



**Drought Emergency Response in Arid Areas in Kenya 2011 (ECHO La Nina)**

# **VSF GERMANY**

## **POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING REPORT**

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## **Executive summary**

Summarizes the whole PDM report from the process and highlight a few findings from the PDM. The executive summary is a brief highlight of the whole PDM report.

*VSF Germany is member of a consortium of five International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) implementing an ECHO Funded Drought Emergency Response Project in Marsabit County and Turkana West. The project is aimed at mitigating the effects of drought on more vulnerable people and their livestock to enhance their immediate food security and protect livelihoods assets (mainly livestock) from the effect of the drought. A number of key activities have been identified as means of achieving the project objectives. They include Cash injection (Cash for Work and De-stocking); Animal Health; rehabilitation of strategic water points (and water trucking, and peace and security activities*

*The Post Distribution Monitoring of the Drought Emergency response in arid areas in Kenya was conducted in April, May, June, July and August 2011 to ascertain the impact of the project on vulnerable households affect by drought. The Post Distribution Monitoring was also conducted as a way of identifying any improvement in the lives of beneficiaries in view of the outcome of baseline survey conducted at the commencement of the project. The post distribution monitoring was conducted in North Horr, Marsabit North, Marsabit Central, Loiyangalani, and Moyale districts of Marsabit County respectively; and Turkana West.*

*The PDM outlines the impact of the Drought Emergency Response Project on beneficiary households in the six districts as well as current situation and coping mechanism employed.*

*The monitoring covering 157 respondents indicated that 55% of respondents were males while 45% were females. Relative to age distribution within households, 16% of household members were children under 5 years; 36% were children 5-18 years; 25% were male adults and 23% were female adults.*

*Sixty eight percent (68%) of respondents said their households benefited from cash for work activities; 26% said their small ruminants were de-wormed by the project; and the remainder 6% of respondents said they benefited from De-stocking and meat distribution. However, very few of the households shared with others their income from cash for work and de-stocking.*

*The cash for work beneficiaries had worked for varying hours per week during the course of the project. Most of them (62%) said they worked 1-32 hours per week on their cash for work projects; 34% said they more than 65 hours per week; and 4% said the work for 33-64 hours per week. Cash for work had very limited opportunity cost for beneficiaries. 94% of beneficiaries said they did not incur any opportunity cost, However, 4% said they had limited time for domestic work while 2% experienced intra-households conflicts as a result of the cash for work.*

*Respondent households could state the selection criteria but in different ways: 68% of respondents said they were selected because they were affected by drought; 18% said they were selected because they were vulnerable households; 8% said they were selected because they were poor; and the remainder 6% based their selection on other reasons including being victims of cattle raiding.*

*Among destocking beneficiaries, 76% indicated that they presented 4 small ruminants for slaughtering but 24% indicated they presented 3 and 2 small ruminants respectively for slaughtering. Nearly three quarters (72%) of the said they presented good animals for slaughtering; 22 % said the animals they presented for slaughter were weak and sickly; but 6% of them said the animals they presented were in very good condition. Three quarter of the respondents said they did not benefit from meat distribution while a quarter said they benefited from meat distribution. Commenting on the quality of meat received from slaughtering, a little over half (53%) of the beneficiaries said the meat was of fair quality while nearly half of them (47%) said the quality of the meat was good.*

*Households are employing various coping mechanisms to access food and income. The most severe include sending children to eat with relatives; giving food to children by restricting what adults eat; buying necessities on credit; limiting size/portion of food eaten; and borrowing money. The less severe strategies include sale of wood/charcoal and rationing money to buy less food.*

*All respondent households own some livestock. Chicken ownership is very low with 88% of respondent owning no chickens and 12% own 1-4 chickens. All respondent households own at least one shoat. Most households (32%) own 11-20 shoats; 23% own 1-10 shoats; 12% owned 21-30 shoats; 5% owned 31-40 shoats; 13% owned 41-50 shoats; and 15% owned more than 50 shoats. At the same time, 83% of the households owned no cattle; 15% of the households own 1-10 cattle; and 2% owned 11-20 cattle. A majority (86%) of the respondents did not own camel. 13% of the respondents owned 1-10 camels while 1% owned more than 10 camels. Relative to donkey ownership, 86% of households owned no donkey; 13% owned 1-10 donkeys; and 1% owned more than 10 donkeys.*

*Mortality amongst shoats during the monitoring was high as some households lost as 15 shoats. Some households lost 1-5 cattle while fewer lost more than 5 cattle thirty days before the monitoring. There was a relatively low mortality amongst camels with less than 9 households losing up to 5 camels.*

*In spite of the interventions, households still have challenges meeting some needs. The unmet needs numerated included food, shelter, health, and means of income, clean water, and latrine/bathroom.*

*Average household income was recorded at 3081 Kenyan Shillings per month. The income was obtained cash for work, sale of livestock and livestock products; casual labor; remittance; credit; sale of fire wood/charcoal and help from relatives.*

*Household's monthly average expenditure was 4299 Kenyan shillings exceeding their average income. This means they take food on credit in addition to money borrowed as part of monthly income. The main expenditure items include food, debt payment, and water for human consumption, clothing, health, tobacco, and other necessities. Most households spend 26-55% of their total income on the purchase of food.*

## **1. Background**

*Marsabit and Turkana districts are generally found semi-arid areas of Kenya. The two districts have been hardly hit by the current drought affecting food security of pastoralist by reducing their access to food and income. Additionally, market value of livestock assets has reduced due to weakness.*

*Communities in the two drought affected areas have been facing a trade off as on one side limited access*

*to water and grazing areas force them to move further on the other side access to markets for the sales of their livestock is more difficult in remote areas. Furthermore livestock market prices have been unfavorable and terms of trade of livestock and cereals are deteriorated. Other means of access to food and income have been reduced by the persisting drought and milk production has been greatly reduced.*

## **2. Project overview and purpose of Post Distribution Monitoring**

*Arid Land Drought Bulletins, the UNOCHA January 2011 Drought Situation Report No 1 and Kenya Humanitarian Update vol 66, indicate that the situation in northern Kenya is deteriorating rapidly because of a La Niña related drought, with meteorological data indicating a high likelihood for failure or under-performing of the 2011 long rains.*

*UN OCHA states: "La Nina effect is currently interfering with agricultural and livestock production in North Eastern, parts of Eastern, Coast and North Rift of Kenya. The most affected areas are Turkana, Baringo, Moyale, Isiolo, Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Garissa, and Kwale". The report indicates that depressed and poorly distributed October-December 2010 short rains are threatening lives and livelihoods, in a region where over three million people depend on livestock as the main economic activity. A comparable situation to that of 2006 is evolving, where severe drought led to rising food prices and widespread food insecurity.*

*In order to cope with the increasing stress, pastoralists have started migrating in search of scarce water and pasture, sometimes crossing international boundaries. Trekking for long distances has led to a significant deterioration in the condition of livestock, reducing their market value and income potential. Humanitarian interventions must be undertaken quickly to mitigate the impact of drought on people and livestock, allied to the design of micro-projects to strengthen household and group coping strategies and investment/ production opportunities.*

*VSF Germany is member of a consortium of five International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) implementing an ECHO Funded Drought Emergency Response Project in Marsabit County and Turkana West. The project is aimed at mitigating the effects of drought on more vulnerable people and their livestock to enhance their immediate food security and protect livelihoods assets (mainly livestock) from the effect of the drought. A number of key activities have been identified as means of achieving the project objectives. They include Cash injection (Cash for Work and De-stocking); Animal Health; rehabilitation of strategic water points (and water trucking, and peace and security activities*



**Photo 1: Impact of the drought on livelihood assets of pastoralists**

*The program is specifically geared towards*

- *Enhancing immediate food security for vulnerable households and protect livelihoods from the effect of the drought. This will be achieved through matching food and cash transfers among communities with a potential to stabilize rising food prices where the livestock market value is rapidly falling and offers far greater potential for stabilizing acute food security at household level, provision of greater choice in the use of cash and greater possibilities for livelihood investment.*
- *Protecting Livestock assets of drought affected vulnerable households from impacts of drought. This will be achieved through de-stocking of small livestock to support the availability of cash for vulnerable households, thus reducing pressure on rapidly shrinking pastures and livestock concentration to reduce the risk of epizootics, which always accompany droughts. Methodologies for off-take are to be adopted in response to local needs. In addition since weak animals easily succumb to preventable diseases, treatment and de-worming of weak animals will be undertaken to increase their survival rate substantially*

## **1.2 Purpose of the Post Distribution Monitoring**

*The Post Distribution Monitoring was also conducted as a way of identifying any improvement in the lives of beneficiaries in view of the outcome of baseline survey conducted at the commencement of the project. The post distribution monitoring was conducted in North Horr, Marsabit North, Marsabit Central, Loiyangalani, and Moyale districts of Marsabit County respectively; and Turkana West.*

*The PDM outlines the impact of the Drought Emergency Response Project on beneficiary households in the six districts as well as current situation and coping mechanism employed*

## **2.0 Methodology**

### **2.1 The Questionnaire**

*The questionnaire was designed by the lead Agency Oxfam to be administered in various project locations. The questionnaire was designed to capture information on current food security and livelihoods situations of drought affected households and their current coping mechanisms. The questionnaire also captured information components of the current project each beneficiary participated; livestock ownership; current coping strategy employed by households; sources of income and expenditure. The PDM questionnaires were administered in various locations of Marsabit Central, Marsabit North, North Horr, Loiyangalani, and Sololo, and Turkana districts*

### **2.2 Determination of Sample Size**

*A total of 157 households (n) randomly selected from forty-two communities benefiting from the project interventions in Marsabit Central, Marsabit North, North Horr, Loiyangalani, and Sololo, and Turkana districts*

### **2.3 Data collection and analysis**

*The PDM was conducted over a period of five months through a gradual process in various vulnerable villages of the project locations in Marsabit Central; Marsabit North; Loiyangalani; North Horr; Sololo and Turkana West Districts. The supervisors of each team were responsible for the selection of the starting household and overall survey team management. Coping strategy Index was determined on the basis of number of households involved in particularly coping mechanisms. Data collected were entered into an excel database by VSF Germany data entry Clerk and analysis was done using excel package.*

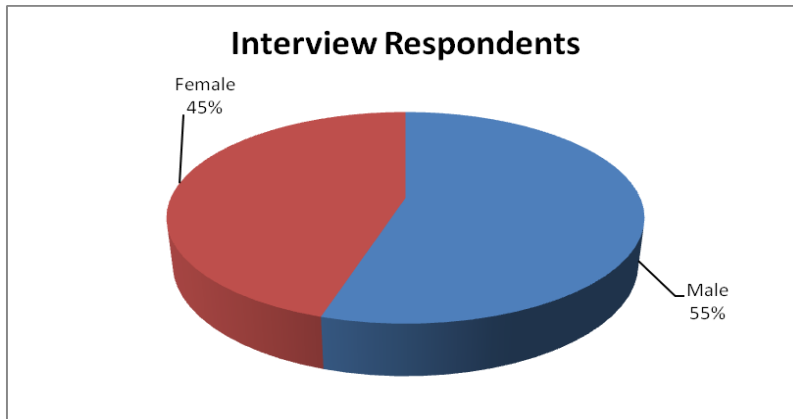
## **3.0 Findings**

### **3.1 General Information**

*The post distribution monitoring commenced in April 2011 and data cumulated over a period of five months. The post distribution monitoring was conducted in North Horr, Marsabit North, Marsabit Central, Loiyangalani, and Moyale districts of Marsabit County respectively; and Turkana West.*

*The monitoring covering 157 respondents indicated that 55% of respondents were males while 45% were females*

