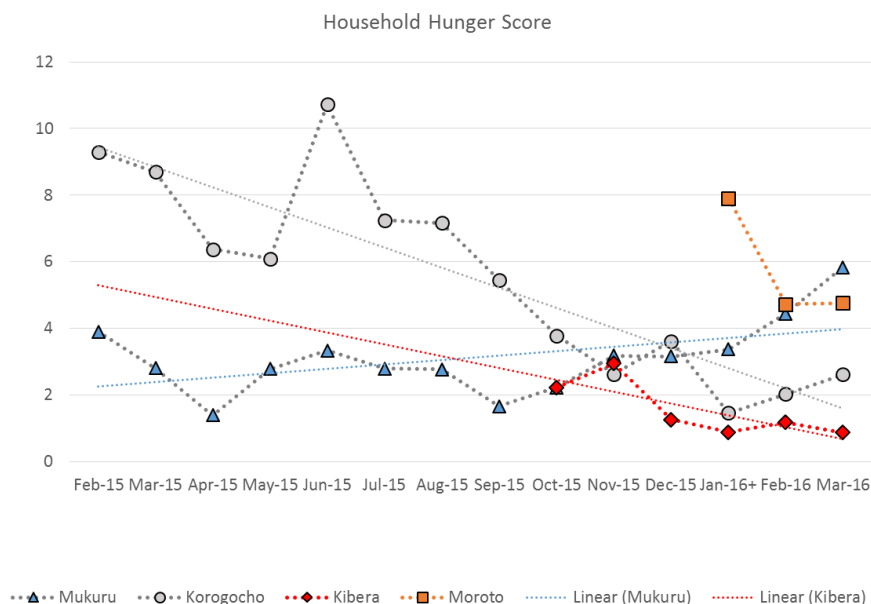


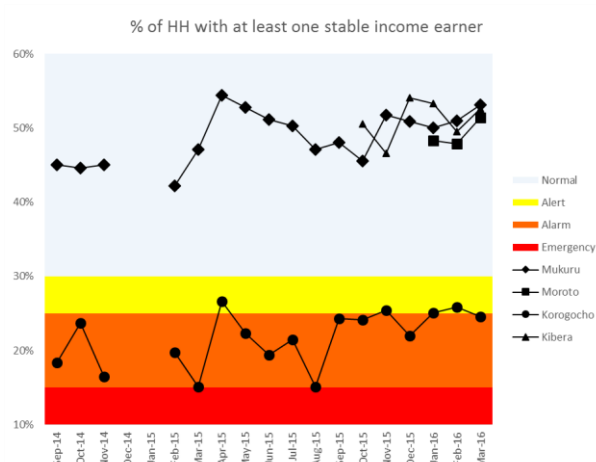
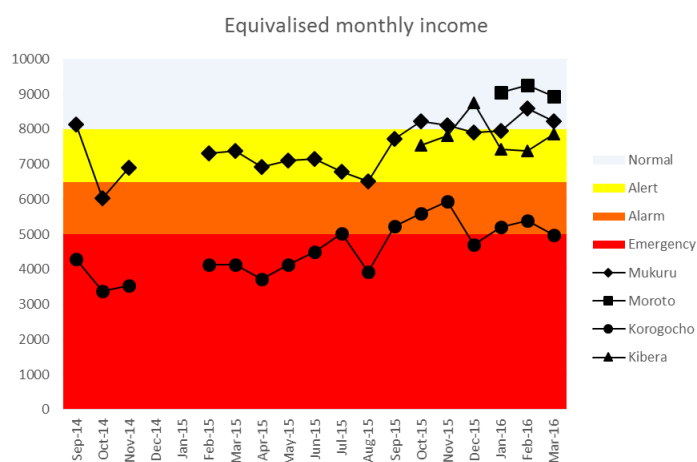
Monthly report MARCH– Front page

