

MIDLINE FINDINGS FOR THE KENYA CASH CONSORTIUM RESPONSE TO DROUGHT IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS (ASAL) COUNTIES OF KENYA



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



ACTED



OXFAM



June 2022

Overview

The arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties in Kenya experienced depressed October to December short rains,¹ this resulted to three consecutive failed rains, with a projection of below average performance in the upcoming 2022 long rains.² Due to low dietary diversity, and poor sanitary and hygiene practices acute malnutrition is above the 15% threshold of concern in several ASAL counties.³ According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), around 3.1 million people (20% of the ASAL population), were already experiencing "crisis" (IPC Phase 3) or worse levels of food insecurity in February 2022.⁴

In response to the rising humanitarian needs, the Kenya Cash Consortium (KCC), led by ACTED, and further consisting of Oxfam, Concern Worldwide and the ASAL Humanitarian Network (AHN), is carrying out an emergency cash intervention in Turkana, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, and Marsabit counties. The intervention consists of five rounds of multi-purpose cash transfers (MPCTs) planned between March and August 2022, which will be distributed to 7567 selected beneficiary households across the five counties. This programme is funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

Between October 2021 and March 2022, the AHN supported a total of 5282 beneficiary households in 8 counties through 3 cycles of cash transfers. These beneficiaries, who will be receiving 5 transfers under the current KCC programme, are referred to as "old caseload"; a group of 1980 new beneficiaries were included in March, these beneficiaries will receive 5 transfers and are referred to as "new caseload".

To monitor the impact of multipurpose cash transfers (MPCTs) provided by the KCC to the beneficiary households in the targeted ASAL counties, IMPACT Initiatives provides impartial third-party monitoring and evaluation. IMPACT conducted a baseline assessment prior to the first round of transfers for the new caseload between the 19th and 23rd of March 2022. Two weeks after the first transfer, IMPACT conducted a midline assessment for both new and old caseloads from the 10th to the 13th of May 2022. An endline assessment is planned one month after the final round of transfers.

This factsheet presents **key findings from the midline assessment as well as comparison of some key indicators from the baseline assessment among target beneficiaries**. For the old caseload, baseline values are drawn from the baseline assessment conducted between the 6th and 15th November 2021 and 24th of December and 7th of January 2022 for the Lot 2 households surveyed in the AHN programme.⁵

Methodology

The midline tool was designed by IMPACT Initiatives in partnership with the KCC members. The tool covers income and expenditure patterns, food consumption, dietary diversity, coping strategies and perceptions of whether humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner. A simple random sampling approach was used to ensure data was representative of the beneficiary population (Households) with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error at the county level. Of the 7567 beneficiary households, **a sample of 2164 households were interviewed**.⁷ All results presented have been weighted by the proportion of KCC beneficiary households per targeted county. The county-wise sample breakdown is shown in Annex 1 for both the new and the old caseloads. Findings relating to a subset of the total sample are not generalisable with a known level of precision and should be considered indicative only.

Challenges & Limitations:

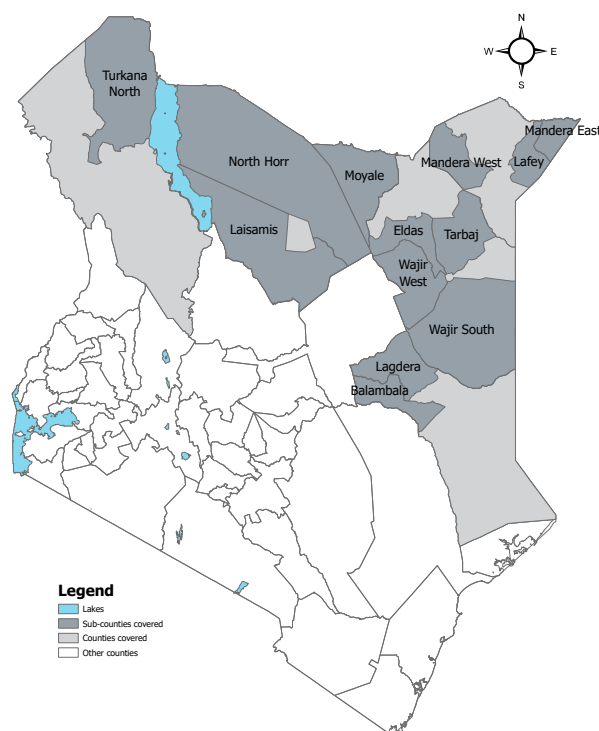
- Data on household expenditure was based on a 30-day recall period; a considerably long period of time over which to expect households to remember expenditures accurately.
- Since old caseload households had already received the transfers by the time of the baseline, no baseline data was collected. Findings from a previous baseline (December 2021) with this group were substituted for the available indicators.
- Change from baseline to midline is not shown for some of the indicators in the old caseload, as data for the said indicators was not collected in the baseline assessment for the old caseload.

