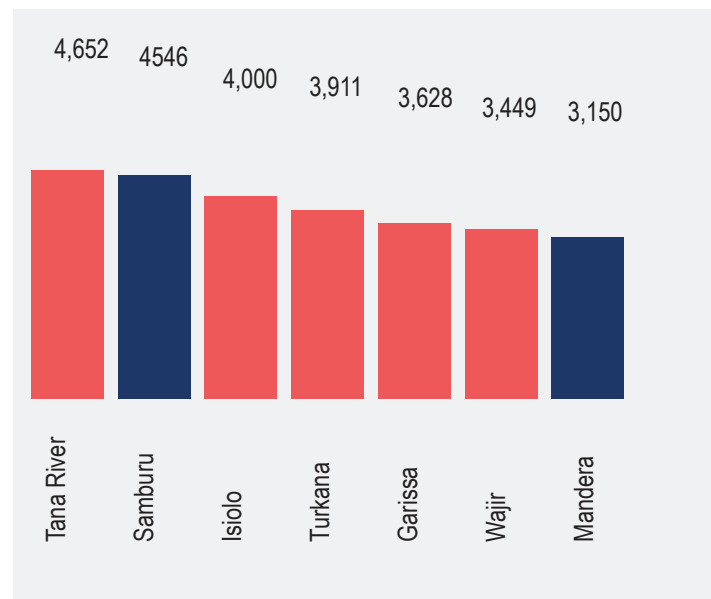


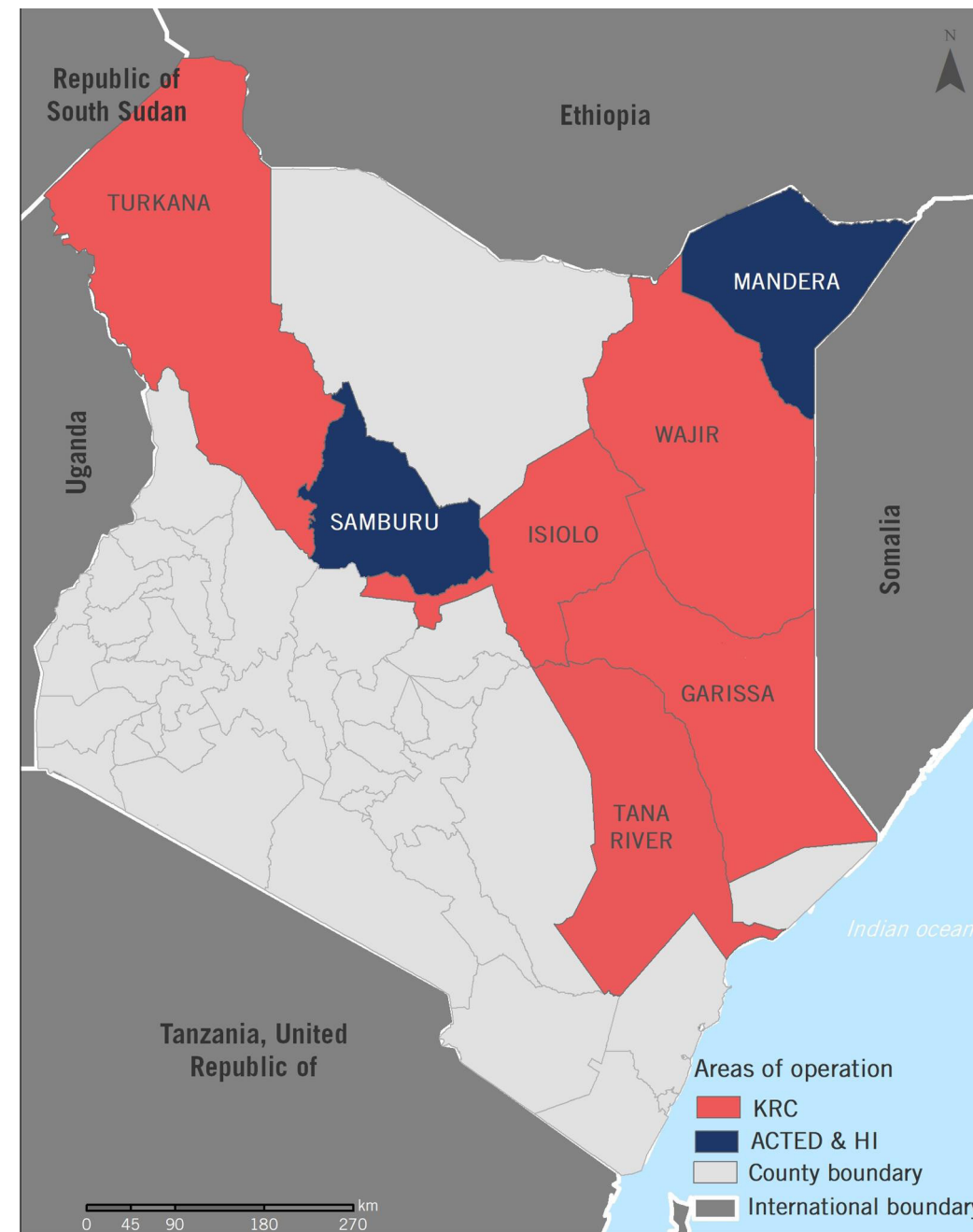
Project Context

In January 2017, the Government of Kenya declared drought a national disaster with over 5.6 million households classified as food insecure. The drought had eroded local coping mechanisms where households displayed poor dietary diversity and food consumption scores. In response, this action funded by EU Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and implemented by Kenya Red Cross Society (KCRS), Humanity and Inclusion (HI) and ACTED aimed at providing an integrated life-saving humanitarian response for 7 counties namely: Turkana, Isiolo, Tana River, Garisa, Wajir, Samburu and Mandera, In total the action supported 27,336 households through unconditional cash transfers valued at Ksh. 3,000 using a mobile based platform and vendors where mobile connectivity was a challenge.

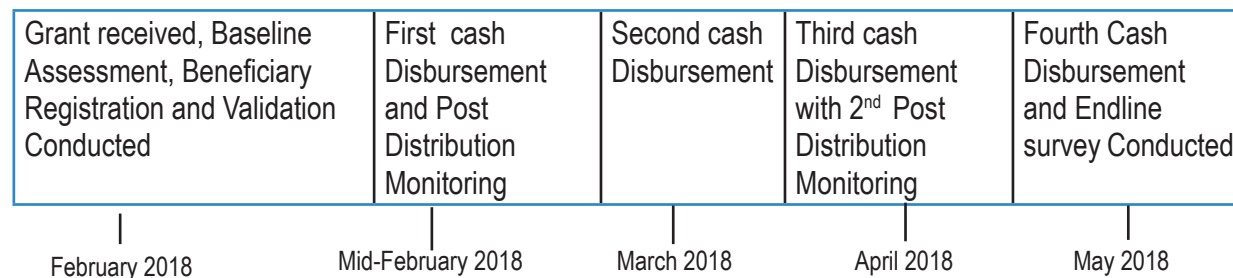
Number of Households Reached



Intervention Areas



Project timeline



Complaints and Response

Complaints and feedback received with average resolution timeline:

	Cases Reported	Cases Closed	Average Closure time
ACTED	153	153	8 Days
KRCS	292	275	3 Days

FOOD SECURITY

Average Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Coping strategy Index (CSI) per county:

	Samburu		Mandera		Garissa		Isiolo		Tana River		Turkana		Wajir	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
% of target population with acceptable FCS	1%	49%	44%	99%	6%	48%	42%	71%	25%	90%	23%	14%	11%	47%
Average Coping strategy index (CSI) Score	48.3	18.5	33.7	26.6	42.5	32.6	36.9	17.1	31.5	13.9	52.8	21	34.8	6.6

Spending patterns

Average in the seven counties