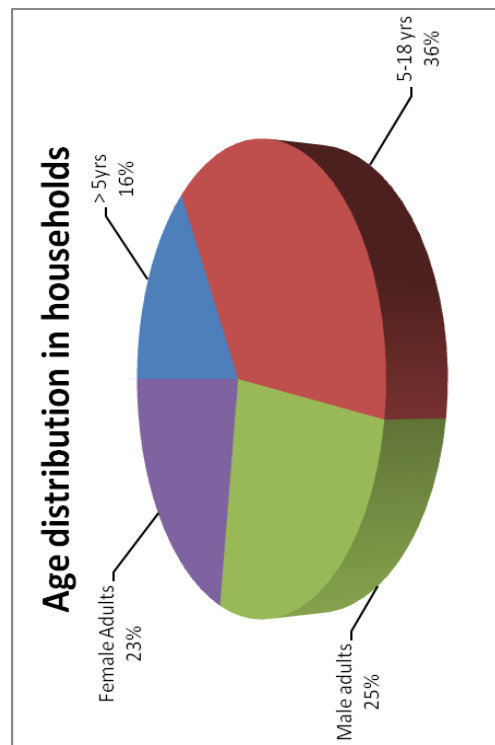
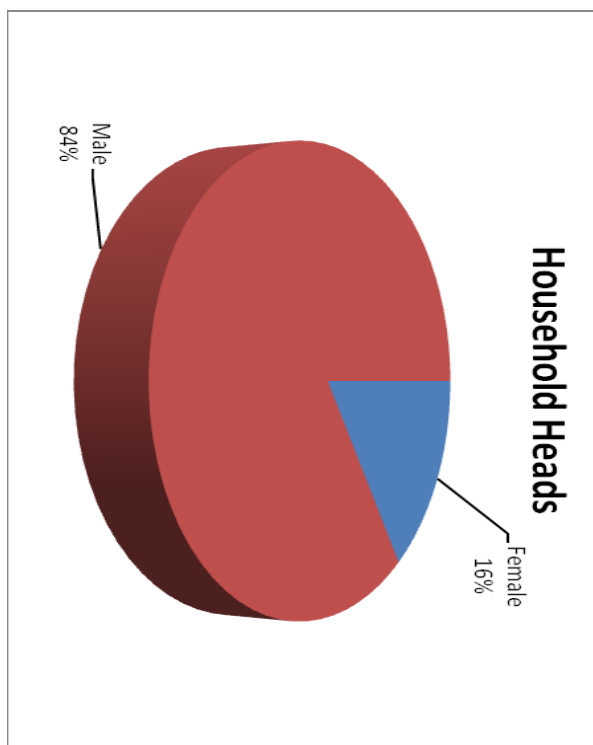




**Figure 1: Pie Chart showing sex composition of PDM respondents**

### 3.2 Household demographic data and Targeting Information

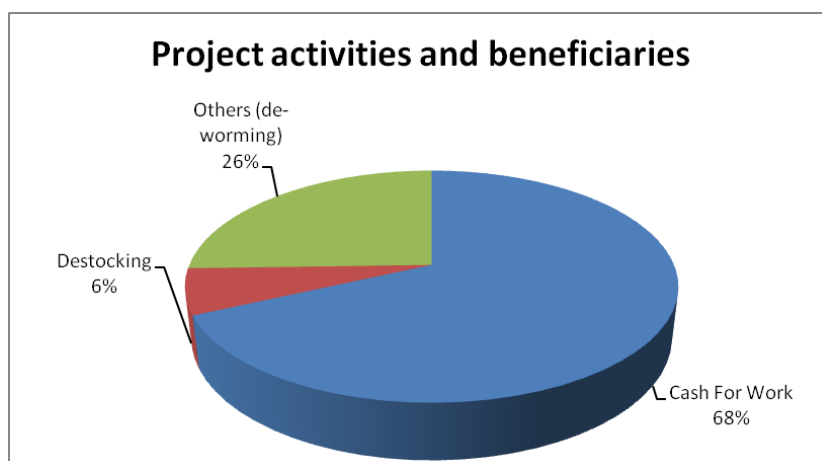
*Majority of households targeted by the PDM was headed by males (84%) while females headed 16% of the households. Children between the ages of 5 and 18 years comprised of the majority of household members (36%) followed by male adults (25%), female adults (23%), and children under five years (16%).*



**Figures 2&3: Household composition by sex and age**

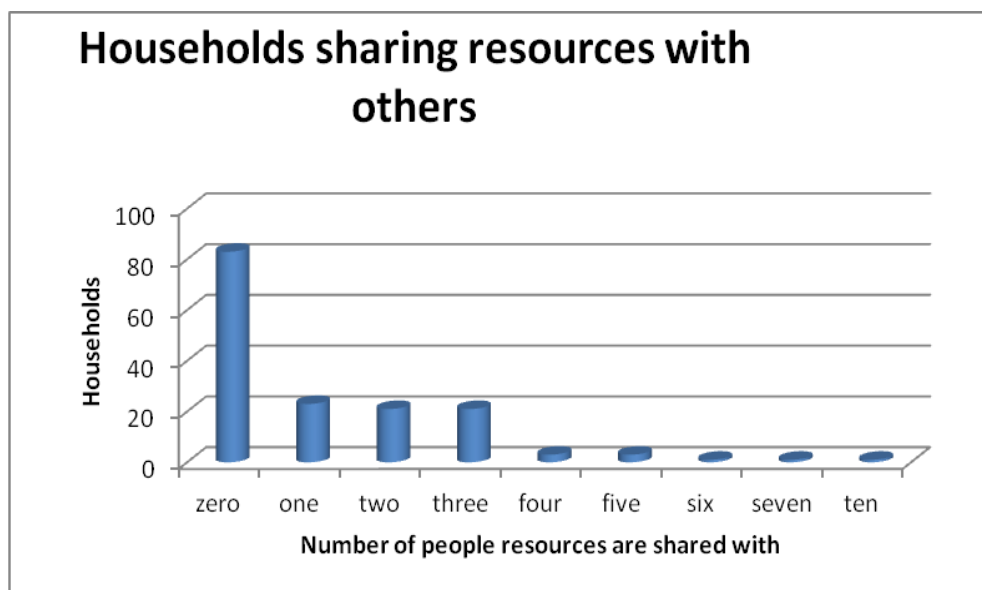
*All respondent households benefited from the emergency Drought Response Project in Arid areas in Kenya. Sixty eight percent (68%) of respondents said their households benefited from cash for work activities; 26% said their small ruminants were de-wormed by the project; and the remainder 6% of respondents said they benefited from De-stocking and meat distribution. However, very few of the households shared with others their income from cash for work and de-stocking.*

*Additionally, the respondent households benefited from other forms of assistance provided by other agencies and the Government of Kenya as well. The assistance included a camel project implemented by arid lands; water and sanitation provided by AIC; sanitation programmes by FH Kenya; WFP nutrition intervention and food aid distribution; and cash injection to households by CARE Kenya.*



**Figure 4: Pie chart showing beneficiaries by project components**

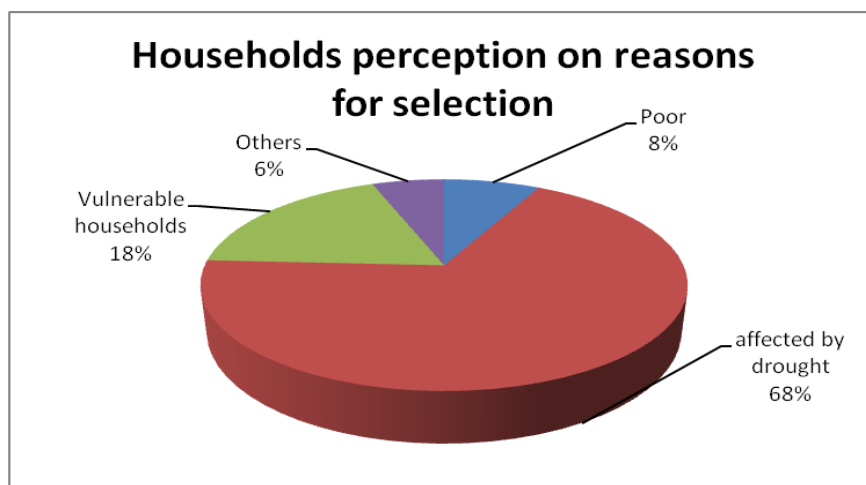
A majority of households did not share resources gained from the project with other households. However, a fewer households shared resources with other households. About twenty three households shared resources with one other households; twenty one households each shared their resources with more than one households; while another twenty one households each shared resources with three other households. There was one household that shared resources with ten other households



**Figure 5: Households sharing of resources**

### 3.3 Targeting process and project benefits

*Respondent households rightly stated the targeting criteria and selection but expressed them in different way. 68% of respondents said they were selected because they were affected by drought; 18% said they were selected because they were vulnerable households; 8% said they were selected because they were poor; and the remainder 6% based their selection on other reasons including being victims of cattle raiding.*



**Figure 6: Households' perceptions on reasons for selection**

*The Choice of activities selected by households under cash for work highlighted communities prioritization of project that could benefited the communities at large and build their resilience against the impact of the persisting drought. Households proudly indicated they participated in different activities*

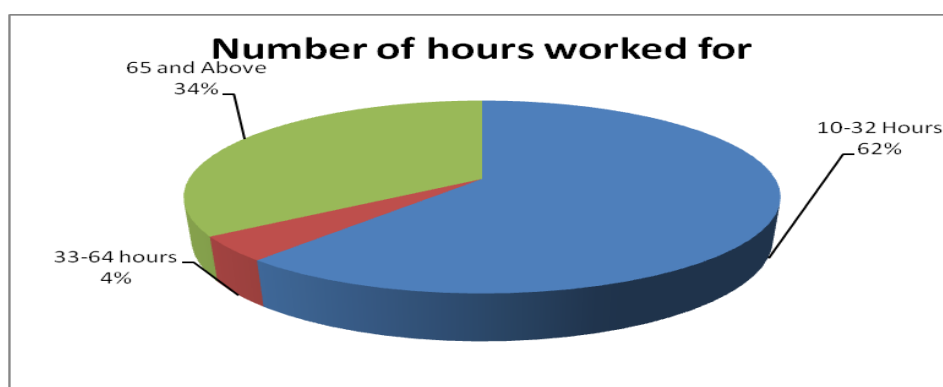
of the cash for work components of the project. Some of the households participated in the digging of shallow wells; others, de-silting of dams for water harvesting; some participated in the clearing and rehabilitation of road to create unimpeded access to relief aid; and others participated in fencing of their community schools.

For the de-stocking component many households had volunteered to construct disposal pits for offal and condemned animals. Others also assisted in slaughtering and skinning of animals.



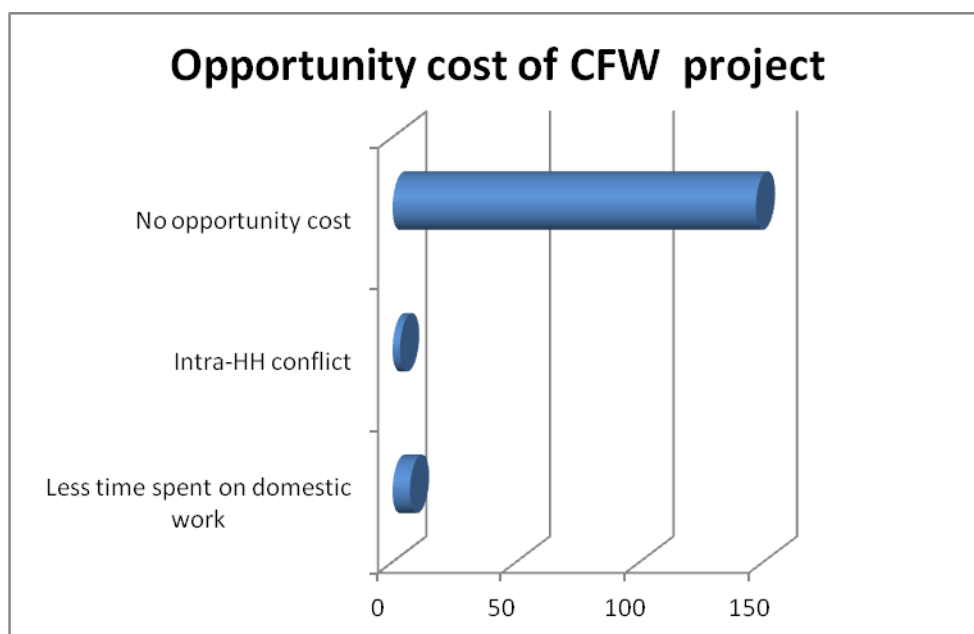
Photos: De-silting of Hula-Hula Dam (left) and dam recharged after first heavy rain falls (right)

The cash for work beneficiaries had worked for varying hours per week during the course of the project. Most of them (62%) said they worked 1-32 hours per week on their cash for work projects; 34% said they more than 65 hours per week; and 4% said the work for 33-64 hours per week.



**Figure 7: Weekly work hours by different CFW beneficiary households**

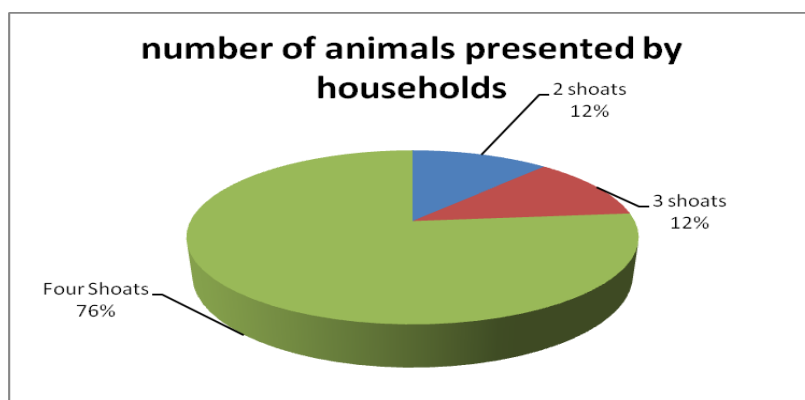
Cash for work had very limited opportunity cost for beneficiaries. 94% of beneficiaries said they did not incur any opportunity cost. However, 4% said they had limited time for domestic work while 2% experienced intra-households conflicts as a result of the cash for work.



