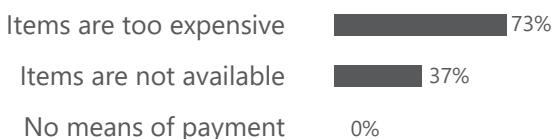
The top 3 financial barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Garissa County:¹



The top 3 financial barriers to consistently accessing marketplaces in Marsabit 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 is easily accessible (99%)¹ and offers more flexibility time to purchase (16%)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 that there were any HHs that were unfairly selected to receive cash assistance. Across all the counties, most HHs reported not being consulted by any NGO on what their needs were and how the NGO can best help. In Garissa County, 13% of the HHs reported not being aware of any option to consult the agency.

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

	Baringo	Garissa	Marsabit	Tana River
Programming was safe	100%	100%	100%	100%
The cash assistance was appropriate to the HH needs	100%	100%	100%	100%
No coercion during registration	100%	100%	100%	100%
Programming was respectful	100%	100%	100%	100%
No unfair selection	100%	100%	100%	100%
Community was consulted	94%	69%	76%	72%
Average KPI Score	100%	96%	96%	96%

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	Marsabit	Tana River
NGO staff	100%	55%	51%	51%
A dedicated NGO hotline	0%	36%	63%	25%
A dedicated NGO desk	0%	19%	50%	31%
Not aware of any option	0%	13%	1%	4%

METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The baseline 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 targeted HHs 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 2,490 HHs (14,940 individuals), the intervention targeted 555 HHs in Tana River, 1,150 HHs in Garissa, 160 HHs in Baringo and 625 HHs in Marsabit.

A sample of 848 HHs were interviewed; (Baringo-123 HHs, Garissa-286 HHs, Marsabit-236 HHs and Tana River-203 HHs). The methodology was quantitative and data was collected between 21st and 27th January 2024.

The baseline 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.

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) aggregates HH-level data on the diversity and frequency of food groups eaten over the past 7 days, which is then weighted according to the relative nutritional value. Due to data gaps, the FCS hasn't been computed. The FCS will be computed at the time of the endline data collection to assess the food security status.

ENDNOTES

Page 1

¹ [IPC Classification \(Kenya\), January 2024](#)

² [Climate outlook for October-December 2023 Short-rains season by KMD, September 2023](#)

³ [El Niño, Positive Indian Ocean Dipole Forecast and Humanitarian Impact, October 2023](#)

⁴ [Humanitarian impact of heavy rains and flooding \(December 2023\)](#)

Page 2

¹ The total percentages may not add up or may exceed 100% due to rounding up.

² Sample size n is the number of HHs in the given sample population.

³ For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

Page 3

¹ Sample size n is the number of HHs in the given sample population.

² For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

Page 4

¹ 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.

² 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).

³ For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

⁴ n is a subset of HHs that reported needing assistance to deal with the challenges caused by October-November-December 2023 rainfall. n represents the number of HHs.

Page 5

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¹ 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	Marsabit	Tana River
Household Hunger Score (HHS)	Severe Hunger (4-5)	0%	0%	7%	8%
	Moderate Hunger (2-3)	100%	24%	74%	48%
	No or Little Hunger (0-1)	0%	76%	19%	44%
Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		16.93	11.78	20.68	9.46
Average HH income in the 30 days prior to data collection.		KES 4,309	KES 6,120	KES 10,317	KES 5,571
Average HH expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection.		KES 12,643	KES 22,430	KES 21,741	KES 13,086

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 30+ 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.