



**A JOINT MONITORING PROJECT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
EFFECTS OF COVID 19**

BY

**KENYA TUITAKAYO MOVEMENT AND THE INSTITUTE
FOR SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY**

REPORT COVERING 27TH APRIL TO 1ST MAY 2020

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1. Introduction

This survey is a joint project between Kenya Tuitakayo Movement (KTM) and The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA). KTM is a movement that is citizen-led working towards transformative change in Kenya. The work of Kenya Tuitakayo is anchored in a charter that sets out a 10-point agenda the implementation of which, Kenya Tuitakayo Movement believes, will significantly transform the governance situation in Kenya.

The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA) is a civil society initiative committed towards the achievement of sound policy and good governance in local development in Kenya, to uplift livelihoods of, especially, the poor and marginalized. TISA has been operational since March 2008 and is a locally registered trust that has engaged with various relevant state and non-state actors in the quest to promote effective local governance in Kenya.

2. Methodology

This assessment adopted a survey methodology where questionnaires were deployed on smartphones through an application called KoBo Collect. The data was collected by 41 monitors across the country in 12 counties namely: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Busia, Migori, Nakuru, Homa Bay, Nyeri, Makueni, Kilifi, Kakamega and Uasin Gishu. This survey adopted a systematic sampling method and the analysis, therefore narrows down to data of sample size 597 household surveys which has been collected in the last 4 days. The following graph shows the sample data distribution. The variance in data collected between Nairobi and other counties, is because Nairobi has been the most affected area since the first confirmed case of COVID 19. There is therefore a need to put more focus in Nairobi.

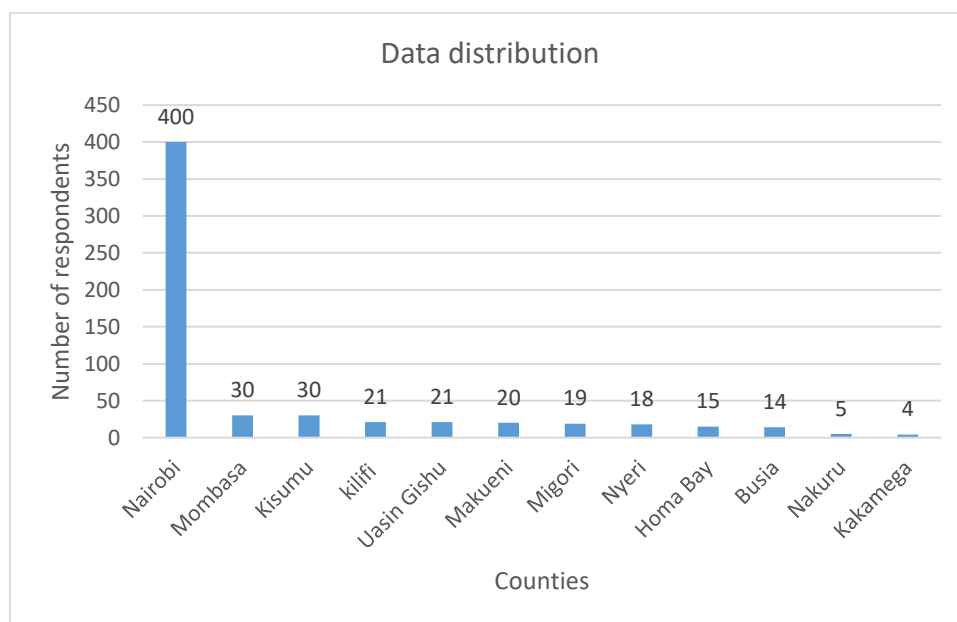


Figure 1: Data distribution

3. Objectives

3.1. Main objective

To assess how the COVID 19 pandemic has affected communities in Kenya economically and socially.

3.2. Specific objectives

This survey has the following specific objectives in the counties under study.

- i. Assessing the availability of water
- ii. Assess the level of change in livelihood as a result of COVID 19 pandemic
- iii. To monitor the state of evictions

- iv. To monitor human rights violations as a result of police violence
- v. To assess the security situation
- vi. To monitor access to medical services during curfew hours
- vii. To monitor government response towards the pandemic