**Figure 8: Opportunity cost for CFW participants/beneficiaries**

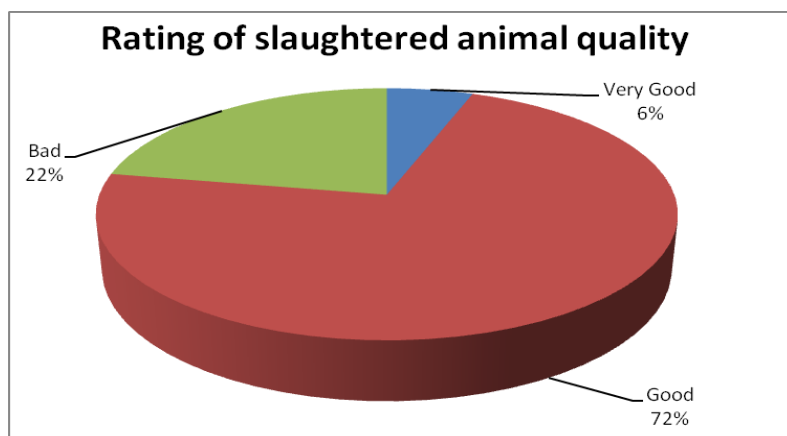
*Destocking beneficiaries indicated presenting varying amounts of small ruminants for destocking. The reason obviously was that some households had internally arranged to include relatives not targeted. Therefore, 76% indicated that they presented 4 small ruminants for slaughtering but 24% indicated the presented 3 and 2 small ruminants respectively for slaughtering. However, households received on the average 1300 KES per animal slaughtered. Rating the prices offered for shoats, 6% of households said the price was good; more than a quarter (27%) of the households said the price was okay with them; 6% did not comment; but majority (61%) said the price was low.*

*There was no indication from any of the respondent households of any grievance filed by any beneficiaries during the execution of the project. This is an expression of the level accountability, transparency and community ownership of the project.*



**Figure 9: number of animals presented by different beneficiary households**

Nearly three quarters (72%) of households said they presented good animals for slaughtering; 22 % said the animals they presented for slaughter were weak and sickly; but 6% of them said the animals they presented were in very good condition. Three quarter of the respondents said they did not benefit from meat distribution while a quarter said they benefited from meat distribution. Commenting on the quality of meat received from slaughtering, a little over half (53%) of the beneficiaries said the meat was of fair quality while nearly half of them (47%) said the quality of the meat was good



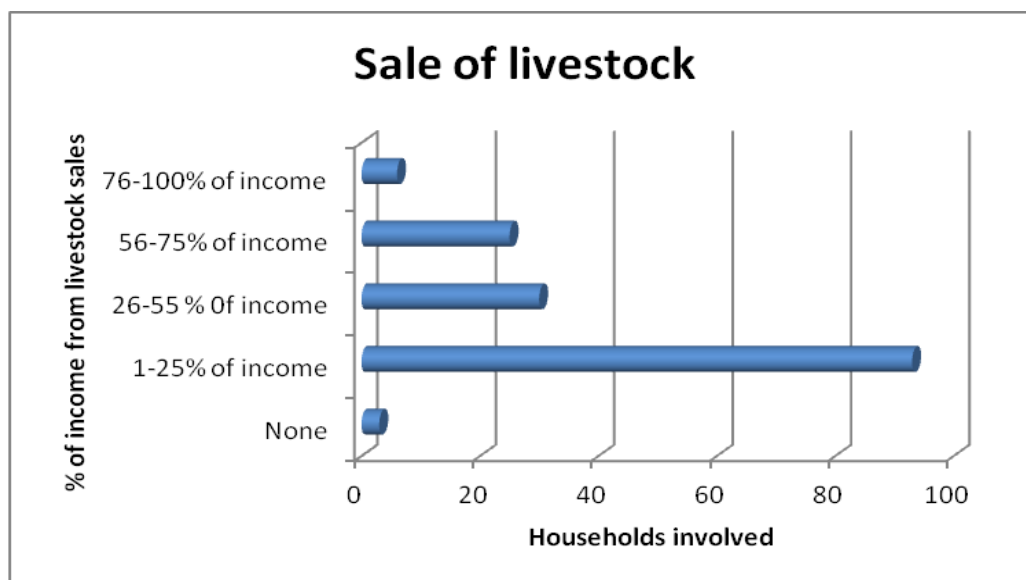
**Figure 10: Rating of quality of animals presented by Households**

### **3.4 Income and expenditure**

#### **3.4.1 Income sources**

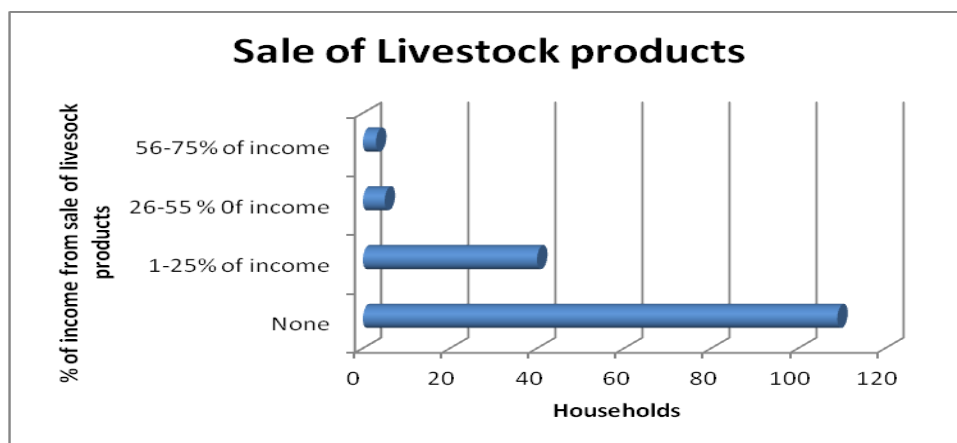
Average household income was recorded at 3081 Kenyan Shillings per month. The income was obtained cash for work, sale of livestock and livestock products; casual labor; remittance; credit; sale of fire wood/charcoal and help from relatives. Cash injection from the project was a major source of income for households during the period. Households employed a combination of means to access their income.

1. *Sale of livestock: Sale of livestock remained an important source of income for many households in the six districts. Majority of the households (59%) obtained 1-25 % of their total income from the sale of livestock while fewer households relied heavily on the sale of livestock for 76-100% of their income.*



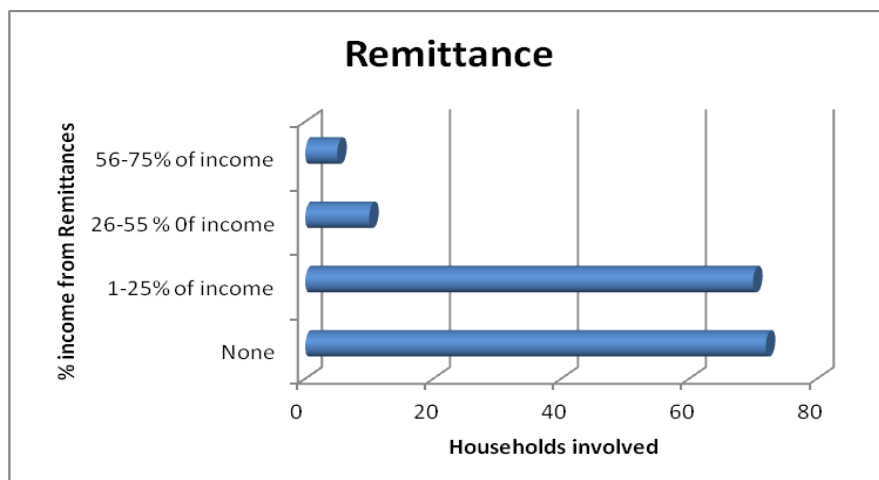
**Figure 11: Households dependence on sale of livestock as a source of income**

2. *Sale of livestock products. Reliance on the sale of livestock products as a source of income declined due to limited milk production. However, fewer households obtained small cash from the sale of animal products, mainly the sale of hides and skin*



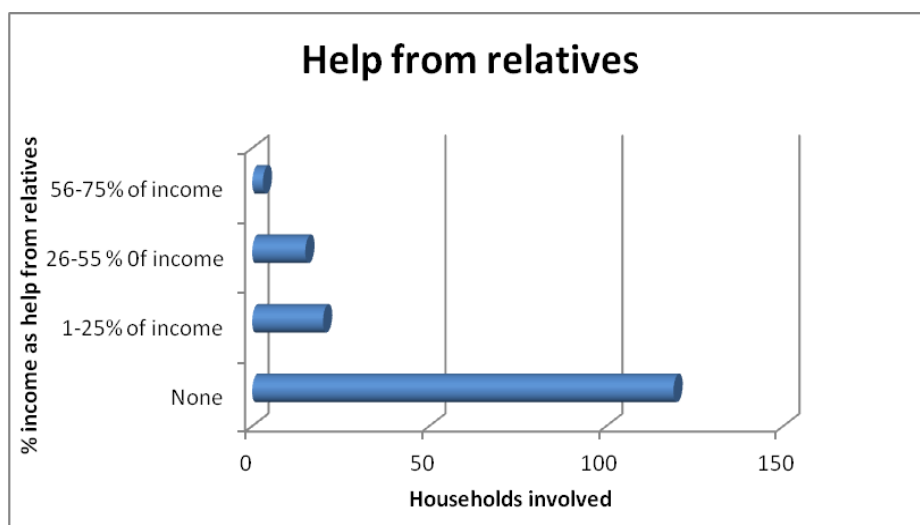
**Figure 12: Sale of livestock products as one source of income**

3. *Remittances. Remittance was an additional source of income for households. Receipt of remittances constituted 1-25% of the income for seventy of the respondent households.*



**Figure 13: Remittances as a source of income**

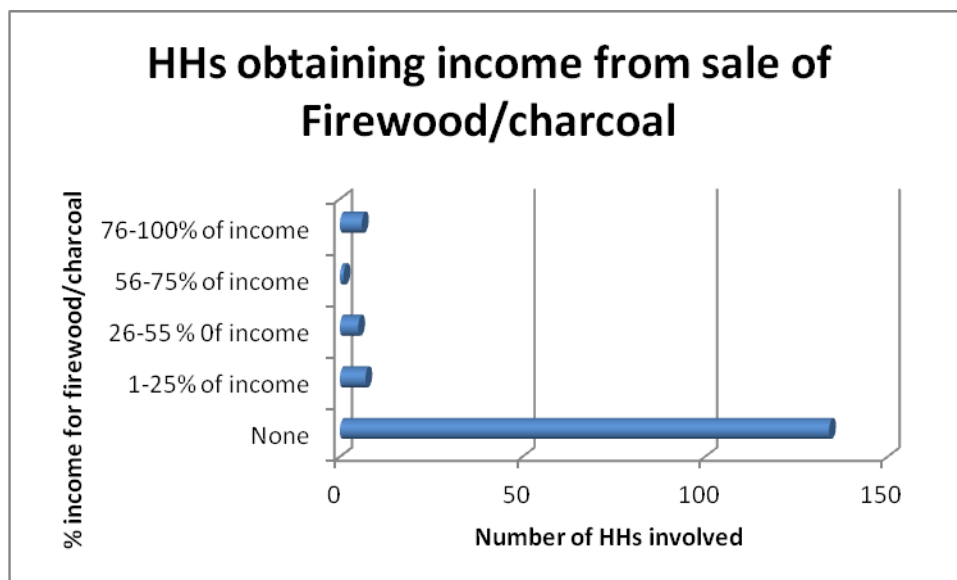
4. *Help from relatives: Fewer households obtained help from relatives. 20 households obtained 1-25% of their monthly income from this source while 3 households obtained 56- 75% of their income as help from relatives*



