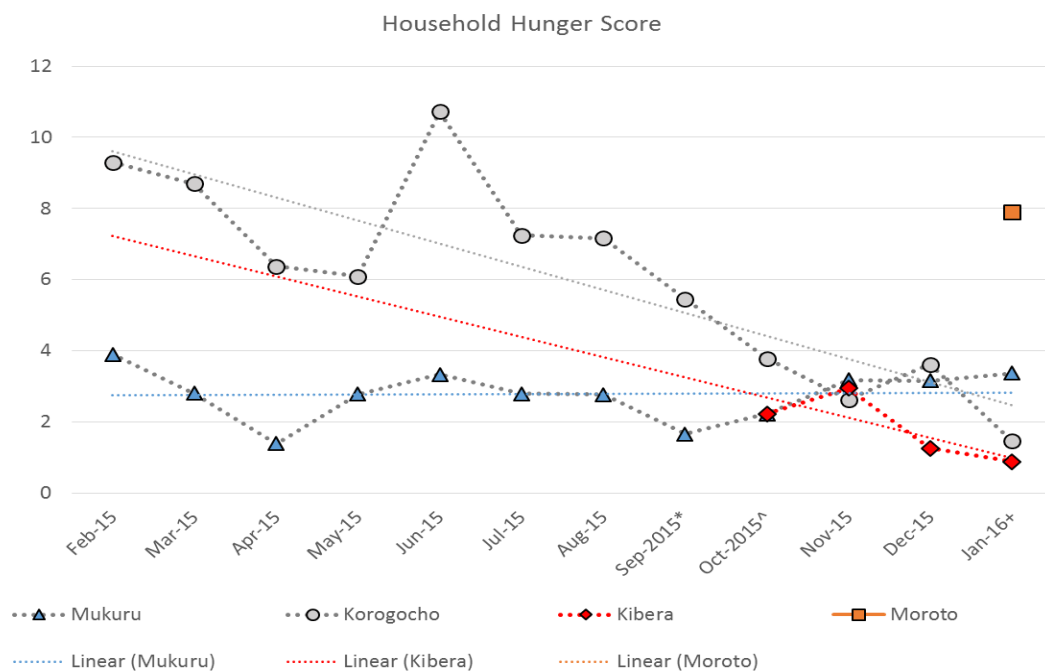


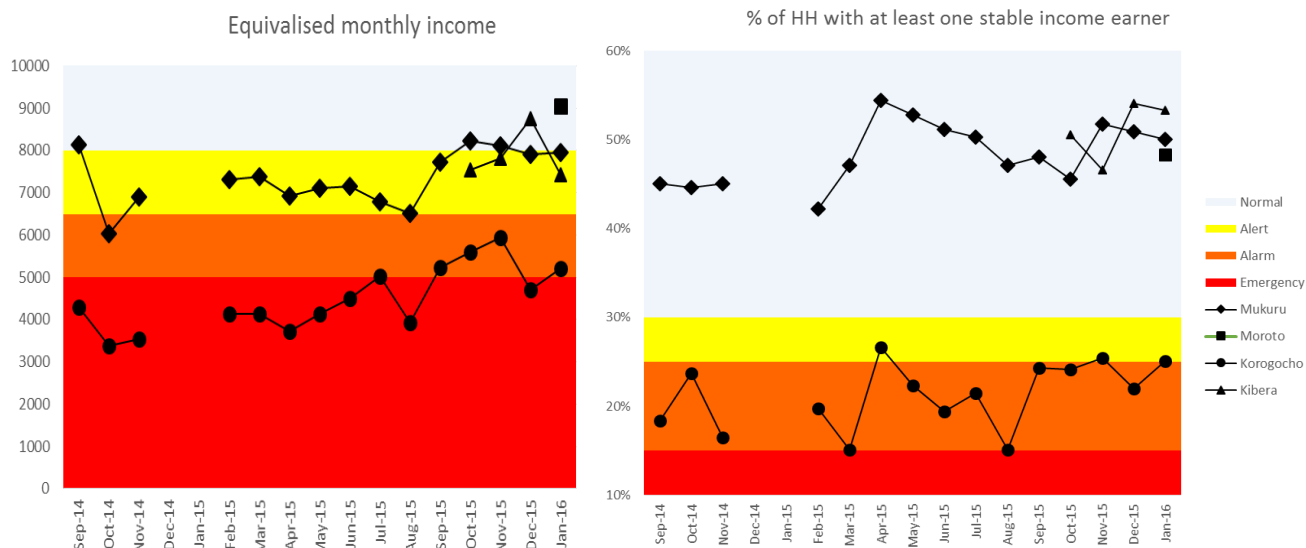
Monthly report – Front page

Monitoring of surveillance indicators – Summary for all surveyed regions

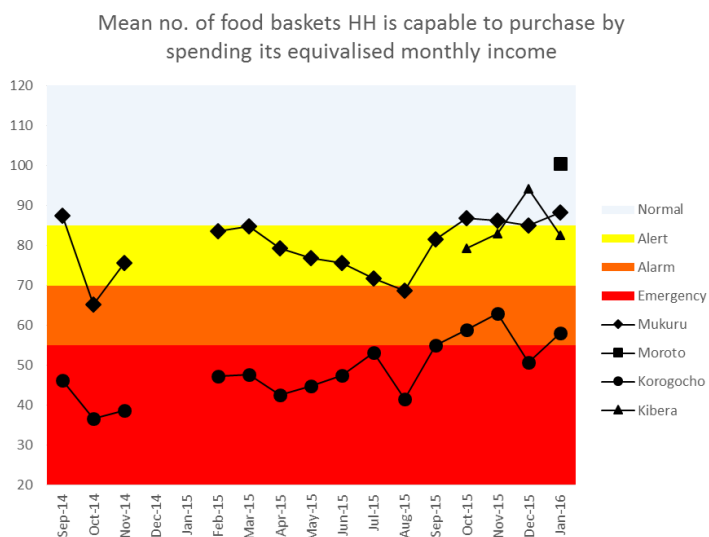
Severe Hunger indicator, measured through Household Hunger Score (HHS) is capturing those households which members have not eaten for at least one day, or have been unable to access food due to lack of resources. In Korogocho and Kibera trends in levels of share of households severely hunger are decreasing, in Mukuru situation seems to get stabilised at the level of on average 3% of households which severely suffer hunger. In Moroto, where surveillance was carried out for the first time in reported period, the level of households severely hunger was the highest among all surveyed informal settlements as almost reported by 8% of all households in this area (see chart below).



In IDSUE project we monitor several early warning indicators (please see more detailed description of indicators pp.XX). Analysis of levels of equivalised monthly household income calculated in Kenyan shillings (KES) also indicates improvement in situation of households in surveyed informal settlements. Still the economic situation in most