**Monthly report FEBRUARY– Front page**

# Monitoring of surveillance indicators – Summary for all surveyed regions

Severe Hunger indicator, measured through Household Hunger Score (HHS) is capturing those households which members have not eaten for at least one day, or have been unable to access food due to lack of resources. In February in all informal settlements except for Moroto we observed increase in share of households reporting severe hunger situation. In Mukuru due to fifth consecutive month when share of households in severe hunger situation was rising the trend has reversed and oppositely to other informal settlements we observe deterioration of situation in these regards. In Moroto, where surveillance was carried out for the second time in reported period, the share of households reporting severely hunger dropped significantly from 8% to 4.7% but still on average it was the highest level observed in all surveyed areas (see chart below).

Household Hunger Score
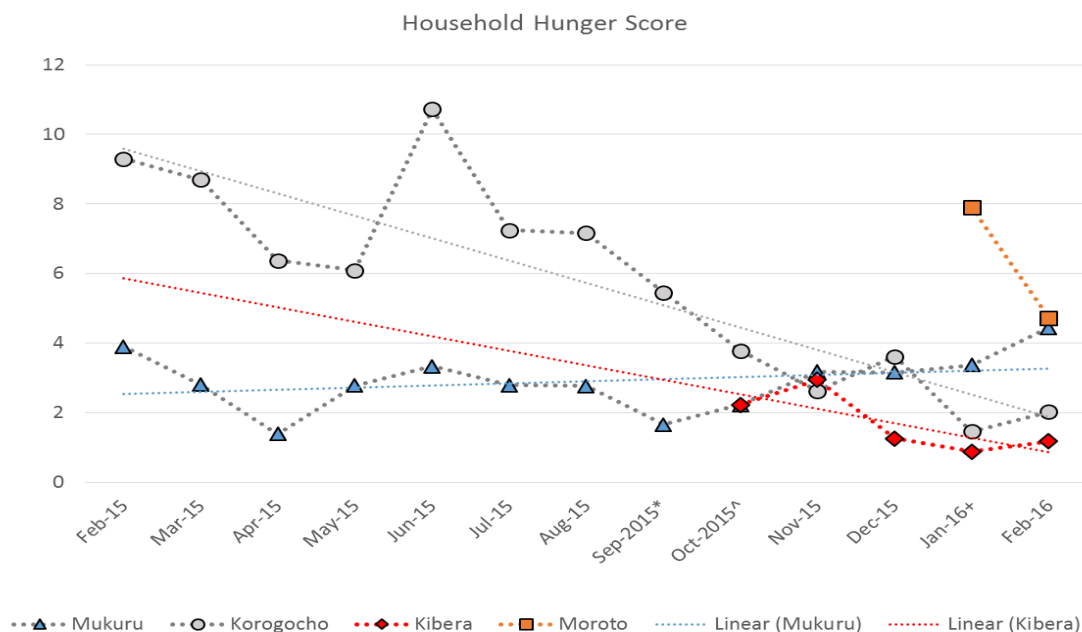
In IDSUE project we monitor several early warning indicators (please see more detailed description of indicators on **cover back page**). Apart from Kibera where we drop in income level calculated in Kenyan shillings (KES) was observed, in all other surveyed informal settlements levels of equivalised monthly household income increased. Still the economic situation in most of household is rather disadvantaged. Situation in the poorest surveyed area – Korogocho -slightly improved in comparison to previous month. Yet, mean levels of equivalised monthly household income are very low, far below poverty line, and almost half of the size of observed in other surveyed informal settlements. The highest values of monthly equivalised income levels was observed in Moroto where average household has income of 9000 KES. Yet, as in Moroto we observe the highest share of severely hunger households we may suspect that there are high inequalities between situations of households.


Equivalised monthly income

% of HH with at least one stable income earner
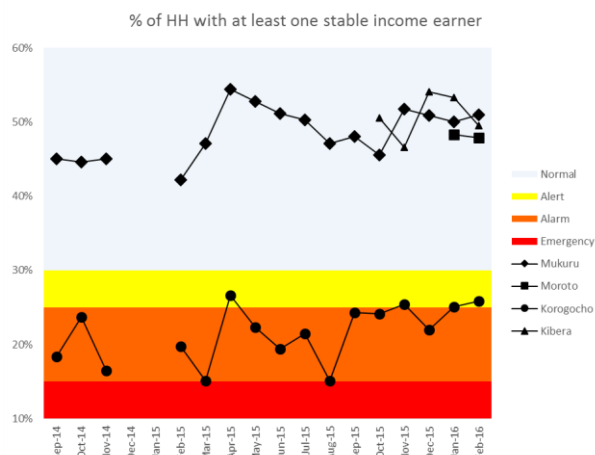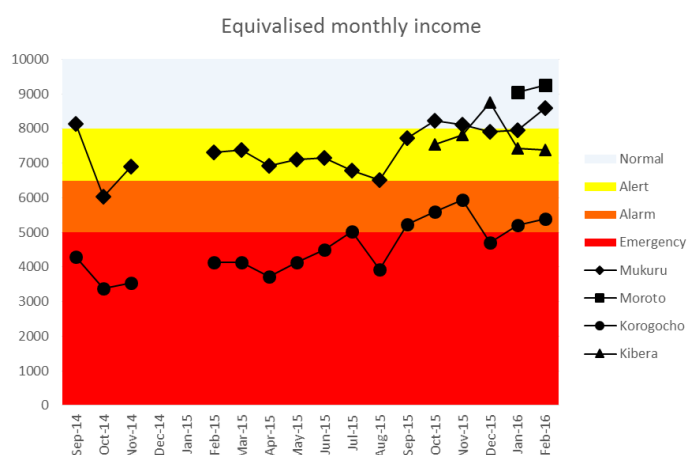
In general higher income levels are highly correlated with the fact of having access to stable income. Yet, this indicator in opposition to equivalised monthly income is showing only how stable is household income situation and cannot tell anything about levels of deprivation related to income levels. Although the share of households with at least one stable income earner dropped in Moroto and Kibera, still households in these informal settlements, similarly to Mukuru are quite in advantaged situation. From chart above we see that on average around in 50% of households in those informal settlements there is at least one stable income earner. It is different for Korogocho where although the economic situation seems to improve still the share of households with stable income earners indicates situation between alert and alarm.