Key findings

- Among the new caseload households, the proportion reporting "mostly" or "always" having been able to meet their basic needs in the month prior to data collection increased from 15.0% during the baseline to 41.8% at the endline. The proportions of new caseload households reporting always having had enough food and money in the month prior to data collection also increased, by 10.9% and 6.3%, respectively.
- For the new caseload, the average monthly expenditure on food increased from 2872 Kenyan Shillings (KES) in the baseline to 4760 KES. In addition, 18.4% of households reported having some amounts of cash as savings, compared to 13.7% at the baseline assessment.
- The average reported monthly income per household during the midline assessment was 11,593 (KES), a 121.5% increase from the baseline assessment (5235 KES) for the new caseload. For the old caseload, a 249.2% increase was found (3246 KES at the baseline and 11,335 at the midline).
- Food was the most commonly reported priority need in the 30 days prior to data collection for both new caseload households (98%) and old caseload households (99%). Food also constituted the primary expense for half of the assessed households.



Locations Covered



Legend

- Lakes
- Sub-counties covered
- Counties covered
- Other counties



Building Resilient Communities for Sustainable Development



EMPOWERING MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES



Shaping practices
Influencing policies
Impacting lives

NEW CASELOAD

Income & Expenditure

Income Source

Most commonly reported primary sources of household income at the time of data collection:

- 1 27.2% Livestock keeping
- 2 26.3% Casual labour
- 3 26.0% Cash transfers
- 4 8.7% Business
- 5 3.9% Charcoal and firewood sale

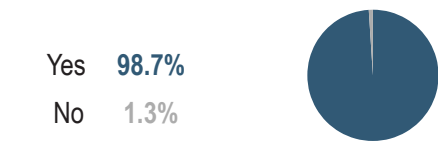
Average reported total household expenditure over a month: 9989 KES (+3497)

Average reported total household income over a month: 11593 KES (+6358)

Average reported income per household member, per month:¹¹ 1991 KES (+1173)

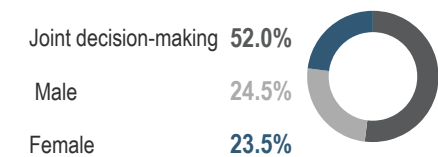
Cash Use

% of households reporting having been able to meet their household's basic needs in the past 30 days prior to data collection:



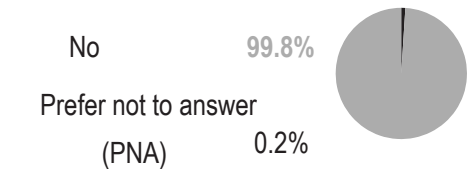
Spending Decisions

% of households by reported primary spending decisions maker:



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:



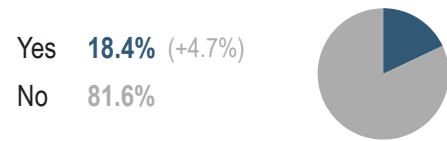
Expenditure Share

Most commonly reported expenditure categories and average amount spent (in KES) per category per household in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Food	4760 KES +1888 ⁸	49.8% (-3.2%)
Debt repayment	2450 KES +956	23.9% (+2.8%)
Education	1128 KES +330	10.0% (+1.8%)
Medical expenses	736 KES +124	7.3% (-0.3%)
WASH ⁹	482 KES +83	4.7% (-1.7%)

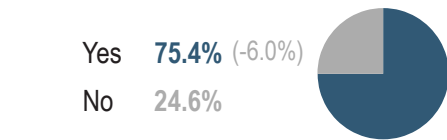
Savings & Debt

% of households reporting having any amount of savings at the time of data collection:



The average amount of savings found for households with any savings was 370 KES (+181 KES) per household.