4. Research findings

4.1. Availability of water

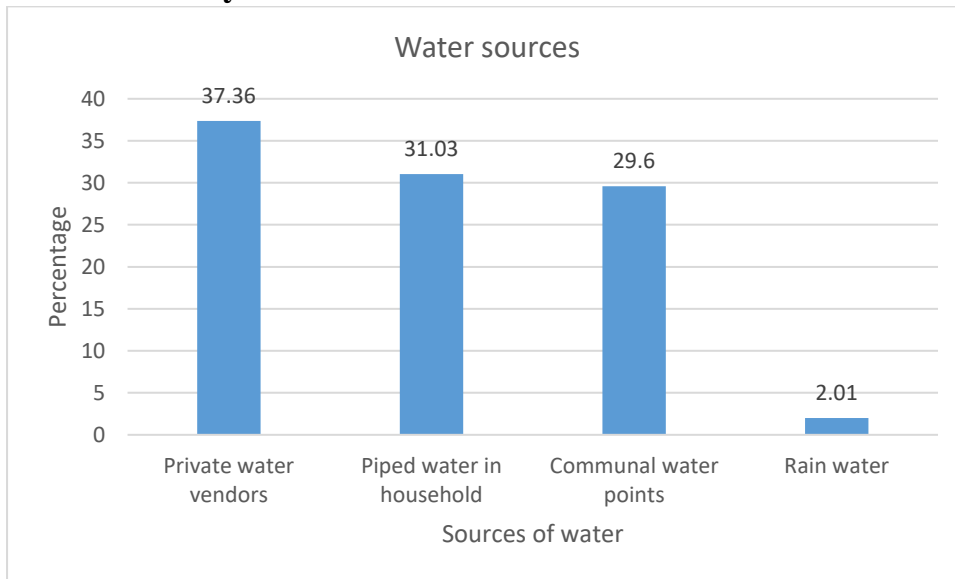


Figure 2: Water sources

The above graph shows documentation of water sources for the households that were interviewed in the counties under study, 37.36% get their water from private water vendors, 31.03% have piped water in their households, 29.6 of the households get their water from communal water points, while only 2.01% use rainwater during the COVID 19 pandemic.

However, according to the graph below 64.09% of the respondents say that the availability of water has worsened since the start of the pandemic while only 35.91% said that it has improved.

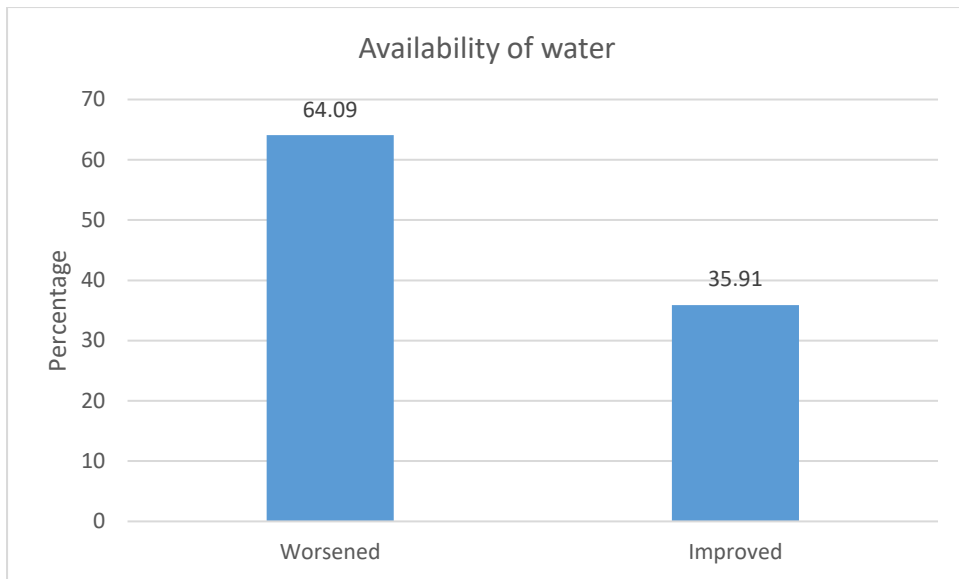


Figure 3: Availability of water

Narrowing down to those with piped water in their households, only 18.05% can be able to access running water on a daily basis.