**Figure 14: Help received from relatives as a source of income for Households**

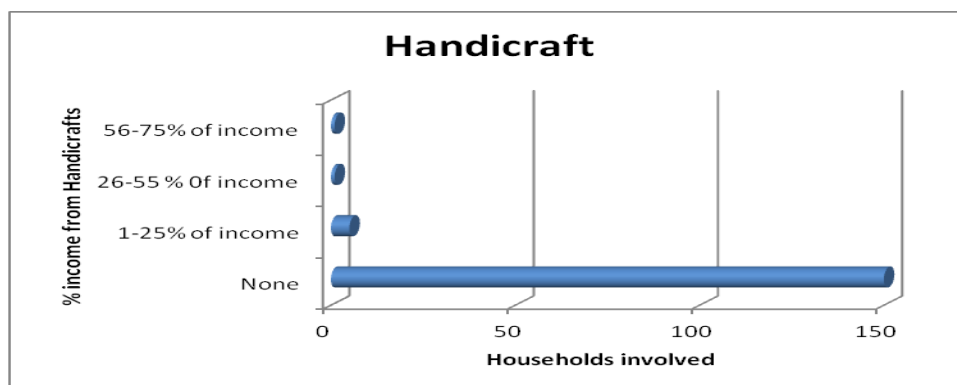
5. *Sale of firewood/charcoal: Very few households obtained some of their income from the sale of firewood/charcoal.*





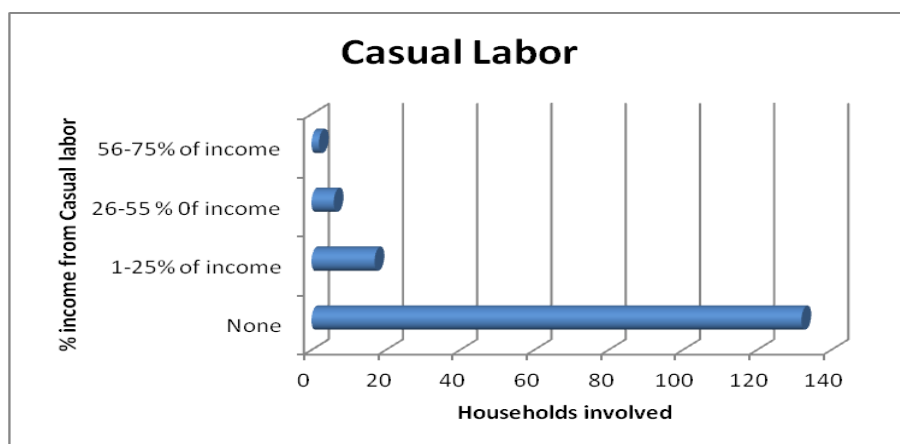
**Figure 15: Sale of firewood/charcoal as a source of income for households**

6. *Handicraft: Fewer households also practice making and sale of handicraft as a source of income. One household was identified as depending solely on the sale of handicraft for more than half of its income.*



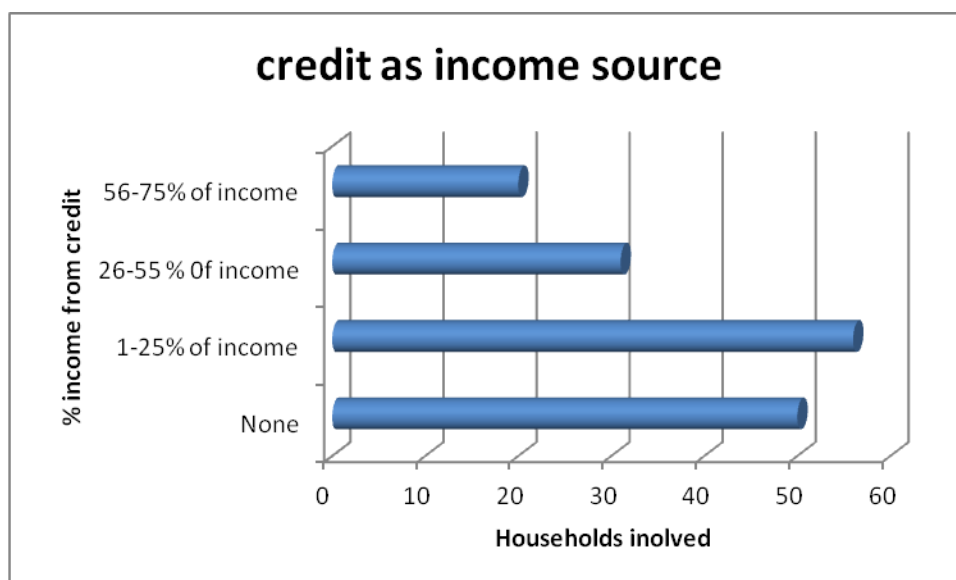
**Figure 16: Sale of handicrafts as a source of income for households**

7. *Casual Labor: Limited access to cash has also limited the availability of contracts for casual laborers. However, fewer households were engaged in casual labor as a one source of their income.*



**Figure 17: Casual labor as a source of income for households**

8. *Credit as source of income: Credit was identified as a major source of income for households. This source of income is a coping strategy which risk households of disposing of viable livelihood assets in case they are unable to settle their debts. Thirty one (31) households indicated the received 1-25% of the income used for purchasing food and other necessities from loan.*



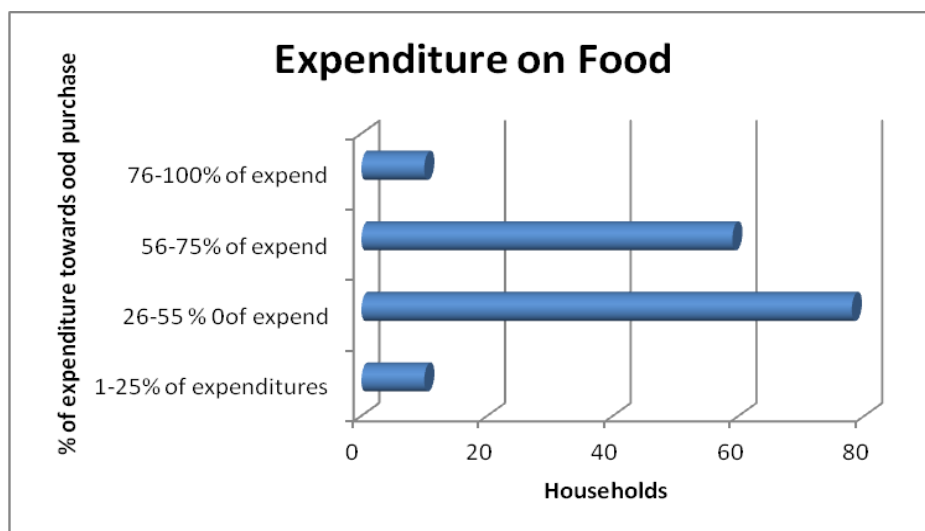
**Figure 17: Credit as a source of income for households**

### 3.4.2 Household expenditures

*Household's monthly average expenditure was calculated at 4,299 Kenyan shillings exceeding their average income. This means they take food on credit in addition to money borrowed as part of monthly*

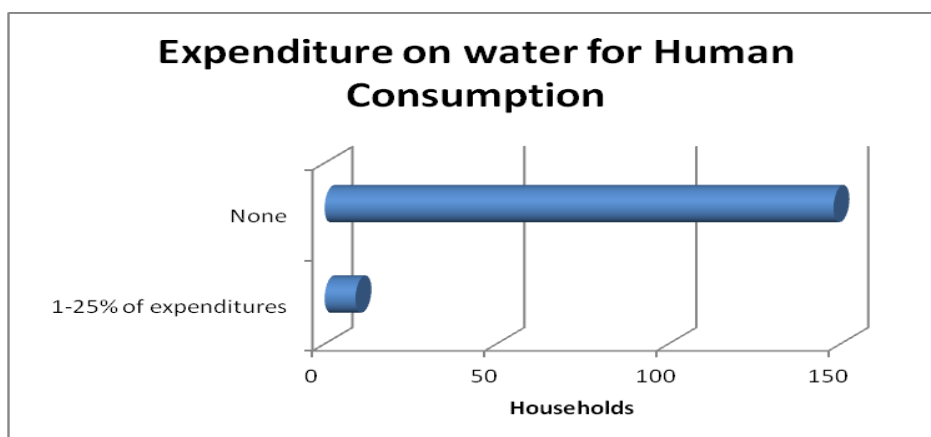
income. The main expenditure items include food, debt payment, and water for human consumption, clothing, health, tobacco, and other necessities. Most households spend 26-55% of their total income on the purchase of food.

1. *Purchase of food: food purchase constituted an integral component of households' expenditure. About half of the respondent households (49.5%) expended 1-25% of their income on purchase of food and 38% spent their 56-75% of their income on purchase of food.*



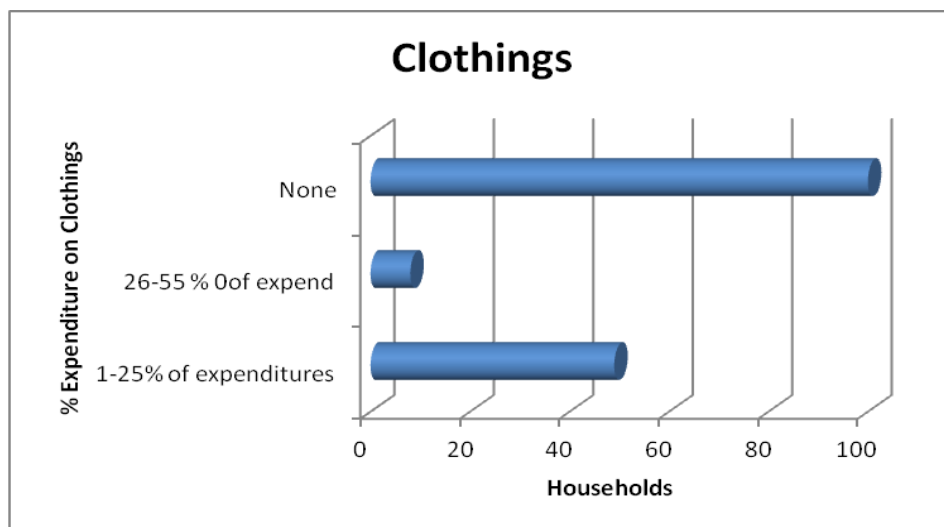
**Figure 18: Households expenditure levels on food**

3. *Purchase of water for human consumption. Some households expended their income on the purchase of water for consumption due to inadequate availability of water in their communities. However, majority of households did not spend money on the purchase of water for human consumption.*



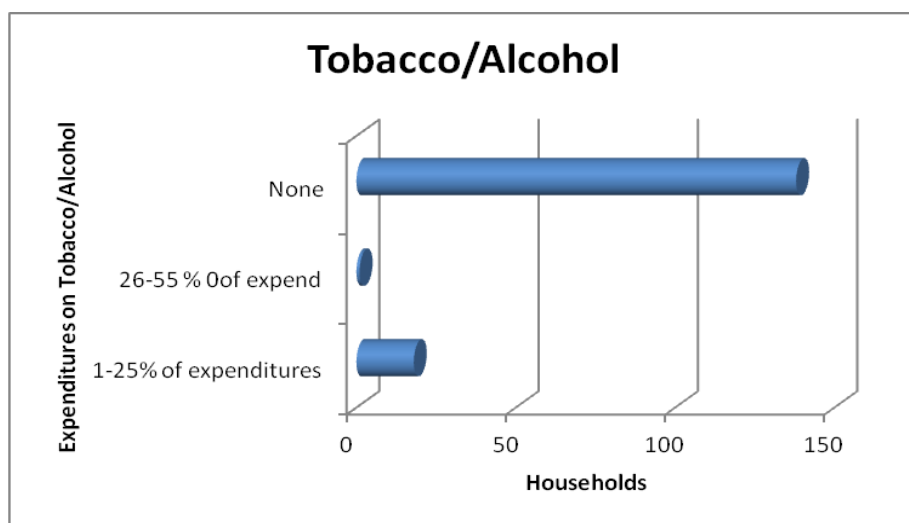
**Figure 19: Households expenditure on purchase of water for human consumption**

4. *Purchase of clothes: Purchase of clothes was another expenditure item for households. For some households, 1-25% of their expenditures went towards the purchase of clothes; some had and expenditure of 26-5% of their expenditures on purchase of clothes. However, most households did not purchase clothes during the period of the PDM exercises.*



