

Kenya - Hunger Safety Net Programme Survey 2016

Oxford Policy Management Limited

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

KEN_2016_HSNPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) is a social protection project being conducted in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) of northern Kenya. The ASALs are extremely food-insecure areas highly prone to drought, which have experienced recurrent food crises and food aid responses for decades. The HSNP is intended to reduce dependency on emergency food aid by sustainably strengthening livelihoods through cash transfers. The pilot phase ran from 2009 to 2013. The second phase has been launched in July 2013 and contracted to run until March 2018. Oxford Policy Management (OPM) was responsible for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the programme under the pilot phase, as well as the second phase of implementation. Within the impact evaluation component for Phase 2, OPM used a range of analytical methods within an overarching mixed-method approach. The quantitative impact evaluation of HSNP Phase 2 compares the situation of HSNP2 beneficiaries and control households, relying on the Regression Discontinuity approach, integrated by a targeted Propensity Score Matching approach. In addition to the analysis at the household level, a Local Economy-Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE) was conducted to investigate the impact of the HSNP2 on the local economy, including on the production activities of both beneficiary and non-beneficiary households. A single round of data collection based on a household and business survey underpins the household quantitative impact evaluation and the LEWIE study. The objective of the survey is to collect household and business data to provide an assessment of the programme's impact on the local economy, as well as beneficiary households. The household survey is a survey of 5,979 people, carried out between 13 February and 29 June 2016 in 187 sub-locations across the four counties of Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir. The survey covered modules on household demographic characteristics, livestock, assets, land, transfers, food and non-food consumption, food security, saving and borrowing, jobs, business, livestock trading and subjective poverty. In addition to the household survey, a business questionnaire was conducted in the three main commercial hubs of each county. Overall, 282 business questionnaires were administered in the four counties. The purpose of the survey was to learn more about local economic activities and livelihoods in the HSNP counties, and the data was used for the LEWIE analysis. The aim was to capture information on three main sectors of the local economy:

1. Retailing - shops that sell retail goods on which a price mark-up is applied
2. Services
3. Producers - businesses that transform inputs into outputs

Lastly, since livestock trading is a very important activity in the HSNP counties, livestock traders have been interviewed to understand better how the market works. In each county, three main livestock markets were targeted for interviews.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

(a) HOUSEHOLD SURVEY:

Household characteristics

Household listing

Livestock ownership and trading

Assets and land ownership

Household's main dwelling characteristics

Food and non-food consumption

Agricultural activities

Informal and formal transfers

Household food security

Subjective poverty

Saving and borrowing

Household jobs and business activities.

(b) BUSINESS SURVEY:

Type of business and business characteristics (i.e. number of employees, number of hours worked by business owner and employees, value of wages, cost of inputs, revenues and location of economic transactions).

(c) LIVESTOCK TRADER SURVEY:

Location of economic transactions, expenditure on taxes, transport, fodder, hired labour, volume of trade, livestock prices.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Poverty	FAO	
Nutrition	FAO	
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	

KEYWORDS

Poverty, Food Security, Local Economy, Livestock, Agriculture, Arid and semi-arid lands, Hunger Safety Net, Kenya

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Regional

UNIVERSE

(a) At the household level, the study population consists of all the households in the four HSNP counties (i.e. Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana and Wajir). Within a household, the survey covered all de jure household members (usual residents).

(b) At the market level, the survey covered a random sample of businesses in the three main commercial hubs of each county. The following categories of businesses were excluded from the listing:

- Temporary stalls or mobile sellers located outside permanent kiosks
- Banks

- Education institutions (schools, universities etc.)

- Health facilities

(c) The livestock trader survey was conducted in the three main livestock markets of each county. To the extent possible, livestock traders have been sampled in order to achieve a balance between those trading large animals, those trading small or medium value animals, those trading only within the HSNP counties and those who also trade outside the HSNP counties.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Oxford Policy Management Limited	

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
UK Department for International Development	DFID	Programme and Evaluation Funder
Government of Kenya	GoK	Programme Funder

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Virginia Barberis	OCS	Oxford Policy Management Ltd.	Data analyst

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

KEN_2016_HSNPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

(a) HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The household survey used a two-stage sampling approach, for which the sample frame was defined by sub-locations and households in the HSNP Management Information System (MIS) data. The MIS data are data from a census of nearly all households in the four HSNP counties. The census contains the information that was gathered in respect of these households during the registration for the HSNP programme, their Proxy Means Test (PMT) score and their assignment to the HSNP cash transfers, as well as information about all payments received by all households since the start of Phase 2. The HSNP acknowledges that a small number of the population was recognised to be missed and was registered at a later date. The sampling procedure was intended to cover the different sample requirements of the impact evaluation approaches, including the Local Economy-Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE), the quantitative impact evaluation based on the Regression Discontinuity (RD) approach, and the Propensity Score Matching (PSM) back-up.