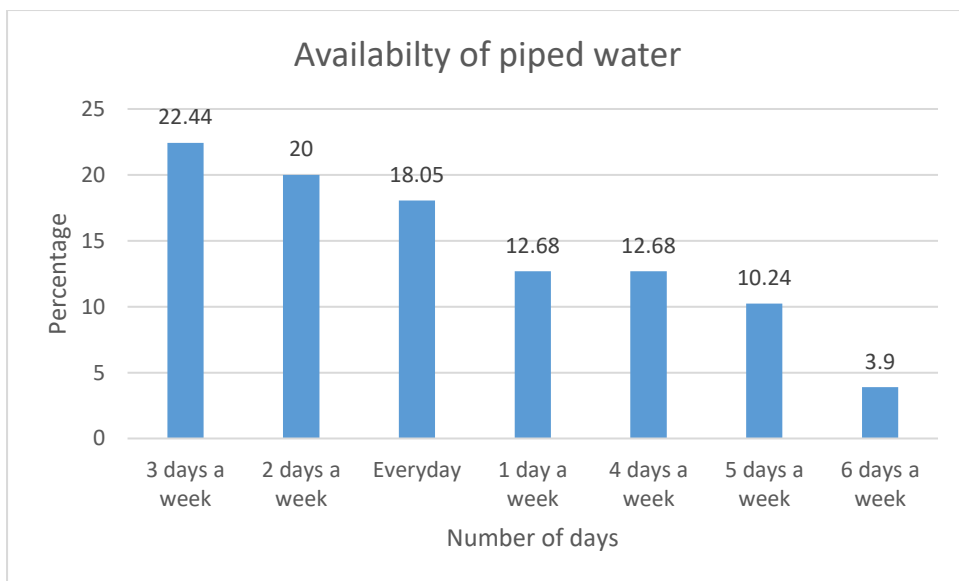


Figure 4: Availability of piped water

4.2. Livelihood

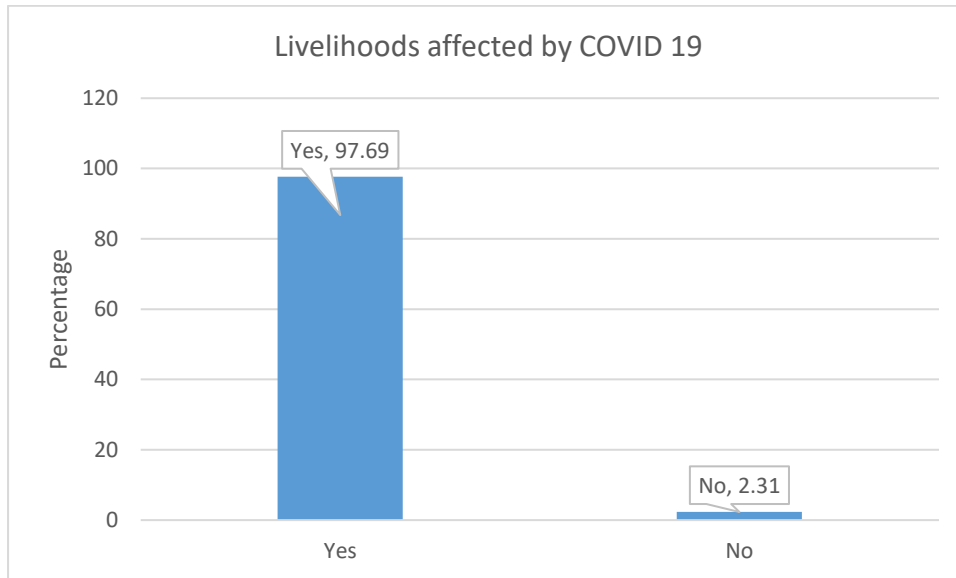


Figure 5: Livelihood

According to figure 5, 97.69% of the respondents who were interviewed, said that their livelihoods/jobs/businesses were affected due to the following reasons:

- i. Many companies have either scaled down their operations or shut down completely leading to loss of jobs. This has mostly affected casual laborers. An example is the hospitality sector which heavily depends on tourism which is at a halt.
- ii. Those who were previously working as house helps have also lost work opportunities. This is because their employers cannot risk exposure to the Coronavirus.
- iii. Many small-scale businesses have also lost customers, forcing them to shut down and eventually leading to loss of income.
- iv. Hawking which employs a huge population has been prohibited, leading to loss of income.
- v. Teachers who work in private schools have also lost their income because schools are closed.
- vi. Those who depended on car wash businesses can no longer wash cars at night because of the curfew and as a result, they have lost their income.
- vii. Prices of essential commodities and services have also increased.

4.3. Evictions

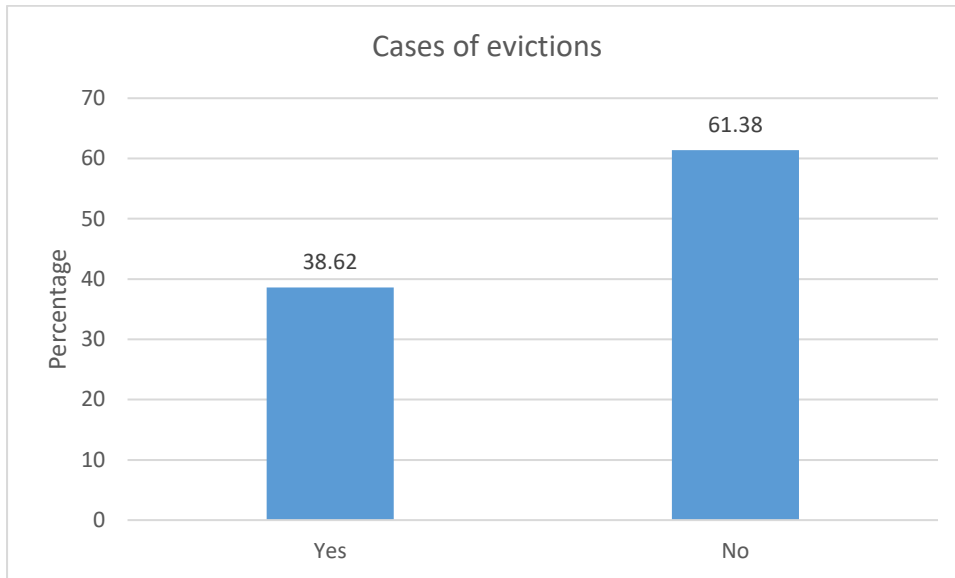


Figure 6: Evictions

Figure 6 shows that 38.62% of the respondents have witnessed cases of eviction, while 61.38% have not witnessed any case of eviction. Figure 7 below therefore, shows other measures that landlords are taking if they do not evict tenants due to non-payment of rent.