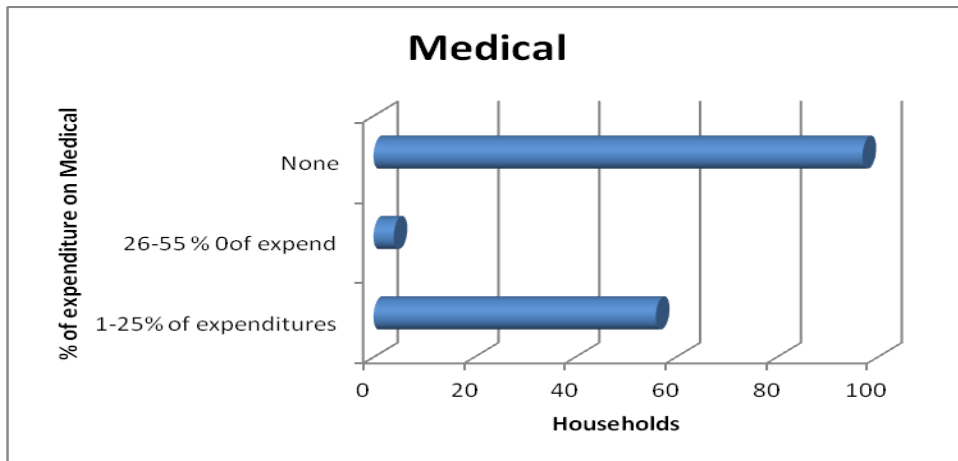
**Figure 20 Households expenditure purchase of clothes**

5. *Purchase of tobacco and alcohol: Inspire of the difficult times, some households spent cash on social items/commodities including tobacco and alcohol.*



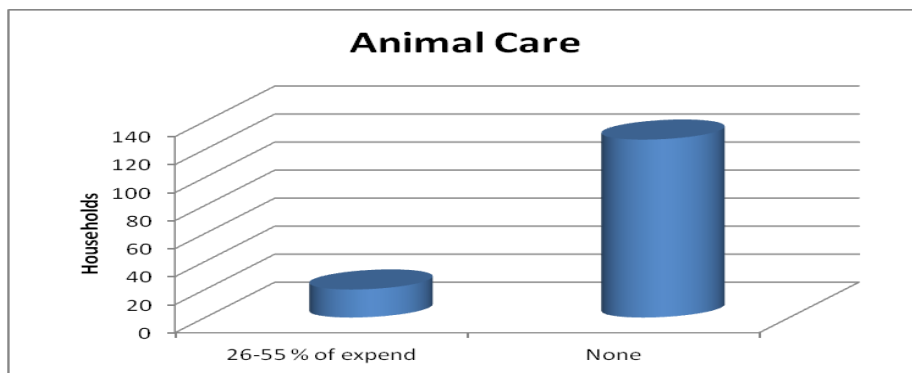
**Figure 21: Households purchase of tobacco and alcohols**

6. *Expenditure on health: Some households expended qui significant amount of cash to access health services but other households did not spend any cash on health services. Some households did not spend on health services due to the availability of health services provided by the Catholic Church, FHI, and other agencies.*



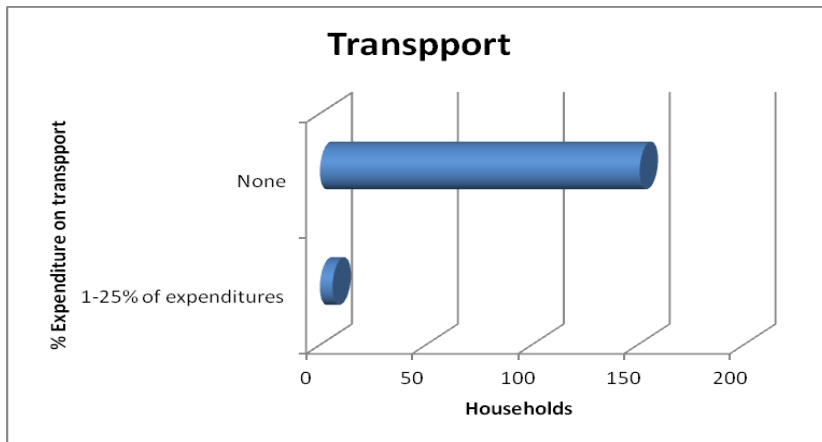
**Figure 22: Households expenditures on health services**

7. *Animal Care: Fewer households spent some money on animal health care .However, majority of households did not spend cash on animal health care*



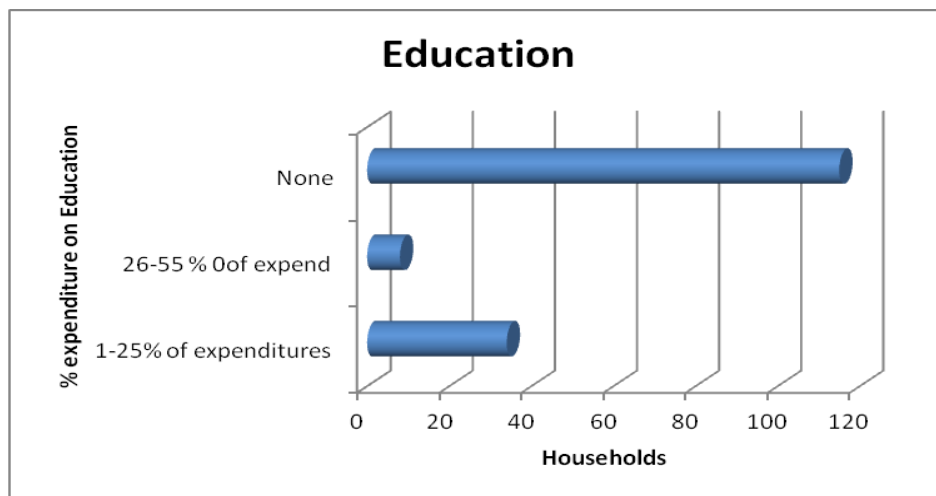
**Figure 23: Households expenditures on animal care services**

8. *Transport cost: Very few households spent some money on transport cost. However, most households did not spend cash on transport.*



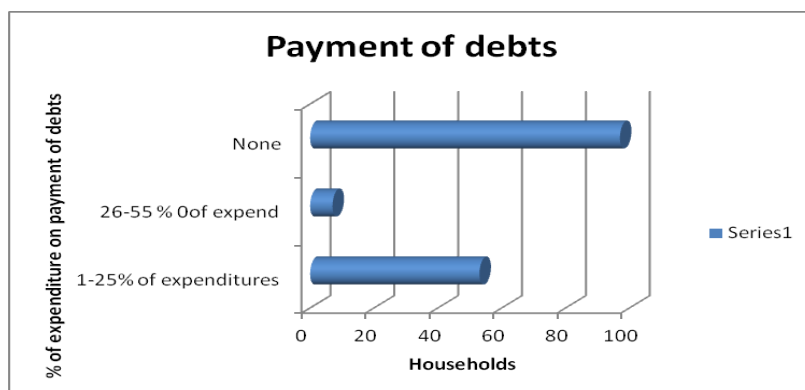
**Figure 24: Households expenditures on transportation**

9. *Education: Some households spend significant amount of money on education while a majority did not spend any cash on education during the period of the monitoring.*



**Figure 23: Households expenditures on Education**

10. *Payment of debt: Households were both crediting cash and using cash to also pay outstanding debt. The practice, of course, was that once a debt was paid, the candidate was qualified to take another debt on the spot.*



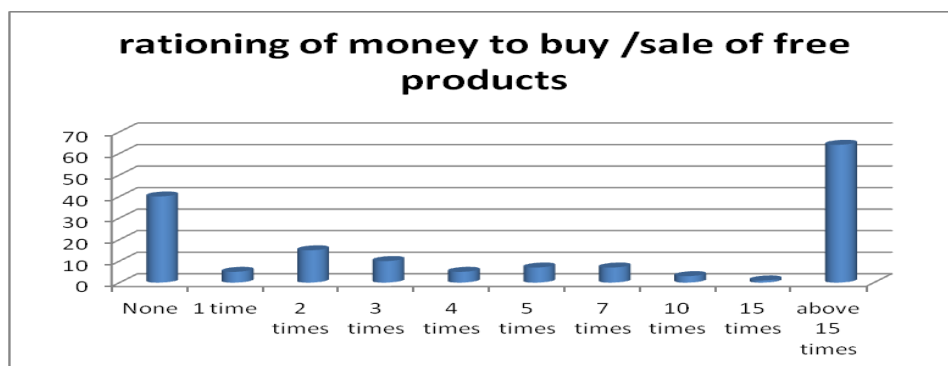
**Figure 24: Households expenditures on the payment of debts**

### 3.5 Coping strategies and livestock

*Though the project made some impacts on household's livelihoods, the impact was short as households relapsed in their usual coping mechanism. Therefore, households employed various coping mechanisms to combat the impact of drought on their lives. The following coping mechanisms were employed by households:*

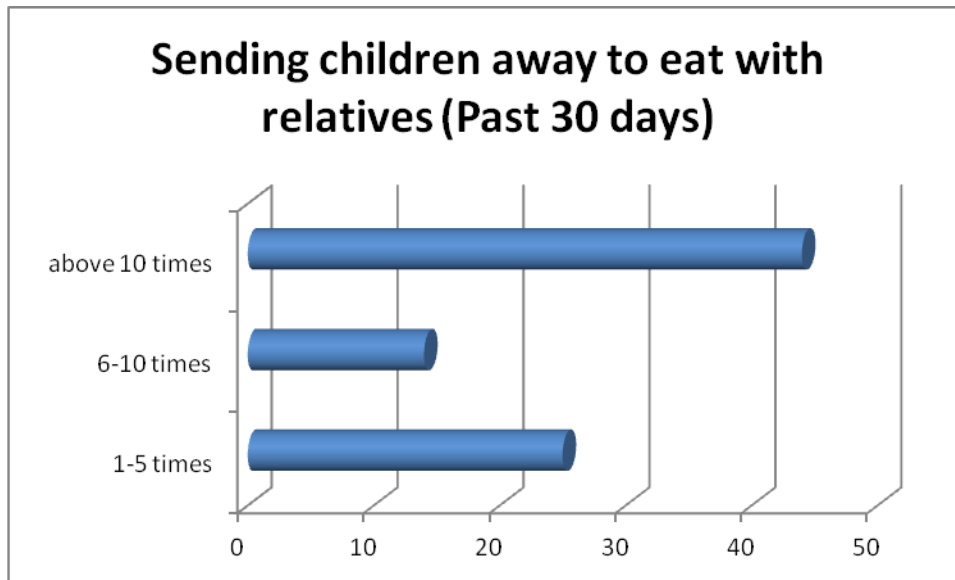
#### *1. Rationing of Money to buy less/sale of free products:*

*This coping strategy was one of the most severe strategies because more households employed it more than 15 times in one month.*



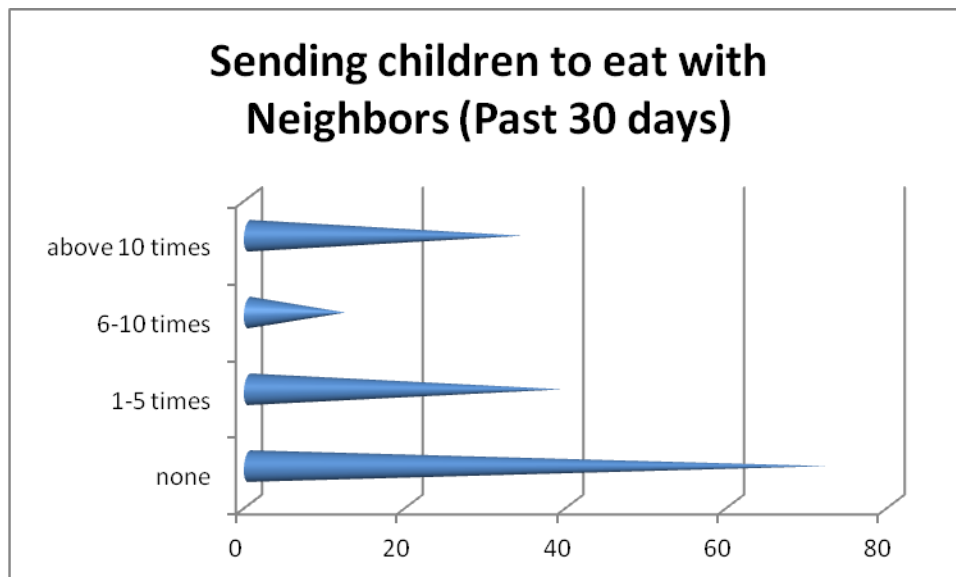
**Figure 25: Rationing of money to buy less/sale of free products as coping mechanism**

*Sending children away to eat with relatives; Sending of children away to eat with relatives was a moderate coping strategy as most households employed the strategy more than ten times in a given month.*



