



## **Final Report**

# **The Covid-19 Global Pandemic in Nairobi's Low-Income Areas: Health, Socio-Economic and Governance Aspects**

**11th May 2020**

**Study Background and Study Objectives**

**Methodology and' Sample Demographics**

**Covid-19: Knowledge, Perceived Risk and Prevention Measures**

**Socio-Economic Impact of the Virus (personal economy, child education, crime and domestic violence )**

**Interventions by Government and Other Actors (curfew, travel restriction, quarantine, masks, assistance to the needy)**

**Government of Kenya Ratings on Virus Response and Assistance from Non-State Actors**

**Suggestions for Headlines/Story Lines for Media Releases**

**Links to Several Relevant (Non-Kenyan) Media Articles**



# Study Background



- ❑ The experience of affected countries suggests that the incidence and impact of COVID-19 can vary significantly across geographies and over time, with urban areas being the hardest hit both initially and probably in the long term. The measures taken to contain COVID-19 in urban areas are expected to affect households in many ways, including job loss, loss of remittances, higher commodity prices, and disruption to health care services and education. While these impacts will affect most households almost immediately, they will be more profound and longer-lasting amongst low income-earners who are inherently more vulnerable.
- ❑ Nairobi has registered the highest number of Covid-19 cases in Kenya. Given the restrictions placed on movement in and out of this county (including the curfew) as well as the recommended (and in some cases enforced) 'social isolation' measures in response to the Corona pandemic and the resultant economic slow-down, it has become clear that many people are finding it increasingly difficult to 'make ends meet', especially those in the lower-income areas captured in this survey.



- ❑ To measure the level of awareness of the disease among residents of selected low-income areas in Nairobi, and their level of concern with it
- ❑ To assess the immediate social-economic impact of the Covid-19 crisis on them
- ❑ To understand their current coping mechanisms and future expectations of their medical and economic well-being
- ❑ To establish their experience with and opinions about relevant government enforcement efforts
- ❑ To determine the proportion who say they have benefited from any remedial measures instituted by either state or non-state actors, or even know about them

# Methodology: Data Collection



Sub-topic	Detailed information
Field work dates	25 <sup>th</sup> -27 <sup>th</sup> April 2020
Geographical scope of study	Nairobi County - low income areas (Huruma, Kibera, Mathare, Korogocho, Mukuru kwa Njenga, Kawangware )
Proportion of Nairobi's adult population covered	29% of the estimated 820,000 i.e adults living in the low income areas
Target respondents	Adults (18+ years) living
Sample size	356 respondents (Male = 187, Female = 169)
Margin-of-error	+/- 5.2% for the total sample. (Note: Sub-sample results have higher error-margins)
Average duration of interview	32 minutes
Proportion who stated that they enjoyed the interview	99%
Proportion who agreed to participate in a similar future survey	99%
Data collection methodology	Telephonic – calls made to respondents recruited face-to-face in previous surveys.

The safety and well-being of our office and research field staff, as well as of our survey respondents, is paramount during this period of the COVID-19 threat. In aligning with government guidelines to minimize movements and promote safe (i.e., physical) distancing, TIFA has set up a virtual-call centre platform allowing the field staff to make interview-calls from their homes.



In addition to presenting the results based on these Study Objective topics, the presentation of results also explores some of the contrasting experiences and opinions within the sampled population by using particular sub-groupings of the total sample.

This is done both to underscore the point that even within Nairobi, there is considerable variation in how the Covid-19 virus and the measures implemented by Government to combat it among residents in the city's low-income areas, and that such data can be used to reveal the logic as to why such variations occur. This is considered especially useful for policy-makers and others involved in combating the virus and addressing the needs of those most affected by it. Further, such analysis raises critical issues that could be further explored in subsequent rounds of such a survey.

For this First Round of an intended multi-round survey of the same respondents, TIFA gratefully acknowledges the support of

- The Nation Media Group
- The Hanns Seidel Foundation (Kenya)





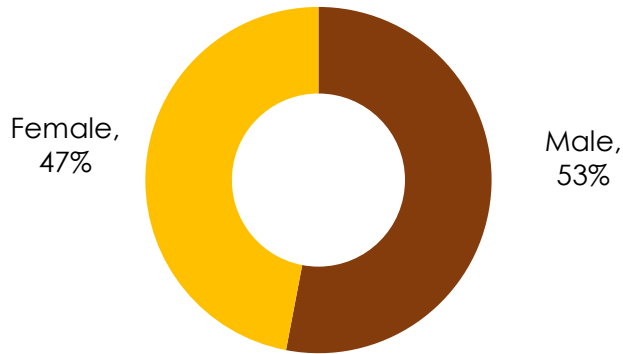


# Sample Demographics

# Demographics: Gender, Age and Education

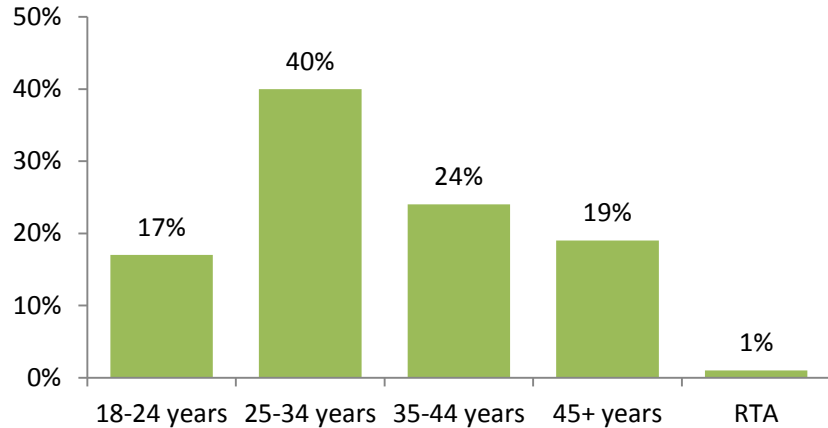


## Gender

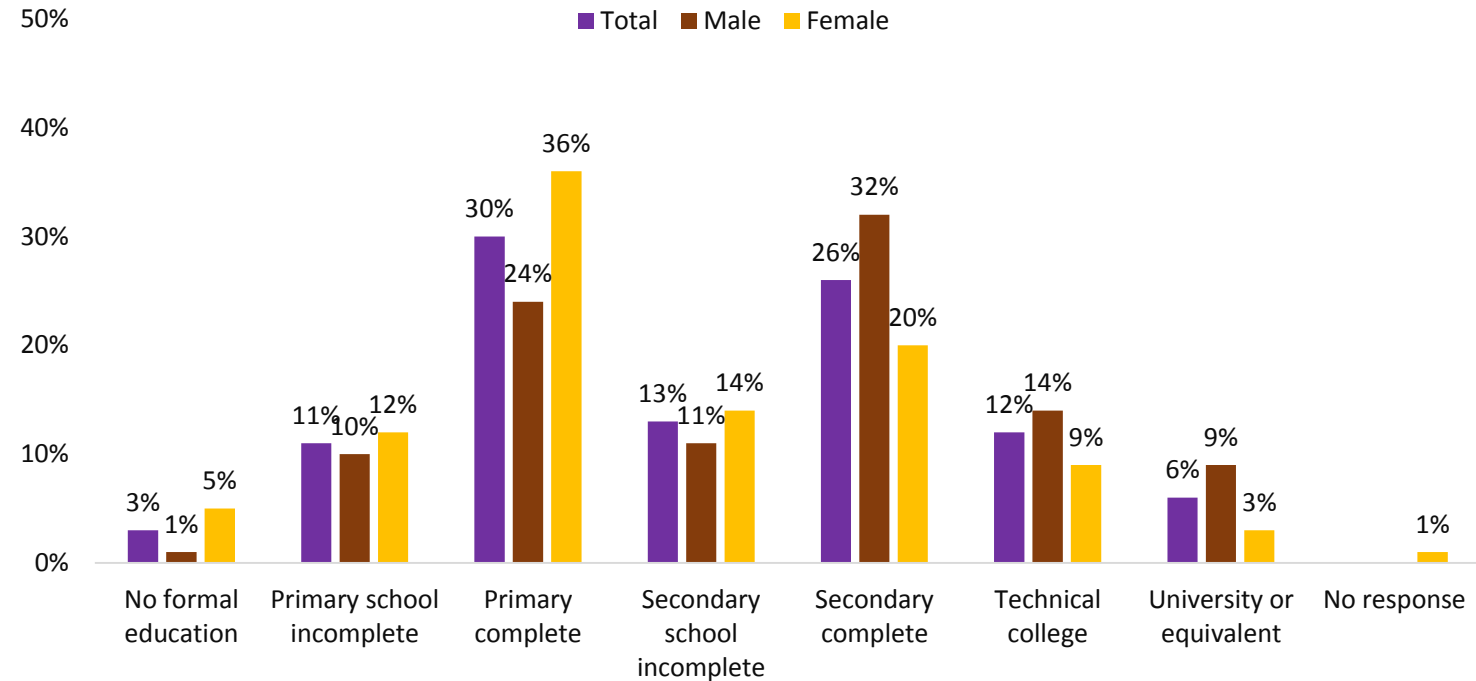


- ❑ The sample has a slightly higher number of men than women.
- ❑ The largest age group category is that of 25-35 years.
- ❑ In terms of education, 44% did not study past primary school and another 11% did not complete secondary school.

## Age Group



## Level of Education



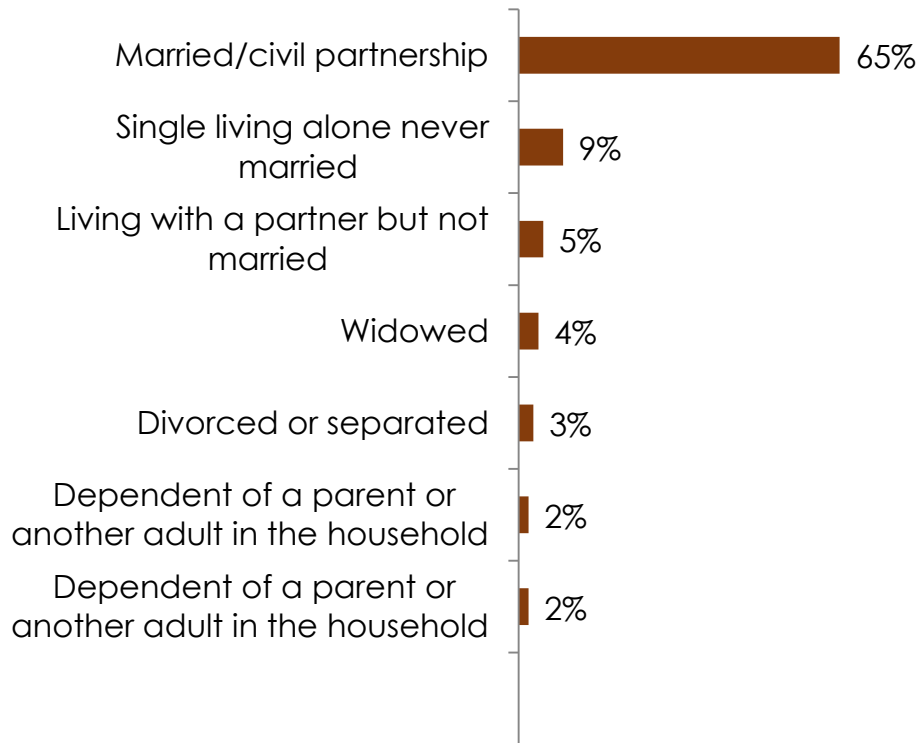
Base= Total = 356 ; Male = 187; Female = 169

# Demographics: Marital Status and Household Size

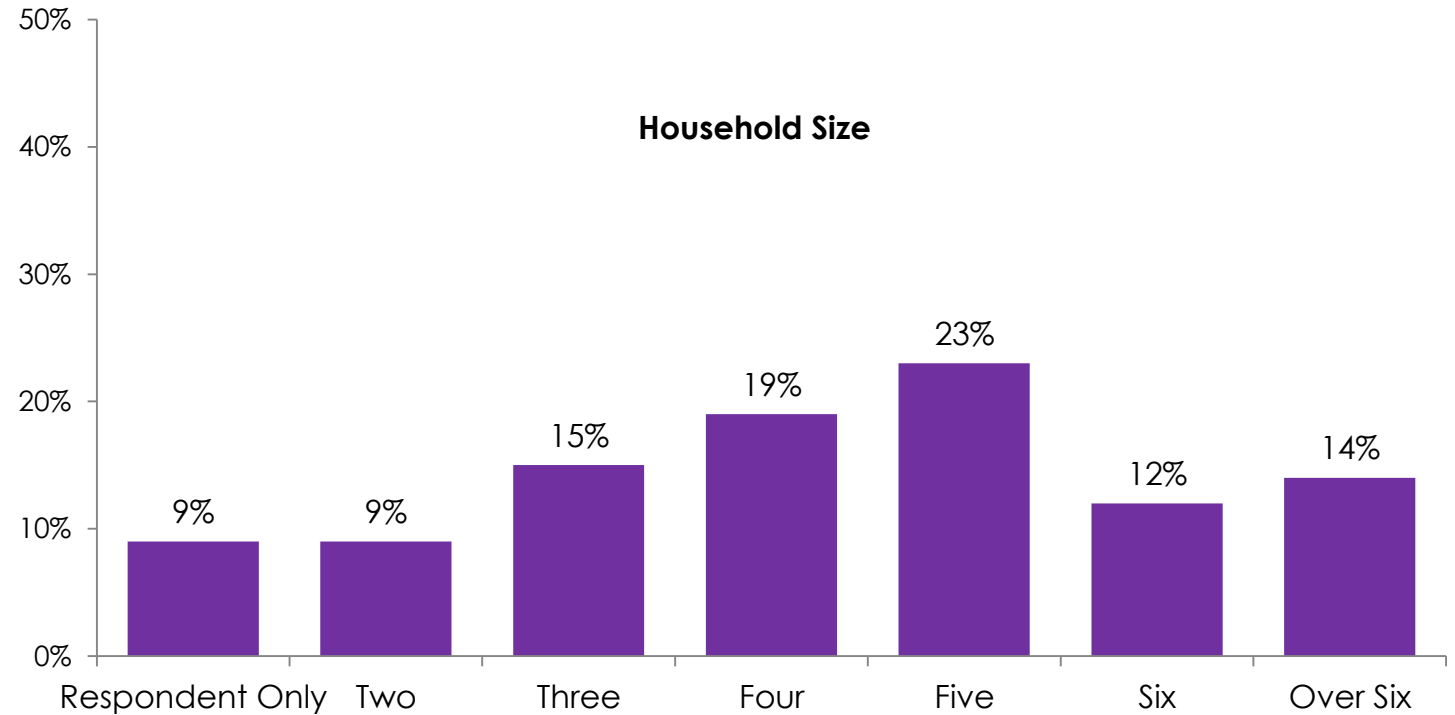


□ 65% of the respondents are married/living together. The average household size is 4 members.