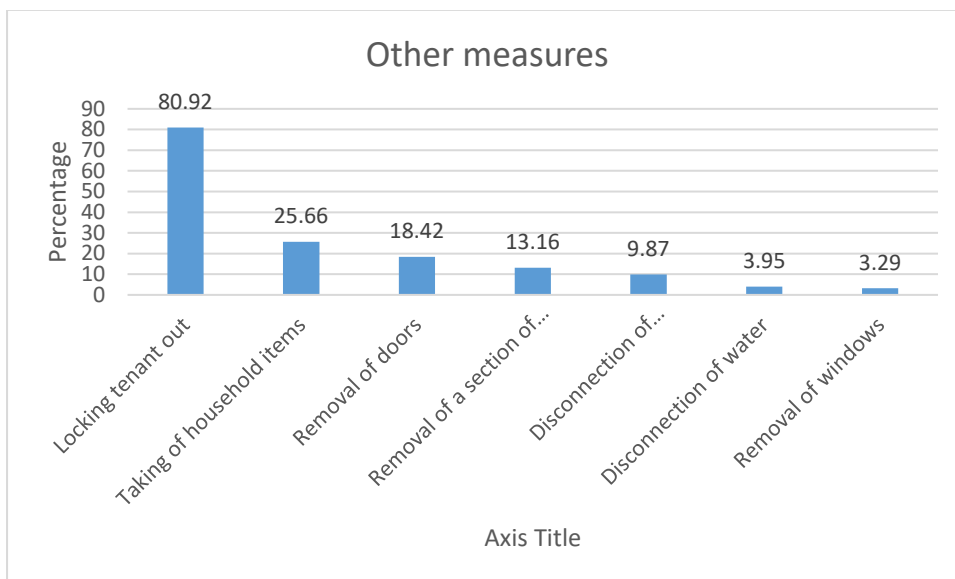


Figure 7: Other measures

According to the findings, 80.92% of the respondents have witnessed landlords locking out tenants who have not paid rent, 25.66% have witnessed the taking of household items, 18.42% removal of doors, 13.16% removal of a section of the roof, 9.87 disconnections of electricity, 3.95% disconnection of running water and 3.29% removal of windows. The measures taken by the landlords are independent variables and it is, therefore, possible that more than one measure can be taken on the same household.

4.4. Human rights violations as a result of police violence

4.4.1. Arrests

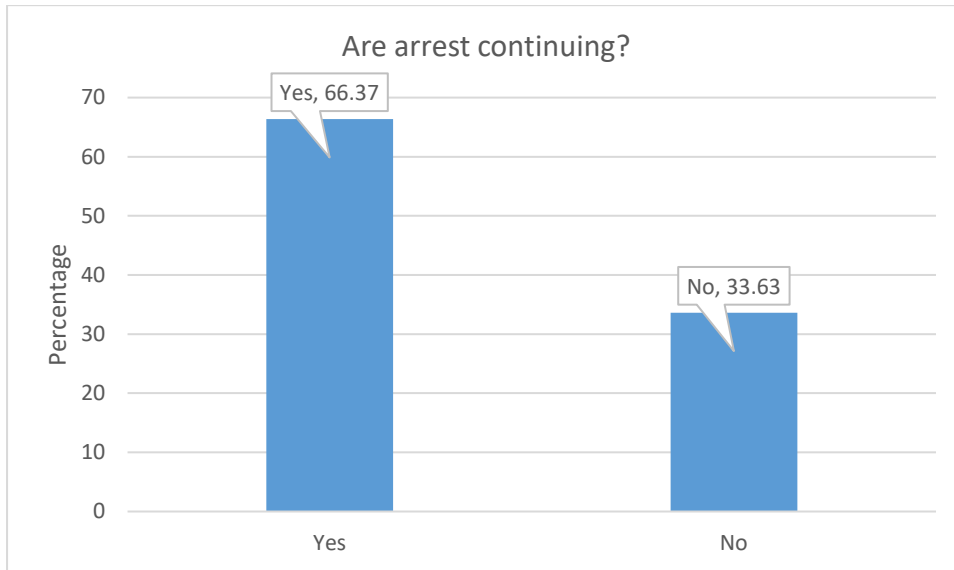


Figure 8: Arrests

According to figure 8, 66.37% of the respondents said that arrests are still continuing in their areas. The data collected also shows that 86.7% of those arrested were released on police cash bail and only 13.3% were detained in police cells as shown in figure 9 below. In the last four days, information collected from the respondents shows that a total of 1640 people were arrested in their areas.

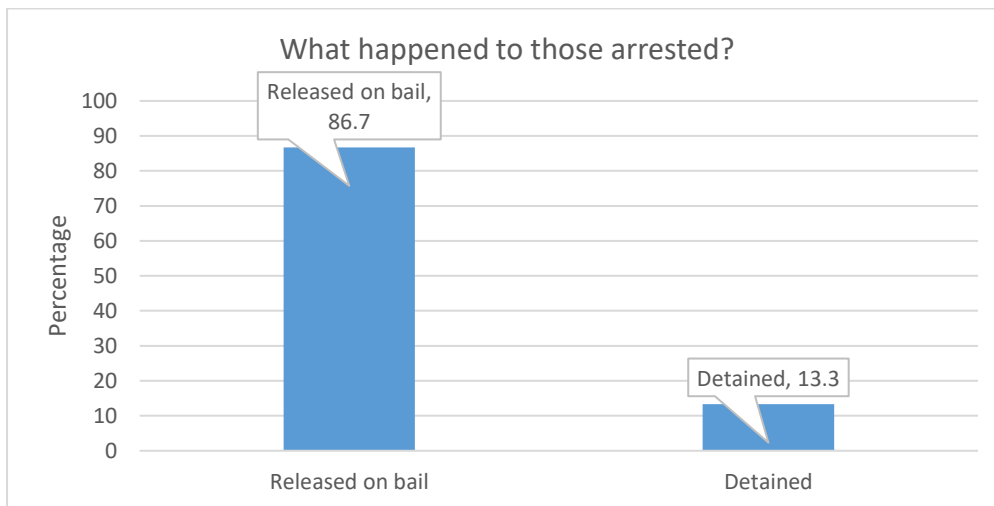


Figure 9: Fate of those arrested

The data also further shows that 73.12% of those arrested were released on police cash bail within 24hrs and 22.88% of those detained were released after 24hrs, as shown in figure 10 below. Those who were released on cash bail paid amounts ranging from 500 to 30,000 shillings.