% of households reporting being in debt at the time of data collection:



The average amount of debt found for households with any debt was 12196 KES (+3973 KES) per household.

Food Sources

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

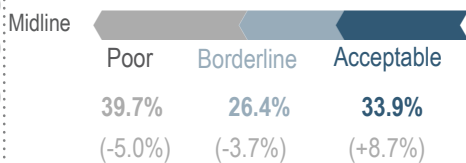
- 1 53.7% Market purchase with cash
- 2 23.4% Market purchase with credit
- 3 10.3% Own production

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).

FCS¹³

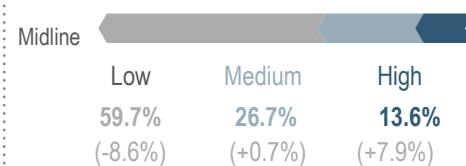
% of households by FCS category:



Average number of meals eaten per household in the last 24 hours: 2.0 (+0.2)

HDDS¹⁴

% of households by HDDS category:



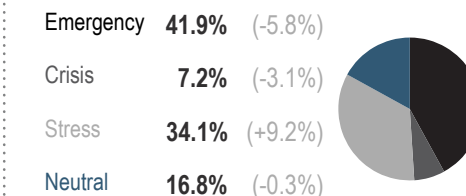
rCSI¹⁵

Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	1.2 (+0.0)
Reduced portion size of meals	1.4 (-0.1)
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1.4 (-0.2)
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	1.3 (-0.1)
Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children	0.9 (-0.1)

Average rCSI score per household: 9.4 (-0.4)

LCSI¹⁶

% of households by LCSI category:





Livelihood-based Coping Strategies

Reported main reason(s) why the household adopted livelihood-based coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection (i.e. to access which essential needs):¹²

- 1 96.0% (+8.0%) Food
- 2 40.0% (-2.0%) Health
- 3 38.0% (-2.0%) Education

Households Priority Needs

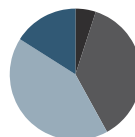
Reported household's top 3 priority needs in the 30 days prior to data collection:¹²

- 1 98.0% (+0.0%) Food
- 2 70.0% (-16.0%) Water
- 3 34.0% (+7.0%) Education

Subjective Wellbeing

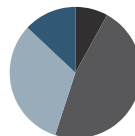
% of households reporting having had sufficient quantity of food to eat in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Not at all	5.0%	(-5.9%)
Rarely	36.7%	(-33.8%)
Mostly	41.8%	(+26.8%)
Always	16.5%	(+12.8%)



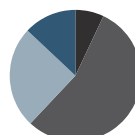
% of households reporting having had sufficient variety of food to eat in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Not at all	8.1%	(-7.1%)
Rarely	47.3%	(-23.2%)
Mostly	31.7%	(+18.8%)
Always	12.9%	(+10.9%)



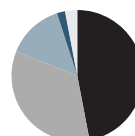
% of households reporting having had enough money to cover basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Not at all	7.4%	(-12.9%)
Rarely	55.4%	(-13.1%)
Mostly	24.7%	(+18.9%)
Always	12.5%	(+6.3%)



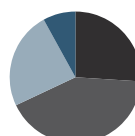
% of households reporting the expected effect a crisis or shock would have on their wellbeing at the time of data collection:

Would be completely unable to meet basic needs	47.4%	(-19.1%)
Would meet some basic needs	33.9%	(+8.4%)
Would be mostly fine	13.7%	(+7.3%)
Would be completely fine	1.7%	(+1.1%)
Do not know/ no answer	3.3%	(+2.3%)



% of households reporting being able to meet their basic needs at the time of data collection:

Not at all	26.4%	(-9.2%)
Rarely	42.0%	(-8.9%)
Mostly	23.8%	(+13.9%)
Always	7.8%	(+4.2%)



Protection and Accountability Indicators

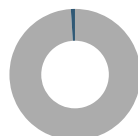
% of households reporting themselves or someone in the community having been consulted by the NGO about their needs:

Yes	53.3%
No	46.7%



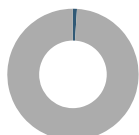
% of households reporting believing that some households were unfairly selected:

Yes	0.1%
No	99.9%



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

Yes	0.2%
No	99.8%



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

Yes	100.0%
No	0.0%



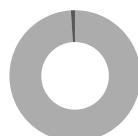
% of households reporting experiencing other negative consequences as a result of their beneficiary status