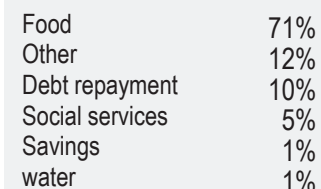
Garissa County



Isiolo County



Wajir County



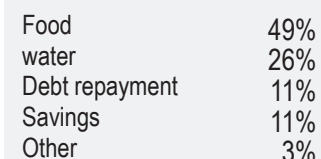
Tana River County



Turkana County



Mandera County



Samburu County



Food security situation

- The food security situation greatly improved over the project period with the targeted households employing less severe coping mechanism, while increasing their food expenditures.
- Witnessed changes in the food consumption scores coupled with coping strategy indices over the project period attested to the improved food security within the target households.



Protection

86% of the targeted households agree that the humanitarian assistance received was accessible, and safely delivered by both ACTED and KRCS. This was occasioned by the inclusive mobilization, targeting and disbursement methodologies applied. The other 14% believe more could have been done to increase the beneficiary coverage in targeted locations with an expansion of the targeting criteria.

Recommendations

- Based on the indicators, cash programming is appropriate and has helped reduce food insecurity.
- Target counties with high malnutrition rates using health centers as the entry point.
- Future programming should explore complementarity activities such as food utilization and hygiene trainings, access to safe water and sanitation, cash transfer with livelihood activities to tackle the root cause of malnutrition and increase impact.
- Strengthen synergies with government social protection programs.
- The cash working group should harmonize transfer values and the Minimum Expenditure Basket to increase impact of cash interventions.