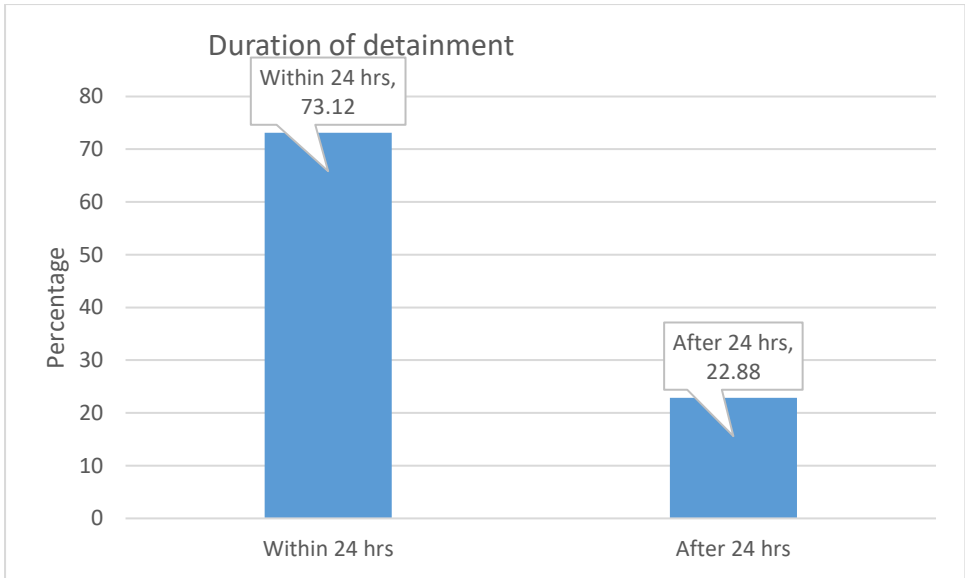


Figure 10: Duration of detainment

4.4.2. Police violence

The respondents also recorded 60 incidents of using live ammunition and 58 incidents of damage to property by the police, when enforcing curfew regulations. The respondents also reported 22 incidents of sexual harassment where the police grabbed people’s private parts and genitals.

According to figure 11 below, 9.47% of the respondents witnessed the police confiscating property from ordinary citizens, for the following reasons:

- i. Failure to pay bribes.
- ii. Operating during curfew hours.
- iii. Walking during curfew hours.
- iv. Operating against government regulations, like opening bars against the regulations.
- v. To show seriousness.
- vi. Crowded business premises.