**Marital Status**



**Household Size**

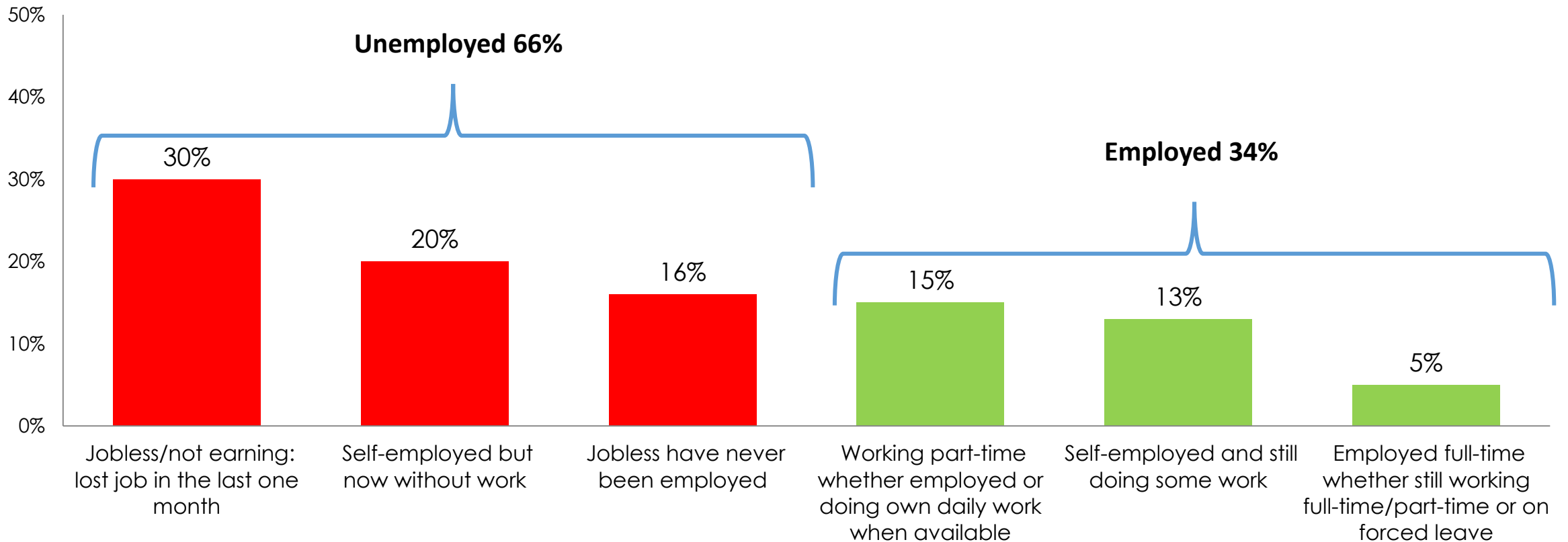


# Demographics: Employment Status



- A majority of the sample are unemployed with half of them having recently lost their source of livelihood.

**Current Employment Status**

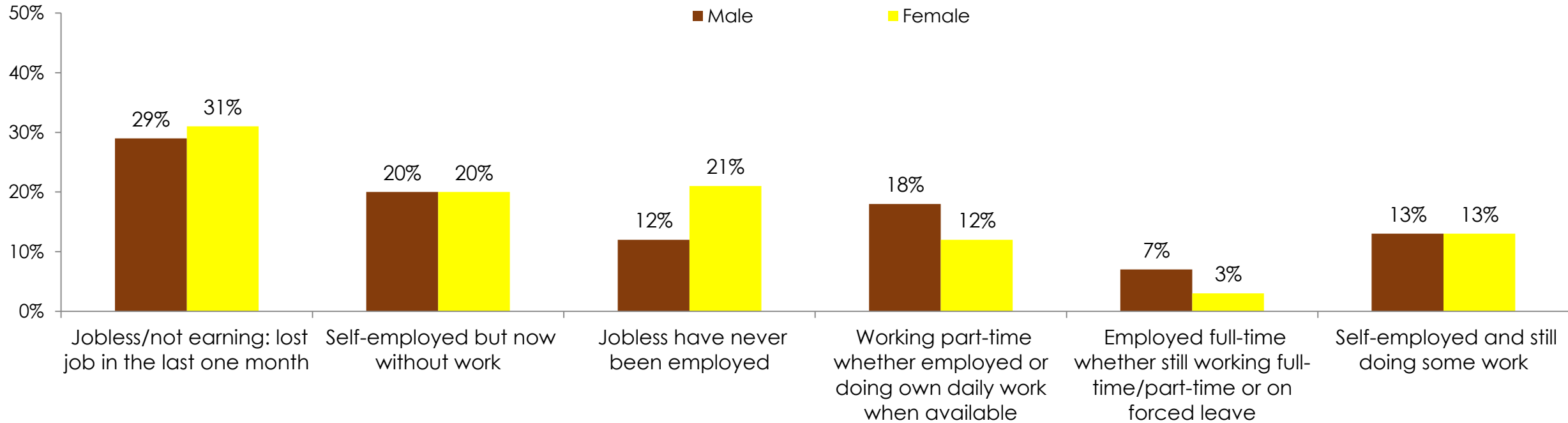


# Demographics: Employment Status by Gender



- ❑ There are moderate but significant disparities in employment status by gender, especially the fact that a higher proportion of women have never been employed. This includes part-time as well as full-time work.

**Current Employment Status : By Gender**

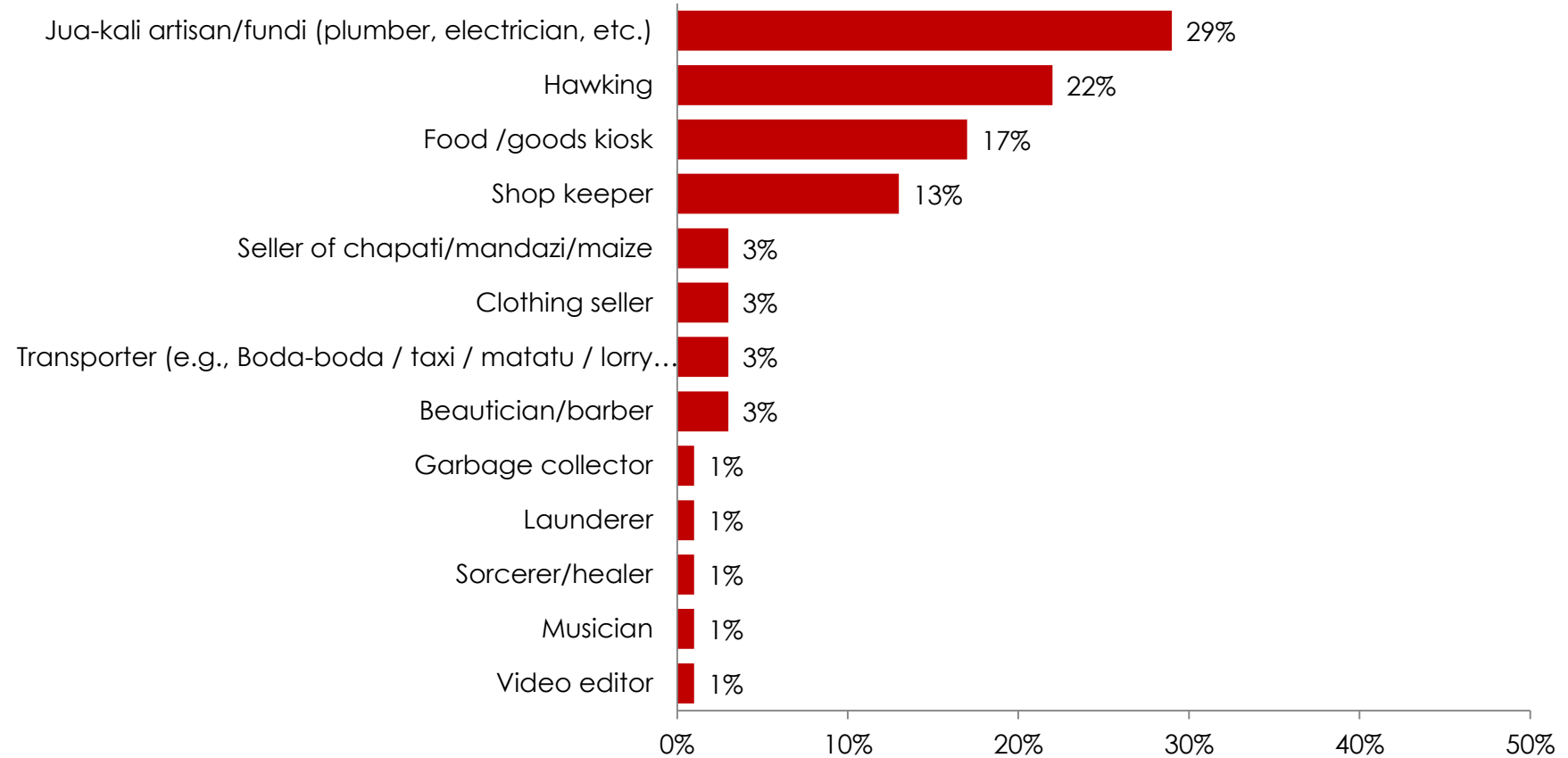


# Demographics: Type of Self-Employment



- Amongst those who are self-employed, more are in the informal sector working as jua-kali artisans, hawkers and kiosk vendors. Those engaged in hawking, running food/goods kiosks and shop-keepers are also quite numerous.

## Work or Business Activity (Among the Self-Employed)



Q: What kind of work or business did you most recently do/are currently doing?

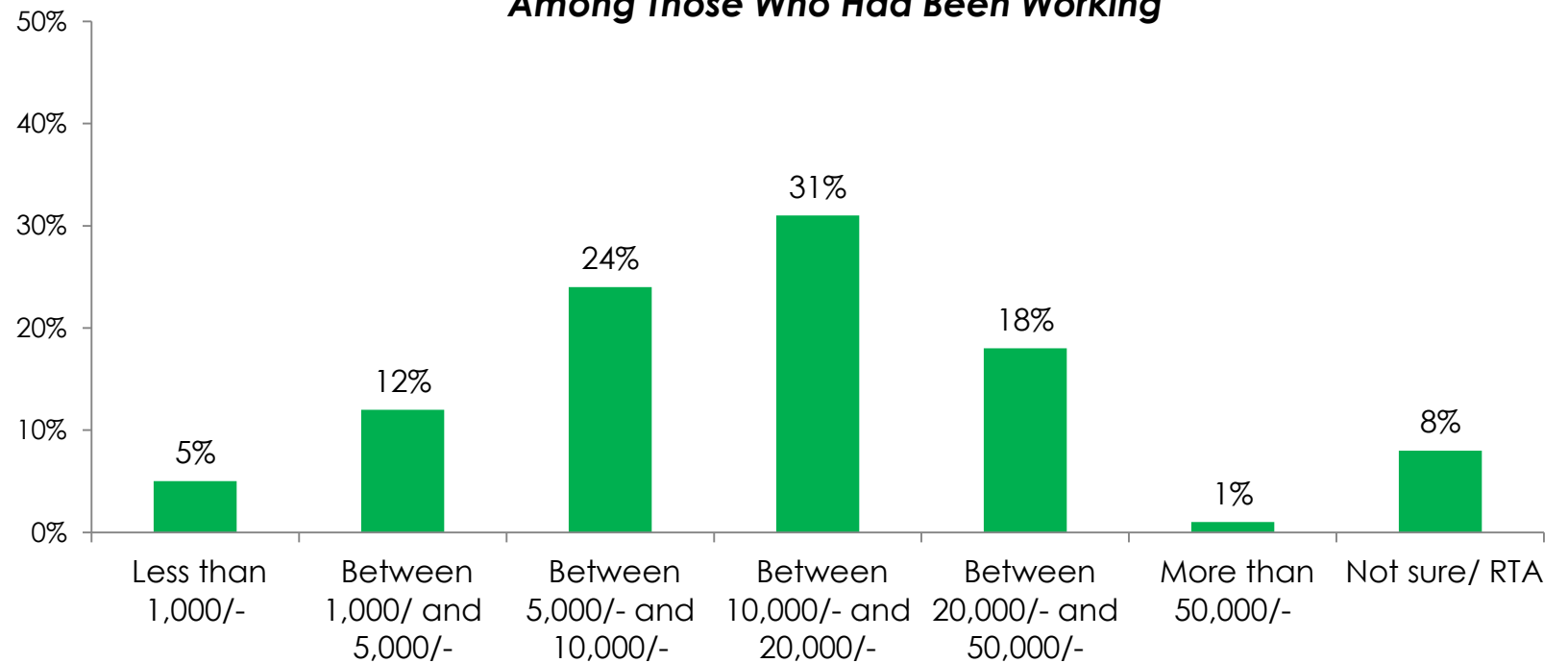
Base=118 (those who are self-employed)

# Pre-Virus Income Levels (among those who had been working)



- ❑ Only about one-fifth of all respondents who had been working earned more than KES 20,000 per month before the restrictions to counter the virus were implemented.
- ❑ 41% of the sample earned less than the minimum wage as set by the Government of Kenya's Regulation of Wages Order (2019).

**Estimated Monthly Income Before the Virus Crisis:  
Among Those Who Had Been Working**

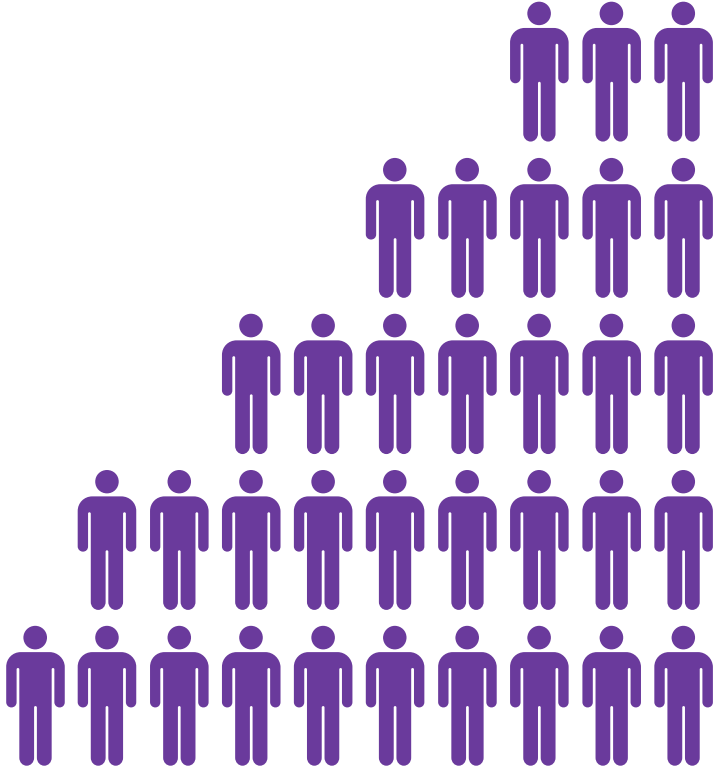




# Covid-19: Knowledge, Perceived Risk and Prevention Measures



# Knowledge of Covid-19



**100%**  
of the total  
sample is  
aware of the  
existence of  
the Corona  
virus



Q: If you know, what is the name of the disease or illness that is now affecting some Kenyans as well as people all over the world?