Mean no. of food baskets HH is capable to purchase by spending its equivalised monthly income
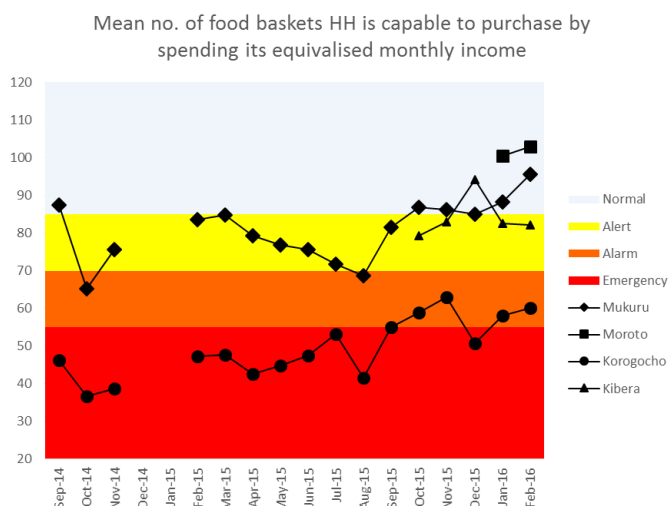

Indicator of mean number of food baskets households are capable to purchase confirms that general economic situation in informal settlements has improved and increase of levels on income was not related to food price inflation. Only in Kibera where the level of monthly income has dropped the mean number of baskets HH are capable to purchase decreased accordingly. Discrepancy between low number of baskets households in Korogocho are capable to purchase and share of household reporting hunger situation might explained by receiving support from ongoing projects (i.e. free food supplies provided by NGO).

Households in informal settlements are prone to various shocks which by affecting them directly (i.e. loss of property or temporary disability to participate in labour activities) may be reasons behind their temporal lack of availability to cover daily food expenses. As average households don't have proper roof or floor most of the time they are affected by floods. There is also some danger of fires taking place as energy is supplied in very informal and unsafe way. In reporting period the highest share of households reported experiencing shocks was observed in Kibera - 24% of all households had reported experiencing shocks and the lowest in Mukuru – lower than 3.3%.

% of HH reporting experiencing shocks

Prevalence of diarrhoea
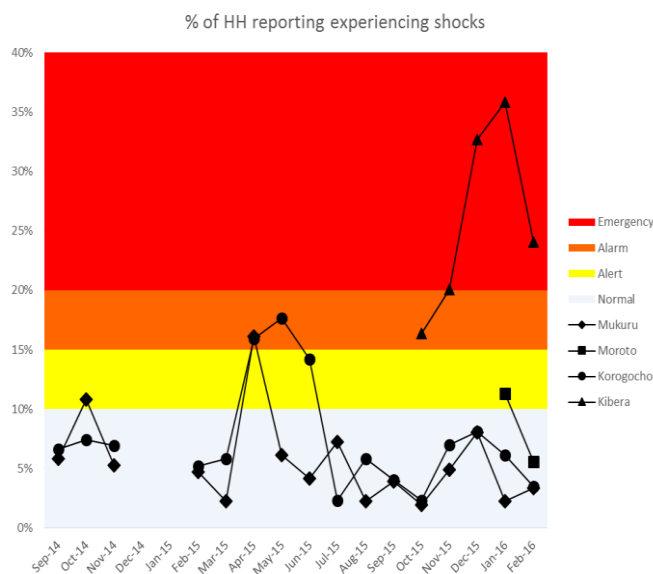
It is important to observe levels of prevalence of diarrhoea as high levels of prevalence of diarrhoea imply high levels of malnutrition among young children in informal settlements and such diseases are still the major cause of their morbidity and mortality (O'Reilly et al. 2012). In reporting period only in Moroto less than 15% of households with children aged 5-69 months reported cases of diarrhoea, which is similar to levels observed in non-informal urban areas of Nairobi. In this period in other surveyed informal settlements around 20% of households reported cases of diarrhoea.
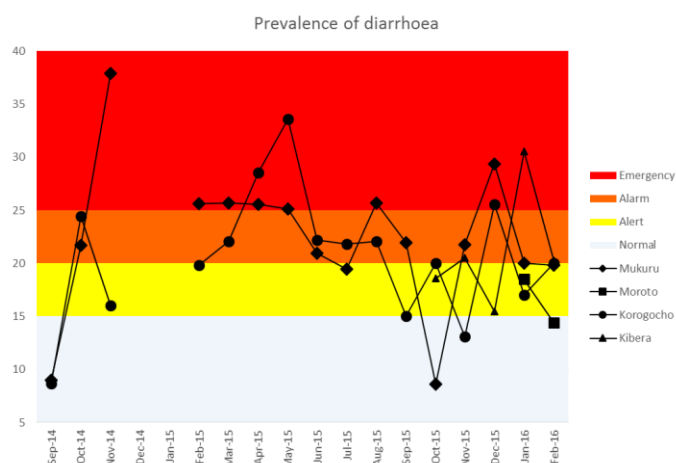
Demographic profile