Monitoring of surveillance indicators – Summary for all surveyed regions

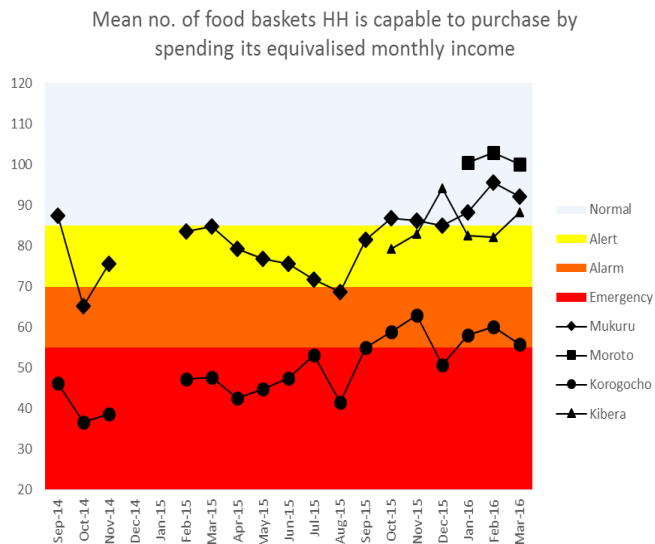
Severe Hunger indicator, measured through Household Hunger Score (HHS) is capturing those households which members have not eaten for at least one day, or have been unable to access food due to lack of resources. In March increase in share of households reporting severe hunger situation was observed in Mukuru and Korogocho, in Moroto situation in that regards has not changed since last month and in Kibera a slight improvement was noted. The highest level of share of severely hunger households were observed in Mukuru. Situation in Mukuru deteriorates since September 2015, and within half of the year number of household reporting severely hunger has tripled In this informal settlement. In reporting period the lowest values of severely hunger household were observed in Kibera (see chart below).



In IDSUE project we monitor several early warning indicators (please see more detailed description of indicators on [cover back page](#)). One of early warning indicators is equivalised income which is clearly related to food security. The higher the income the least food insecurity reported by surveyed households. In reporting period the lowest income was reported by households in Korogocho, where to cover monthly expenditures half of households were disposing of less than 5000 KES per head. In other surveyed informal settlements reported incomes per head were much higher as 9000 KES in Moroto and aprox. 8000 in Kibera and Mukuru. This indicated that large shares of people in surveyed informal settlements live under the line of poverty.

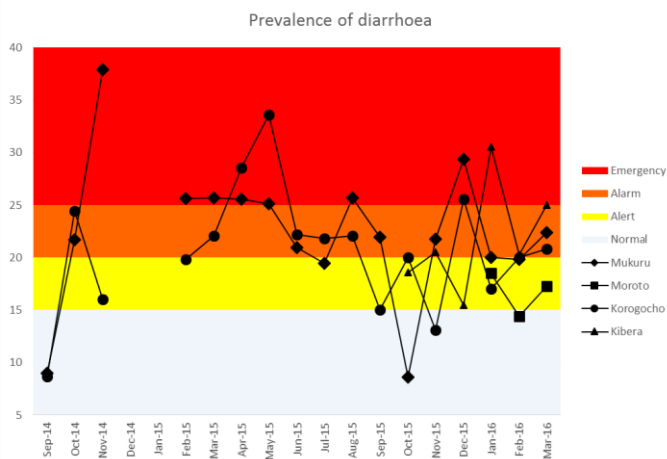
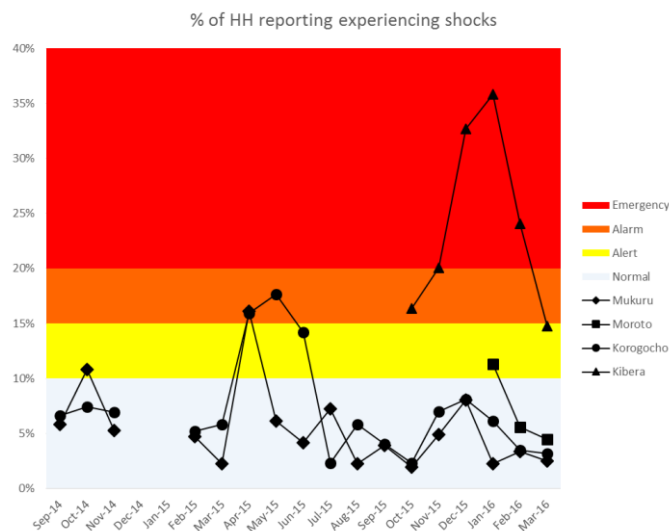


In general higher income levels are highly correlated with the fact of having access to stable income. Yet, this indicator in opposition to equalised monthly income is showing only how stable is household income situation and cannot tell anything about levels of deprivation related to insufficient income levels. In reporting period in all surveyed informal settlements except for Korogocho the share of households with at least one stable income earner has increased. The situation in Mukuru, Kibera and Moroto is considered as normal as in more than half of surveyed households there was at least one stable income earner. Whereas in more deprived Korogocho only quarter of household were reporting to have at least one stable income earner at home.



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. Yet, discrepancy in Korogocho between low level of household reporting severely hunger and lowest mean number of basket household is capable to purchase is probably due to help of NGO which provide household with food or cash to buy food. In Korogocho 13.6% of household admitted to benefit from feeding program and 7% from other programs as schools fees paid or receiving cash transfers. These shares were even higher for surveyed households in Kibera where in 28% of household members benefited from feeding programs and in 5% from other support.