Base=356 (Total Base)

# Personal Knowledge of Someone Who Has... Been Tested/Found Positive/Died From the Virus/Symptoms of the Virus



- Hardly any respondents personally know anyone who has (1) been tested for the Covid-19 virus, (2) found to be positive after the test, (3) has died from it, or even (4) has symptoms of infection. Given the minimum testing that had been done by the time of the survey, such results are not surprising.

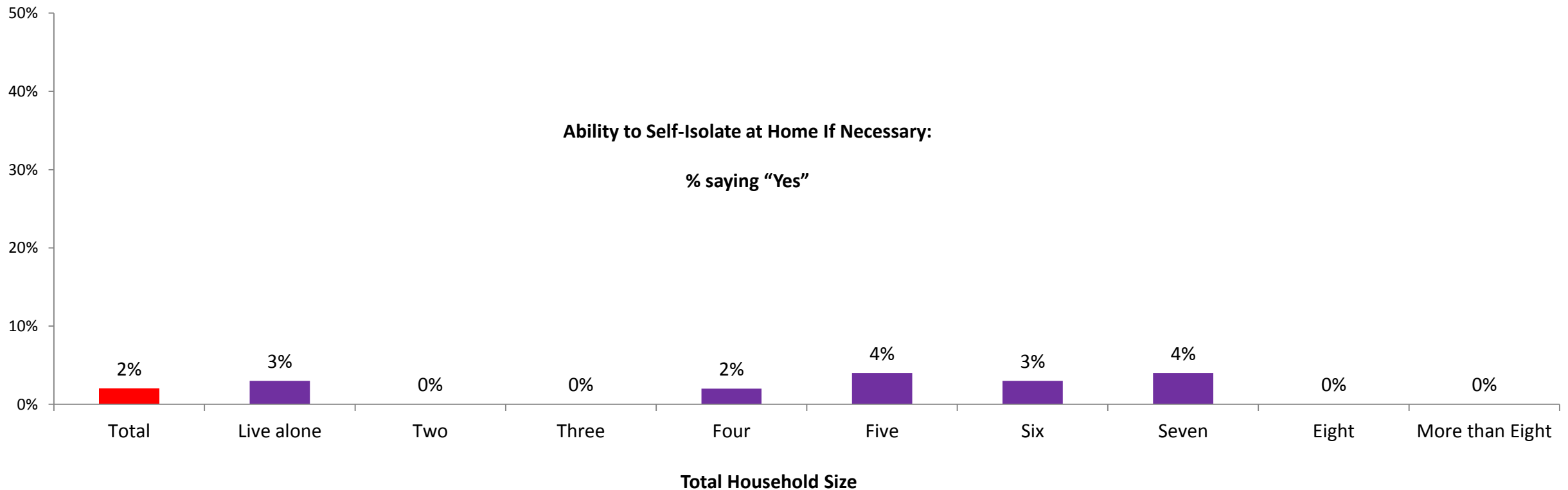
“Do you personally know anyone...* ”	Number Saying “Yes”
...who has been tested for the Covid-19 virus?”	24 of 356 (all respondents)
...who has been found to have the disease after the test?”	7 of 24 (those knowing anyone tested)
...who has died from it?”	2 of 7 (those knowing anyone who tested positive)
...who you think has the disease because of the symptoms they are showing?”	7 of 356 (all respondents)

\* Caution is advised with regard to these figures, since it is not absolutely clear that respondents have a direct personal knowledge of those in these particular categories as opposed to learning about them from the media.

# Ability for Self-Isolation: by Household Size



- ❑ Regardless of household member-size, hardly any respondents have sufficient living-space at home to self-isolate if they had to do so. (Note: Only recently did the Ministry of Health issue guidelines which require having an entire room for such individual isolation, among several other requirements.)



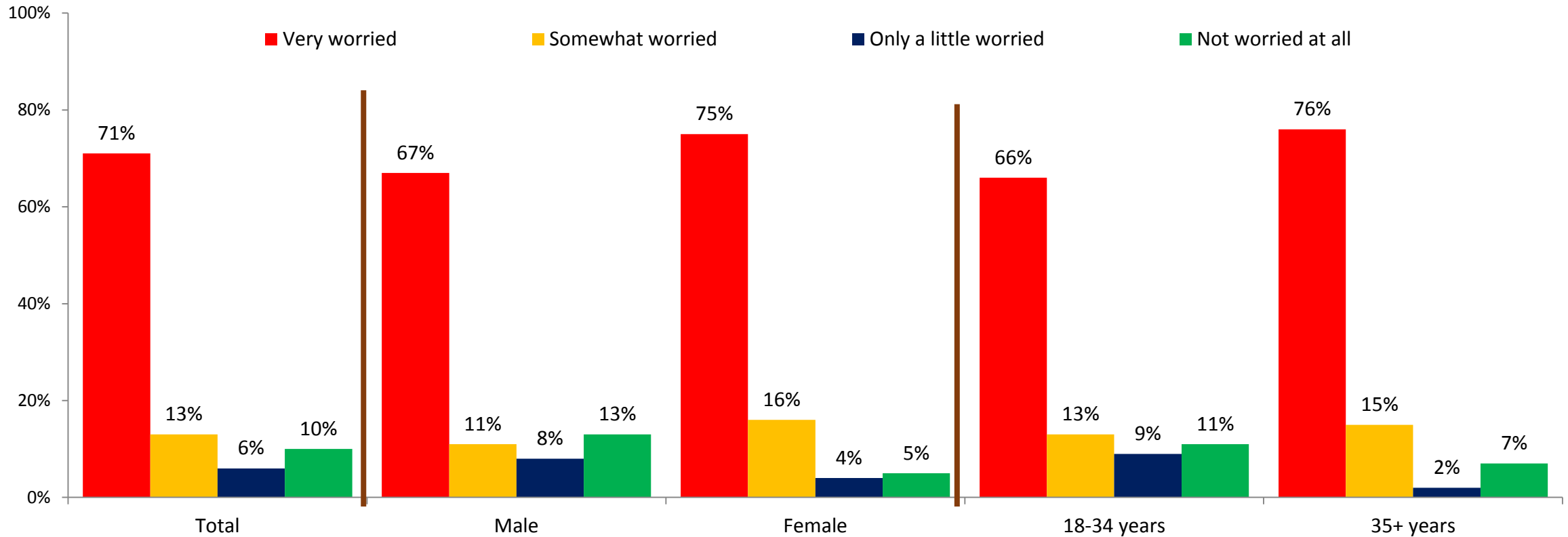
**Q: If you or any member of your household thought that they had the virus, would they be able to stay apart from everyone else until they were tested so as not to spread the disease?**

# Anxiety Level About Contracting the Virus: by Total, Gender, Age



- More than two-thirds of all respondents are “very worried” about contracting the Covid-19 virus. Women and older respondents are more anxious about this.

**Anxiety-Level About Contracting the Corona Virus: *by Total, Gender, Age***



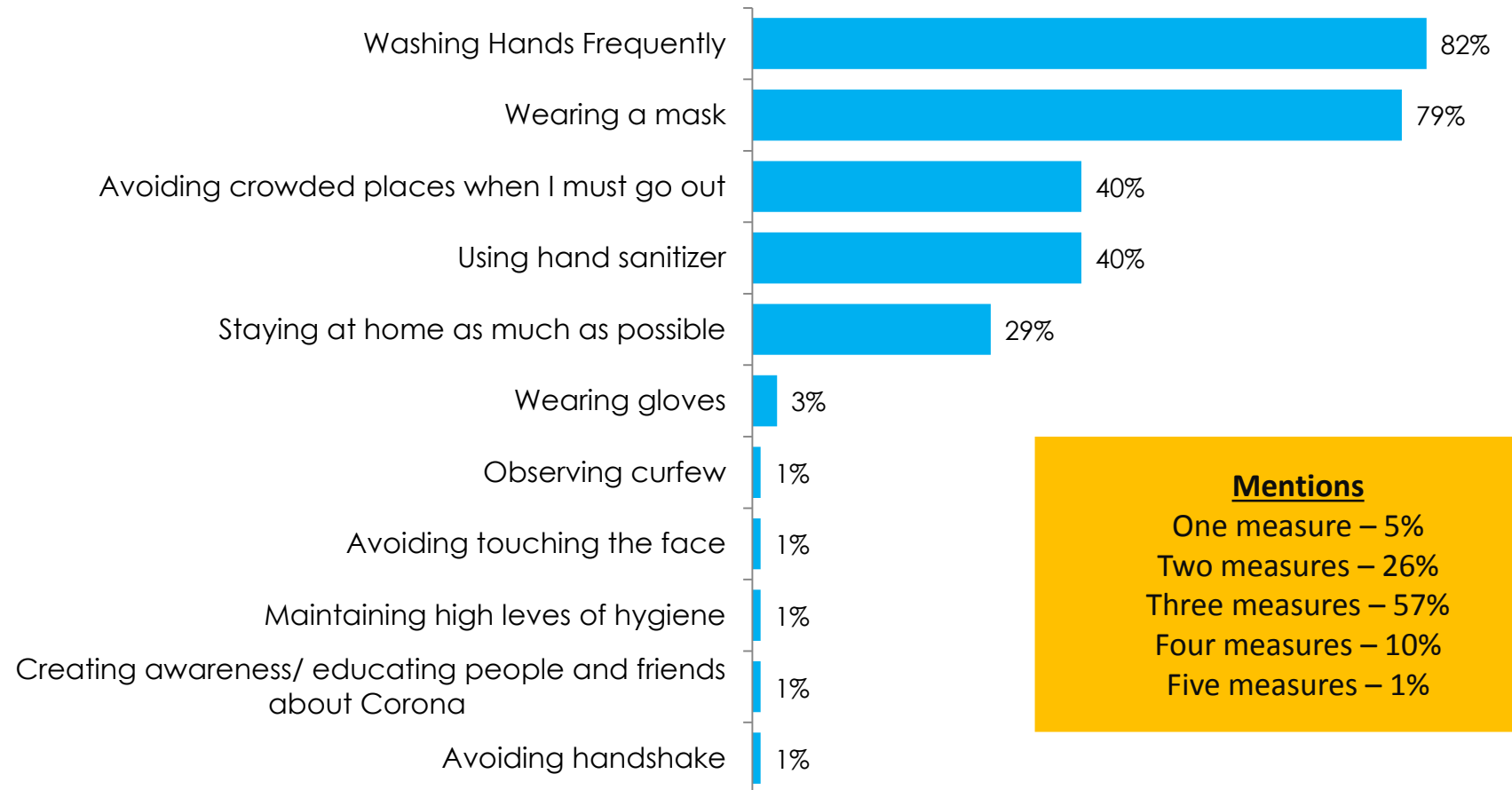
Base= 356 (all respondents)

Q: How worried are you about getting infected with Corona/COVID-19? Would you say that you are...?

# Reported Personal Prevention Measures



**Measures Adopted to Avoid Contracting COVID-19: by Total**



**Mentions**  
One measure – 5%  
Two measures – 26%  
Three measures – 57%  
Four measures – 10%  
Five measures – 1%

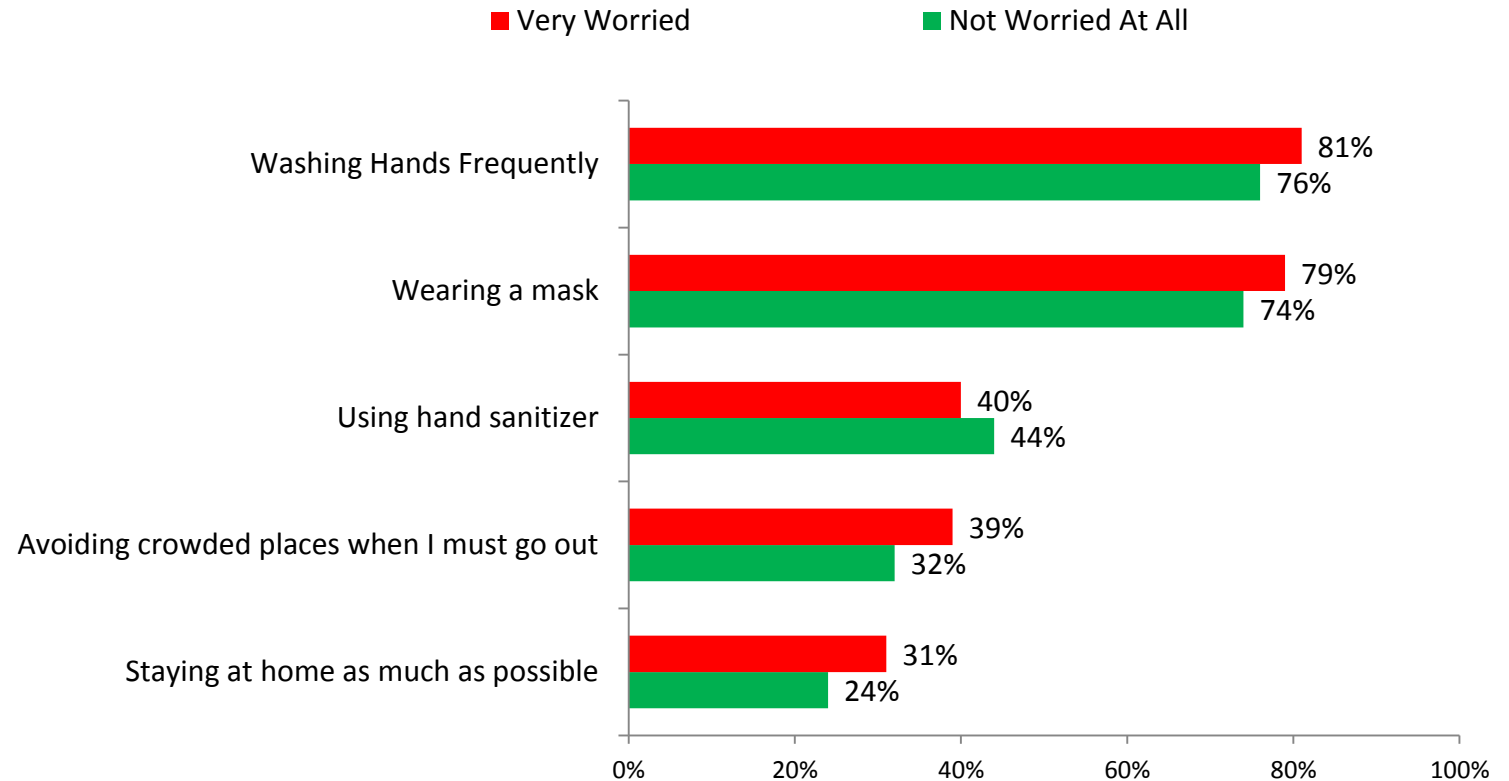
There is high level of adoption of the recommended behaviour of washing hands frequently and the required mask-wearing. The high level of use of a hand sanitizer apparently reflects its required use in many shops and other facilities, since its purchase may be beyond the reach of many of the respondents.