In reporting period we have surveyed 360 households in Mukuru, 360 in Moroto , 346 in Korogocho, and 341 in Kibera. On average 3 people occupied one household, yet households in Mukuru and Moroto were slightly smaller (on average less than 3 people) in comparison to more populated households in Kibera (almost 4) and Korogocho (3.3 people). Based on information on average number of inhabitants and number of enumerated households in each informal settlement we can deliver estimation of number of population. The biggest informal settlement under our surveillance was Kibera with estimated number of 18 ths people living there. The two smallest ones were Korogocho and Moroto – around 10 ths and 8ths inhabitants respectively. On average in 54.4% of surveyed households there were children under 15 years. This share was slightly higher in Korogocho – 62.4% and Kibera – 68.6% and lowest in Moroto – 36.1%. In less than one fifth of all households women were considered as breadwinners. This share was higher in Korogocho – 36.7% and lower in Mukuru – only 12.2%. Comparison of population pyramids draws to conclusion that Mukuru and Moroto are more attractive for males to settle in which first case might be explained by close proximity of industrial sites which creates demand for cheap workers.

Food Security

Two indicators HFIAS and HHS point out on household food situation in surveyed informal settlements. Mapping various types of households by both indicators of average shares of severely food insecure (HFIAS) on horizontal axis and severely hunger households (HHS) on vertical axis shows some crucial differences between informal settlements. In general most disadvantaged situation in terms of food insecurity was observed in Korogocho, and the highest share of severely hunger households was observed in Moroto. Yet, the highest food insecurity was observed in Korogocho among poorest households (1st income quintile) – 80%. In all surveyed areas the poorest households were in much disadvantaged food situation than on average other types of households. In Moroto also situation of households with children aged 6-59 months was similar to poorest households with high values on both axis. In all informal settlements, except for Kibera, households with at least one income earner scored better in terms of both indicators. Yet, in Kibera share of severely hunger households among households with at least one income earner were a bit higher than observed on average level indicating that stability of income not necessarily is related to receiving higher monthly income as in other areas.

Income & livelihoods

In reporting periods the highest levels of equivalised monthly household income was observed in Moroto and the lowest in Korogocho. The relation between the level of household income and presence of at least one stable income earner is most pronounced in Mukuru, in other researched areas this relation seems not to be significant. This might be related to the fact that in those areas it is basically easier to get stable employment but levels of incomes varies greatly. The greatest inequalities in surveyed informal settlements were observed in Moroto where difference between 1st and 5th income quintiles households in mean income levels were the highest. In general households' expenditures on food takes up to half of households budgets with exception for Korogocho where the most dominant group of households spend up to 75% of their monthly income. The shares of households which need to take loans or buy food on credit as their expenditures on food are much higher than their monthly incomes are highest observed in Moroto – 5.9% and Korogocho – 5% and lowest in Kibera – 1.5%. Oppositely, in Moroto we observe the highest share of household which spend on food only less than 25% of their monhtly budget. The most expensive life is in Mukuru and Moroto where average rent per person is around 930 KES, whereas inhabitants of Korogocho pay approximately 428 KES per person. There were no significant differences between surveyed informal settlements in the average household expenditures on health – which on average was 917 KES. Monthly households expenditures on education differed between surveyed areas from 1800 KES in Korogocho to 5400 KES in Kibera but this might be due to fact of not accounting for the fact of number of children at school age in household.

Water, sanitation & hygiene (wash)

Results of baselines surveys carried out in informal settlements show that access to safe and clean drinking water within a short distance and waiting time to buy it is not problematic for members of households. Yet, high cost of water (average kes.5 per 20 litre jerry can) might have significant impact on affordability of water levels which by SPHERE standard are set up as 15 litres per person per day. In reporting period the highest share of HH with insufficient water supplies per person were observed in Kibera – 41% of all surveyed households and the lowest in Moroto – only 13%. Yet, in general (except for Moroto) insufficient water supplies are much more frequently observed among households which suffer severe hunger.

Shock&security

In urban economies households' capability to withstand shocks is reliant on monthly income and possession of other financial assets. In situation where households are poor and spend more money on food than their monthly household income the occurrence of shocks (i.e. fires or property destruction) might automatically lower down their ability to make both ends meet and increases their vulnerability. Distinction may be made between shocks which happen on individual level as mugging or stabbing or on household level i.e. property destruction, burglary. In general in reporting period the highest occurrence of shocks was observed among households in Kibera and lowest in Korogocho. The shares of types of shock happening in surveyed informal settlements differ significantly. In Kibera the highest was share of households reporting all kinds of shocks except for burglary. In Mukuru and Korogocho members of households report experiencing mugging and stabbing more frequently than any other shocks. In Kibera the most widespread are cases of floods and fires followed by frequent occurrence of cases of mugging and stabbing. In Moroto cases of burglary were most frequently reported than any other shocks. The lowest occurance of fires and floods was reported also by inhabitants of Moroto.
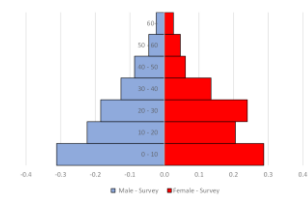
Negative coping strategies