of them is far away from normal. Situation in the poorest surveyed area – Korogocho - improved significantly since the beginning of surveillance, still 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 most advantaged situation in this regards was observed in Moroto where average household has income of 9 ths KES. Yet, as in Moroto we observe the highest share of severely hunger households we may suspect that there are high inequalities between situation of households.

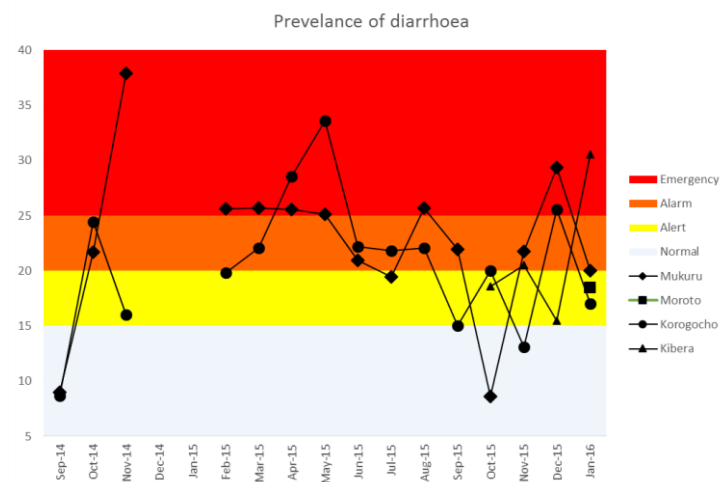
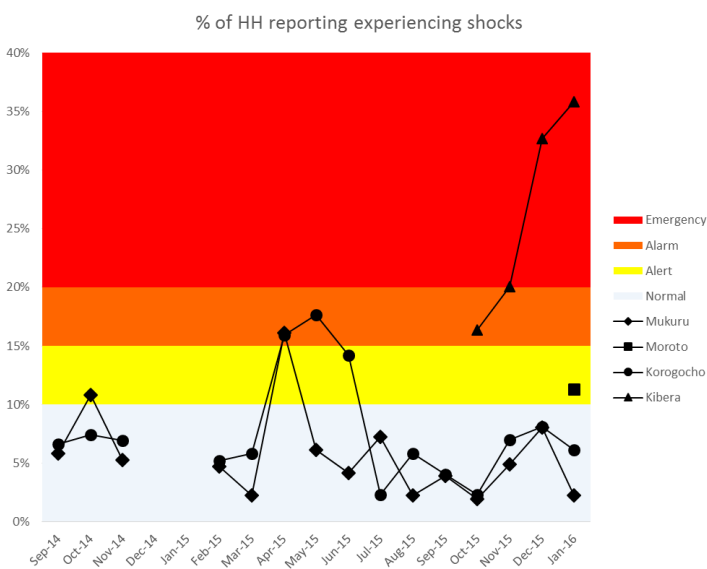


Higher income levels are highly correlated with the fact of having access to stable income. Yet, this indicator in opposition to equivalised monthly income is showing only how stable is their income but tell about levels of deprivation related to income levels. The share of households with at least one stable income earner confirms improvement in stability of economic situation. From chart **below/above** we see that in Mukuru, Kibera and Moroto on average more than 40% of households has stability of employment by having at least one income earner with such work. The situation is again alarming in Korogocho where on average less than 25% of all households have stable income earner.