# Five Reported Prevention Measures: by Two Anxiety-Levels



□ In comparing those with different anxiety-levels regarding contracting the virus in terms of the five most commonly adopted protective measures, there are minor but significant differences between those who are “very worried” and “not worried at all” about contracting the disease (with the exception of the use of a hand-sanitizer). Specifically, more of those who are “very worried” are taking such preventive measures, though the contrasts are quite modest.

**Five Most Common Measures Taken to Protect Against Contracting the Corona Virus: by Two Anxiety-Levels About Contracting It**



**Q: What measures, if any, have you adopted to protect yourself from this virus? (Multiple Response – Up to five, Unprompted)**

**Q: How worried are you about getting infected with Corona/COVID-19? Would you say that you are...?**

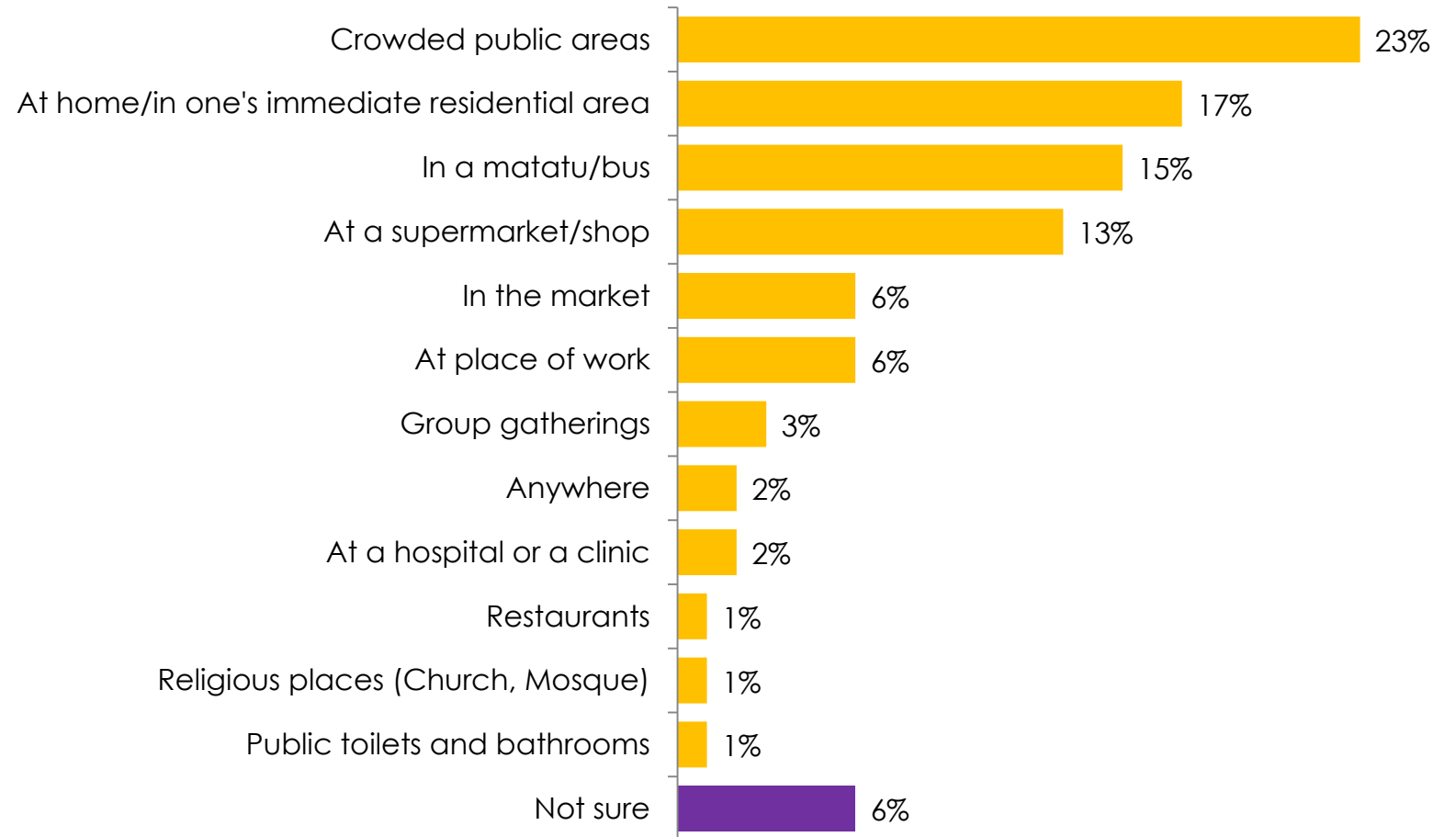
Base= 356 (all respondents)

# Places with the Greatest Perceived Exposure-Risk: by Total



- ❑ A majority feel they are most at risk of being exposed to the virus at public places (crowded areas – at as supermarkets/shops, market, places and elsewhere where group gatherings occur).
- ❑ In spite of the stay-at-home recommendation, 17% of the sample feel that this location is a high risk location for them.
- ❑ Public transport has 15% mentions whilst hospitals, religious places, restaurants and public toilets have fewer than 5% mentions, but such lower figures may mainly reflect the fact that respondents are usually or now less inclined to visit them.

## Places Considered at High Risk for Contracting the Virus: by Total





- ❑ At the time of the survey (conducted over three days), Kenya already had about 350 reported Covid-19 cases out of about 15,000 tests, about two-thirds of which were among Nairobi's population (including international flight-arrivals). As such, even if all respondents know about the virus, it is not surprising that hardly any of them personally know even one person who has been tested or found positive or died (among those tested). However, if recently released figures are anything to go by, the numbers/percentages for all these questions are (unfortunately) likely to increase. Indeed, at the time of compiling this report Kenya (8<sup>th</sup> May) had 607 confirmed cases and 29 deaths.
- ❑ In terms of their anxiety-levels, women and older people are somewhat more worried about the virus. For women, this appears to reflect the fact that they are the principal care-givers in most households even if their level of infection is generally lower than that of men across the globe. On the other hand, it has likewise generally been confirmed that older people are at greater risk from the virus, in terms of both contracting and dying from it.
- ❑ The highest levels of concern with exposure to the virus are expressed with regard to public areas, but even being “at home”/”in the immediate residential area” is seen as risky, presumably a reflection of the high population densities among this section of Nairobi's population.



- ❑ With regard to the relationship between one's level of anxiety and behaviour in terms of the degree to which protective measures have been adopted, clear if minor contrasts are seen for four of them. This may encourage further research to determine just why such anxiety-levels vary among people living in the same parts of Nairobi. This is true even if some of these protective measure (such as wearing a mask in public places) are now mandatory, failure to which may invite legal penalties, with or without unpleasant encounters with the police.





## Socio-Economic Impact of the Virus

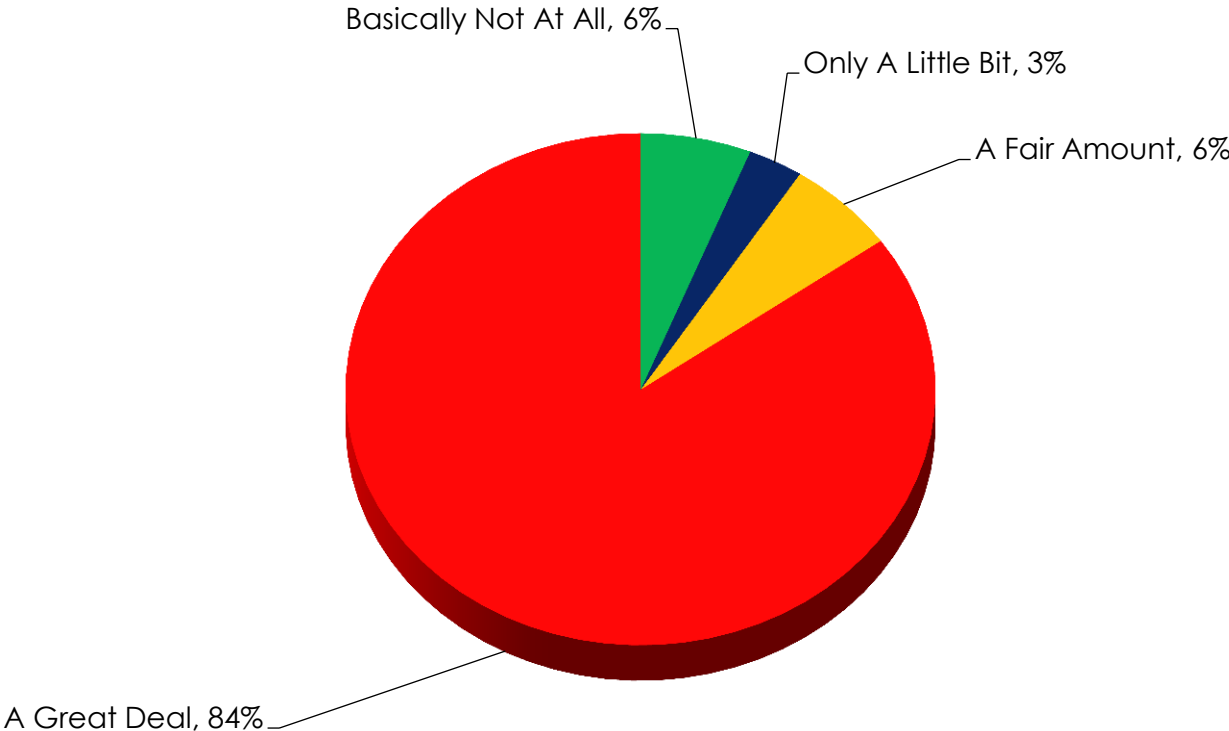
□ General Personal/Household Economy

# Impact of Virus Crisis on Daily Life



- 93% of the sample indicate that their daily lives have changed in at least one significant way since the Covid-19 cases were confirmed in the country.

**Reported Change in One’s Daily Life Since the Outbreak of the Virus:  
by Total**



**Q: Since the outbreak of the virus, how much, if at all, has your daily life changed?**

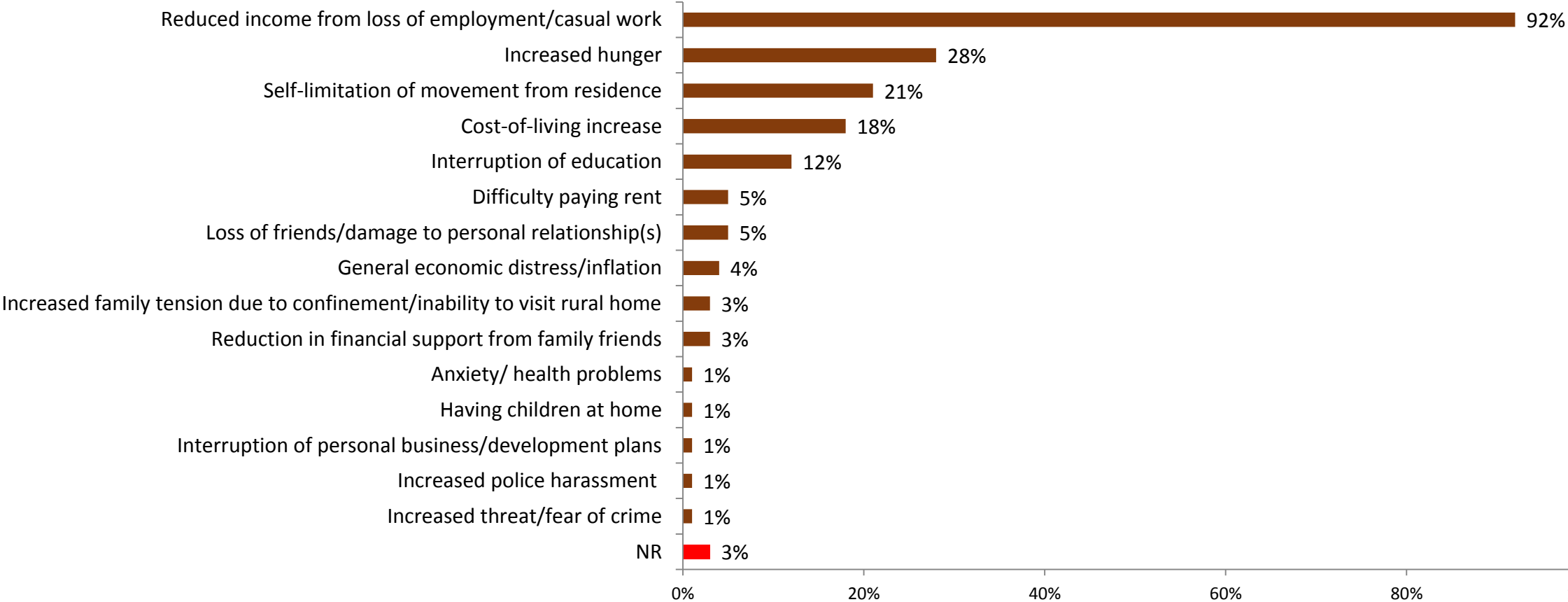
Base= 356 (all respondents)

# Particular Changes in Daily Life Due to the Virus Crisis



☐ In terms of the nature of such changes, its main impact has clearly been economic.