Insufficient incomes to maintain basic standards of living bring about households' members to employ negative coping strategies. These can be realized in various forms. In our survey we are asking about the fact of resorting to purchasing food on credit, taking a loan top purchase food, taking a second job, selling an asset, begging, and for households with children withdrawing a child from school. In reporting period there were some substantial differences in use of coping strategies between surveyed informal settlements. Although in all surveyed areas top three strategies to cope with difficult situation was the same they differ in terms of frequency of their use. The list of three most frequently used strategies in decreasing order for Mukuru starts with purchase of food on credit, then use of friends or relatives help and taking up additional job. Mukuru pattern of used strategies is quite similar to one observed in Moroto with only exception that friends help is more frequently used here than purchase of food on credit. In Kibera the most frequently used was strategy to take up additional job, followed by friends and relatives help and by purchase of food on credit. Finally in Korogocho the purchase of food on credit was the most and friends help the least used from those three. In reporting period among coping strategies situation when one of household members had to leave household was least frequently reported by surveyed household – only 3% of all household, whilst purchase of food on credit was most frequently mentioned – by 52.6%.
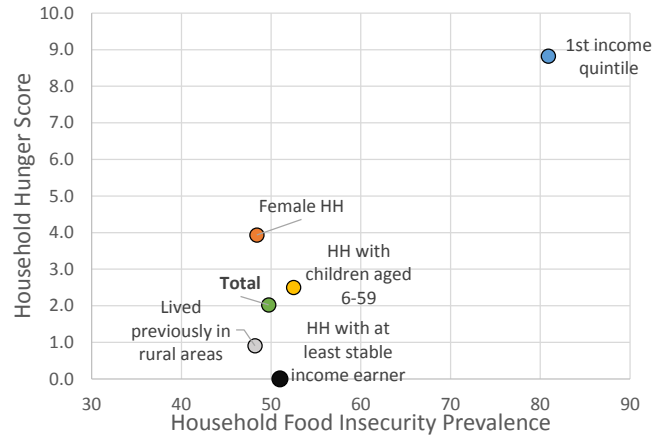
RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: KOROGOCHO

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **3.3**

- % of HH with children: **62.4%**
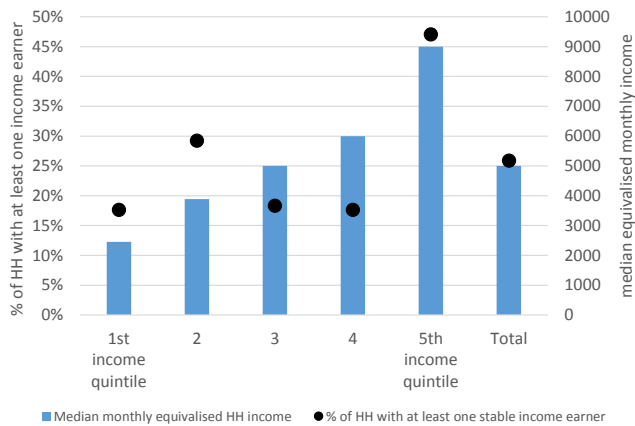
- % of HH with female household head: **36.7%**

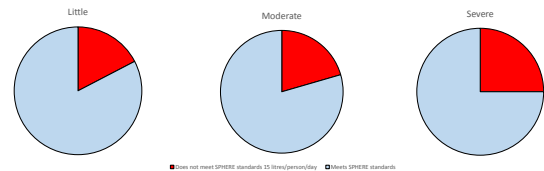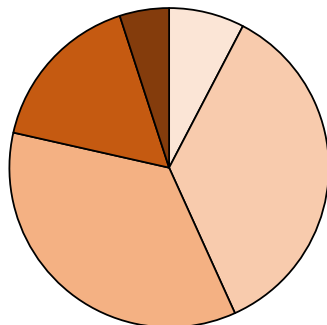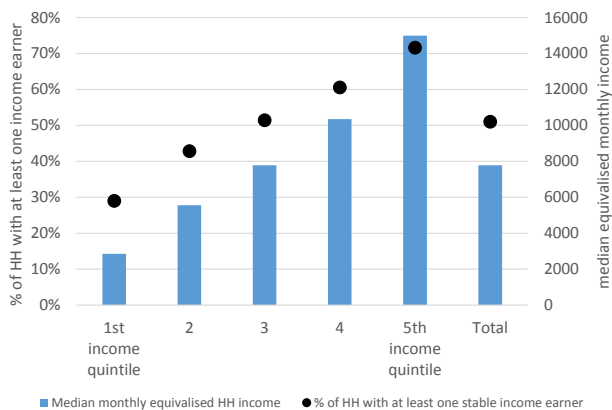Estimated number of inhabitants: 10.2 ths.