**Figure 26: Sending children away to eat with relatives as coping mechanism**

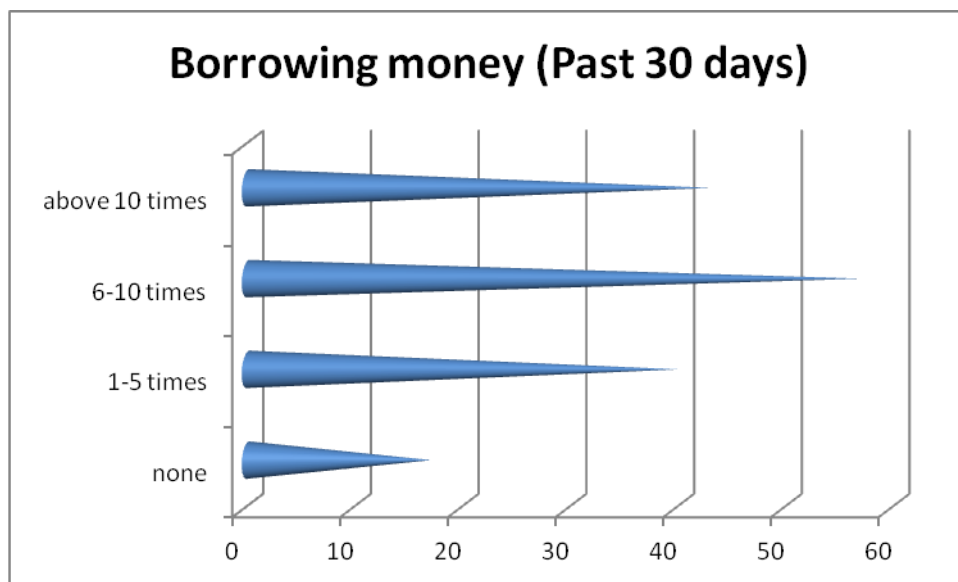
2. *Sending children away to eat with neighbors: Sending children to eat with neighbors was one of the least severe coping mechanisms employed by households as less than 40 households employed this mechanism over a period of thirty days*



**Figure 27: sending children to eat with neighbors as coping mechanism**

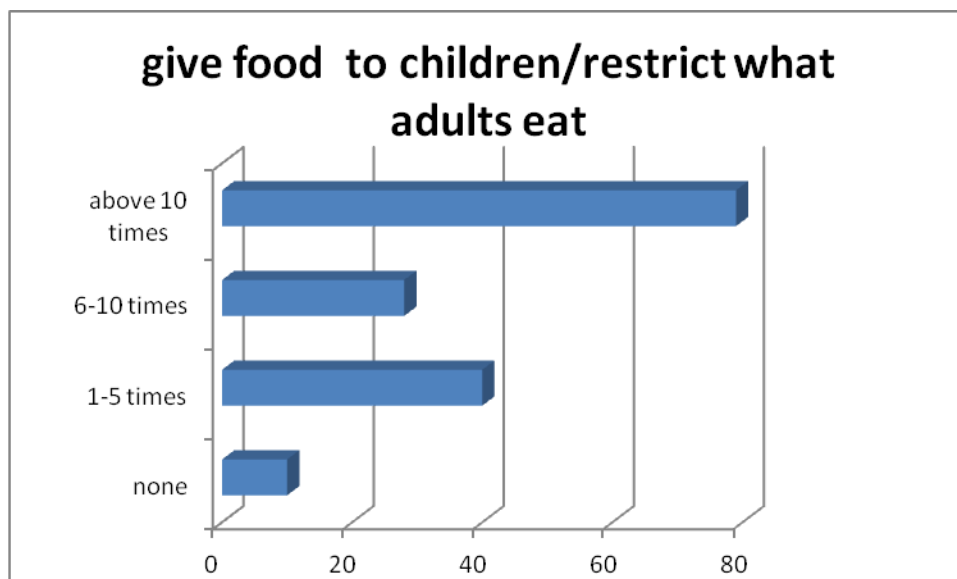
3. *Borrowing money: Borrowing money was a moderately severe coping strategy as more than 40 households employed this mechanism more than ten times and more than half of the households employed it 1-5 times in the course of a single month.*





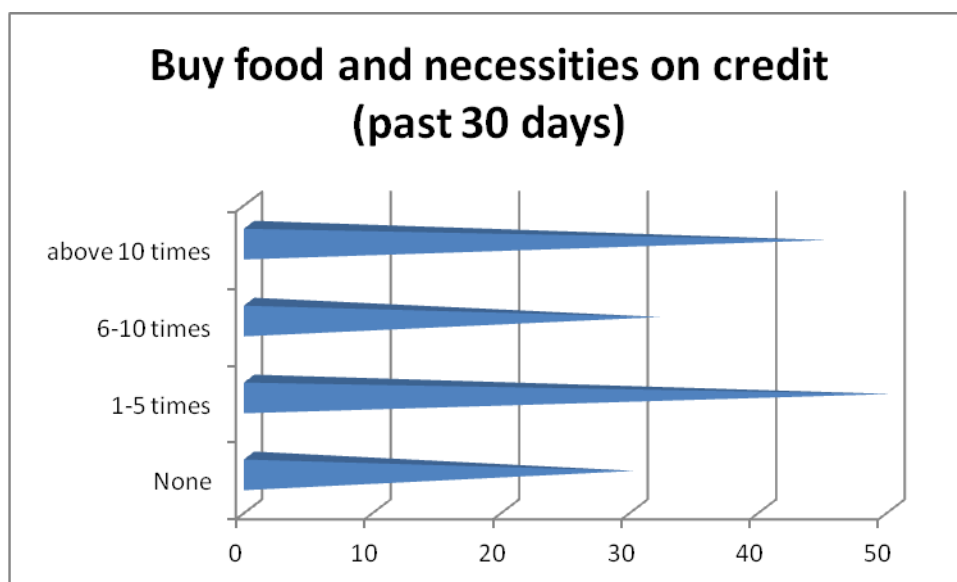
**Figure 28: Borrowing money as coping mechanism**

4. *Giving food to children by restricting what adults eat: This was one of the most severe coping mechanisms employed by households with more than three quarters of the households employing this mechanism more than 10 times a month.*



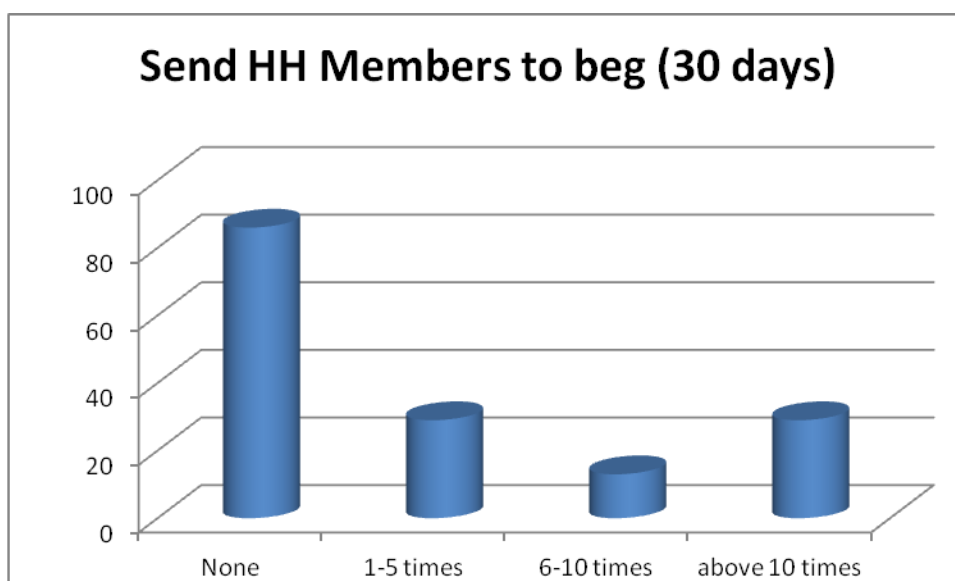
**Figure 29: giving food to children by restricting adults as coping mechanism**

5. *Buy food and necessities on credit: Buying food on credit was moderately severe coping strategy with more than forty households employing this coping mechanism more than 10 times a month and over 45 households employing same mechanism 1-5 times in one month.*



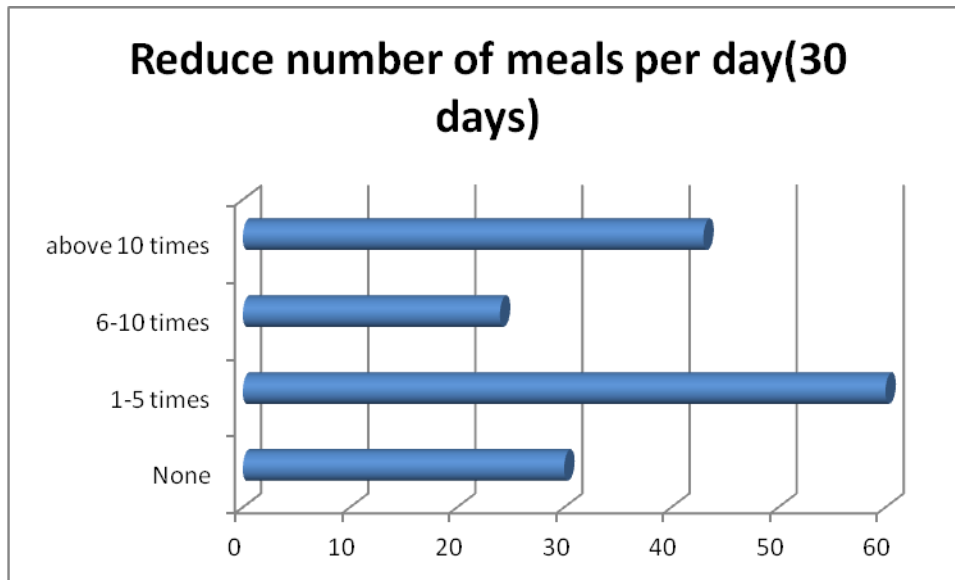
**Figure 30: Buying food and necessities on credit as coping mechanism**

6. *Sending household members to beg: Sending children to beg was a least severe coping strategy as very little households employed this.*



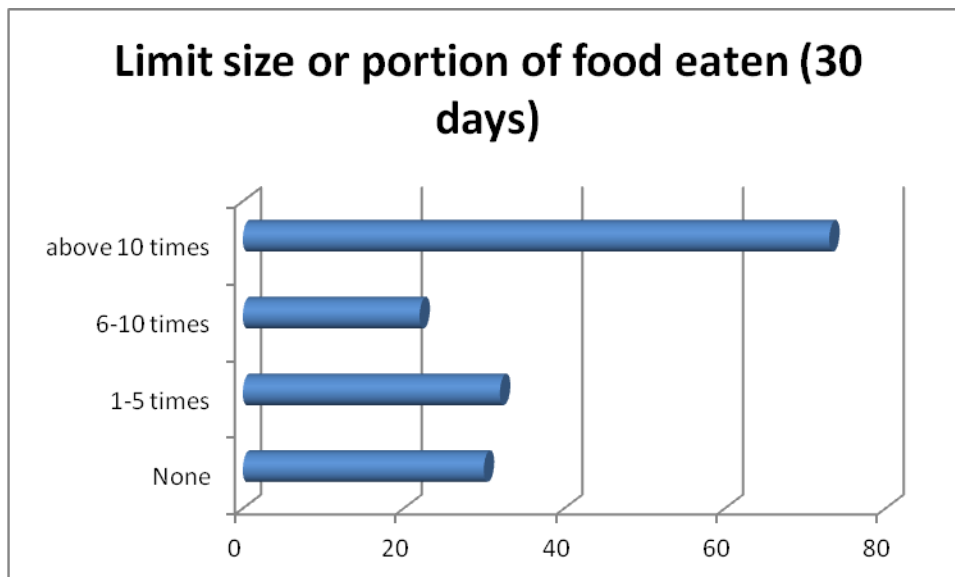
**Figure 31: Sending household members to beg as coping mechanism**

7. *Reduce number of meals per day: Reduction in the number of meals per day was a moderately severe coping strategy because more than 40 households employed this strategy more than 10 times during the month while close to 60 households employed it 1-5 times during the month.*



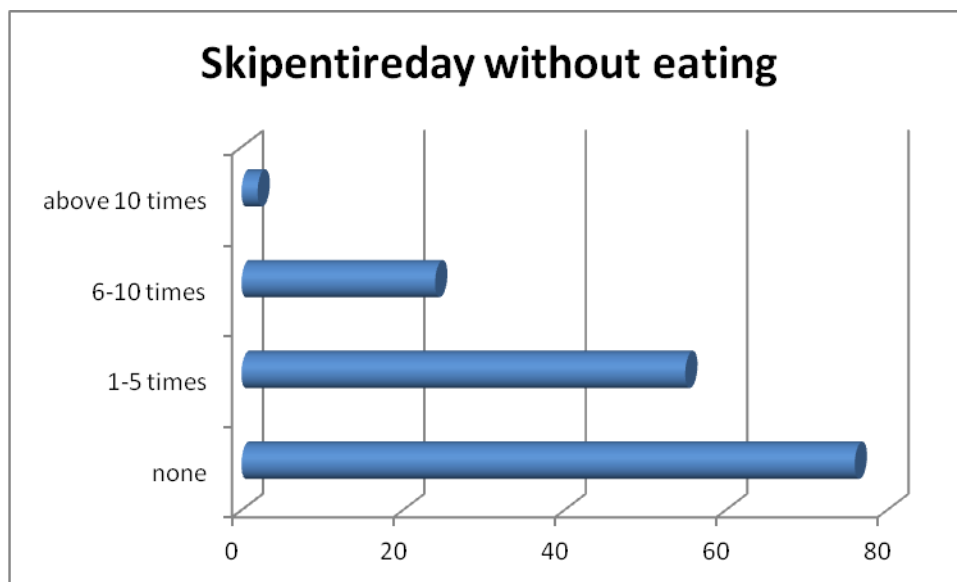
**Figure 32: Reduction in number of meal per day as coping mechanism**