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. In Korogocho on average households are able to purchase only 55 food baskets which is around twice as low as in Moroto. Yet, again the share of severely hunger households don't confirm severity of food situation in Korogocho which may happen due to the 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 - 35% of all households had reported experiencing shocks and the lowest in Mukuru - lower than 5%.



High levels of prevalence of diarrhoea imply high levels of malnutrition among young children in informal settlements. It is important to observe levels of prevalence of diarrhoea as such diseases are still the major cause of morbidity and mortality among children under five in sub-Saharan Africa (O'Reilly et al. 2012). In all informal settlements the share of above 15% of households with children aged 5-69 months reporting cases of diarrhoea are much above levels observed in non-informal urban areas of Nairobi. In reporting period the highest levels were observed in Kibera - 30%.

Demographic profile

In reporting period we have surveyed 356 households in Mukuru, 343 in Korogocho, 338 in Kibera and 354 in Moroto. 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 and Korogocho. 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 20 ths people living there. The two smallest ones were Korogocho and Moroto – around 10 ths. People each. On average in 41% of surveyed households there were children aged 5-69 months. This share was slightly higher in Moroto – 55.9% and much lower in Kibera 29.3. In one fifth of all households women were considered as breadwinner. This share was higher in Korogocho – 30% and lower in Mukuru – only 11%. Comparison of population pyramids draws to conclusion that Mukuru and Moroto are more attractive for males to settle in which 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 one axis and severely hunger households (HHS) on second axis shows some crucial differences between informal settlements. On average the most disadvantaged situation was observed in Moroto with highest values of both indicators. Yet, the highest food insecurity was observed in Korogocho and Moroto among poorest households (1st income quintile) and those with female breadwinner. Whereas the highest levels of shares of severely hunger households were observed among poorest households in Mukuru and in Moroto. In Moroto the share of severely hunger households among poorest households was even tripled and among households with female double of the size observed on general level. In Mukuru and Korogocho among household with children aged 5-69 months the levels of both indicators were lower than general averages or slightly above them which might indicate that this group of households is supported by ongoing charity programmes and receives help. It is worth to notice that shares of households with food problems in all informal settlements were lower when households reported presence of at least one stable income earner. In Korogocho also among households which members resettled to this informal settlement from rural areas reported greater problems with food security, which might be related to the problem of adaptation to new environment, building new social relations which would give better employment opportunities.

Income & livelihoods

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 Korogocho and Kibera whereas in Moroto and Mukuru those indicators seems not to be correlated. 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 Korogocho – 8.9% and lowest in Kibera – 1.5%. The most expensive life is in Mukuru where average rent per person is around 1200 KES, whereas inhabitants of Korogocho pay approximately 600 KES per person. There were no significant differences in the average household expenditures on health – which on average was 1ths. KES. Monthly households expenditures on education differed between surveyed areas from 2 ths. KES in Korogocho to 6ths KES in Moroto 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 Korogocho and Kibera – 34% of all surveyed households and the lowest in Moroto – only 18%. 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 Mukuru. In Kibera the highest was also share of households reporting property destruction or eviction – 9%. The shares of types of shock happening in surveyed informal settlements differ significantly. 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 all types of shock are reported with similar frequency.

Negative coping strategies

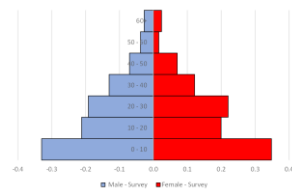
Insufficient incomes to maintain basic standards of living bring about households' members to employ negative coping strategies. These can be realized in various forms. In our survey we are asking about the fact of resorting to purchasing food on credit, taking a loan to purchase food, taking a second 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. The purchase food on credit was most frequently used by household members in Mukuru and Korogocho. In turn in Kibera most frequently observed strategy was to take up second job. In turn in Moroto the highest was percentage of those who received food or money from friend, neighbour and relatives which might emerged from the fact of observed greater inequalities among this society and hence greater share of those households to which members of poor ones might turn to and ask for help. Use of strategy of taking loan to cover food expenditures were much more frequently observed in Kibera – in almost every fifth household whereas in other informal settlements on level of approx. 5%. In Mukuru, Kibera and Moroto resorting to begging was reported by approx. 7.5% of households whereas in Korogocho only 1.2% of all surveyed households admitted use of this strategy. High variation was also observed in use of selling of assets strategy. In much wealthy areas as in Moroto and Kibera around 15% of households reported use of this strategy whereas much lower was its in Mukuru and Korogocho only 9.8% and 4% respectively. There were no aerial differences in use of moving out strategy of one of household member which was the least frequent used coping strategy overall – on average reported by only 3% of households.