Male - Survey   Female - Survey

INCOME & LIVELIHOODS

■ Median monthly equivalised HH income   ● % of HH with at least one stable income earner

EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME

□ 0-25%   ■ 25%-50%   ■ 50%-75%   ■ 75%-100%   ■ 100% and more

OTHER EXPENDITURES

■ mean   ○ share of HH without such expenditure

* only for HH declaring having children at school age
^ mean calculated only for HH declaring such spending
(without missing data)

FOOD SECURITY

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Little   Moderate   Severe

■ Does not meet SPHERE standards 15 litres/person/day   □ Meets SPHERE standards

SHOCKS & SECURITY

% of HH reporting experiencing

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES

% of HH which in past 4 weeks
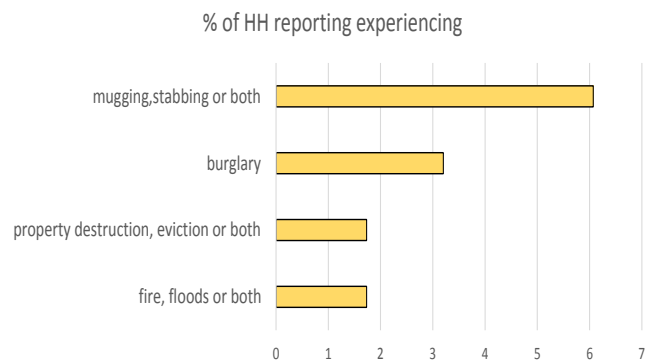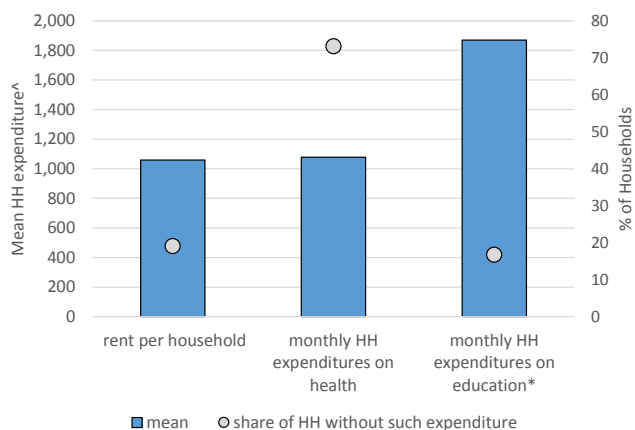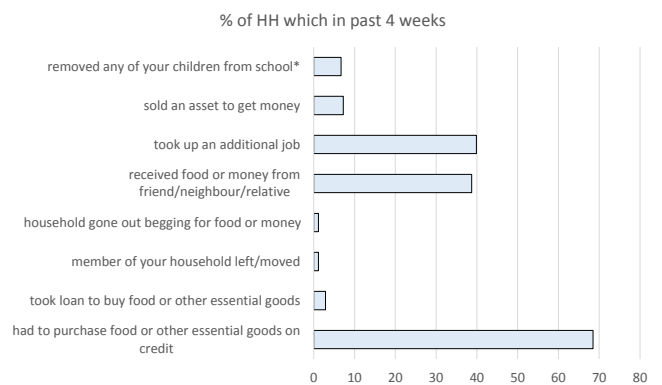
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: MUKURU

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size:**2.7**

- % of HH with children: **51.4%**
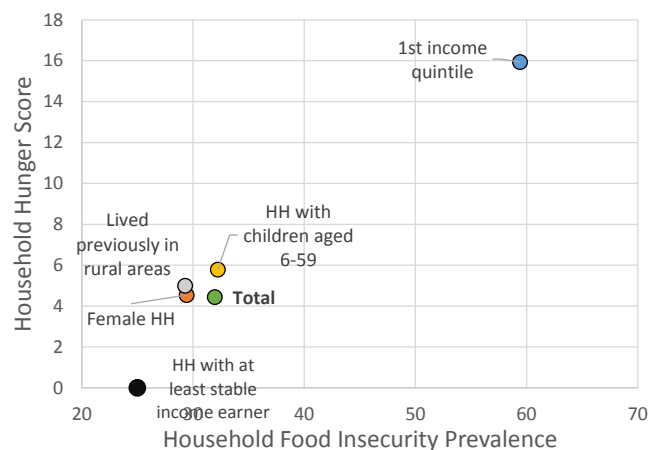
- % of HH with female household head:**12.2%**
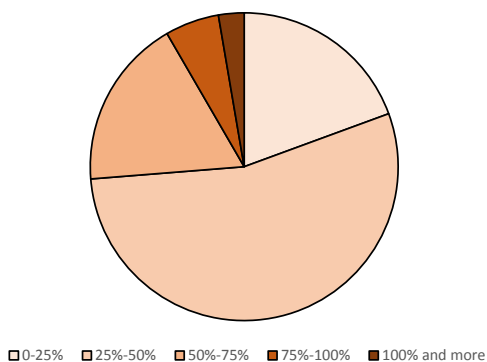
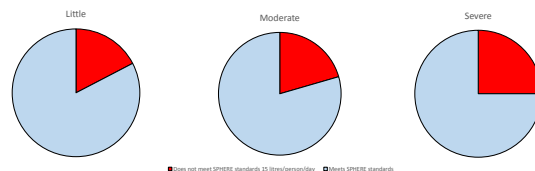Estimated number of inhabitants: 15.7 ths.
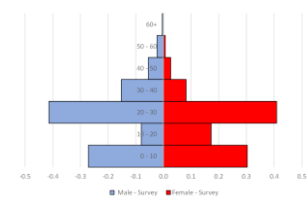
INCOME & LIVELIHOODS

EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME

- 0-25% - 25%-50% - 50%-75% - 75%-100% - 100% and more

OTHER EXPENDITURES

- mean - share of HH without such expenditure

* only for HH declaring having children at school age
^ mean calculated only for HH declaring such spending (without missing data)