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. In March we observed significant drop in number of household in Kibera reporting shocks which decreased almost by half. Still in comparison to other informal settlements level of household reported shocks in Kibera was quite high as triple of size observed in other surveyed areas.



Levels of malnutrition among young children in informal settlements may be indicated by high levels of prevalence of diarrhoea hence it is important to monitor levels household reporting cases of this disease for their children. Diarrhoeal diseases are still the major cause of their morbidity and mortality (O'Reilly et al. 2012). In reporting period in all surveyed informal settlements more than 15% of households with children aged 5-69 months reported cases of diarrhoea, which is higher than average levels observed in non-informal urban areas of Nairobi. In March the highest level of households reporting cases of diarrhoea was observed in Kibera – 25% of all households with children at this age.

Demographic profile

In reporting period we have surveyed 360 households in Mukuru, 357 in Moroto , 344 in Korogocho, and 345 in Kibera. In general, household with women breadwinners are in more disadvantaged situation. In March women were breadwinners in 22.7% of surveyed households. This share was significantly higher in Korogocho – 37.2% and significantly lower in Mukuru – 11.4%. In general, households with children are always bigger in size and for the fact that in Mukuru and Moroto the lowest shares of households with children we observed – 55% and 35% respectively, also the average household size was the lowest in those two areas – correspondingly 2.8 and 2.3 people. In Korogocho and Kibera where higher shares of households with children were observed (68.3% and 66%) the average household size was also significantly bigger than in Mukuru and Moroto – on average 3.5 people in each. Based on information on number of households we enumerated when building sampling frame and mean number of household size from survey, we could estimate how many people live in our surveyed informal settlements. Approximately 17.5 ths people live in surveyed villages in Kibera, 17 ths. people in Mukuru, 11.2 ths in Korogocho and 7.8ths in Moroto.

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 may help to identify those types of households which are in most vulnerable situation. In most vulnerable situation in all surveyed areas (the highest scores for both indicators) are the poorest households which belong to 1st income quintile. What is interesting in situation of families which members benefit from feeding program is that in Korogocho share of households in severe hunger situation and with severe food insecurity access are only slightly lower than in 1st income quintile households. Whereas in Kibera situation of household which members received food help improved significantly as there are no households reporting severely hunger situation and insecurity lowered by 5% in comparison to the poorest households. This might indicate that in Kibera provided help is adequate and hence significantly changes food insecurity situation. As only 4% benefited from feeding program in Mukuru and less than 1% in Moroto it is not possible to judge whether help provided improved situation of households or not. Except for Kibera in all other surveyed areas more vulnerable are also households with femal household head.

Income & livelihoods

In reporting periods the highest levels of equivalised monthly household income was observed in Moroto and the lowest in Korogocho. Apart from Moroto where observed share of households with at least one stable income earner is similar no matter income quintile groups, in rest of surveyed areas higher income is related to higher share on stable income earners. This might be related to the fact that in Moroto it is basically easier to get stable employment but levels of incomes varies greatly. The greatest inequalities in surveyed informal settlements were observed also in Moroto where difference between 1st and 5th income quintiles households in mean income levels were the highest. In general 2/3 of households spend on food takes about half of their budgets with exception for Korogocho where the most dominant group of households spend up to 75% of their monthly income. In Moroto, Kibera and Mukuru 20% of households spend on food only less than 25% of their monthly budget whilst in Korogocho this group was smaller than 1%. The most expensive life is in Mukuru and Moroto where average rent per person is around 940 KES, whereas inhabitants of Korogocho pay approximately 425 KES per person. There were no significant differences between surveyed informal settlements in the average household expenditures on health – which on average was 998 KES. Monthly households' expenditures on education differed between surveyed areas from 1830 KES in Mukuru to 3300 KES in Kibera but this might be due to fact of not accounting for different 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 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 average household expenditures on water per person was highest in Moroto – 266 KES, 174 in Mukuru, 123 in Kibera and 64 in Korogocho. In reporting period the highest share of HH with insufficient water supplies per person were observed in Kibera – 40% of all surveyed households and the lowest in Moroto – only 15%. Yet, in general (except for Kibera) 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 share of reported occurrences of shocks were observed in Kibera – 23.8% of all households reported one of mentioned shock, 10% in Mukuru and Korogocho, and the lowest in Moroto where only 5% of surveyed households were affected. In general the highest was occurrence of cases of mugging and stabbing which were reported by 7% of surveyed households. The highest share of households reporting mugging and stabbing was observed in Kibera – 11.9%, whilst the lowest in Moroto – 0.8%. Cases of burglary were second most frequently reported shocks experienced by surveyed household – also mostly experienced by household in Kibera – 7.2%, by 3.5% of household in Korogocho, and lower than 2% in Mukuru and Moroto.