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: KOROGOCHO

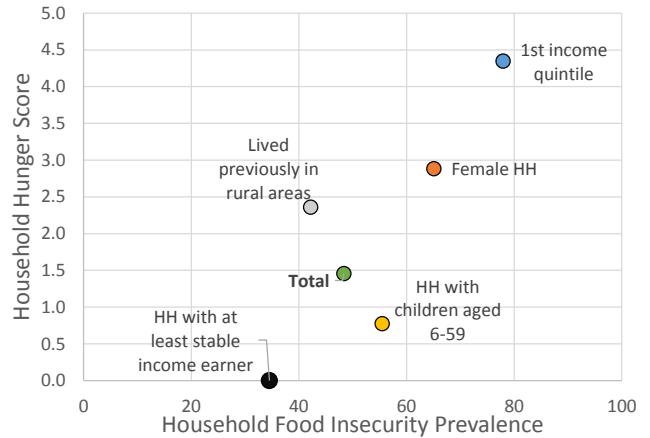
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **3.5**
- % of HH with children aged 5-69: **41.9**
- % of HH with female household head: **30.3**

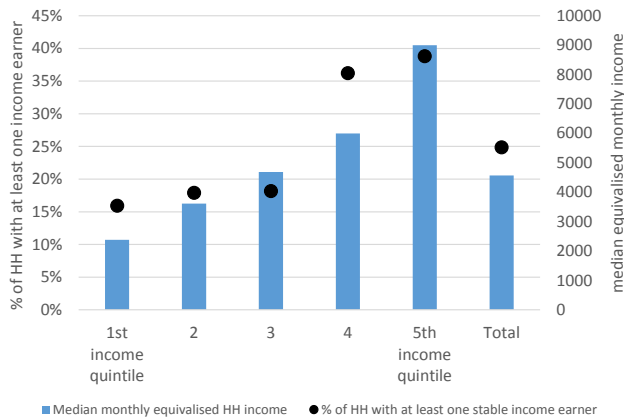
Estimated number of inhabitants: 10.9 tys. (+/- 700)



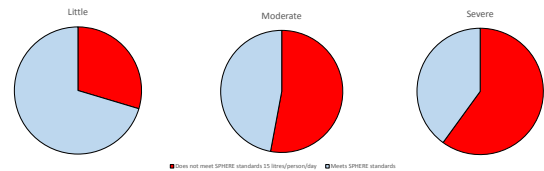
FOOD SECURITY



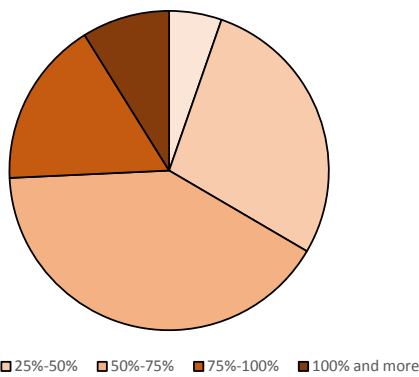
INCOME & LIVELIHOODS



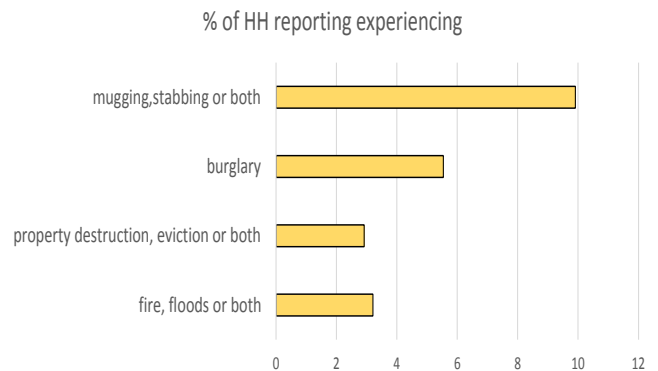
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)



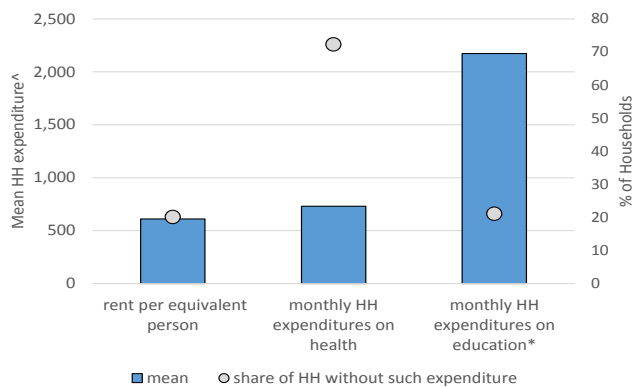
EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME



SHOCKS & SECURITY

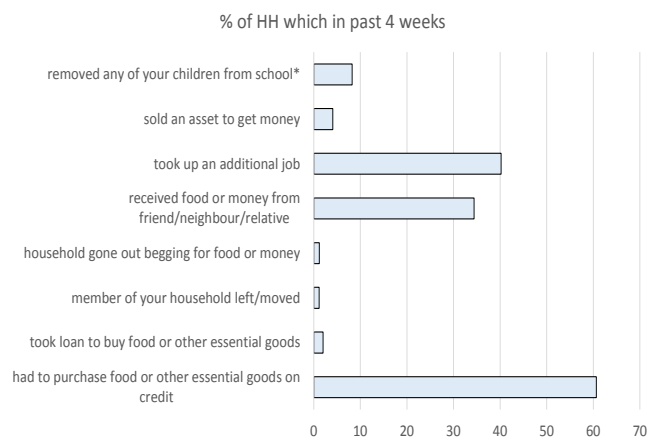


OTHER EXPENDITURES



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

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES



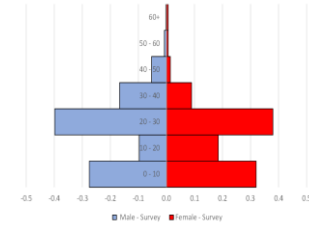
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: MUKURU

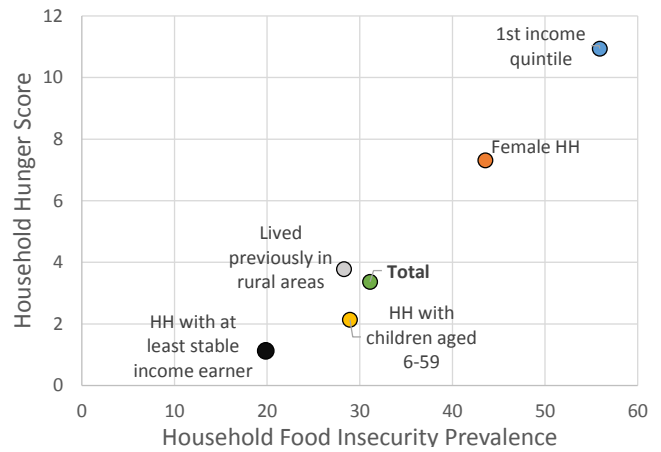
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **2.9**
- % of HH with children: **37.6**
- % of HH with female household head: **11.5**

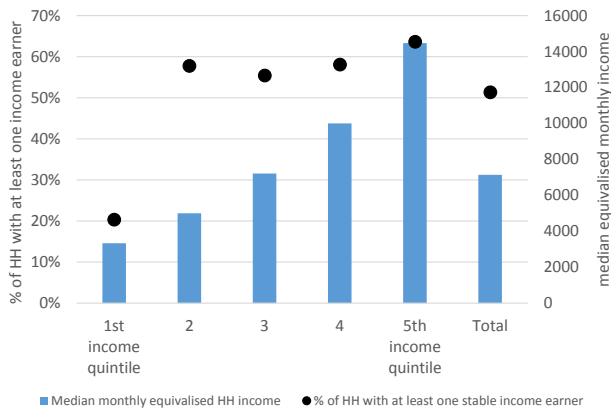
Estimated number of inhabitants: 17ths. (+/- 900)



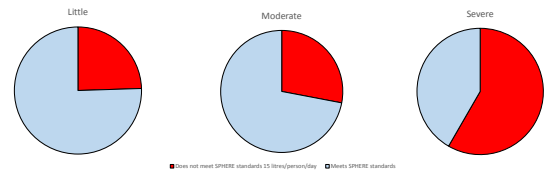
FOOD SECURITY



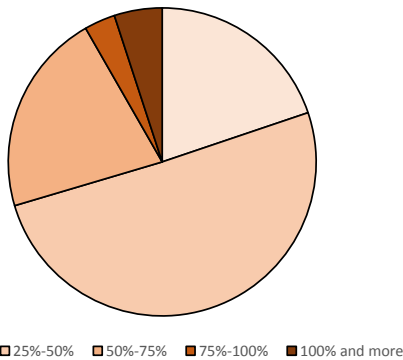
INCOME & LIVELIHOODS



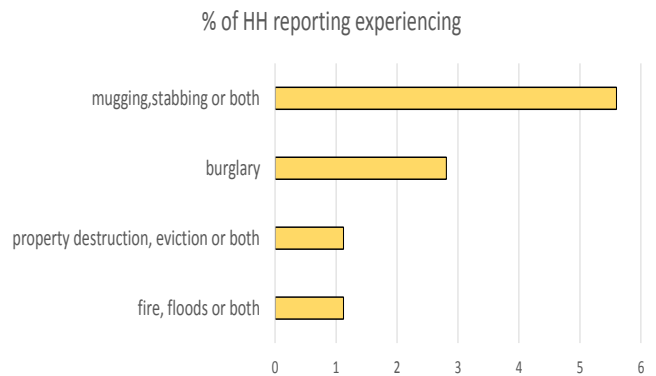
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)