Yes	0.0%
No	99.9%
PNA	0.1%



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

Yes	0.0%
No	99.8%
PNA	0.2%



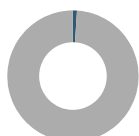
% of households by their preferred method of receiving assistance:

Mobile money	99.9%
Food vouchers	0.1%



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

Yes	0.5%
No	99.5%



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

Yes	43.0%
No	57.0%



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

Yes	98.9%
No	1.1%



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

Yes	99.9%
No	0.1%



OLD CASELOAD*

Income & Expenditure



Income Source

Most commonly reported primary sources of household income at the time of data collection:

- 1 24.7% Cash transfers
- 2 24.3% Livestock keeping
- 3 22.6% Casual labour
- 4 17.1% Charcoal and firewood sale
- 5 5.1% Business



Expenditure Share

Most commonly reported expenditure categories and average amount spent (in KES) per category per household in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Food	4774 KES +2833 ⁸	50.2% (-3.9%)
Debt repayment	2012 KES +1752	20.3% (+13.0%)
Education	1395 KES +955	13.4% (+1.2%)
Medical expenses	757 KES +406	6.9% (-2.9%)
WASH	454 KES +107	4.7% (-5.0%)

Average reported total household expenditure over a month: 9761 KES (+6170)

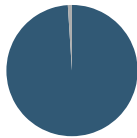
Average reported total household income over a month: 11335 KES (+8089)

Average reported income per household member, per month:¹¹ 1737 KES (+1253)

Cash Use

% of households reporting having been able to meet their household's basic needs in the past 30 days prior to data collection:

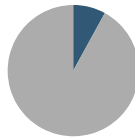
Yes 99.9%
No 0.1%



Savings & Debt

% of households reporting having any amount of savings at the time of data collection:

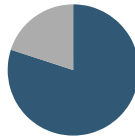
Yes 7.5%
No 92.5%



The average amount of savings found for households with any savings was 254 KES per household.

% of households reporting being in debt at the time of data collection:

Yes 79.5%
No 20.5%



The average amount of debt found for households with any debt was 10245 KES per household.

Spending Decisions

% of households by reported primary spending decisions maker:

Joint decision-making 41.4%
Male 33.1%
Female 25.5%



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 0.2%
No 99.4%
PNA 0.4%



Food Sources

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

- 1 47.6% Market purchase with cash
- 2 25.5% Market purchase with credit
- 3 13.6% Own production

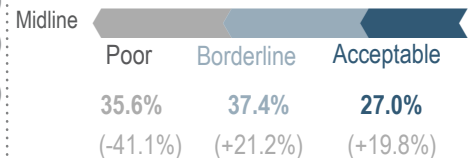
Key Impact Indicators

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



FCS¹³

% of households by FCS category:

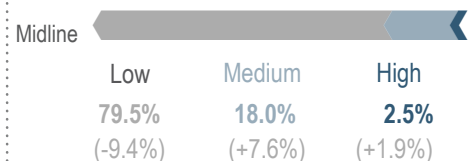


Average number of meals eaten per household in the last 24 hours: 2.2 (+0.5)



HDDS¹⁴

% of households by HDDS category:



rCSI¹⁵

Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	1.9
Reduced portion size of meals	1.7
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1.8
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	1.4
Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children	1.4

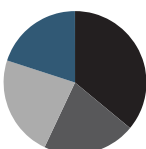
Average rCSI score per household: 12.3 (-0.4)



LCSI¹⁶

% of households by LCSI category:

Emergency 36.3%
Crisis 21.2%
Stress 22.6%
Neutral 19.9%



*Change from baseline to midline is not shown for some of the indicators in this section as data for the said indicators was not collected in the baseline assessment for the old caseload.