Negative coping strategies

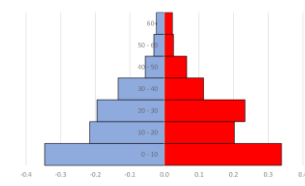
Insufficient incomes to maintain basic standards of living bring about households' members to employ negative coping strategies. These can be realized in various forms. In our survey we are asking about the fact of resorting to purchasing food on credit, taking a loan top purchase food, taking a second 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. Firstly negative coping strategies were not used by as much as 29% of surveyed households in Mukuru, 25% in Moroto, and only 16% in Kibera and Korogocho. Secondly although same three coping strategies (purchase food on credit, taking additional job and help from friends and families) were of much use in all informal settlements patterns of their use differed. To cope with food insecurity most frequently inhabitants from Mukuru, Korogocho and Moroto used purchase of food on credit. Yet, in Kibera it was taking up additional job. Second most common used strategy in Mukuru, Kibera and Moroto was to ask for help friends and relatives, and taking up second job in Korogocho. Moving out from household by any of household members seems to be least used strategy as only reported by 2.9% of surveyed households. One of coping strategy for households with children was to remove child from school to save cost related to education. This was observed among 15% of households in Moroto, 11% in Korogocho and 6% of such households in Kibera.

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: KOROGOCHO

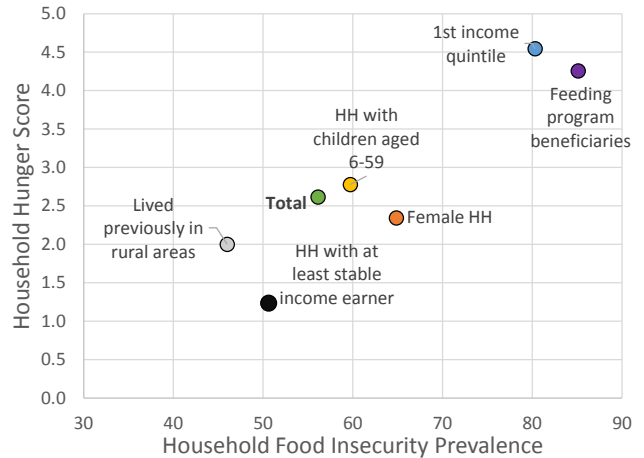
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **3.5**
- % of HH with children: **68.3**
- % of HH with female household head: **37.2**

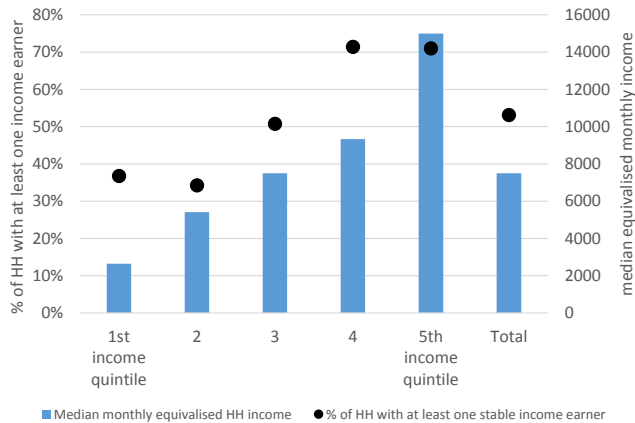
Estimated number of inhabitants: 11.2 ths.