FOOD SECURITY

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Little   Moderate   Severe

- Does not meet SPHERE standards 15 litres/person/day   - Meets SPHERE standards

SHOCKS & SECURITY

% of HH reporting experiencing

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES
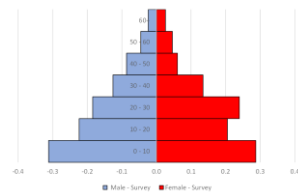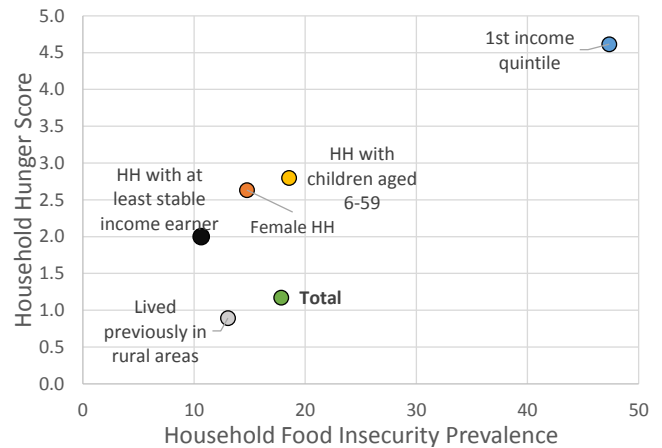

% of HH which in past 4 weeks
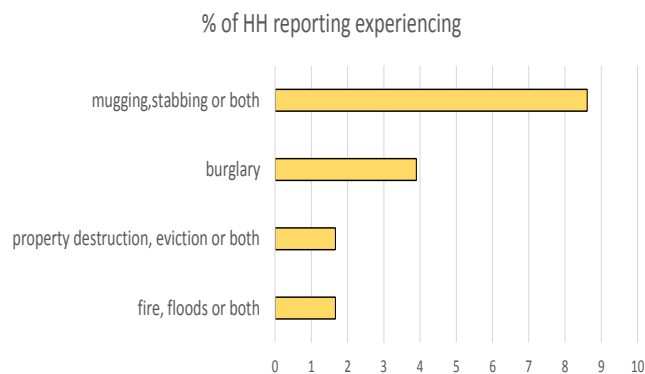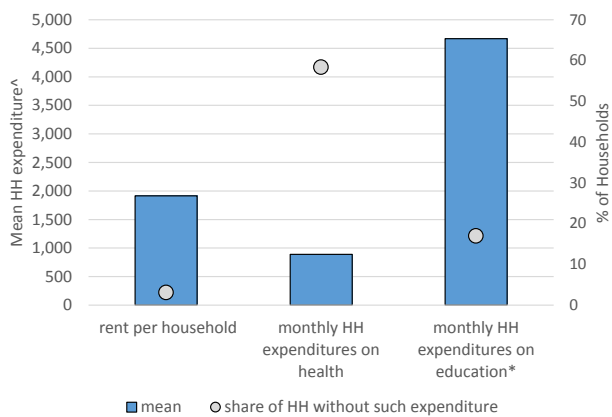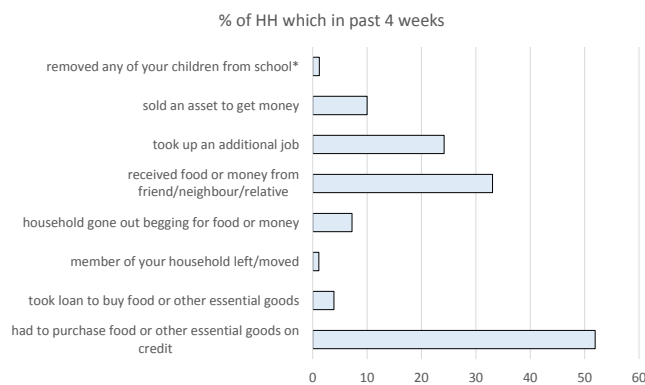
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: KIBERA

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **3.8**

- % of HH with children: **68.6%**
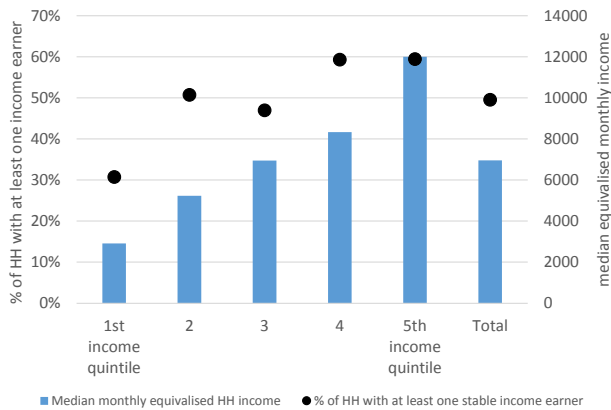
- % of HH with female household head: **22.3%**

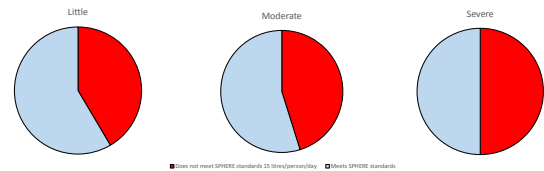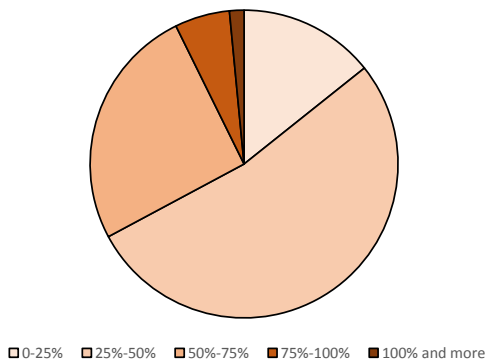### Estimated number of inhabitants: 18.1 ths.