8. *Limit size of portion of meat eaten per day: Limiting size of meal was most severe coping strategy as more than 70 households employed this strategy more than 10 times during the month and close to 60 households employed it 1-5 times during the month.*



**Figure 33: Limiting size of portion of food as coping mechanism**

9. *Skip entire day without eating: Skipping meal an entire day was a least severe coping mechanism since most households did not employ it.*

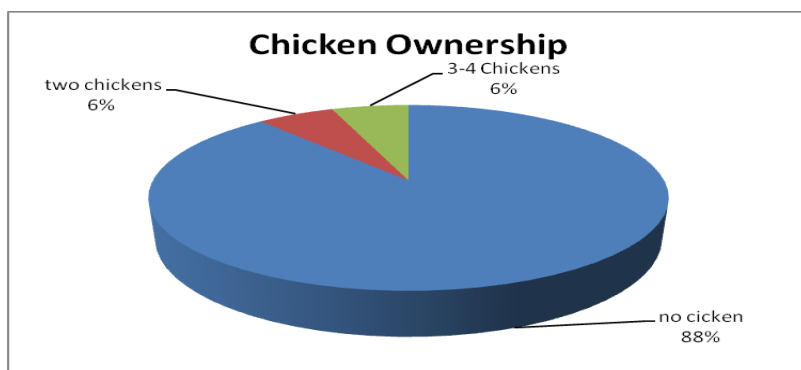


**Figure 34: Skipping an entire day without eating as coping mechanism**

### 3.6 Livestock Information

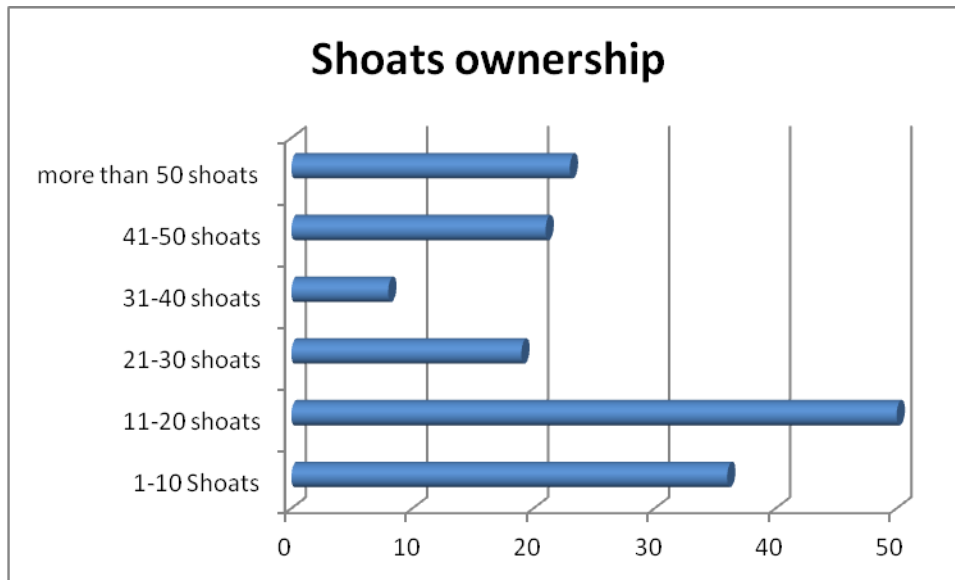
#### 3.6.1 Livestock Ownership.

*All respondent households held some livestock ownership. However, chicken ownership was the least among households with 88% of households owning no chicken while the remainder 12 % of households owned 1- 3 chickens.*



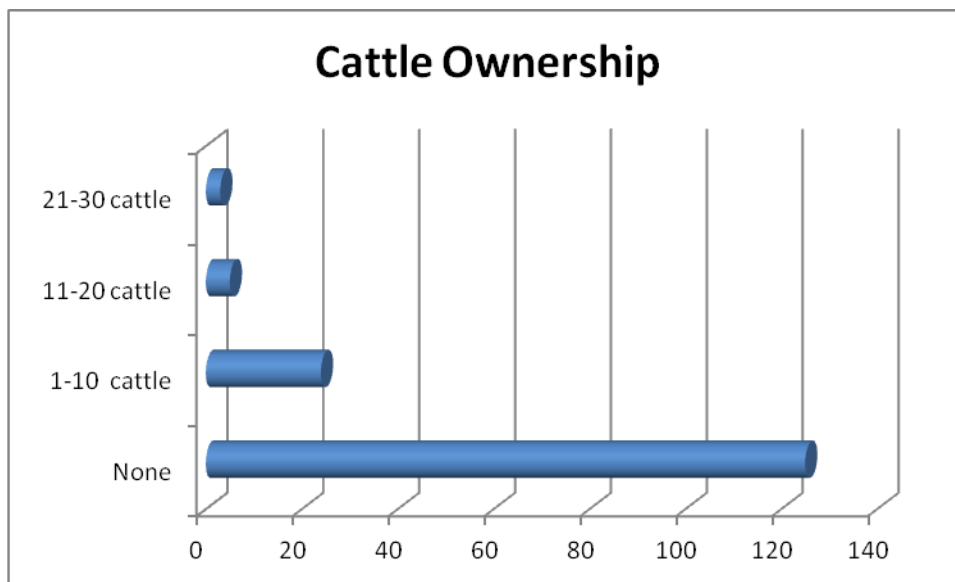
**Figure 35: Chicken ownership by households**

*All respondent households own shoats with the least being one shoat. Majority of the households own 11- 20 shoats, while some households own more than 50 shoats.*

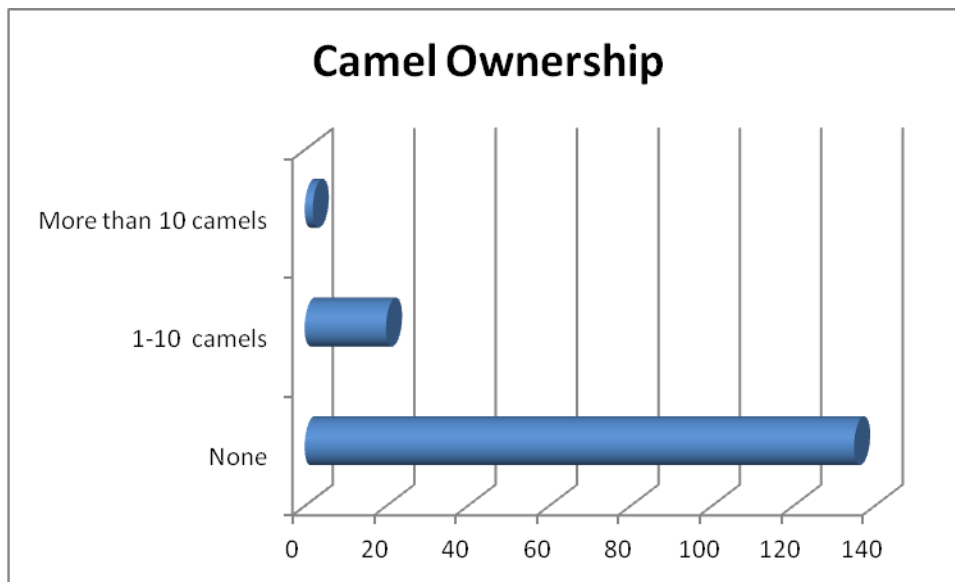


**Figure 36: Shoat ownership by households**

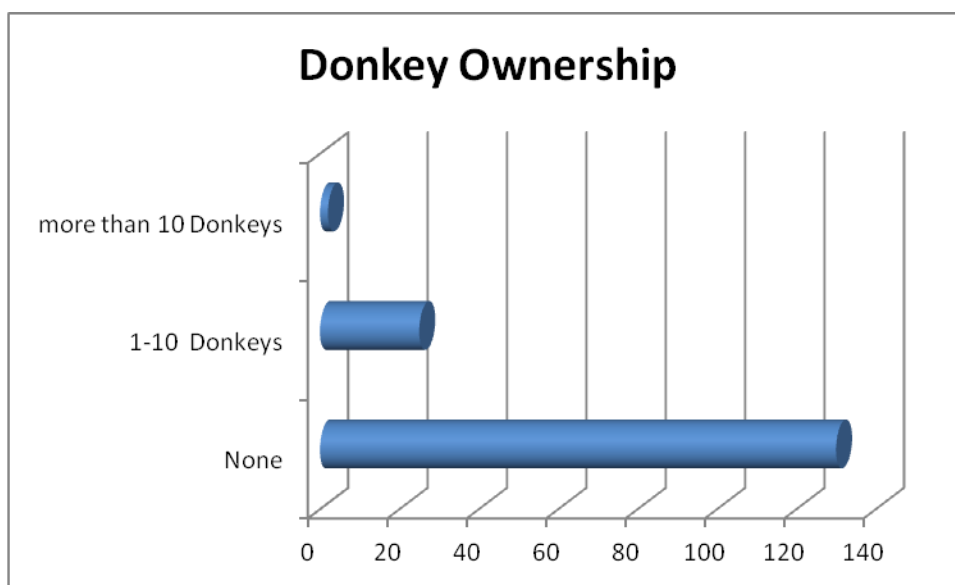
*Majority of respondent households (80%) owned no cattle, while 15% owned 1-20 cattle. However, few households owned as high as 30 cattle. At the same time ownership of camel was also very low. 86% of the respondent households did not own camel, while 14% owned camels. Donkey ownership was equally very low amongst respondent households.*



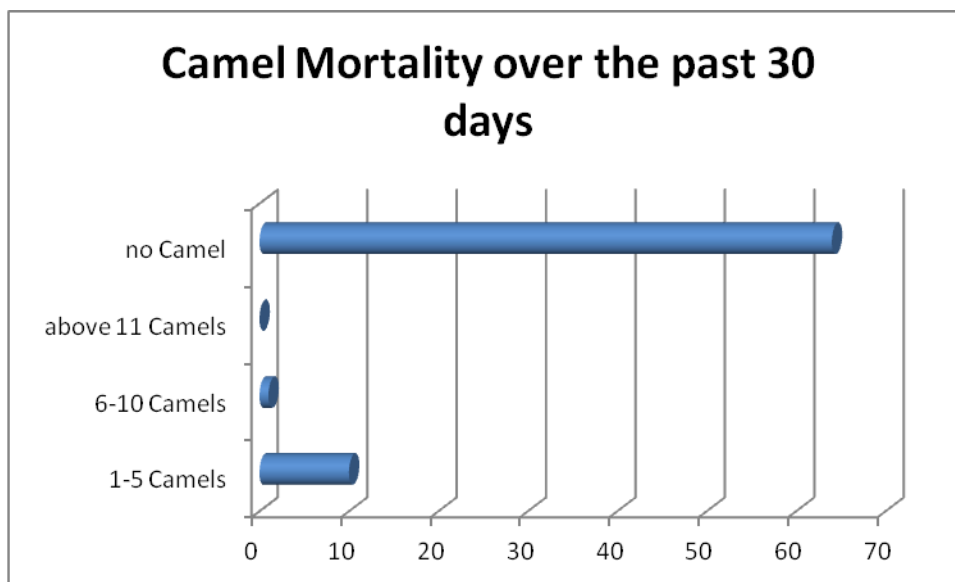
**Figure 37: Cattle ownership by households**