Livelihood-based Coping Strategies

Reported main reason(s) why the household adopted livelihood-based coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection (i.e. to access which essential needs):¹²

- 1 98.0% Food
- 2 51.0% Health
- 3 46.0% Education

Households Priority Needs

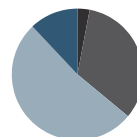
Reported top 3 priority needs in the household in the 30 days prior to data collection:¹²

- 1 99.0% Food
- 2 69.0% Water
- 3 41.0% Education

Subjective Wellbeing*

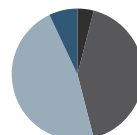
% of households reporting having had sufficient quantity of food to eat in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Not at all	2.9%
Rarely	33.0%
Mostly	51.9%
Always	12.2%



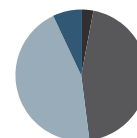
% of households reporting having had sufficient variety of food to eat in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Not at all	4.2%
Rarely	42.3%
Mostly	47.4%
Always	6.1%



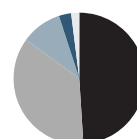
% of households reporting having had enough money to cover basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Not at all	3.1%
Rarely	44.6%
Mostly	44.9%
Always	7.4%



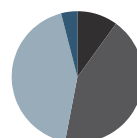
% of households reporting the expected effect a crisis or shock would have on their wellbeing at the time of data collection:

Would be completely unable to meet basic needs	48.7%
Would meet some basic needs	35.8%
Would be mostly fine	10.6%
Would be completely fine	2.8%
Do not know/ no answer	2.1%



% of households reporting being able to meet their basic needs at the time of data collection:

Not at all	10.2%
Rarely	43.1%
Mostly	43.3%
Always	3.4%



*Change from baseline to midline is not shown for some of the indicators in this section as data for the said indicators was not collected in the baseline assessment for the old caseload.

Protection and Accountability Indicators

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

Yes	55.6%
No	44.4%



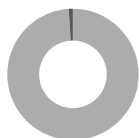
% of households reporting believing that some households were unfairly selected:

Yes	0.0%
No	100.0%



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

Yes	0.0%
No	99.7%
PNA	0.3%



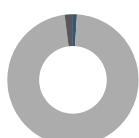
% of households reporting feeling that they have been treated with respect by NGO staff up to the time of data collection:

Yes	100.0%
No	0.0%



% of households reporting experiencing other negative consequences as a result of their beneficiary status

Yes	0.2%
No	97.9%
PNA	1.9%



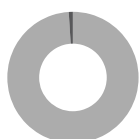
% of households reporting having paid any fees or taxes against their will because they are a beneficiary of cash transfers:

Yes	0.0%
No	99.9%
PNA	0.1%



% 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	0.0%
No	99.8%
PNA	0.2%



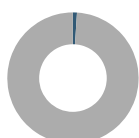
% of households by their preferred method of receiving assistance:

Mobile money	99.9%
Food Vouchers	0.1%



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

Yes	1.2%
No	98.8%



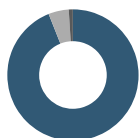
% of households reporting having raised any concerns on the assistance received to the NGO using any of the complaint mechanisms available:

Yes	23.9%
No	76.1%



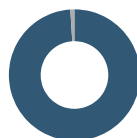
Of households that reported having raised concerns, % reporting being satisfied with the response:

Yes	94.2%
No	4.6%
PNA	1.2%



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

Yes	99.9%
No	0.1%



Analysis, feedback, and potential issues to follow up on for both the new and old caseload:

Priority needs and coping strategies:

Despite the programme, food (98% and 99%) and water (70% and 69%) for the new and old caseloads respectively, were the most commonly reported top priority needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, the accessibility of which was likely impacted by the shocks experienced in the ASAL counties. Reflective of this, 58.1% and 57.5% of households were found to be relying on crisis or emergency coping strategies to cope with a lack of food.

Simultaneously, the average debt per household (12196 and 10245 KES) exceeded households' monthly income (11593 and 11335 KES) for new and old caseloads, respectively. In line with this, market purchase using credit was the second most commonly reported source of food.

Income and expenditure:

Overall, 12.5% of new caseload households reported having had sufficient money to meet their basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection, a 6.4% increase from the baseline, where only 6.1% of the households reportedly had sufficient money to meet their basic needs. For the old caseload; 7.4% reported having had sufficient money to meet their basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection.

During the midline, households commonly reported that spending decisions were made jointly by male and female members of the household (52.0%) and (41.4%) for the old and new caseloads respectively.

Protection:

Most protection and accountability indicators show positive results; all households (100.0% and 99.9%) reported not having been asked to pay to get on the beneficiary list, and 99.8% and 99.9% of households reported having felt safe going through the selection process, for the new and old caseloads respectively. Moreover, the majority of households (67.6% and 55.6%) reported having been consulted by the NGO about their needs, and all households reported having been treated with respect by the NGO staff.