Male - Survey   Female - Survey

INCOME & LIVELIHOODS

Median monthly equivalised HH income   ● % of HH with at least one stable income earner

EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME

□ 0-25%   □ 25%-50%   □ 50%-75%   ■ 75%-100%   ■ 100% and more

OTHER EXPENDITURES

■ mean   ○ share of HH without such expenditure

* only for HH declaring having children at school age
^ mean calculated only for HH declaring such spending (without missing data)

FOOD SECURITY

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

■ Does not meet SPHERE standards 15 litres/person/day   □ Meets SPHERE standards

SHOCKS & SECURITY

% of HH reporting experiencing

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES

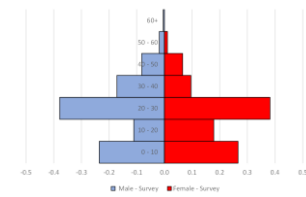% of HH which in past 4 weeks
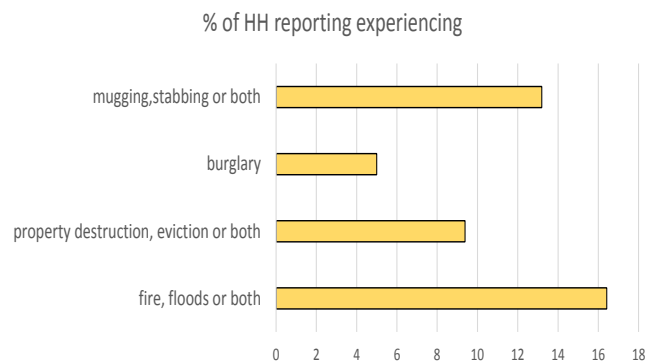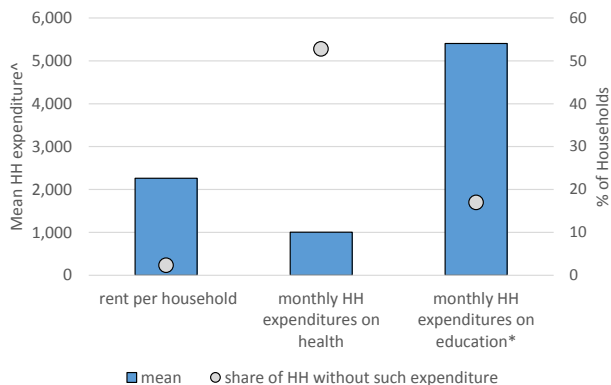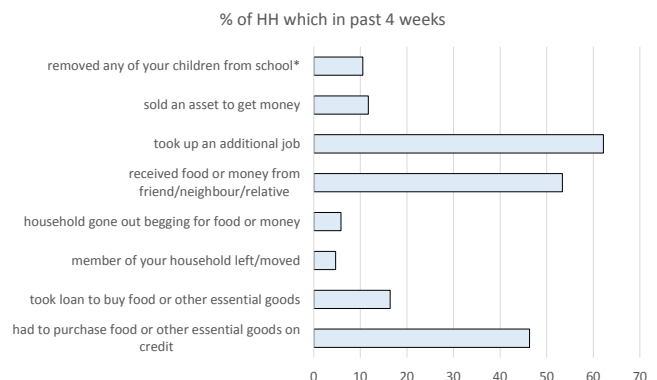
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

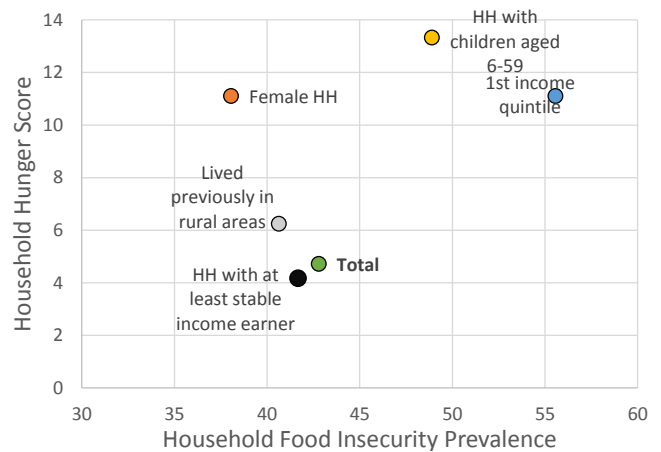# RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: MOROTO

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **2.4**

- % of HH with children: **36.1%**
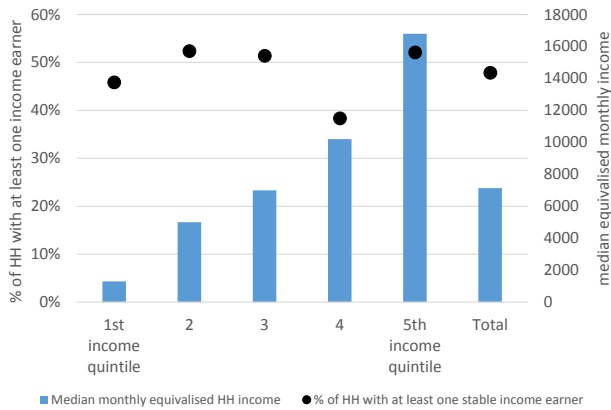
- % of HH with female household head: **17.5%**

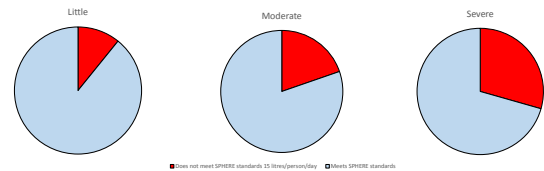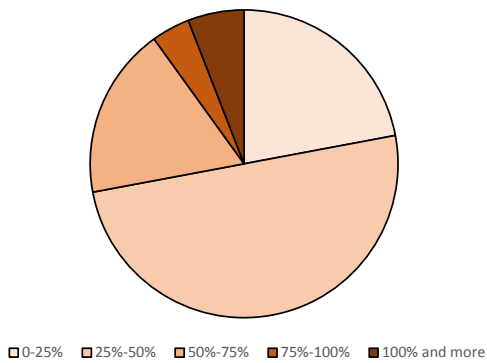Estimated number of inhabitants: 8.3 ths.