Drawing the sample consisted of two stages:

1. First stage: sampling of sub-locations
2. Second stage: sampling of households within a sub-location.

The sampling process yielded a sample of 187 sub-locations, including the 24 that were sampled with certainty. 11 sub-locations were sampled twice, and one sub-location was sampled three times. 44 sub-locations were selected in Mandera, 46 in Wajir, 48 in Marsabit and 49 in Turkana. In each sub-location 32 households were sampled. In a few sub-locations there were insufficient households to select the desired LEWIE sample, resulting in fewer than 32 households sampled. Overall, 6,384 households were sampled.

(b) BUSINESS SURVEY

A business questionnaire was conducted in the three main commercial hubs of each county. The purpose of the survey was to learn more about local economic activities and livelihoods in the HSNP counties, and the data was used for the LEWIE analysis. In each sub-location, a sample of at least seven businesses from each category was targeted. Since no sampling frame for local businesses was available, the survey research teams in each county undertook a listing exercise of all businesses on the main commercial centre of the selected sub-locations. Once the listing was completed, the team leader sampled the required number of businesses using a step sampling approach. Overall, 282 business questionnaires were administered in the four counties. The business survey is not representative of any commercial hubs.

(c) LIVESTOCK TRADER SURVEY

Since livestock trading is a very important activity in the HSNP counties, a number of livestock traders have been interviewed to understand better how the market works. In each county, three main livestock markets were targeted for interviews. Each enumerator team was asked to interview four traders in each of the sub-locations, leading to a total sample size of 12 livestock trader interviews per county. Sampling of livestock traders was mostly done purposively. To the extent possible, team leaders sampled livestock traders in order to achieve a balance between those trading large animals, those trading small or medium value animals, those trading only within the HSNP counties and those who also trade outside the HSNP counties. The livestock trader survey is not representative of any livestock markets.

Response Rate

Household survey response rate was 88.9 percent. For business survey and livestock trader survey, the response rate was 100 percent.

Weighting

Analysis weights are constructed to ensure that the analysis accounts for any household non-response rate at the sub-location level. They are calculated separately for the household quantitative impact evaluation and LEWIE sub-samples. Weights are calculated at both household and population level.

The household-level weight in the dataset is 'weight'
The population-level weight in the dataset is 'popweight'

There are no weights for Business survey and Livestock trader survey these surveys and samples are not representative at any level.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2016-02-13	2016-06-29	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

Data Processing

Data Editing

(a) QUALITY CHECKS

Given the data was electronically collected, it was continually checked, edited and processed throughout the survey cycle. A first stage of data checking was done by the survey team which involved:

- (i) checking of all IDs
- (ii) checking for missing observations
- (iii) checking for missing item responses where none should be missing
- (iv) first round of checks for inadmissible/out of range and inconsistent values.

(b) DATA PROCESSING

Additional data processing activities were performed at the end of data collection in order to transform the collected cleaned data into a format that is ready for analysis. The aim of these activities was to produce reliable, consistent and fully-documented datasets that can be analysed throughout the survey and archived at the end in such a way that they can be used by other data users well into the future. Data processing activities involved:

- Computing and merging in the sampling weights
- Reshaping datasets in order to produce data files for each unit of observation (households, household members, and businesses)
- Anonymising data by removing all variables that identify respondents such as names, address, GPS coordinates, etc.
- Classifying non-response and coding them using a pre-determined classification scheme
- Properly naming and labelling the variables in each dataset

Data Appraisal

Other forms of Data Appraisal

The datasets were then sent to the analysis team where they were subjected to a second set of checking and cleaning activities. This included checking for out of range responses and inadmissible values not captured by the filters built into the CAPI software or the initial data checking process by the survey team. A comprehensive data checking and analysis system was created including a logical folder structure, the development of template syntax files (in Stata), to ensure data checking and cleaning activities were recorded, that all analysts used the same file and variable naming conventions, variable definitions, disaggregation variables and weighted estimates appropriately.