Complaints and Response Mechanism:

Among the 43.0% and 23.9% of households who reported having raised concerns, 98.9% and 94.2% were reportedly satisfied with the responses they received from either talking directly to the NGO desk or NGO staff for the new and old caseloads.

Food Security*

Findings suggest that the food security status of the new caseload beneficiary households has improved after the first cash transfer; the proportion of households with an "acceptable" FCS increased from 25.2% at the baseline to 33.9% at the midline, and the proportion with a "high" HDDS increased by 7.9%, while the average rCSI score decreased. In addition, the proportion of households reporting having always had sufficient quantity of food to eat in the 30 days prior to data collection increased by 12.8%.

*Findings on food security relate to only the new caseload.

Endnotes

1. The Short rains period generally runs between late October to December. Usually it follows a long period of drought, which leaves the landscape dry and bare.
2. [Kenya Food Security Steering Group \(KFSSG\) short rains assessment report, March 2022.](#)
3. [Kenya ASAL: Intergrated Phace Classification \(IPC\) Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis \(February-June 2022\).](#)
4. [Kenya Food Security Meeting \(KFSM\) Report \(SRA\) 2022](#)
5. [Old caseload baseline factsheet ; Old caseload baseline factsheet lot 2 Mandera county ; Old caseload baseline factsheet lot 2 Turkana county](#)
6. The local partner NGOs are Arid Lands Development Focus (ALDEF), Turkana Pastoralist Development Organization (TUPADO), Pastoralist Girls Initiative (PGI), Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA), Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD), Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance (RACIDA), Wajir South Development Association (WASDA) and Strategies for Northern Development (SND).
7. For the midline assessment, IMPACT aimed to conduct a stratified simple random sampling of beneficiary households. While the total amount of beneficiary households was 7567, 2164 households were interviewed. For the old caseload, while the aim was to conduct a census, due to non-response, the final sample included 3448 of the 3548 total beneficiary households.
8. The figures in grey highlight the magnitude of change from the baseline to the midline for relevant indicators.
9. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) products.
10. USD = 115.0775 KES as on [June 2022.](#)
11. Average income per household member per month calculated by dividing the total monthly household income by the household size.
12. Respondents could select multiple options. Findings may therefore exceed 100%
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. The Livelihoods Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) is a measure of reliance on livelihood-based negative coping mechanisms to cope with the lack of food in the 30 days prior to data collection. The severity weights are classified into neutral coping (engaging in casual labour for extra income), stress coping (purchasing food on credit, spending savings, borrowing food, selling household assets), crisis coping (selling productive assets or means of transport, consumption of seed stocks), and emergency coping (selling land, selling female animals, begging).

Annex 1 - Sample Breakdown

County	Number of interviewed households (old caseload)	Number of interviewed households (New caseload)
Wajir	279	134
Mandera	277	135
Marsabit	243	277
Garissa	247	279
Turkana	293	NA
Total	1339	825

Annex 2: County breakdown of key indicators (new caseload*)

		Garissa		Mandera		Wajir		Marsabit		Average	
		Baseline	Midline	Baseline	Midline	Baseline	Midline	Baseline	Midline	Baseline	Midline
Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Poor	32.3%	71.3%	44.4%	39.4%	76.1%	37.7%	46.0%	14.4%	44.7%	39.7%
	Borderline	43.9%	21.9%	47.1%	32.6%	0.6%	49.2%	22.6%	22.0%	30.1%	26.4%
	Acceptable	23.8%	6.8%	8.5%	28.0%	23.3%	13.1%	31.4%	63.5%	25.2%	33.9%
Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	Low	73.6%	72.8%	75.1%	72.7%	76.0%	87.7%	59.9%	37.6%	68.3%	59.7%
	Medium	26.4%	27.2%	24.2%	27.3%	19.2%	11.5%	28.2%	30.3%	26.0%	26.7%
	High	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	4.8%	0.8%	11.9%	32.1%	5.7%	13.6%
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)	Emergency	27.9%	39.1%	55.6%	10.6%	30.4%	33.9%	66.7%	33.9%	47.7%	41.9%
	Crisis	4.4%	2.5%	16.3%	10.6%	30.9%	22.3%	7.5%	5.8%	10.3%	7.2%
	Stress	53.2%	42.3%	9.2%	27.3%	4.2%	23.8%	11.9%	32.1%	24.9%	34.1%
	Neutral	12.5%	16.1%	18.9%	51.5%	34.5%	20.0%	13.9%	7.2%	17.1%	16.8%
Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		7.6	7.2	13.6	8.1	2.9	6.6	12.6	12.3	9.8	9.4
Average household income in KES in the 30 days prior to data collection		5075	11043	5410	12520	9396	13816	4135	11168	5235	11593
Average household total expenditure in KES in the 30 days prior to data collection		5205	10085	6635	11579	9314	8810	6712	9817	6492	9989
Average proportion of total expenditure spent on food in the 30 days prior to data collection		55.5%	63.0%	53.6%	66.4%	52.5%	70.2%	50.9%	63.7%	53.0%	64.5%