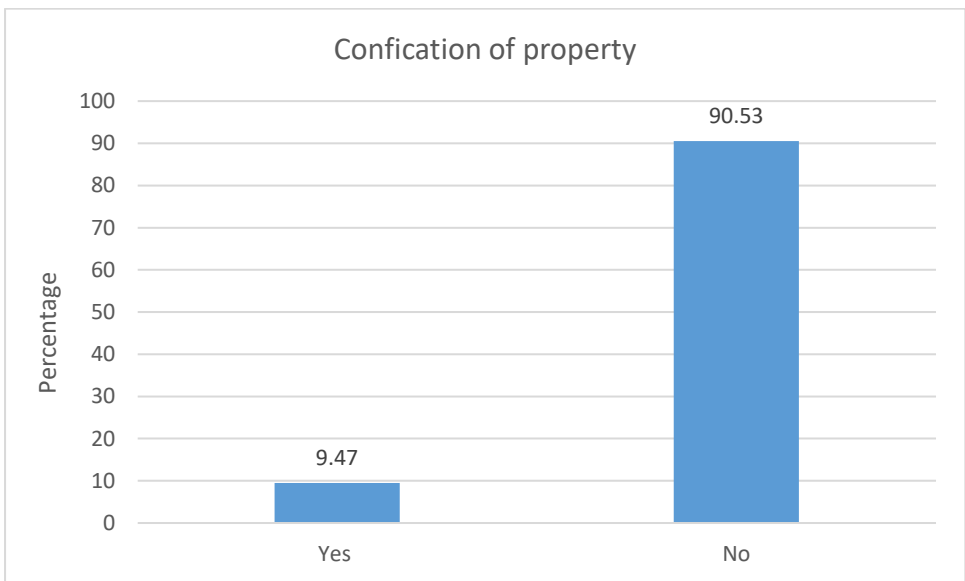


Figure 11: Confiscation of property

4.4.3. Domestic violence

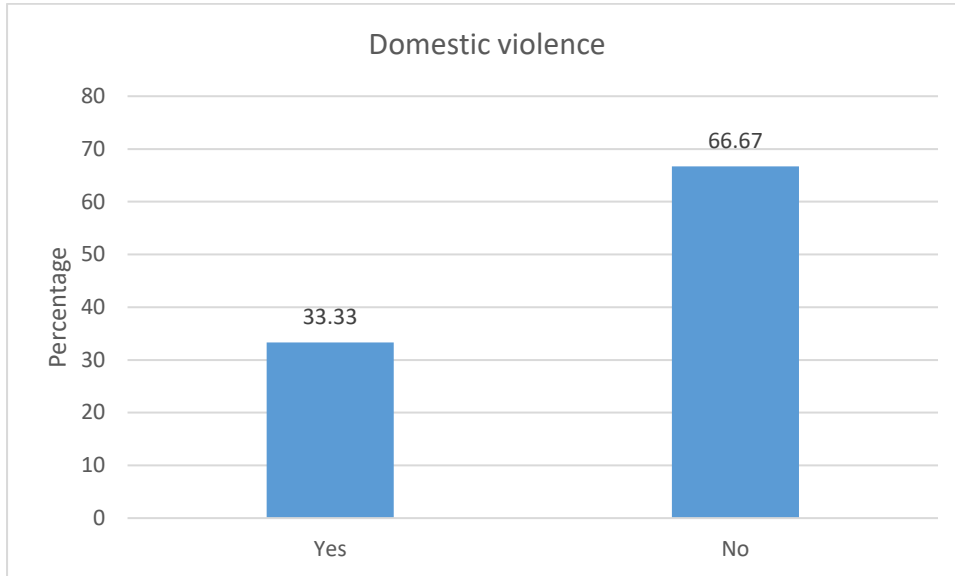


Figure 12: Domestic violence

According to figure 12, 33.33% of the respondents witnessed domestic violence. They then gave the following reasons for domestic violence in their areas:

- i. The majority of the domestic violence cases have been contributed to by the fact that many households have lost their livelihoods, income or jobs as a result of the pandemic. The inability of husbands mostly to provide for their families, breeds quarrels then violence characterized by wife battery.
- ii. Infidelity.
- iii. Rise in alcohol abuse because many people are now at home and are therefore indulging in alcohol abuse every day and have no time to spend with their families or provide for their families.
- iv. Abusive husbands.
- v. Family disagreements.

4.5. Security

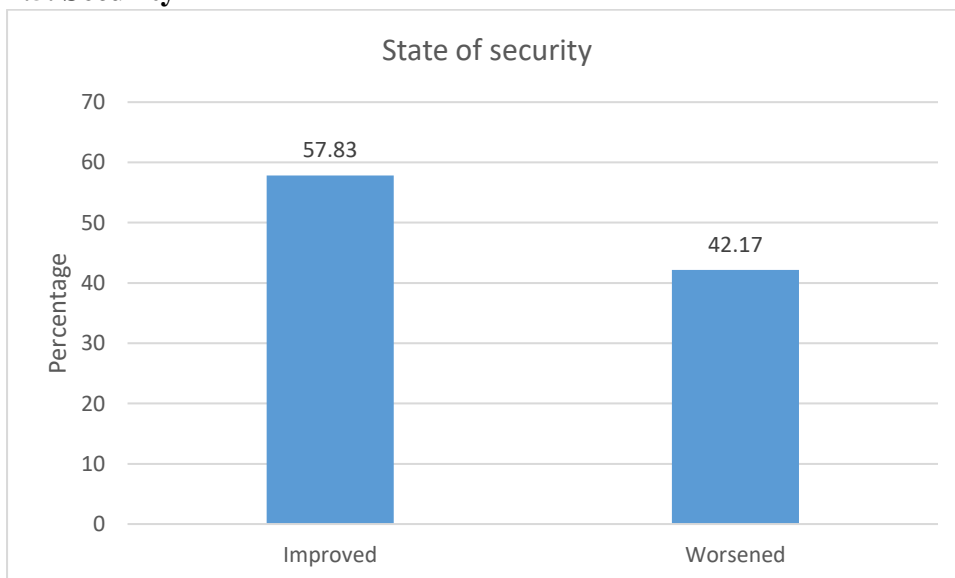


Figure 13: Security

Figure 13 shows that 57.83% of the respondent felt that security has improved while 42.17% of the respondents felt that security has worsened for the following reasons:

Improved	Worsened
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The number of police patrols day and night have increased and have reduced crime rates. ii. People get to their houses during daylight and this has reduced cases of muggings (“<i>kupigwa ngeta</i>”) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The number of break-ins and theft in shops has increased during curfew hours. ii. It is difficult to distinguish between police officers and thugs during curfew hours because some thugs disguise themselves as police officers and steal from people. iii. Most people are not willing to go out during curfew hours and thieves are taking advantage of the situation to steal from people without their neighbours knowing. iv. People claiming to be from “<i>Nyumba kumi</i>” committees are breaking into people’s houses. v. The police have focused on curfew violators and have forgotten about runaway criminals. vi. Theft has increased during the day. vii. Unemployment.