**Ways One's Daily Life Has Changed Since the Outbreak of the Virus:  
by the 94% who say it has changed at all**



Q: In what ways has it changed? (multiple response up to three)

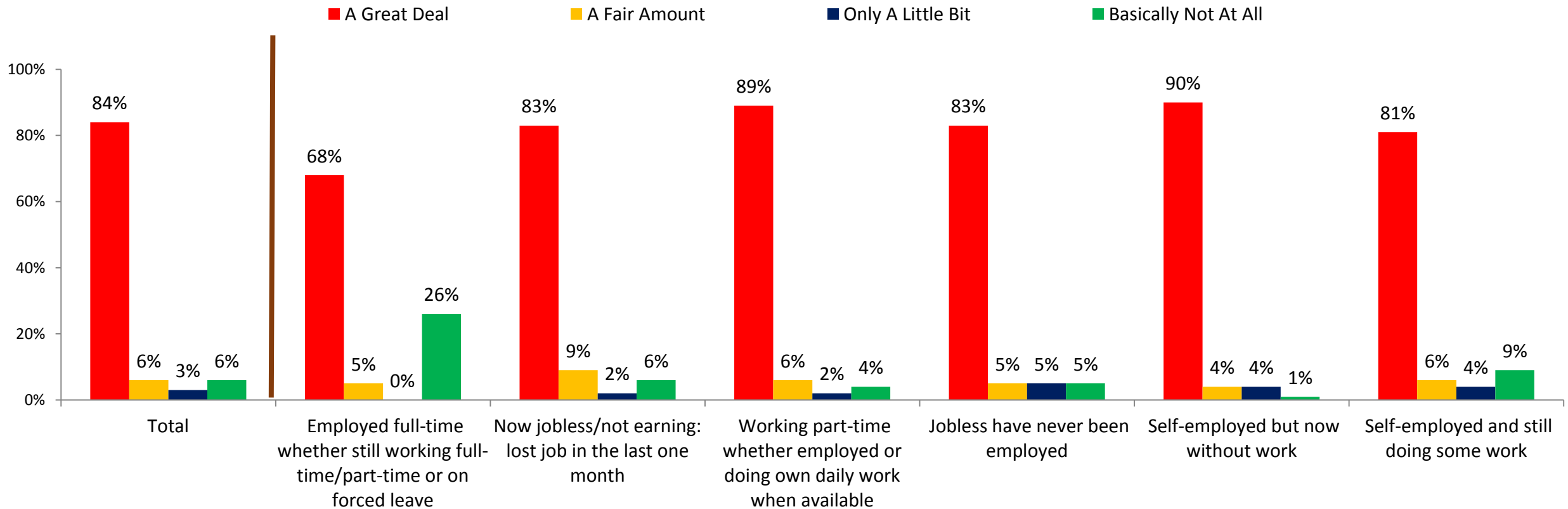
Base n= 334 (those reporting that there has been a change)

# Impact on Daily Life: by Employment Status



- Regardless of the respondents' employment status, the virus has affected them a great deal, though those in more secure employment positions somewhat less so.

**Impact of the Virus on Daily Life: by Employment Status**



Q: Since the outbreak of the virus, how much, if at all, has your daily life changed?

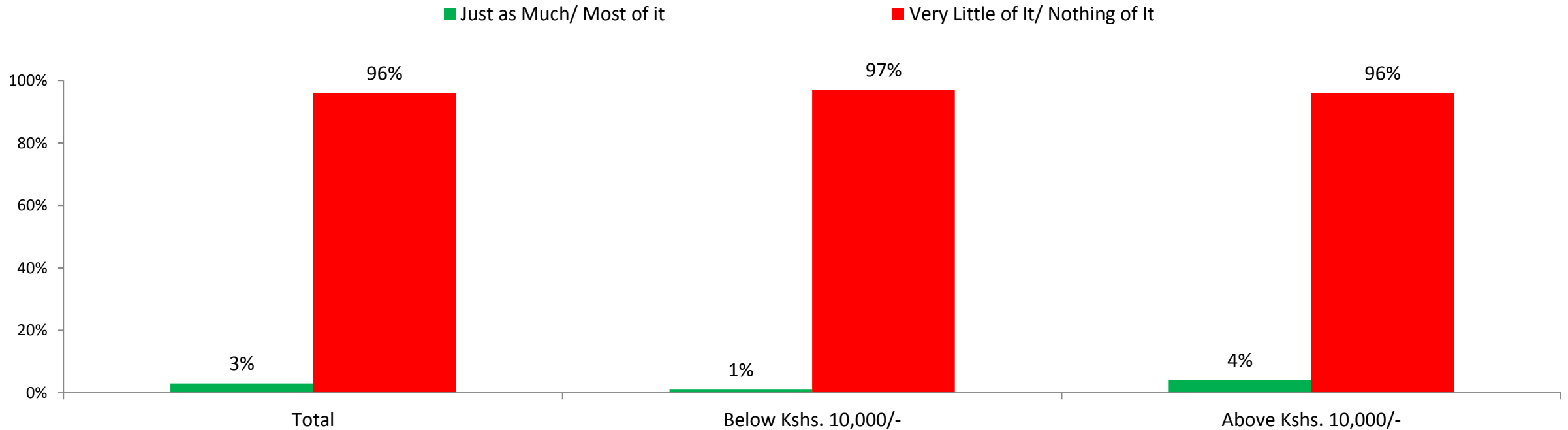
Base n= 334 (those reporting that there has been a change)

# Current vs. Pre-Virus Income: by Recent Change in Income Level



- Among those currently earning anything, almost all are earning less than they were previously, though those who were earning KES10,000 and above are in a slightly better position in terms of earning all or at least most as what they were earning previously (4% vs. 1%).

**Proportion of Pre-Virus Income Currently Being Earned:  
by Total, Two Pre-Virus Income Categories**



**Q: Compared to then, about how much are you earning now? Are you now earning...?**

**Q: About how much money, if any, were you earning per month before this virus crisis began?**

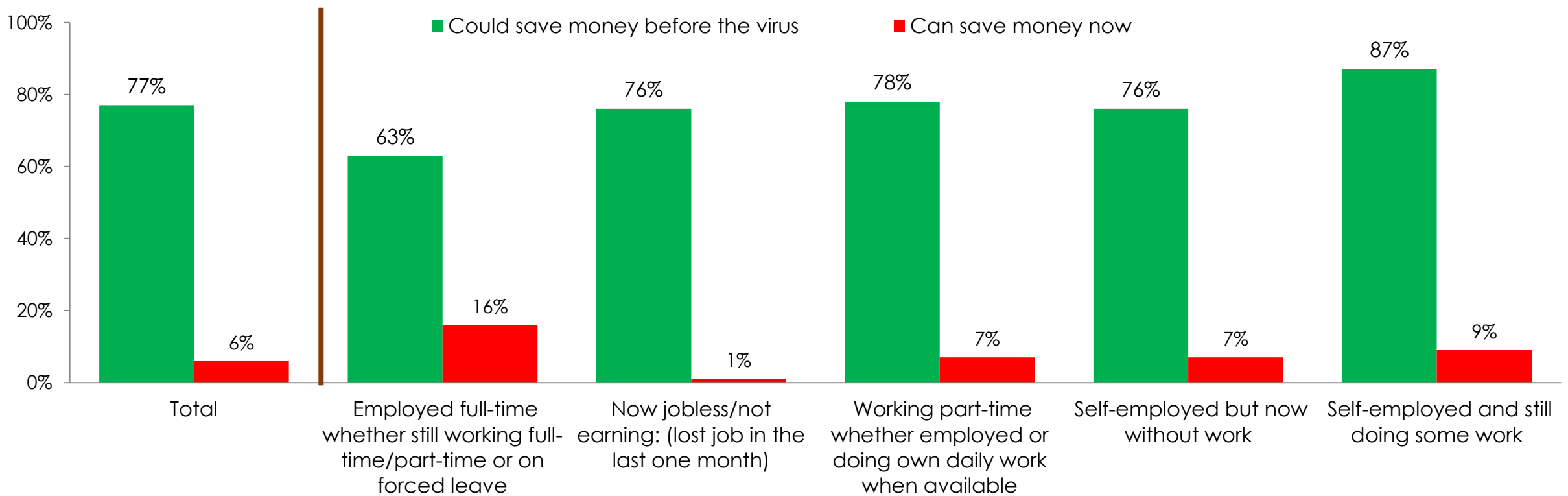
**Base=295 (Those who are employed and self employed and were earning before the virus)**

# Pre-Virus and Current Saving: by Total, Employment Status



- Although those employed have the highest incidence of savings since the Covid-19 virus outbreak, their savings level is now significantly lower than what it was prior to this development.

**Ability to Save Any Income Earnings Pre- and Post-Virus Crisis:  
by Total, Employment Categories**



**Q: Before the virus crisis came, were you able to save any money at the end of the month from what you were earning?**

**Q: And since the crisis began, are you now able to save any money?**

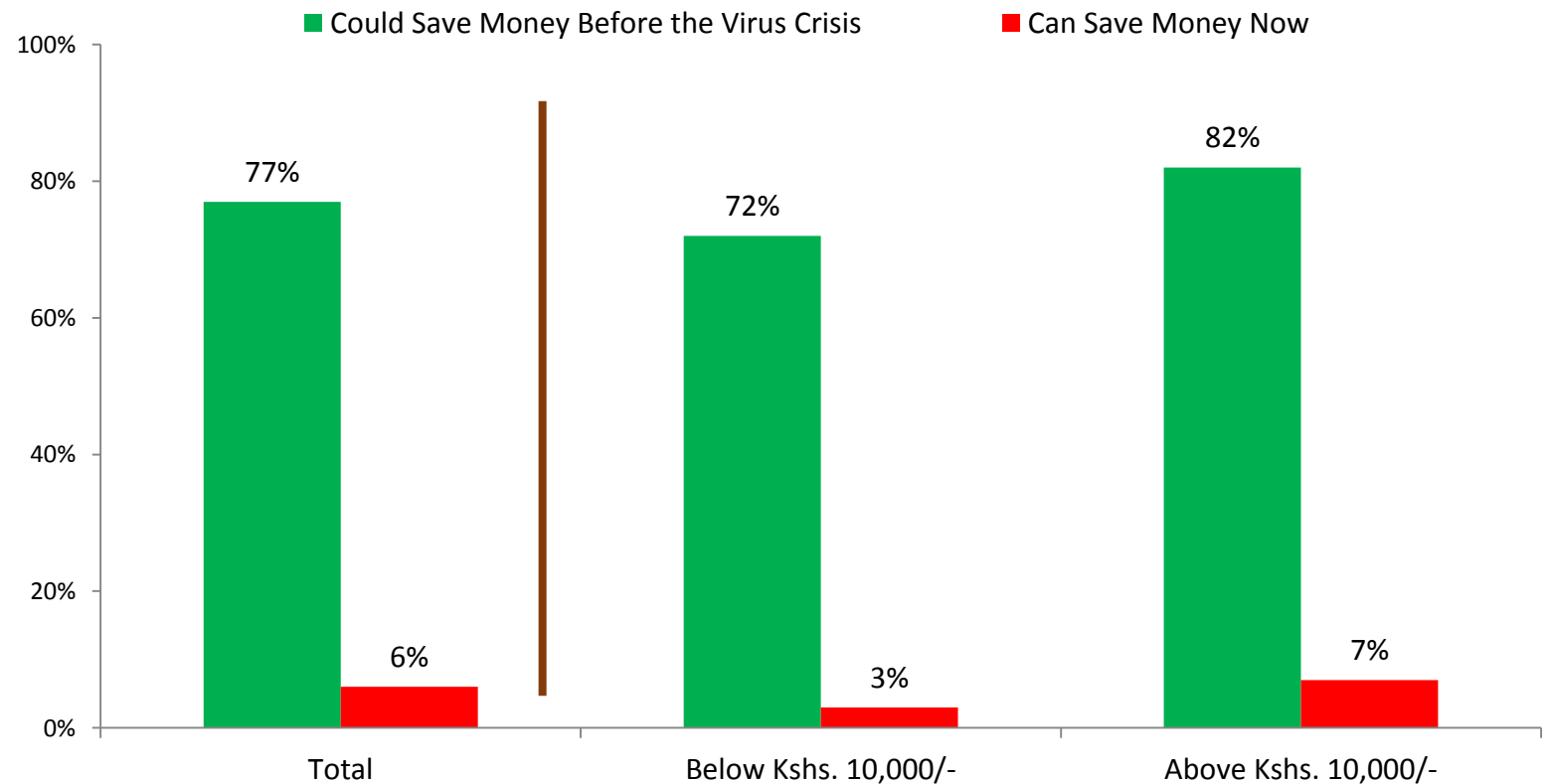
Base=298 (Those who were employed and self-employed)

# Pre-Virus vs Current Saving: by Total, Income Level



□ A clear contrast in the ability to save under current conditions between those at different income levels is apparent when comparing those previously earning less vs. more than Shs. 10,000/- per month. More of those in the latter category were able to do so previously – 82% vs. 72% - and more can likewise do so currently, even if the depressed levels for those in both groupings are dramatically lower: just 7% vs. 3%.

**Ability to Save Any Income Earnings:  
by Total, Two Pre-Virus Income Categories**



**Q: About how much money, if any, were you earning per month before this virus crisis began?**

**Q: And since the crisis began, are you now able to save any money?**

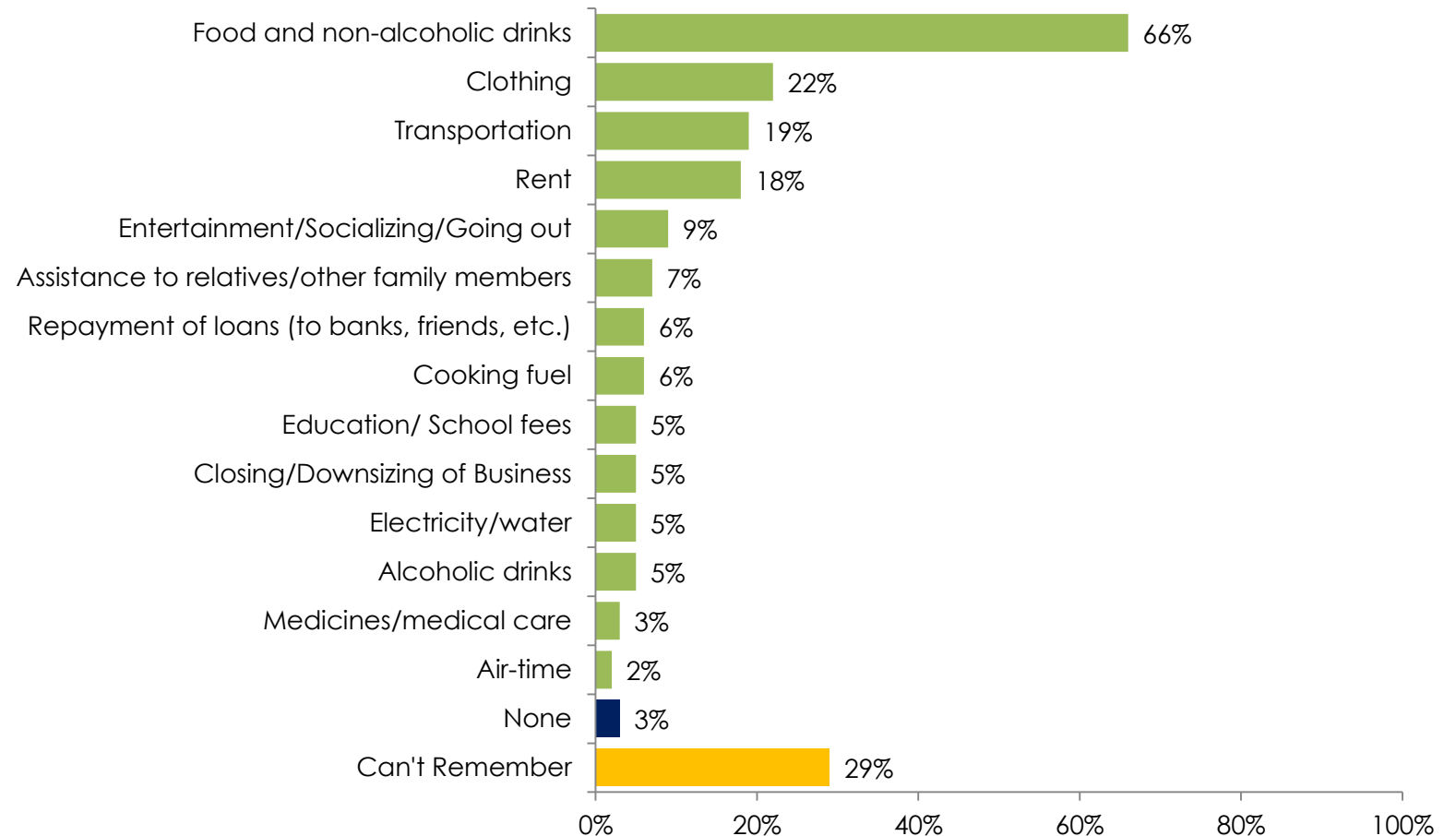


# Foregone Expenditure Due to the Crisis



- ❑ A decline in reported consumer income by 87% of those surveyed has resulted in a reduction in expenditure especially on food and drinks. Respondents have also sharply curtailed spending on clothing, transportation and rent.
- ❑ Reduced consumer spending will have major effects on overall GDP growth, as it accounts for a significant part of Kenya's GDP.
- ❑ It also appears that many of those who "can't remember" the types of expenditure they have had to reduce have had to do this in so many areas that they found this question rather challenging.