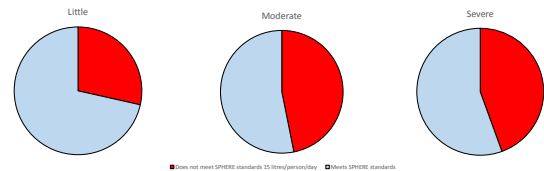
FOOD SECURITY



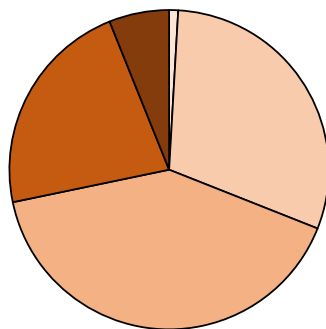
INCOME & LIVELIHOODS



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

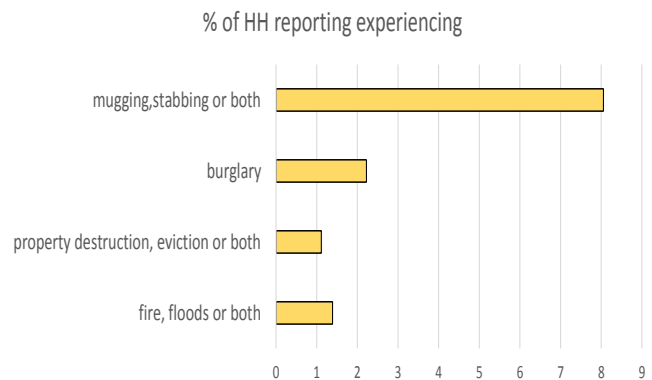


EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME



Legend: 0-25%, 25-50%, 50-75%, 75-100%, 100% and more

SHOCKS & SECURITY

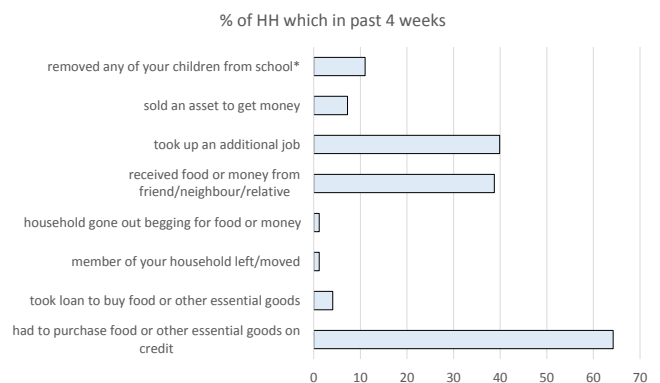


OTHER EXPENDITURES



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

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES



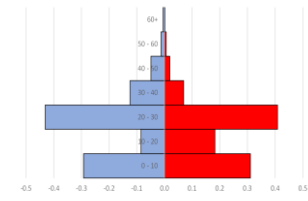
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: MUKURU

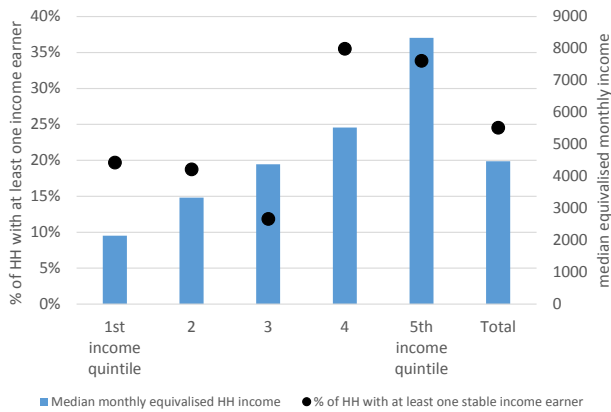
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **2.8**
- % of HH with children: **55**
- % of HH with female household head: **11.4**

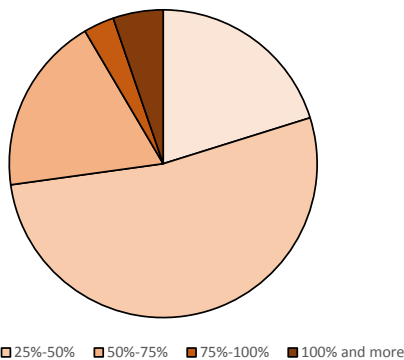
Estimated number of inhabitants: 17 ths.



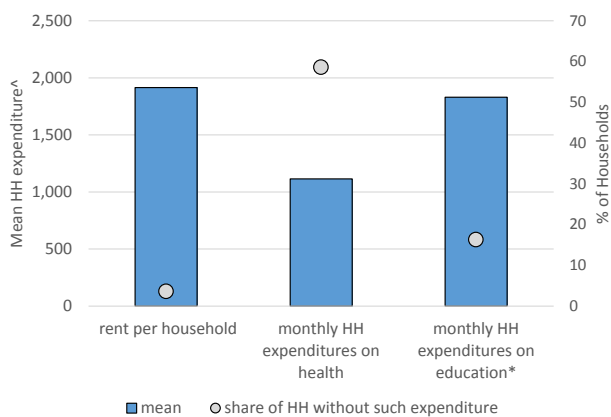
INCOME & LIVELIHOODS



EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME

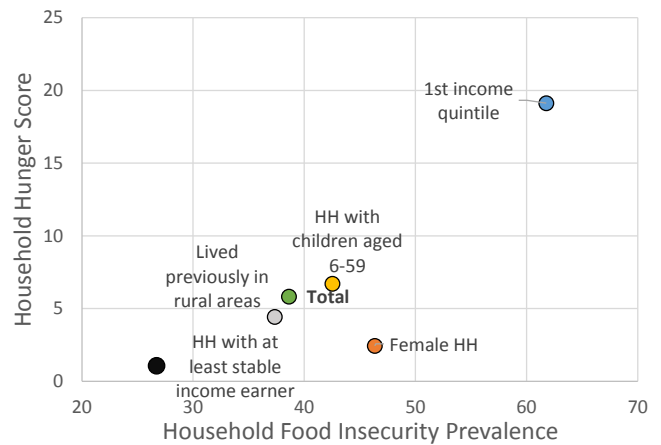


OTHER EXPENDITURES

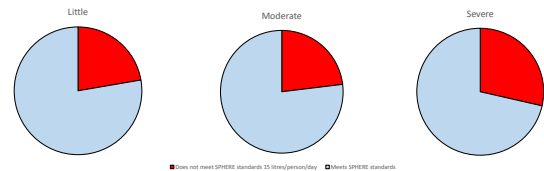


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 ^ mean calculated only for HH declaring such spending (without missing data)