4.6. Access to medical services

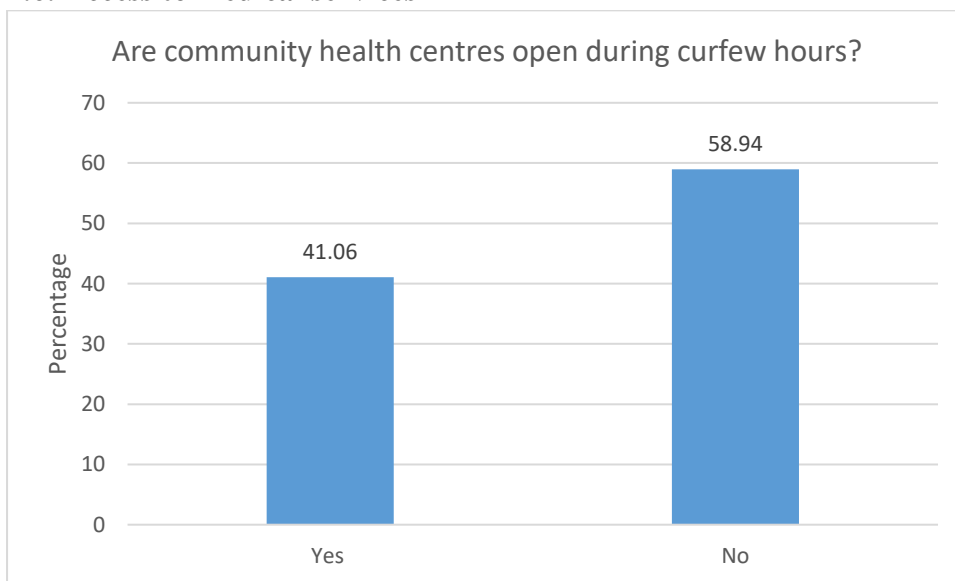


Figure 14: Community health centres

According to figure 14, only 41.06% of the respondents recorded that community health centres were open during curfew hours in their areas. Figure 15 below, further shows that only 41.52% of the

respondents are able to access emergency medical services during curfew hours in their areas, due to the following reasons:

- i. There are no community health centres open during curfew hours and there is also no transport to other hospitals at that time.
- ii. Police harassment.
- iii. Fear of police violence.
- iv. Emergency response teams are afraid of going to some areas at night.
- v. There are no community health centres in some areas.
- vi. Some people cannot afford to pay for emergency medical services.
- vii. Doctors respond reluctantly to patients and most community health centres lack medicine.
- viii. Most people cannot access “Nyumba kumi” officials during curfew hours.

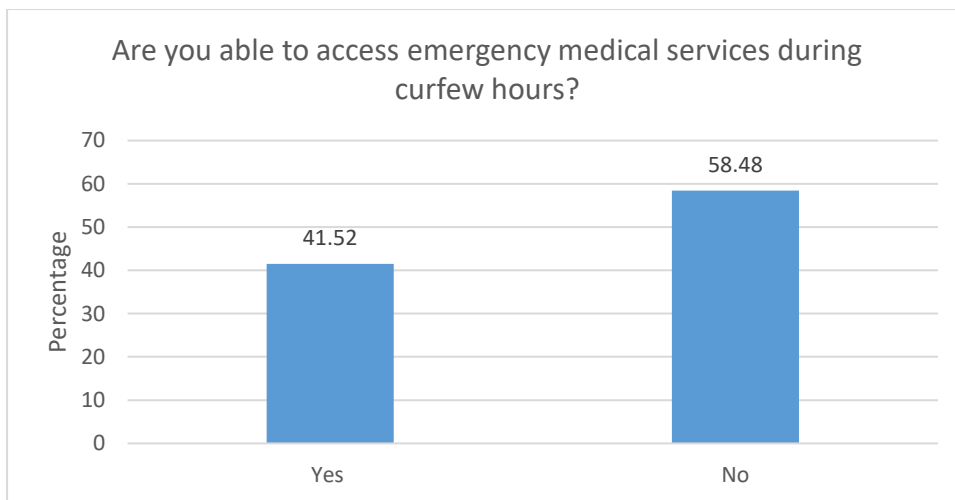


Figure 15: Emergency medical services

4.7. Government response

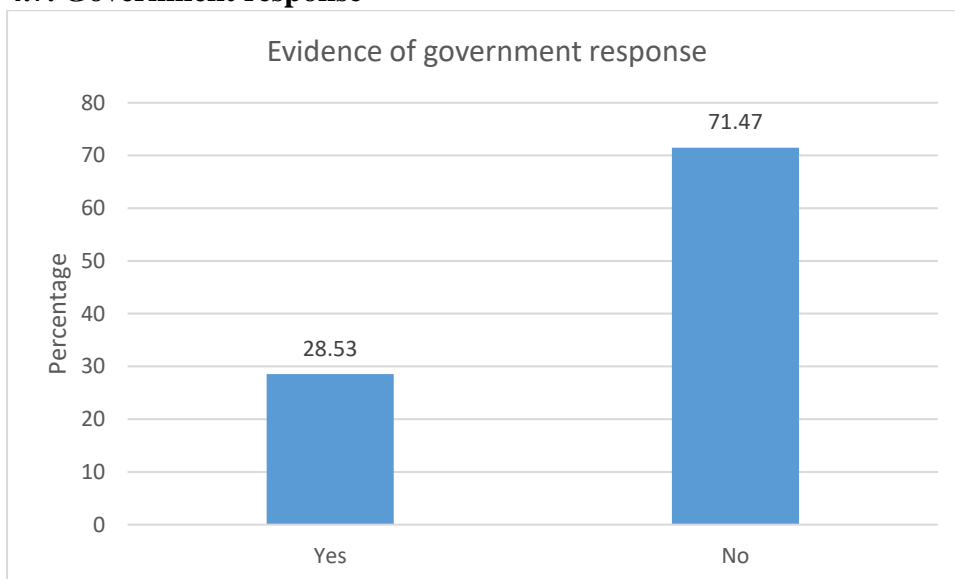


Figure 16: Government response

Figure 16 records that 28.53% of the respondents interviewed have witnessed government response in fighting the COVID 19 pandemic in their areas, as shown in figure 17 below.