INCOME & LIVELIHOODS

■ Median monthly equivalised HH income ● % of HH with at least one stable income earner

EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME

□ 0-25% ▨ 25%-50% ▨ 50%-75% ▨ 75%-100% ■ 100% and more

OTHER EXPENDITURES

■ mean ○ share of HH without such expenditure

* only for HH declaring having children at school age
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FOOD SECURITY

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

■ Does not meet SPHERE standards 15 litres/person/day ■ Meets SPHERE standards

SHOCKS & SECURITY

% of HH reporting experiencing

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES

% of HH which in past 4 weeks
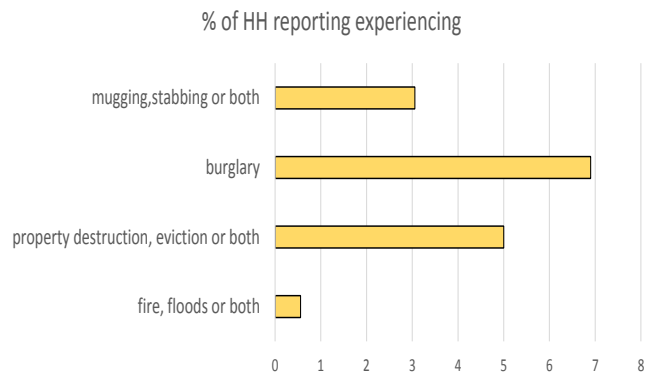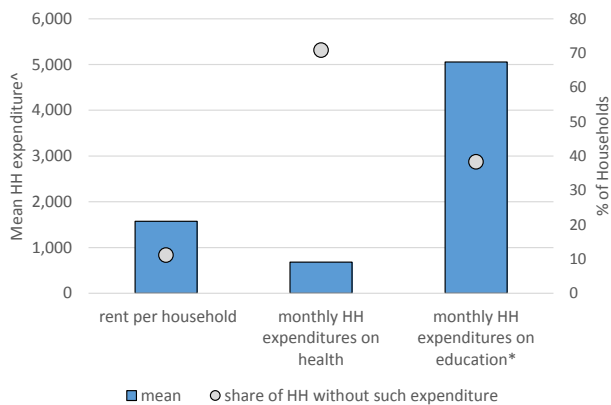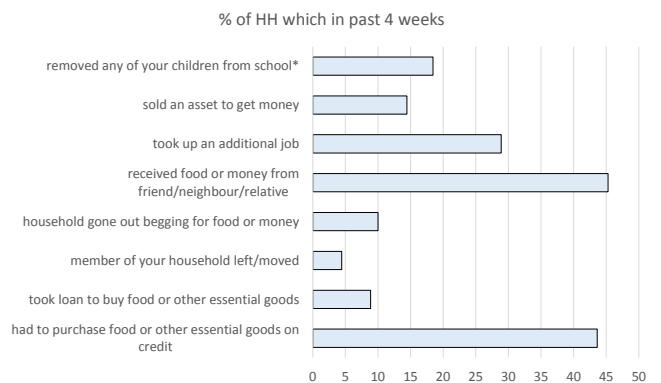
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

Back page with information on donors etc.

Description of indicators

Household Food Insecurity and Access Scale (HFIAS) is an indicator used to measure food insecurity and access. HFIAS is based on a set of 9 questions usually asked on a 4 week recall period and categorizes food insecurity as secure, mild, moderate or severe.

Household Hunger Score - HHS (severe) is a simple indicator used to measure household hunger in food insecure areas and is derived from the HFIAS. It is based on 3 questions on a 4 week recall period. HHS categorizes household hunger in terms of little, moderate or severe hunger. Severely hungry households would skip a meal, or in worst cases go for days without a meal.

Equivalised income - is the total income of a household divided by the number of household members converted into equalised adults; household members are equalised or made equivalent by weighting each according to their age, using the so-called modified OECD equivalence scale. Here used formula to calculate number of adults is as follows: 1.0 is assigned to the first adult; 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over; 0.3 to each child aged under 14.

% of households which experienced shocks – it's calculated as % of household reporting experiencing in last for weeks at least one shock: floods, fire, property destruction or eviction.
Mean number of food baskets HH is capable to purchase– it's calculated as ratio of equivalised income and average price of food basket (food basket is calculated as weighted price of five items: Milk (500ml), Maize Flour (2kg Branded), Cooking fat (500 grams Branded), meat (1/4 kg) and Sugar (1/2 kg)). This indicator shows purchasing power parity of households with assumption that all income is spend only on food.

% of HH with at least one stable income earner – it's calculated as % of households with at least one worker with stable monthly income or having its own business.

Prevalence of diarrhoea – it's calculated as % of HH with children at the age of 6-59 months only reporting cases of diarrhoea.