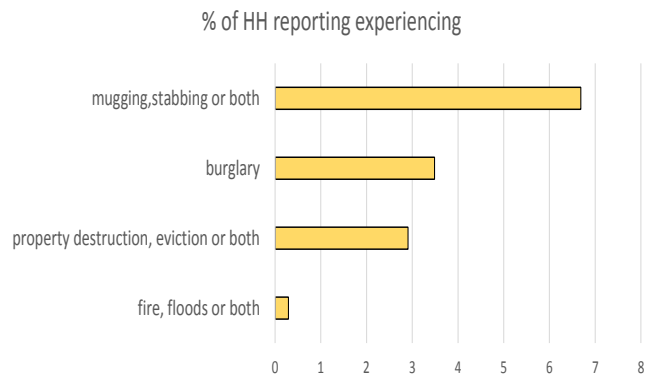
FOOD SECURITY



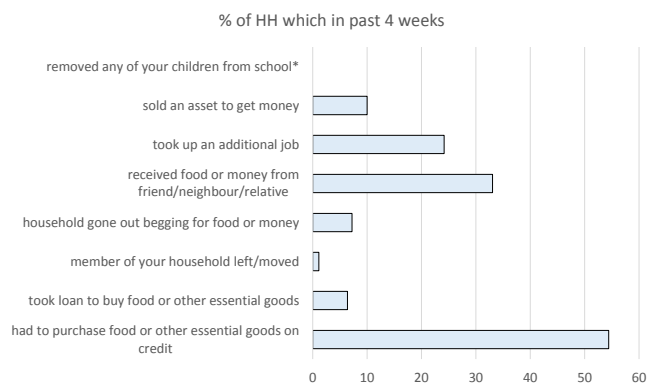
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)



SHOCKS & SECURITY



NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES



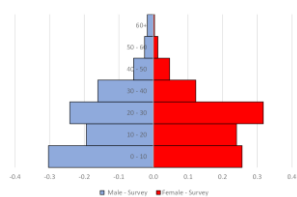
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: KIBERA

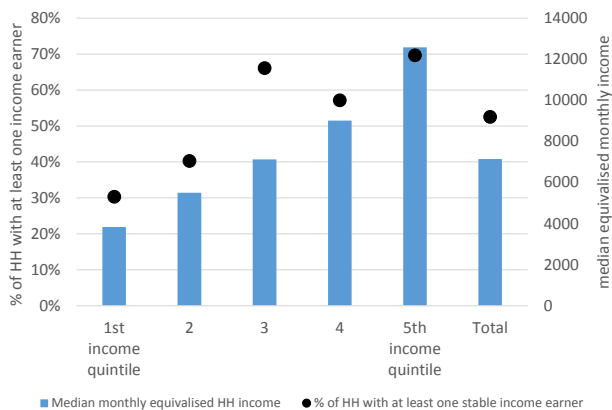
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **3.6**
- % of HH with children: **66.1**
- % of HH with female household head: **22.9**

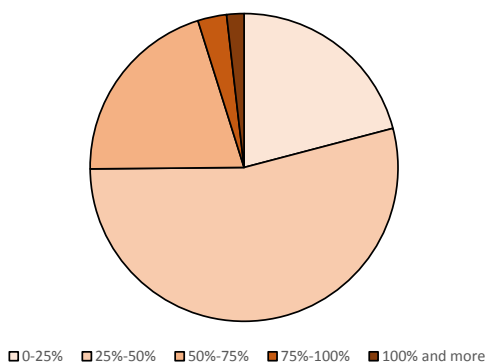
Estimated number of inhabitants: 17.5 ths.