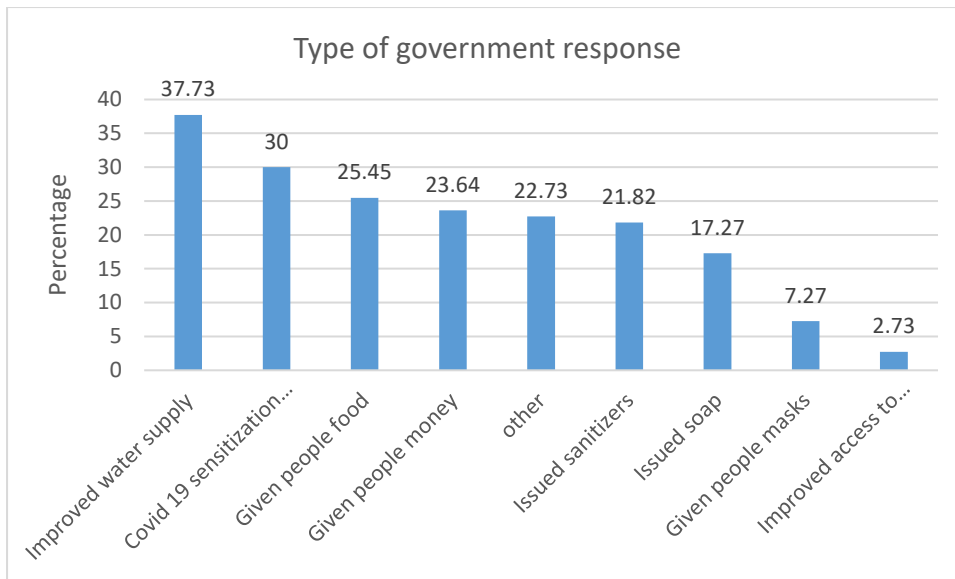


Figure 17: Type of government response

In the counties under survey, 2.73% of the respondents said that the government has improved access to emergency medical care in their areas. The variables in figure 17 are independent and there is, therefore, a possibility that more than one response was issued in a given area. Aside from the responses captured in figure 17 the government has also responded in other ways as follows:

- i. There is a visible increase in the number of police officers patrolling day and night.
- ii. There are education programs to teach people how to wash their hands and wear masks.

The respondents also had the following concerns:

- i. Those distributing government help are only doing it to the people they know.
- ii. NGO's are doing more work to help people than the government
- iii. Households were mapped out for food relief a month ago but to date, they have not received any food
- iv. The help that the government is issuing is only heard of or seen in media platforms but not on the ground.

5. Highlights of the week

5.1. Kiamaiko 3

On Friday 24/4/2020 Michael Njau (Gorba) went to Thika with his cousin and a taxi driver but disappeared on their way back. Michael's phone was last traced in Ruiru bypass at around 1600hrs. The car they were using was found in Githurai and the residents said one person parked the car on Friday at around 1800hrs and never returned. In the past five days, his fellow comrades launched a search for the three of them, covering all morgues, hospitals, and police stations but to no avail. As the search of the people continues, their families and friends continue to hope for their safe return.

5.2. COVID 19 hotspots in Kenya

This week the following areas were named as COVID 19 hotspots in Kenya with Mombasa having the highest growth rate of confirmed cases.

Nairobi		
Dagoretti North	Kawangware	13
	Kilimani	6
	Kileleshwa	5
	Hurlingham	3
	Lavington	3
Kamkunji	Eastleigh	11
Embakasi south	Pipeline	6
Embakasi North	Dandora	5
Embakasi east	Utawala	4
	Nyayo estate	3
Westlands	City park Manji court	5
	Parklands	5
Makadara	Buruburu	4

Mombasa		
Mvita	Mji wa kale (Old Town) (Kuze, Bondeni, Memon, Mlango wa papa)	36
Likoni	Likoni	8
Nyali	Bamburi	11

5.3. Buruburu

This week Buruburu estate made headlines when a man was found torched inside his car.

6. Recommendations

- i. The government should improve water supply to households.
- ii. The government should regulate the use of alcohol during the pandemic.
- iii. Police activity should be monitored continuously during and after the pandemic, in order to reduce or eliminate human rights violations as a result of police violence.
- iv. The government should issue masks to people who cannot afford them instead of arresting them.
- v. Landlords should be advised to reduce rent as long as the pandemic lasts because many people have lost their job or businesses and might therefore not afford to pay rent.
- vi. Police officers should wear their uniform during curfew hours to help get rid of the thugs who disguise themselves as police officers.
- vii. The government should improve access to medical health care during curfew hours.
- viii. The government should also focus on the provision of psychosocial services to families. This will aid in the reduction of overconsumption of alcohol and marital conflict within the households.