**Main Areas of Expenditure Now Forgone Due to a Loss of Any Type of Income**



**Q: Considering your loss of earnings because of the virus, what are the main areas of expenditure that you have had to reduce or eliminate altogether? (multiple response up to three)**

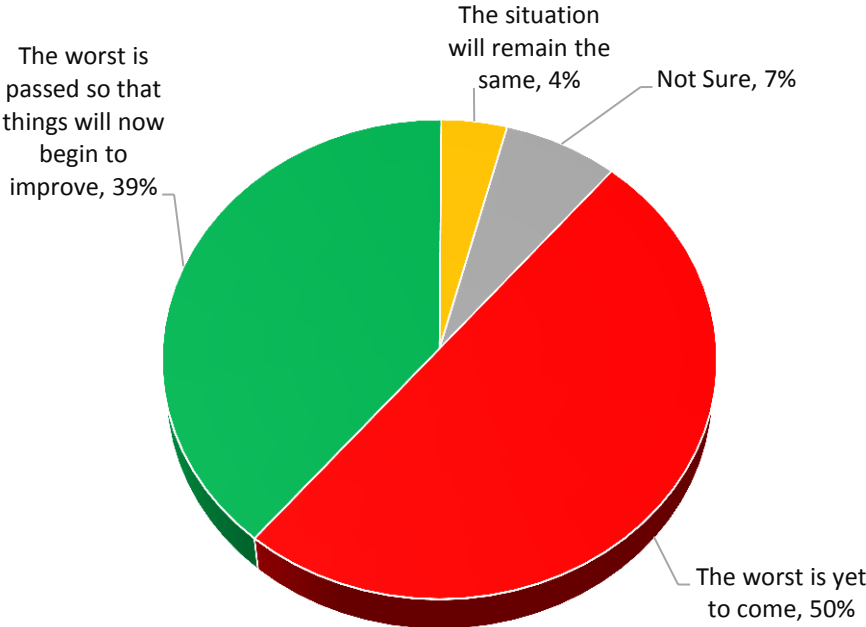
**Base n= 310 those have suffered a reduction of income**

# Expected Future Impact of the Virus: by Total, Virus Concern Levels

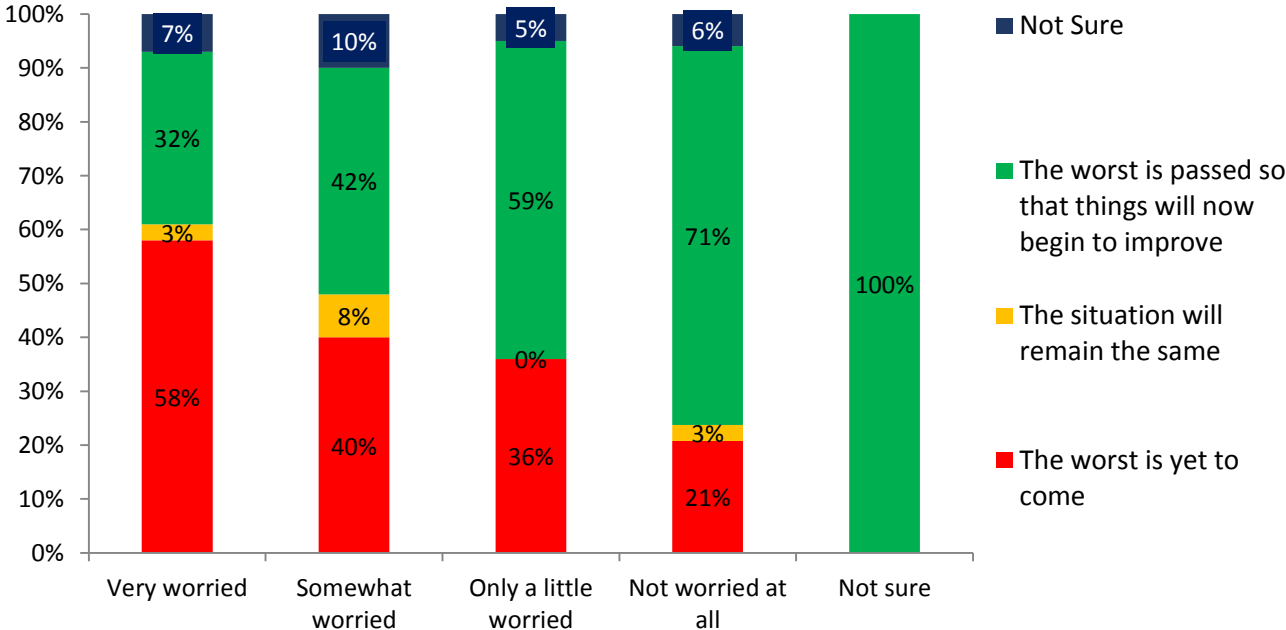


Half of the respondents are pessimistic about the future of the virus crisis as they feel the worst is yet to come, a view that is more common with those more worried about contracting the virus themselves.

Expected future impact of virus: by Total



Expected Impact of the Virus Over the Next Few Months: by Anxiety-Level About Contracting the Corona Virus

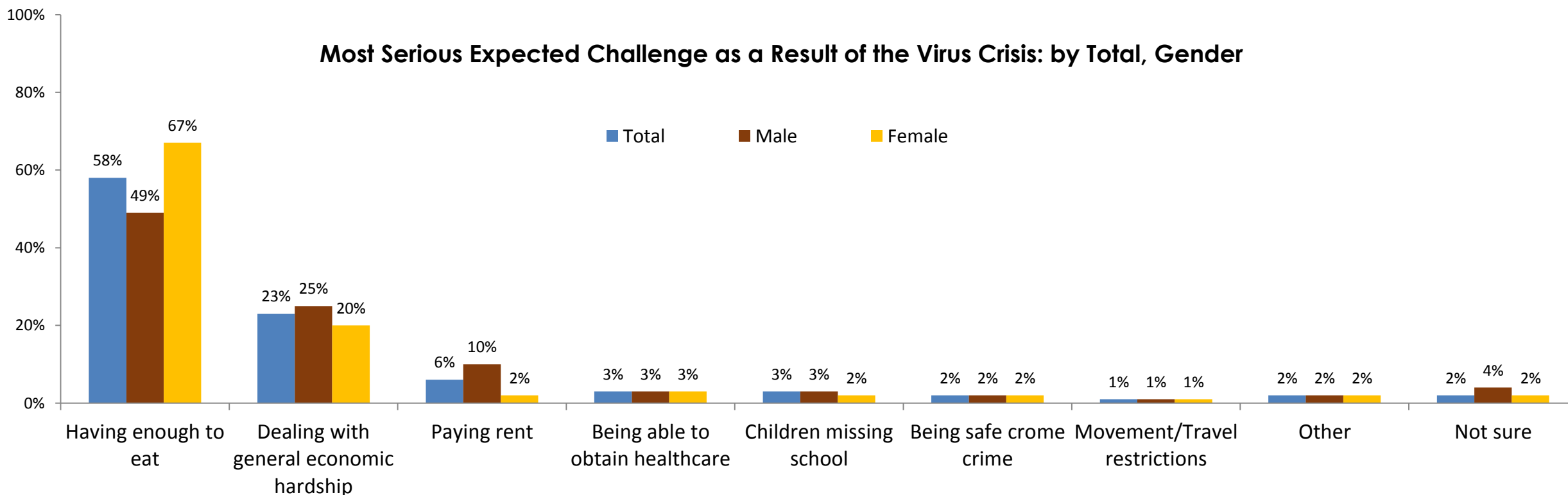


Q: When thinking about the Coronavirus here in Kenya, which of the following do you think is most likely to happen over the next few months? Do you think that...?

# Main Challenge Expected Due to the Virus Crisis: by Total, Gender



- In identifying the single most difficult challenge they expect as the virus crisis continues, most respondents mentioned “having enough food to eat”, though other aspects of the household economy were also mentioned (rent, healthcare). Far fewer mentioned disruption of their children’s education, crime, and the travel restrictions now in place (in response to this single-response question).



# Insights: Impact on Daily Life (Employment Status: Income, Savings and Expected Future Challenges



- ❑ The nearly universal loss of income among those who had been working before the virus crisis has meant not just a reduction in savings for nearly all the individuals/households for which this had been possible in the past, but also in expenditure on what may be considered as essential items, starting with food. This also means that many households may have to resort to such survival strategies as the sale of personal items and productive assets such as land resulting in reduced future income opportunities.
- ❑ Despite the constant rise in the number of cases (and deaths), only half of all respondents feel that this situation will get worse. How such perceptions will change as the full extent of the impact of the virus crisis will be important to track moving forward, given the impact of such perceptions on actual behaviour, both related to the disease and the conditions of life more generally.
- ❑ In identifying the most difficult challenges they expect as the virus crisis continues, by far the higher mentions were of basic economic survival, starting with food, though as the main 'providers', more women mentioned this than did men. (Note: In interpreting these figures, it is important to keep in mind that it cannot be said that "only 2% of these Nairobi residents are concerned with crime", since this being a single-response question, they were allowed to mention only one challenge, which was presumably the one they are most concerned about. But they also could be deeply concerned about one or more of the others.



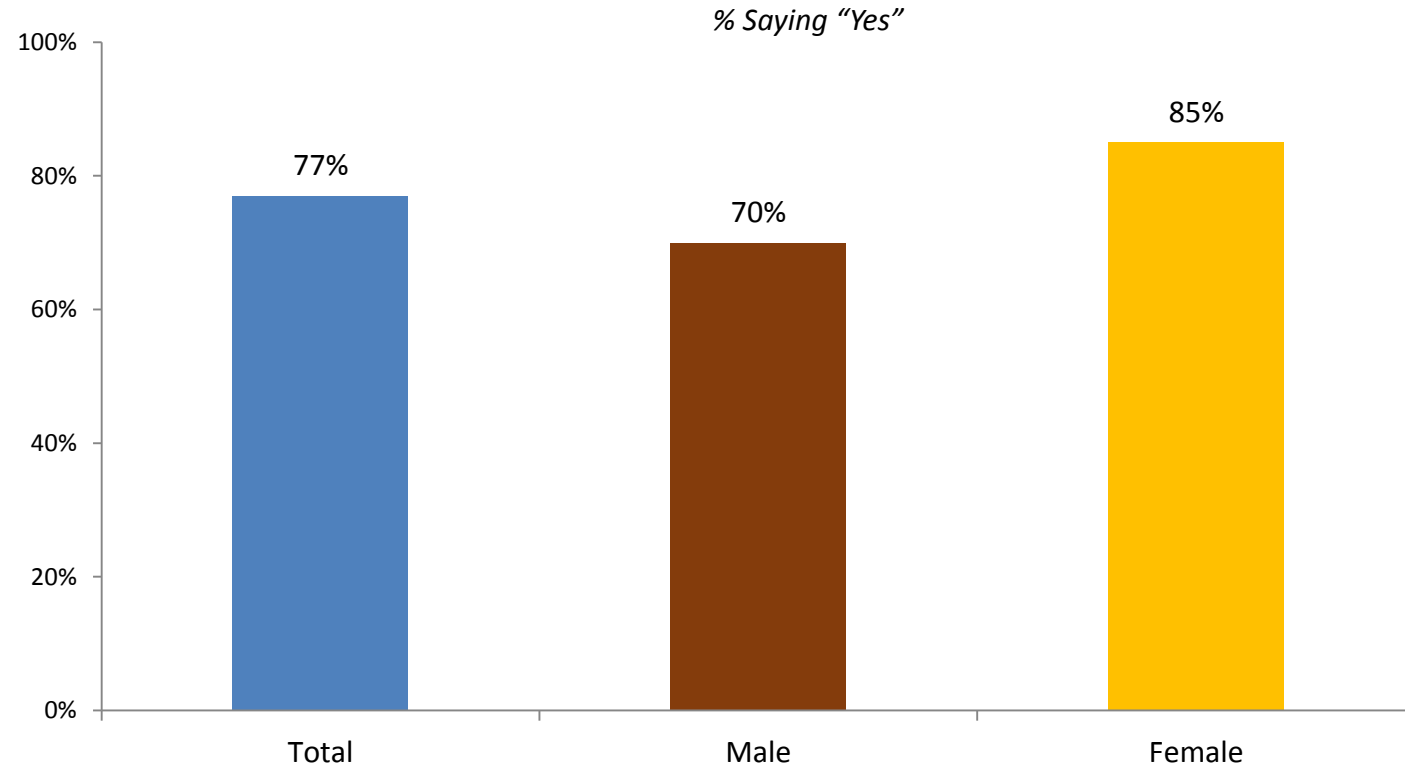
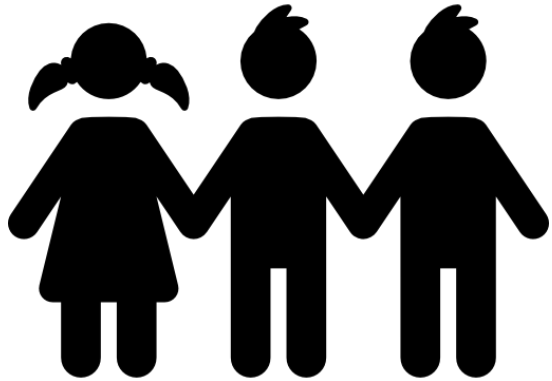
## Socio-Economic Impact of the Virus

### ☐ Children & Their Education

# School Age Children in the Household: by Total, Gender



- More than three-quarters of all respondents report the presence of school-age children in their households, with rather more women than men doing so.