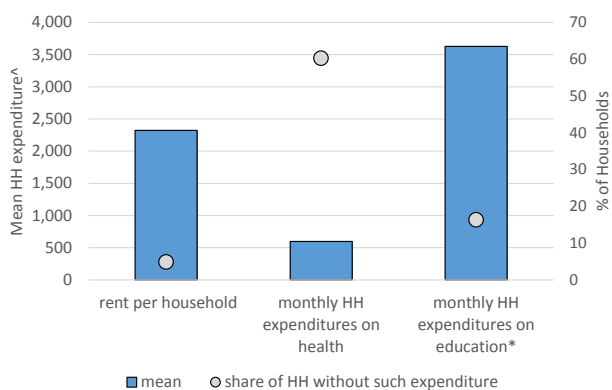
INCOME & LIVELIHOODS



EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME

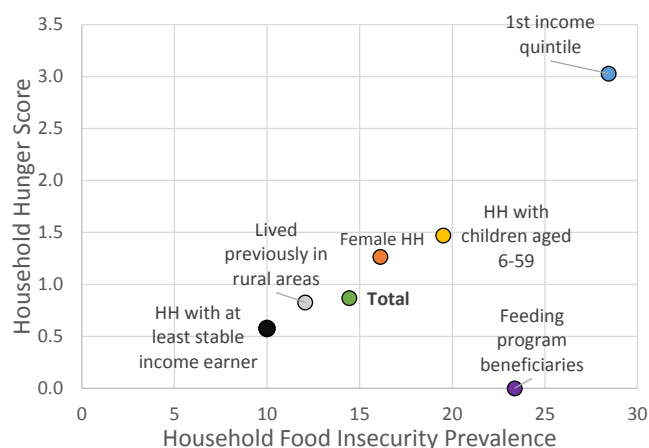


OTHER EXPENDITURES

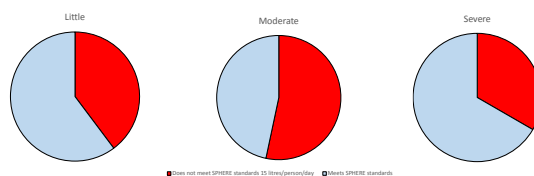


* only for HH declaring having children at school age
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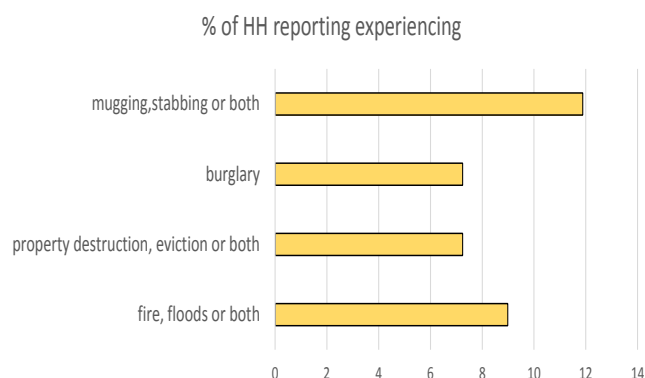
FOOD SECURITY



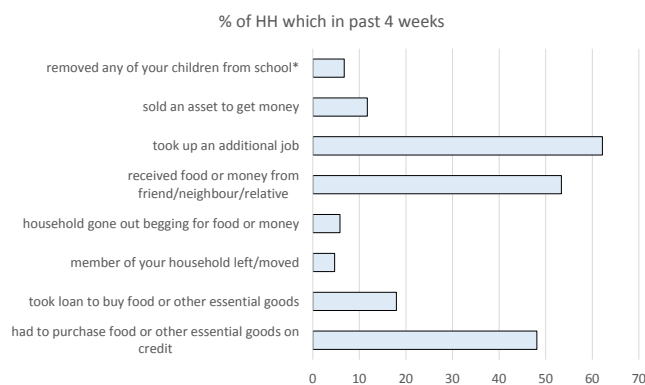
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)



SHOCKS & SECURITY



NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES



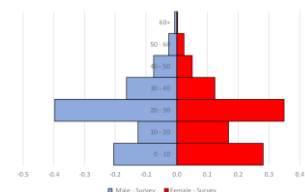
* as a percentage of HH with children at school age

RESEARCH SITE PROFILE: MOROTO

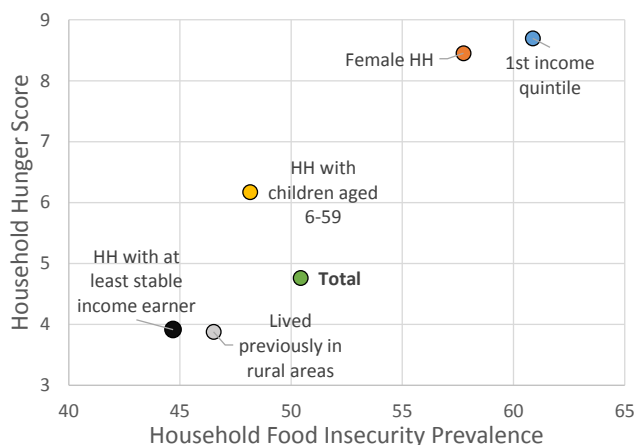
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Mean HH size: **2.3**
- % of HH with children: **35.3**
- % of HH with female household head: **19.9**