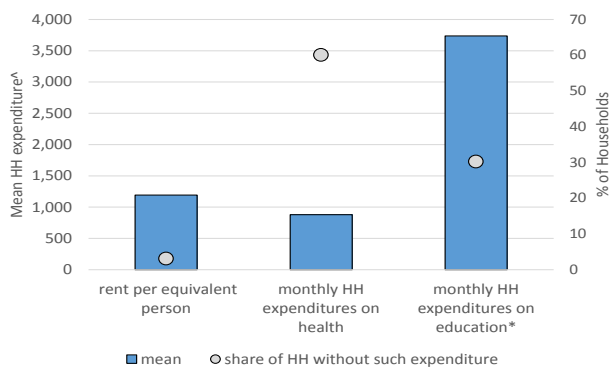
EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME



SHOCKS & SECURITY

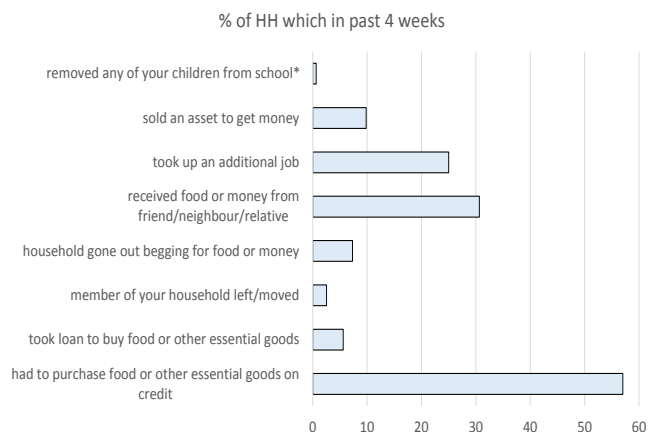


OTHER EXPENDITURES



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

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES



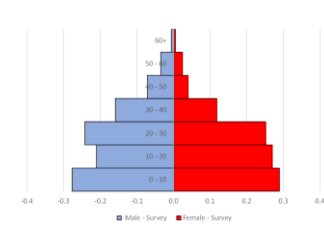
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: KIBERA

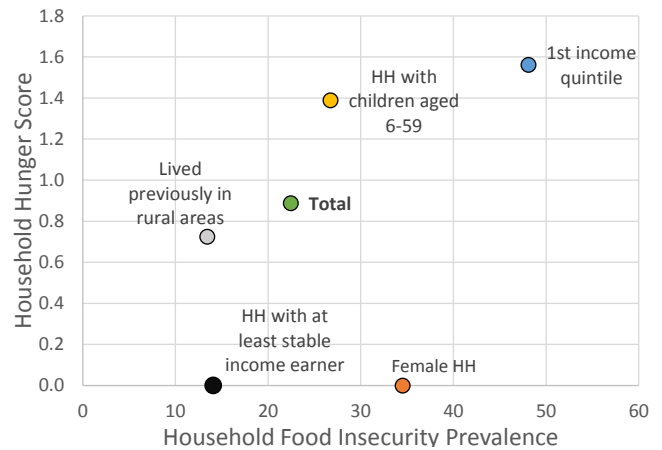
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **4.1**
- % of HH with children: **29.3**
- % of HH with female household head: **19.5**

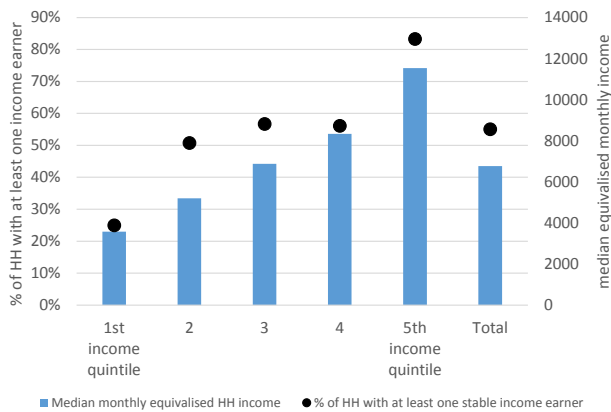
Estimated number of inhabitants: 19.5 ths. (+/- 950)