*Turkana county was not targeted as it did not have new caseload for the KCC programme.

MIDLINE FINDINGS FOR THE KENYA CASH CONSORTIUM RESPONSE TO DROUGHT IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS (ASAL) COUNTIES OF KENYA



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June 2022

Annex 3: County breakdown of key indicators (old caseload)

		Garissa		Mandera		Wajir		Marsabit		Turkana		Average	
		Baseline	Midline	Baseline	Midline	Baseline	Midline	Baseline	Midline	Baseline	Midline	Baseline	Midline
Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Poor	55.2%	19.8%	62.6%	39.5%	83.8%	34.8%	80.9%	21.2%	93.0%	48.3%	76.7%	35.6%
	Borderline	34.8%	41.7%	20.4%	48.5%	14.5%	38.3%	13.4%	27.8%	4.0%	32.2%	16.1%	37.4%
	Acceptable	10.0%	38.4%	17.0%	12.0%	1.6%	26.9%	5.7%	51.0%	3.0%	19.5%	7.2%	27.0%
Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	Low	82.4%	81.8%	87.2%	83.4%	84.6%	78.9%	94.2%	62.1%	92.8%	84.0%	88.9%	79.5%
	Medium	15.0%	13.8%	12.7%	16.2%	15.4%	15.4%	5.4%	34.6%	6.8%	15.4%	10.4%	18.0%
	High	2.6%	4.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	5.7%	0.4%	3.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	2.5%
Average Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)		8.2	8.4	21.5	5.1	13.4	6.4	15.1	23.9	14.1	16.6	12.7	12.3
Average household income in KES in the 30 prior to data collection		3686	10691	4095	12097	4464	14447	3905	10778	1129	9834	3246	11335
Average household total expenditure in KES in the 30 days prior to data collection		5205	7752	5716	10848	4354	12557	4335	10630	1238	8341	3591	9761
Average proportion of total expenditure spent on food in the 30 days prior to data collection		55.5%	55.7%	38.2%	52.1%	66.0%	43.9%	47.3%	40.6%	72.8%	53.6%	54.1%	50.2%

*Annex 2 and 3 shows breakdown of key indicators; In annex 3, LCSl is not captured as it was not measured in the old caseload baseline assessment⁶.

About IMPACT Initiatives

IMPACT Initiatives is a leading Geneva-based think-and-do tank which aims to improve the impact of humanitarian, stabilisation and development action through data, partnerships and capacity building programmes. The work of IMPACT is implemented by its three initiatives: REACH, AGORA and PANDA.

REACH, a joint initiative of IMPACT, ACTED and UNOSAT, provides data and analysis on contexts of crisis in order to inform humanitarian action. Within AGORA, IMPACT partners with ACTED to support the stabilisation of crisis-affected areas by promoting synergies between international aid and local response actors. Through PANDA, IMPACT supports aid actors to improve the effectiveness of their programmes through monitoring, evaluation and capacity building activities.

IMPACT teams are present in over 25 countries across the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. The teams work in contexts ranging from conflict to disasters and in areas seeing the effects of displacement and migration. Contact geneva@impact-initiatives.org for further information.

KCC's implementing partners

The Pastoralists Girls Initiative (PGI), Turkana Pastoralist Development Organization (TUPADO), Arid Lands Development Focus (ALDEF), Wajir South Development Association (WASDA), Strategies for Northern Development (SND), Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development (NAPAD), Pastoralist Community Initiative and Development Assistance (PACIDA) and Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance (RACIDA)¹.



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