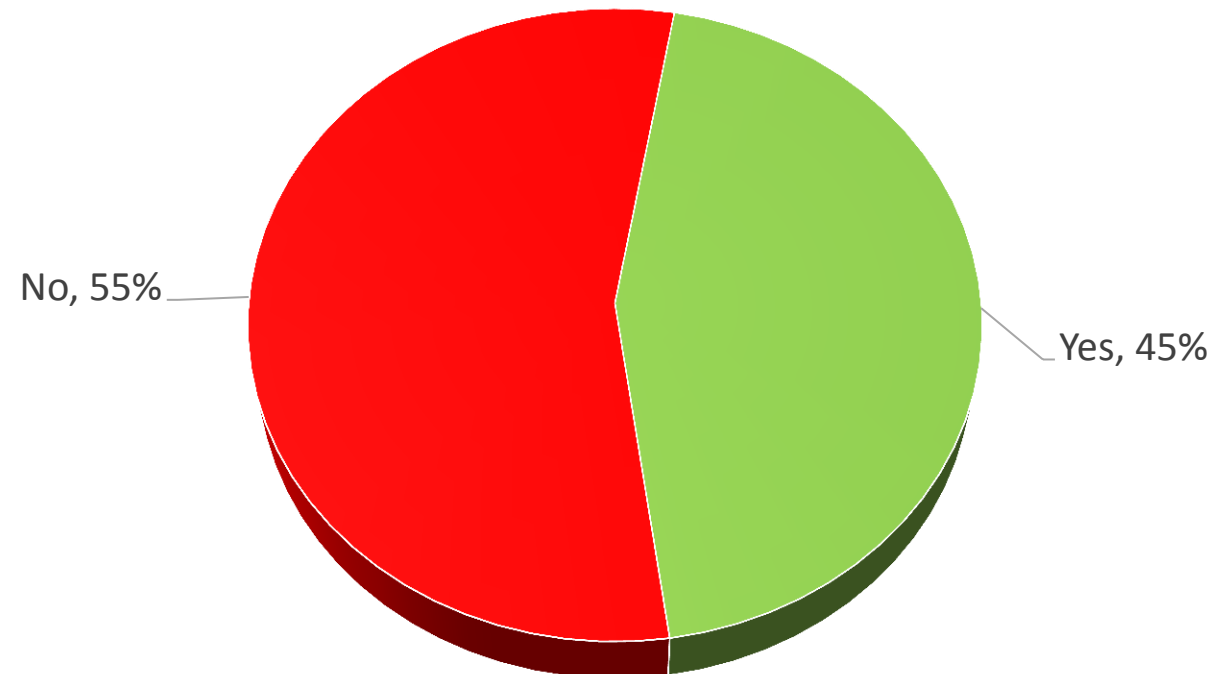


*Q: Are there any school-age children living here in this household?*

*Base: 356 (All respondents)*

- ❑ Fewer than half of those with school-age children indicate that they are accessing learning content through various platforms whilst at home.

**Access to Content Through Radio/TV/Smart Phone**



**Q: Are any such children able to access the educational content through radio/TV/smart-phone?**

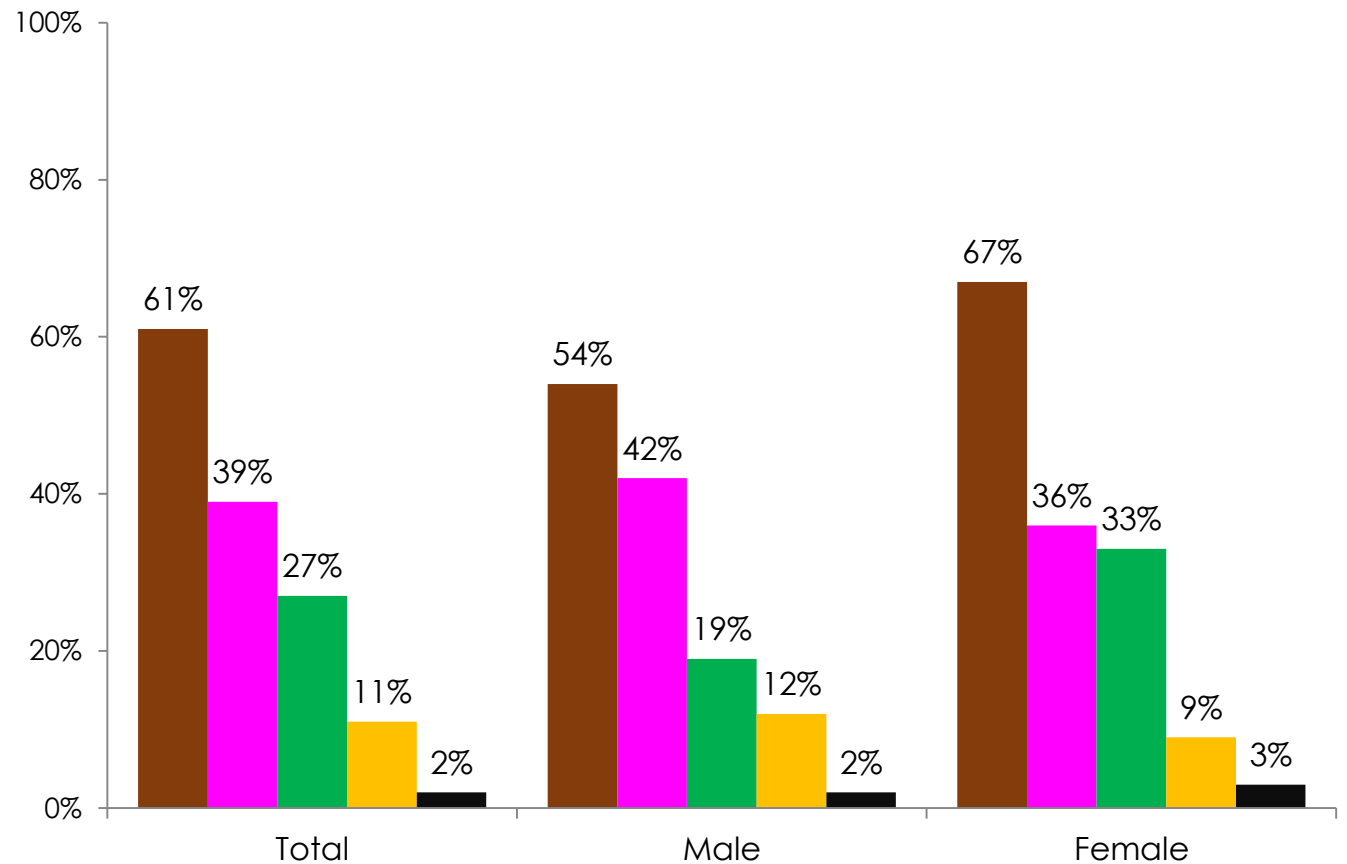
# Challenges of Having Children at Home: by Total, Gender



Among the challenges that those with children now at home are facing, feeding them is clearly the greatest, more so for women (who usually shoulder that responsibility). But other problems such as the failure to have them continue with their studies and keeping them safe from the virus are also frequently mentioned.

- Difficulty in feeding them
- Failure to have them continue with/concentrate on their studies
- Difficulty in preventing them from social mixing and possibly contracting/spread the virus
- Problem of tensions/conflicts among the children / between them and neighbors and/or neighboring children
- No one to take care of them while other adults are away

Challenges Faced with Having Children at Home During the Week



Base=273 (households with school-age children)

Q: What are the main challenges you have faced with having these children at home during the week?





- ❑ Some three-quarters of all respondents indicate they have children of school age at home now, with fewer than half able to access educational content through any electronic/technical device. (Note: Even if 67% report that their “main source of information about the virus” is from TV, it is evident either that (a) some who use TV for this do not have one in their homes, or (b) that some with a TV are not aware that educational content is accessible through this medium. Alternatively, it is possible that fewer households with children have TVs to begin with.) Whatever the case, given this worrying reality for families in Nairobi, it may be assumed to be much worse in most rural areas,.
- ❑ Along with the challenges of the children therefore being unable to continue with studies through such access, parents/other household members are facing various other challenges as a result of their constant presence. These include especially keeping them fed, preventing them from being exposed to the virus, and minimizing their conflicts with each other and other household members/neighbors. On the other hand, very few mentioned the problem of there being no one to care for them while adult household members are away, perhaps because so many of them are also confined to the house or the immediate locality during this period of at least partial economic lock-down.



# Socio-Economic Impact of the Virus

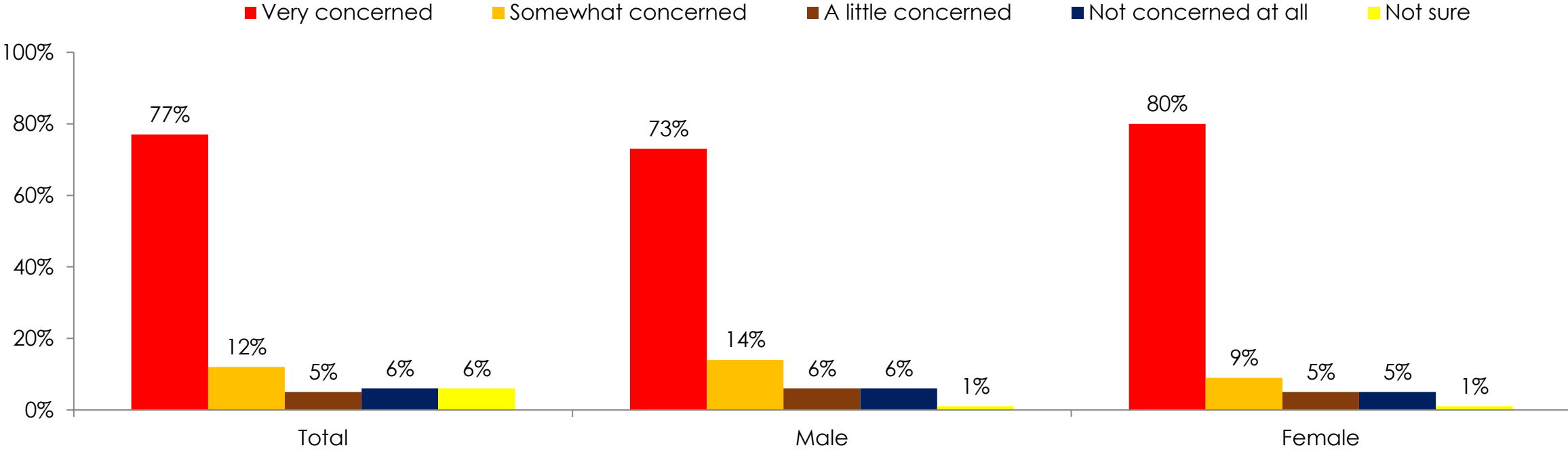
## ☐ Crime

# Concerns Towards Increased Crime: by Total, Gender



□ A large majority of the respondents are very concerned about the possible increase in crime should the restrictions on movement and work continue. This concern is only slightly higher amongst women than men.

**Level of Concern with Crime Increase in Locality: by Gender**



Q: If the restrictions on movement and work continue, how concerned are you that crime in this area will increase? Are you...?

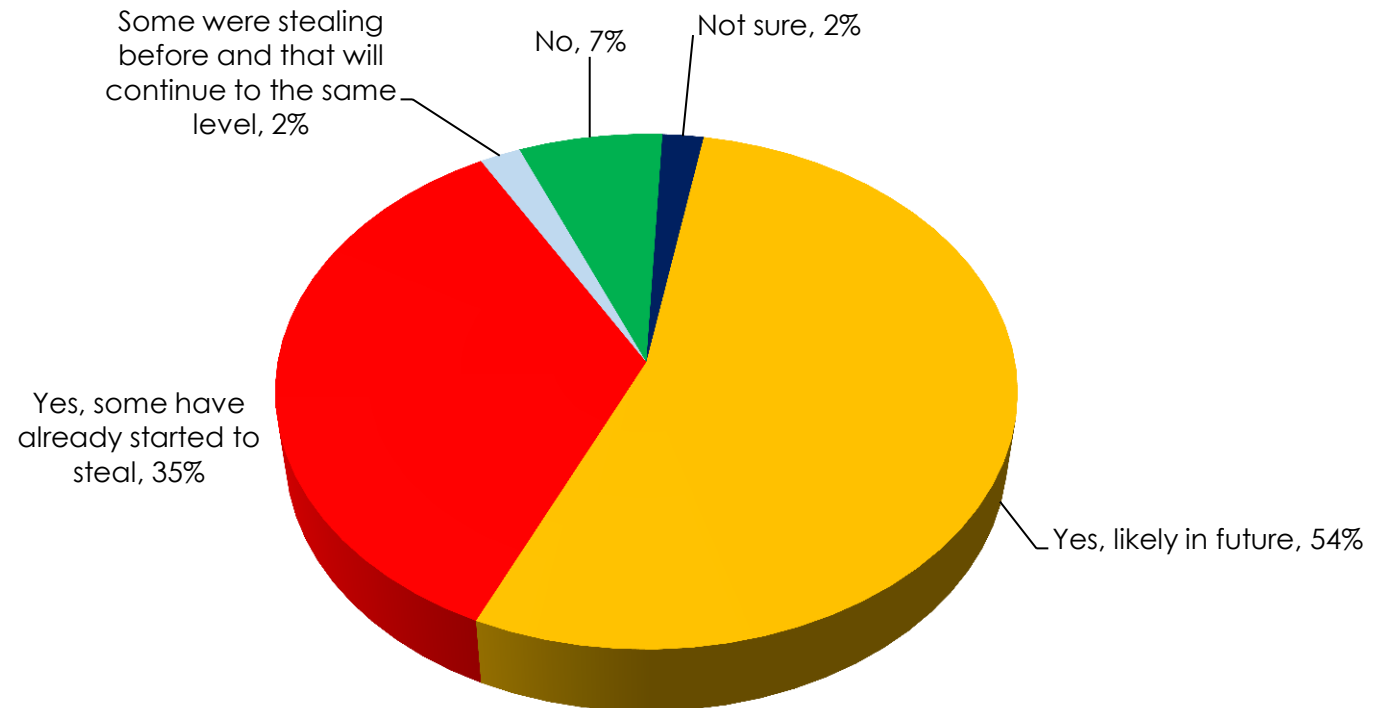
Base=356 (Total Base)

# Future Expectations of Crime if Restrictions Continue



## Expectation of Increased Local Theft for Survival if Current Restrictions on Movement/Work Continue: by Total

- ❑ About one-third of the sample indicate that crime has already increased within their locality as residents steal in order to get money for food.
- ❑ This is perceived as likely to increase, as two-thirds of the rest feel that this will happen in future should the restrictions on movement and work remain in force.