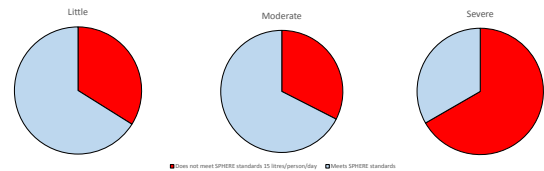
FOOD SECURITY



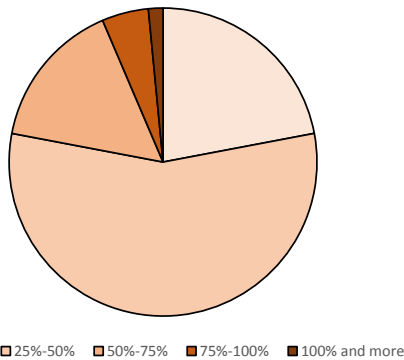
INCOME & LIVELIHOODS



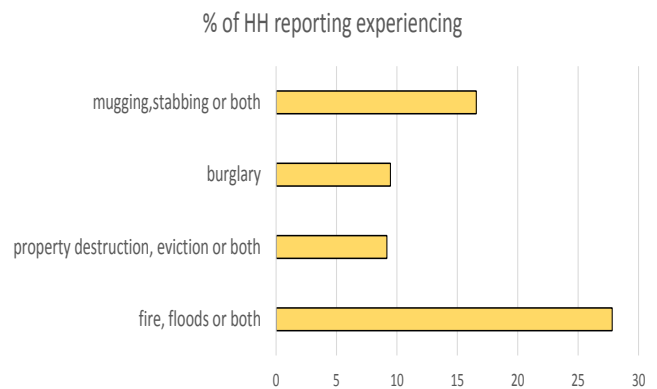
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)



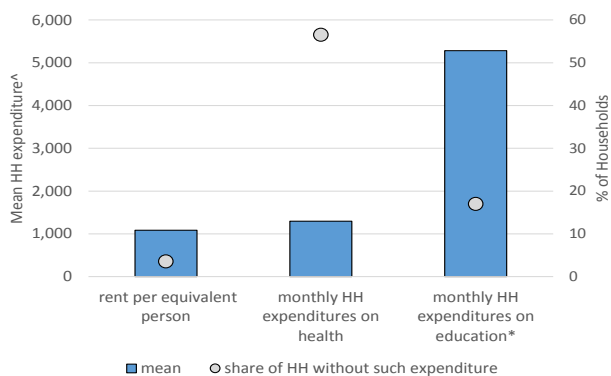
EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME



SHOCKS & SECURITY

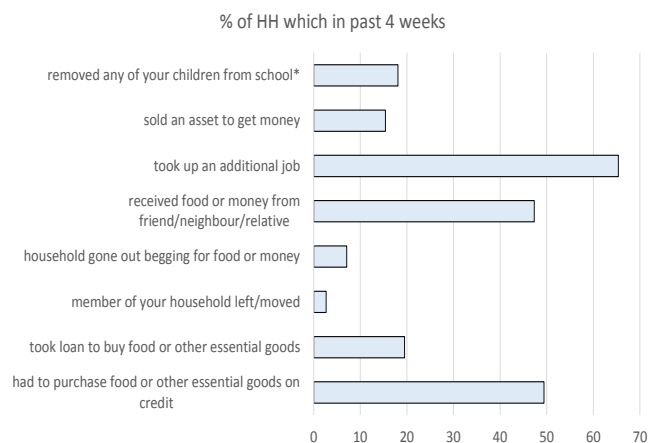


OTHER EXPENDITURES



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

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES



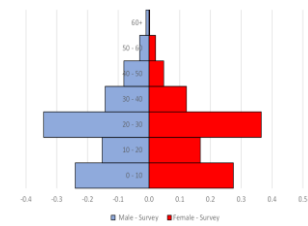
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: MOROTO

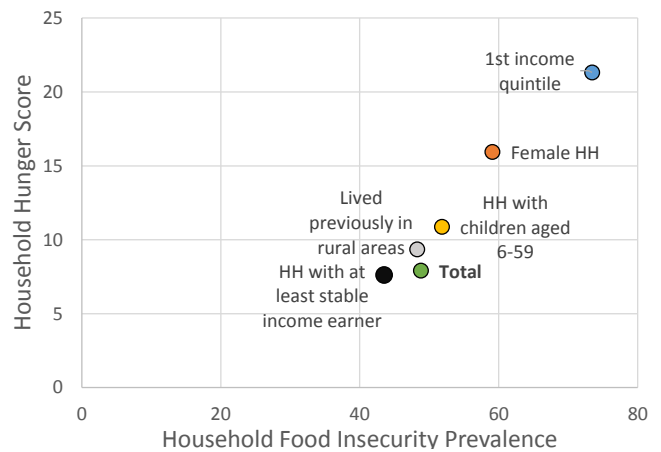
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **2.7**
- % of HH with children: **55.9**
- % of HH with female household head: **19.5**