**Figure 37: Camel ownership by households**



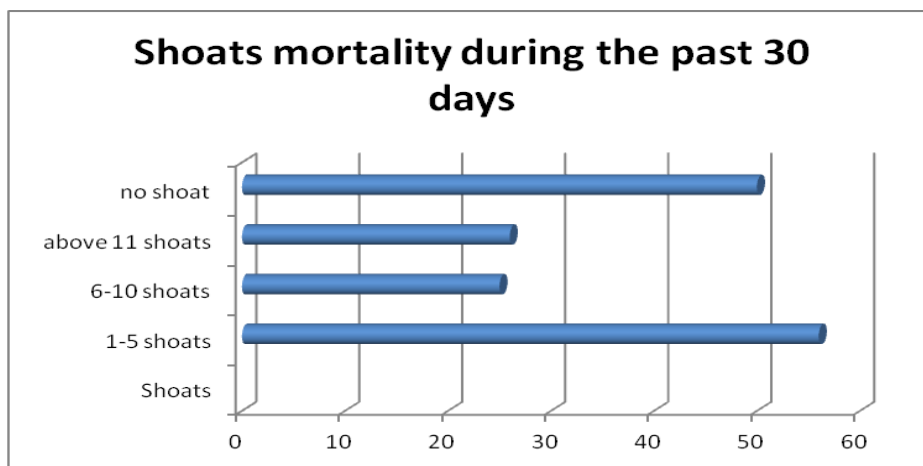
**Figure 38: Donkey ownership by households**



**Figure 39: Mortality amongst camels**

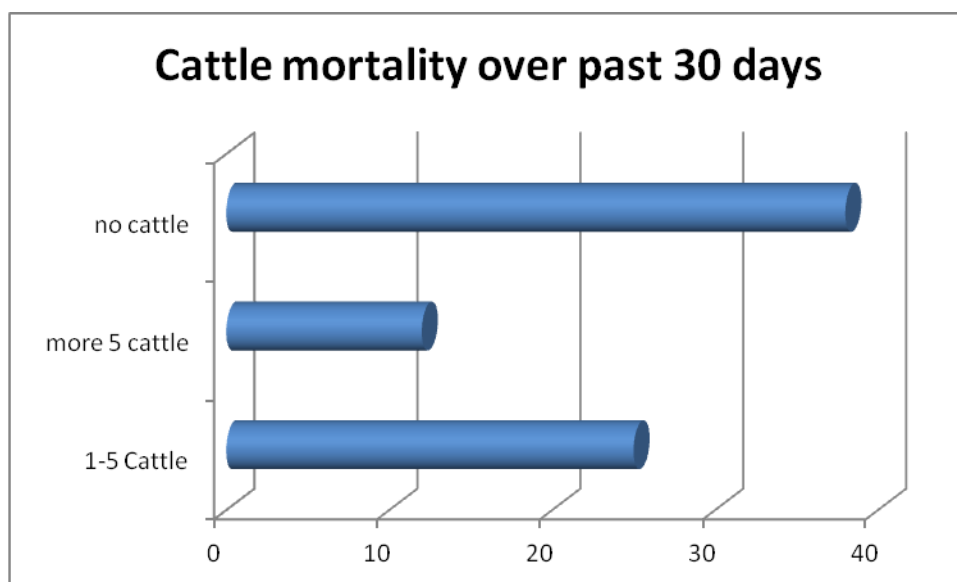
### 3.6.2 Livestock mortality

*Mortality rate was high among shoats compared to other livestock. Thirty six percent (36%) of households lost 1-5 shoats in one month while 19% of them lost 6-10 shoats; and yet another 17% of households lost more than 11 shoats.*



**Figure 40: Mortality amongst Shoat**

*There was also significant lost of cattle. A little over 10 households lost more than five cattle while about a quarter of households lost 1-5 cattle.*



**Figure 41: Mortality amongst camels**

#### **4.0 Conclusion**

The drought Emergency Response Project in Arid areas in Kenya addressed the food and income needs of beneficiaries for a period of one month. The income received from the project sustained households for more than one month. However, many of the households have relapsed into the same coping strategy employed during the baseline survey. Prominent among the most severe strategies employed by households include, taking of food and cash on credit, sending children to other households to eat, and restricting number of meals per day. The employment of credit as a coping mechanism may have adverse effects on households as they may dispose of livelihood assets to pay debts.

The project was appreciated highly by beneficiaries demonstrated by their willingness to volunteer in the digging of pits for offal disposal. By virtue of the fact that households had very limited opportunity cost was a demonstration of the effectiveness and efficiency of the project. The desilting of dams, the clearing and rehabilitation of access road have long-term positive impact and benefits for the communities.

Finally, there is a need for the extension of project to minimize and offset the negative trend current coping strategies are taking. Equally important is to develop a programme aimed at finding a durable solution to the plights of thousands of people constantly affected by drought.



# **APPENDIX 1: LIST OF TOWNS/VILLAGES**

County	District	Town
Marsabit	North Horr	Dukana
		El Gade
		El Hadi
		El Jibo
		EL Isako Mala
		Garwole
		Goricha
		Malabot
		North Horr
		Saru
		Wormo

	Loiyangalani	Arapal
		Itirim
		Loruku
		Napillipili
		Ndigir
	Marsabit Central	Drib
		Hula-Hula
		Jirime
		Jadesa
		Karare
		Milimatala
		Mountain
		Nagayo
	Marsabit North	Quita
		Songa
		Songate
TURKANA WEST	Turkana	Apa Mulee
		Jerusalem
		Letea
		Mogila
		Nabangakany
		Nachachalt
		Nakurum
		Nakwajom
		Nanam

		Nawontos
		Ngaparasio
		Songot Posta

## **ANNEX 2: PDM QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING – HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE Cash Interventions (Cash for Work and destocking)**

**La Nina – Consortium for Drought Response in Kenya 2011**

#### **CHECK - HOW MUCH IS A BASKET VALUE?**

**This questionnaire is only intended for people who benefitted from cash transfers (CfW and destocking)**

<b>1.0 GENERAL</b>			
Date of interview:		Name of interviewer:	

Location:	County:  Sub-Country/District  Location (village, sub-village)		
Name of interviewee:		Sex of interviewee: (M/F)	

1.1 In which of the following “La Nina” activities did the HH partake? (Please tick all that applies):

☐ Unconditional cash transfer   ☐ Cash for work   ☐ Destocking   ☐ Other:

(If “other”, something might be wrong with the implementation. Try to find out what).

## 2.0 HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

2.1 Sex of head of household: ☐ Male ☐ Female

2.2 Approx. age of head of HH: .....

2.3 HH members:      No. of children under 5 (59 months): .....

5 – 18 (17 y, 11 months): .....

Male adults 18 and above: .....

Female adults 18 and above: .....

2.4 How many who do not belong to your HH share your HHs resources such as food on a daily basis?  
.....

### 3.0 TARGETING and PROCESSES

3.1 Why was your HH selected to benefit from this activity? (read all the alternatives and ask the interviewee to select ONE that one they think fits best):

☐ Poor

☐ Affected by drought

☐ Vulnerable HH

☐ Other/what?.....

3.2 Is anybody in your HH reckoned to be disabled or chronically sick? If so, how many?.....

How many are between 15 – 45? .....

3.3 Who selected your HH to benefit from this activity?

☐ Village committee? ☐ Village leader?

☐ Impl partner (ex Oxfam)

☐ Other/who?.....

3.4 Did you have to pay anyone a fee, gift or tip to be selected for this project?

☐ No ☐ Yes. If yes, how much or what and to whom? .....

**For participants in Cash for Work only**

3.5 What project did your HH partake in?.....<sup>1</sup>

3.6 Sex on the person in the HH that take(-s) part in CfW:

☐ Male      ☐ Female      ☐ Both male and female (i.e. rotating or having 2 workers)

3.7 Who selected what project/activity was to be carried out?

☐ Village committee    ☐ Village leader                      ☐ Impl partner (ex Oxfam)

☐ Other/who?.....

3.8 In the CfW activity, how many hours do the HH/did one HH member work per week as an average:  
..... Hours

**For HH benefiting from La Nina destocking**

3.9 How many animals did the HH give for slaughter:

---

<sup>1</sup> This is to enable a follow-up if one through the questionnaires detects a problem with a project – not for statistical purposes.

☐ Shoat ..... ☐ Cattle ..... ☐ Camels .....

3.10 How would you rate the quality of the animals slaughtered

☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ Bad ☐ Don't know

3.11 How much money did the HH receive for these animals: .....

3.12 Did the HH also receive the meat from the slaughter?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, who consumed the meat?

3.13 What was the quality of the meat?

☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Bad ☐ Don't know

☐ Primarily the HH ☐ About 50/50 HH and sharing ☐ Gave most of meat to others (who?) ☐ Other

3.14 How would you rate the price of animals slaughtered during the off-take?

☐ Good ☐ Okay ☐ Low ☐ Don't know

**For both CfW and Destocking beneficiaries**

3.15 If you experienced any problems in this project, what would you do?<sup>2</sup>

.....

**3.16 Interviewer:** The respondent/interviewee is familiar with the complaints/grievance mechanism:

☐ Yes ☐ No

3.17 Opportunity costs: Are there any negative consequences from partaking in the Cash for Work projects? For instance, are there tasks your HH cannot undertake or do you have pay transport costs and spend time travelling to and from the project site?<sup>3</sup>

.....

**3.18 Interviewer:** The HH do have opportunity costs connected with partaking in the CfW activity.

☐ Yes ☐ No

3.19 Have you or somebody you know placed a grievance or a complaint to (partner/Oxfam) and if so, what was the outcome?

---

<sup>2</sup> This is to check on systems for grievances and complaints – that is well known etc. Will register/count yes and no's. The details are for the implementing partner to follow up/will not be entered into the database.

<sup>3</sup> As above – will register/count yes and no's. The details are for the implementing partner to follow up/will not be entered into the database. .



☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, outcome: .....

**3.20 Interviewer:** The HH have a positive view on the outcome of placing a complaint

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know/unclear/still pending

#### 4.0 INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

4.1 Could you please estimate amount per source of your HHs income and expenditures the past 1 month/30 days:

INCOME	AMOUNT IN KES	EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT IN KES
Cash for work/La Nina:		Food	
Destocking, La Nina:		Fuel for cooking/heating	
Sale of livestock:		Other regular HH items	

Sale of livestock related products (milk, eggs, hides):		Tobacco, chat, alcohol	
Sale agricultural produce:		Transport	
Sale handicrafts incl. beads:		Animal care (fodder, health)	
Fixed job:		Medical/health	
Casual labour:		Education	
Financial support from other NGO or Govt:		Clothes	
Remittances:		Payment of debts	
Loans/Credits:		Savings	
Other:		Other:	`
<b>Total</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>(B)</b>

**Interviewer: Please check that A = B**

4.2 Did you share your money with other community members (relatives, friends, etc)? How much did you give out?

☐ Yes      ☐ No

Ksh.....(amount shared)

4.3 How far away is the market where you buy day to day food and non-food items:

**Either** in km **or** in walking hours:

..... KM or ..... Walking hours

4.4 Regarding the money earned from (partner/Oxfam) through cash grants, cash for work or destocking – who decides how to spend it (only tick one/let the HH decides which fits best)

.

☐ Head of the HH   ☐ Husband   ☐ Wife   ☐ Both wife and Husband   ☐ other  
.....

4.5 What other type of assistance has your HH received this month? (only tick, not quantify):

- ☐ HSNP
- ☐ WFP/Gov food aid
- ☐ Water trucking
- ☐ Free medical care/drugs (NGO)
- ☐ Nutrition interventions
- ☐ Others – please specify: .....

## 5.0 COPING STRATEGIES<sup>4</sup>

5.1 For each of the below, indicate the **frequency** the last 30 days

- ☐ Collected and sold firewood, charcoal
- ☐ Collected and sold other free products

---

<sup>4</sup> Most pastoralists will sell animals to buy food and other necessities. Difficult to assess what is “regular” sale and “excessive” sale, hence do not ask the question here.

☐ Sent children to eat with neighbours

☐ Sent some children away to stay with relatives/friends

☐ Give food to children by restricting what adults eat

☐ Limit the size of portions eaten

☐ Reduce the number of meals eaten in a day

☐ Buy food and necessities on credit from shops

☐ Loan money from relatives or neighbours

## 6.0 LIVESTOCK

	6.1 How many animals do you have now?	6.2 How many animals sold the past 30 days	6.3 How many animals died the past 30 days
Chicken			
Shoats			
Cattle			
Camels			

6.4 What are your three most urgent and important needs now that are not currently met?

(Please tick only three)

☐ Food

- ☐ Shelter
- ☐ Medicines and health
- ☐ Work or source of income
- ☐ Clean water
- ☐ Latrines and area for bathing
- ☐ Others, please specify:

6.5 Is there anything we have not asked you that you think it is important for us to know?

.....

## 7.0 QUESTIONS FOR THE INTERVIEWER <sup>5</sup>

7.1 Are you confident of the information given?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, state why .....

7.2 According to the interviewer, was the HH appropriately targeted?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, state why

---

<sup>5</sup> The Questions for the interviewer part is to be filled in after the interview.

7.3 Other comment or relevant information for a better understanding of the HH situation.

.....