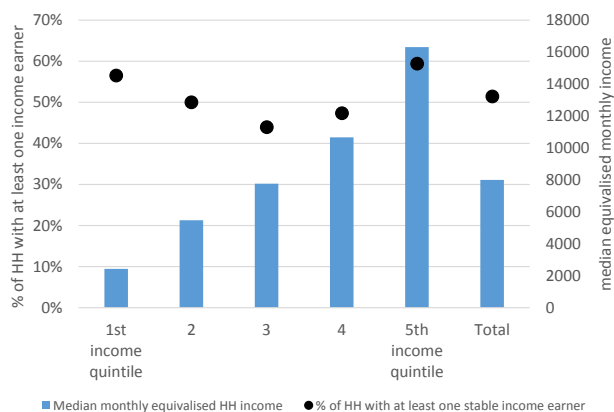
Estimated number of inhabitants: 7.8 ths.



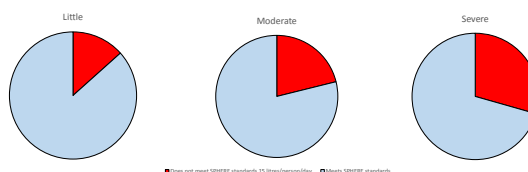
FOOD SECURITY



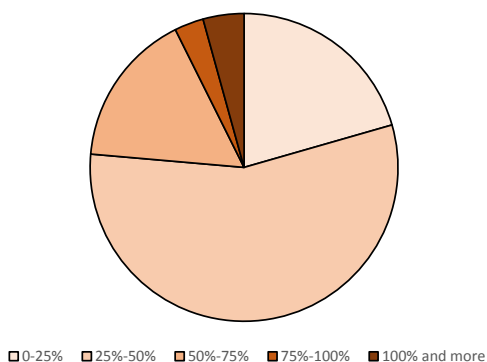
INCOME & LIVELIHOODS



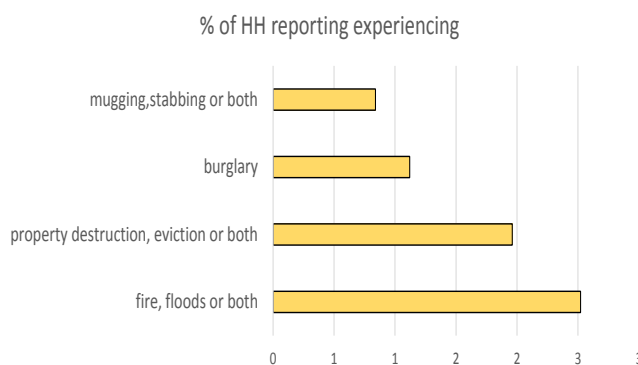
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)



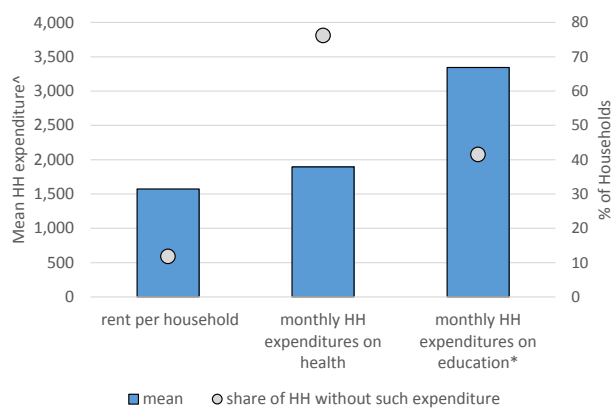
EXPENDITURES ON FOOD AS % OF HH MONTHLY INCOME



SHOCKS & SECURITY

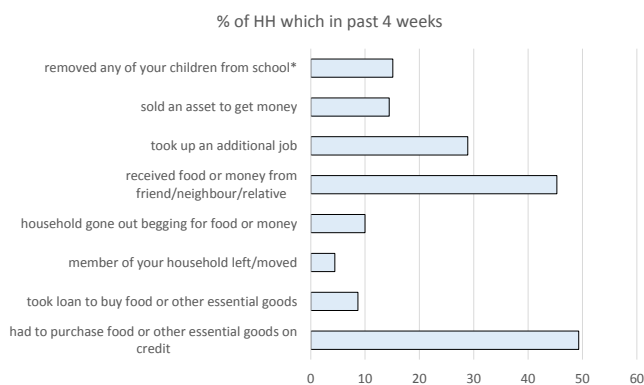


OTHER EXPENDITURES



* 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.