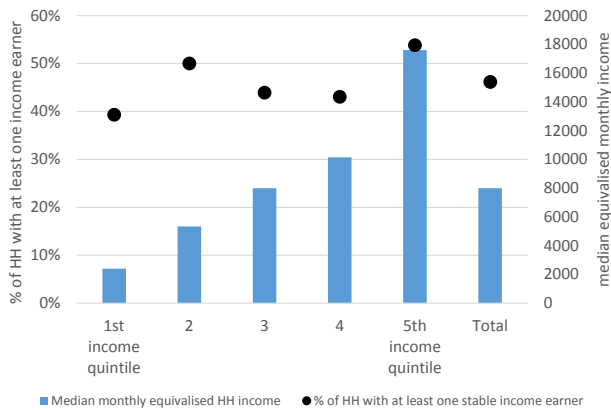
Estimated number of inhabitants: 9ths. (+/- 600)



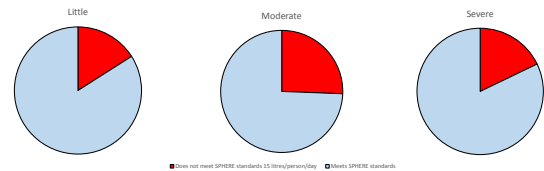
FOOD SECURITY



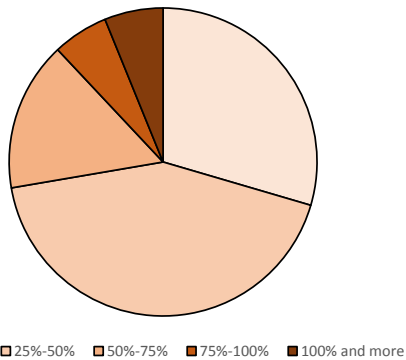
INCOME & LIVELIHOODS



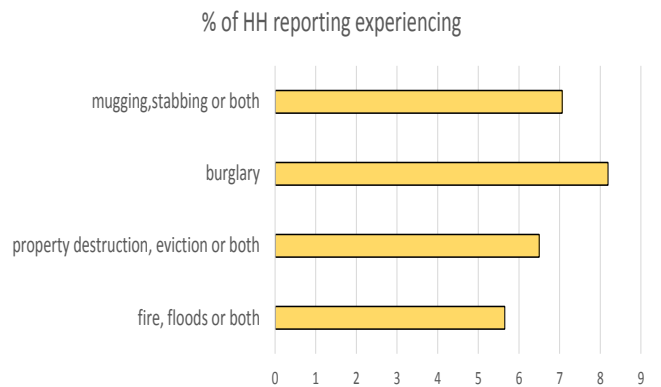
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)



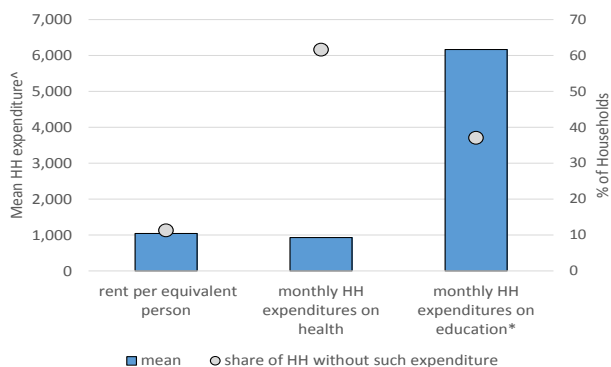
EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME



SHOCKS & SECURITY

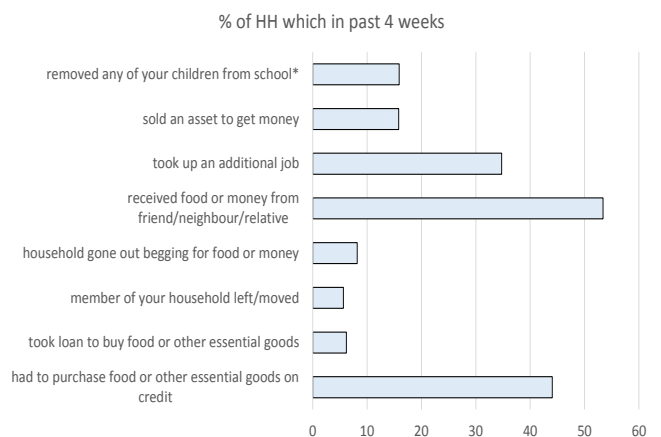


OTHER EXPENDITURES



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

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES



* 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.

Equalised 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 equalised 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.