**Q: If the restrictions on movement and work continue, do you think some people in this area will have to steal money or food in order to eat?**

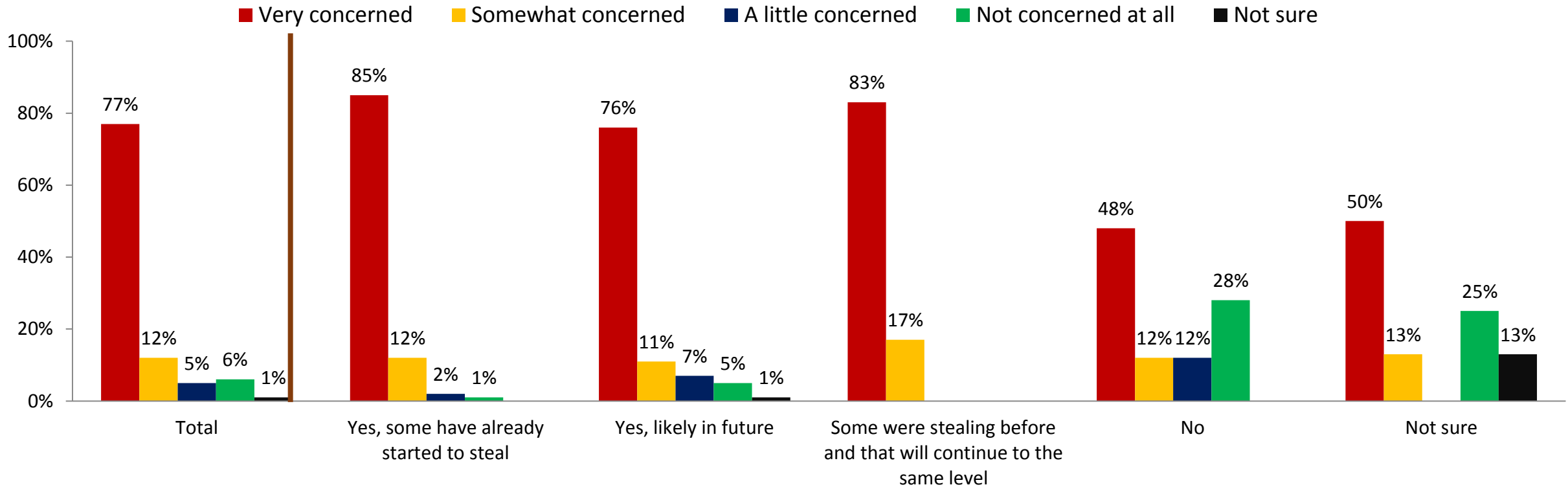
Base=356 (Total Base)

# Concerns Towards Increased Crime: by Expectations of Increased Crime



- There is a clear correlation between the level of concern with crime and expectations of its likely increase in future if the current restrictions relating to Covid-19 virus containment efforts remain in force.

**Level of Concern with Increase in Crime in Locality: by Expectations of Its Future Level**



Q: If the restrictions on movement and work continue, how concerned are you that crime in this area will increase? Are you...?

Q: If the restrictions on movement and work continue, do you think some people in this area will have to steal money or food in order to eat?



- ❑ Respondents appear even more worried about crime increasing in their locality than they are about the virus, with 77% “very concerned” about the former and 71% “very worried” about the latter. Indeed, the fact that more than one-third report that such theft-for-survival has already begun suggests just how serious this problem may become. The fact the scenes of shop-raiding in several other African counties are already being reported in the media suggest that law enforcement may be required to spend increasing efforts on this issue even as they try and enforce compliance with the various measures in place to contain the virus.
- ❑ The results show a clear correlation with such a general concern with crime and the realities as reported in the respondents’ localities in connection with theft as a ‘remedy’ for increasing hunger.



## Socio-Economic Impact of the Virus

### □ Domestic Violence

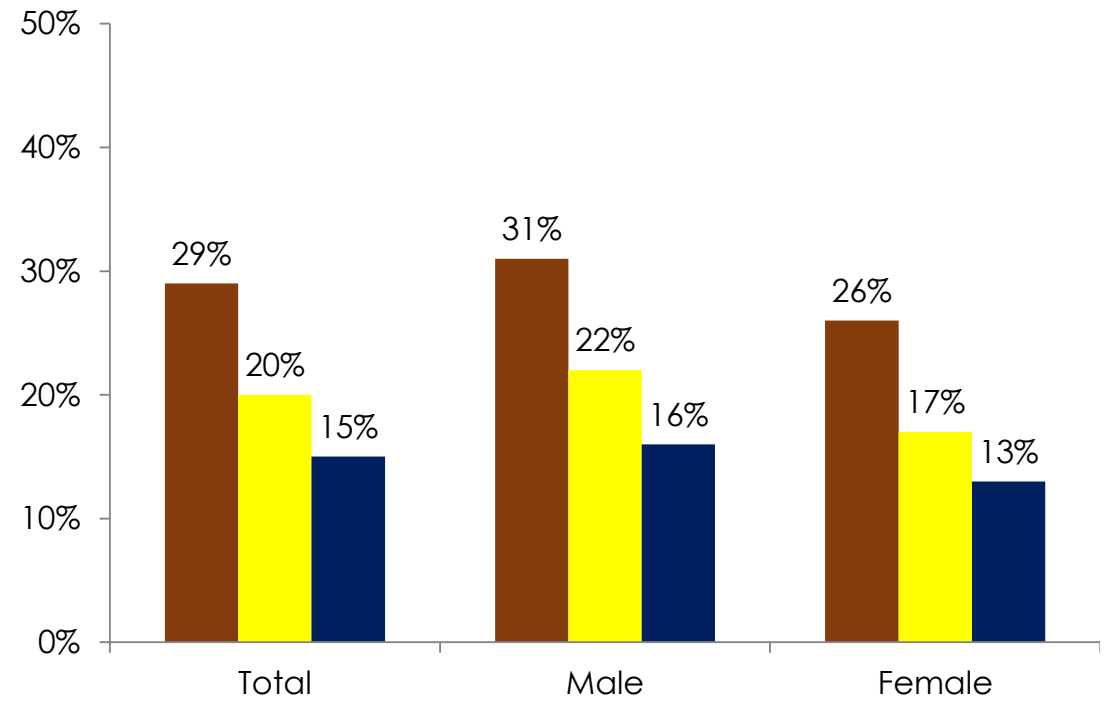
# Another Covid-19 Crisis: 3 Types of Domestic Abuse



- ❑ Considerable levels of domestic violence of all three types are present in the Nairobi areas included in the survey, though rather more against women than against men or children.
- ❑ In general, men seem to be more aware of such issues than women, perhaps because of their wider social interaction.

- Domestic violence against women
- Domestic violence against men
- Domestic violence against children

**Awareness of Domestic Violence in the Locality by Total, Gender, Age Groupings**



**Q: Since the curfew began has there been any of these three types of domestic violence in your area?**





- ❑ The Government has adopted strict measures to counter the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The restrictions on movement and other measures related to reduced economic activity aimed to stop its spread may be making violence in homes more frequent, more severe and more dangerous. (Note: In this survey, no distinction was made between several different types of such violence, i.e., physical, verbal-psychological.)
- ❑ Such restrictions imposed in response to the disease are likely to make it harder for survivors to report abuse and seek help and for service providers to respond efficiently.
- ❑ Assuming such violence increases, it is unclear whether those state and non-state organizations that provide support have the capacity to do so.



# Interventions by Government and Other Actors

# Some Measures Put Place by the Government of Kenya



Below is a list of measures put in place by the Government of Kenya to curb the spread of Covid-19

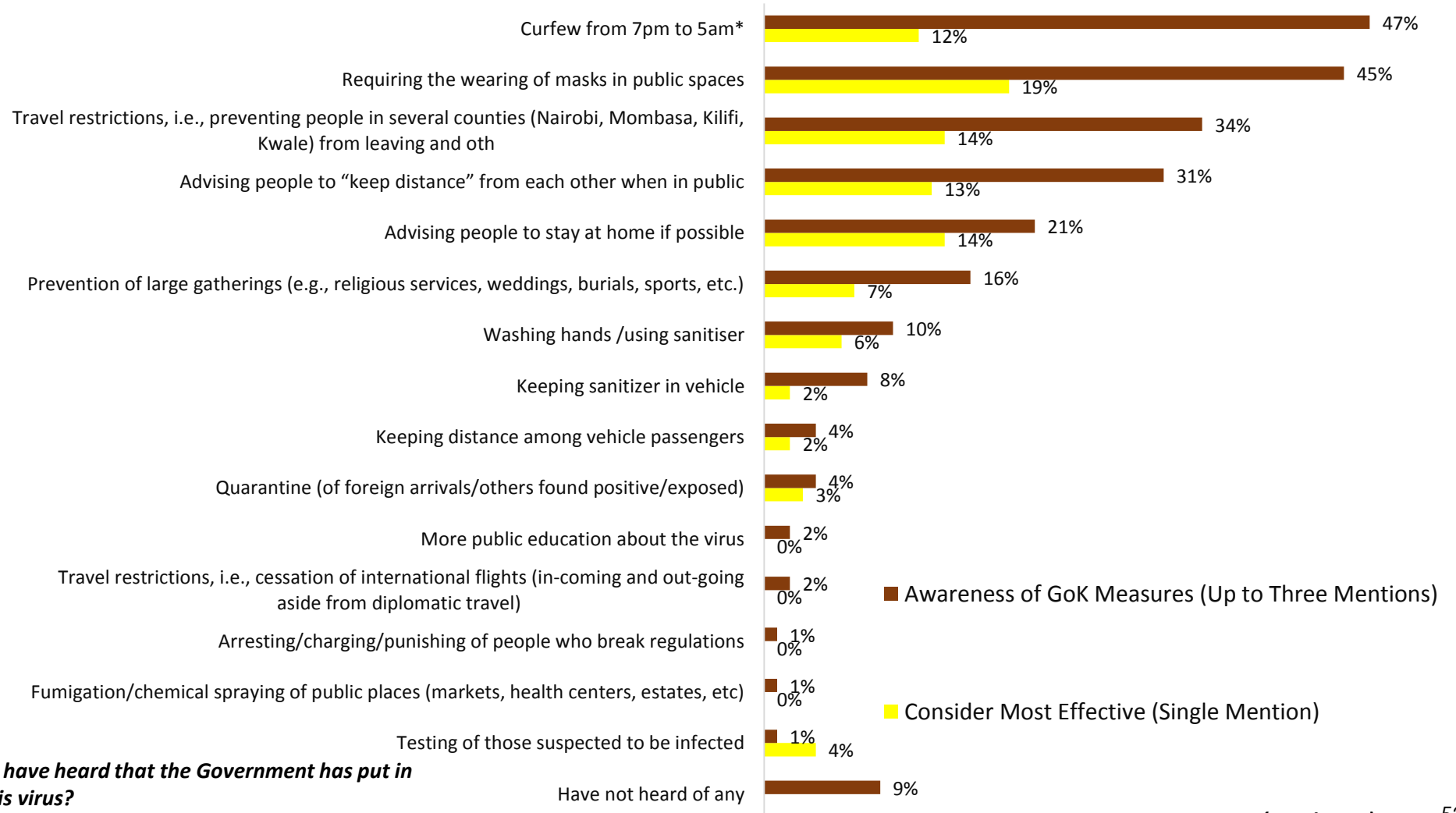


- Curfew from 7pm to 5am\*
- Travel restrictions, i.e., preventing people in several counties (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale) from leaving and others from going to them\*
- Travel restrictions, i.e., cessation of international flights (in-coming and out-going aside from diplomatic travel)
- Quarantine of travelers from abroad
- Tracking down those who are known to have been in contact with those with the virus
- Testing of those suspected to be infected
- Public communication messages (as above)
- Prevention/banning of large gatherings (e.g., religious services, weddings, burials, sports, etc.)
- Requiring the wearing of masks in public spaces
- Requiring the provision of hand sanitizer in public vehicles
- Enforcing distances among public vehicle passengers
- Fumigation/chemical spraying of public places (markets, health centers, estates, etc.)
- Arresting/charging/punishing of people who break regulations
- Putting curfew and other regulation violators into quarantine
- Provision of more/better medical equipment for medical workers
- Hiring more health workers
- Mass testing of health workers

# Government Measures: Awareness/Considered Effective



□ Although a number of measures are either required or recommended by the Government, more respondents feel that the most effective one is wearing masks with 19% mentions.



**Q: What are the main measures or regulations you have heard that the Government has put in place to try and reduce the spread and impact of this virus?**

**Q: Which one will you think will be most helpful to try and reduce the spread and impact of this virus?**



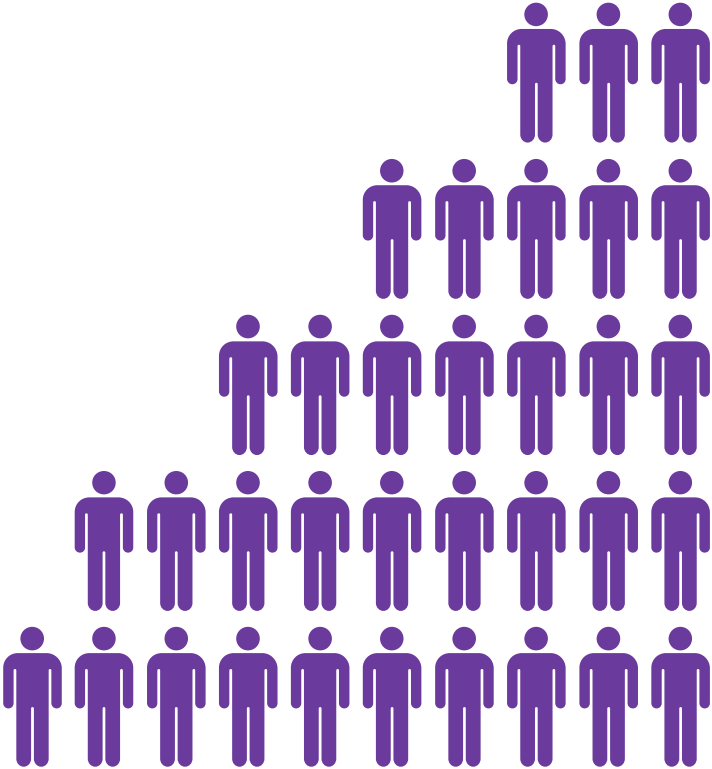
- ❑ There is more awareness of those measures that are required, especially when their enforcement has resulted in 'drama' as reported by the media, such as violence by the police in enforcing the curfew. The same applies to those measures required by the private sector, such as wearing masks or washing hands before entering shops.
- ❑ There is much less consensus among respondents about the efficacy of these measures, perhaps because such views would depend on the publication/reporting of scientific studies showing just how useful they are. In addition, the relatively low level of confirmed infections/deaths makes it difficult to determine the importance of these various measures, or even the public's general appreciation of their importance. Whether such views will change as the impact of the virus continues to increase remains to be seen.



## Particular Interventions by Government

- Curfew

# Awareness of the Curfew



**98%**  
of the total  
sample are  
aware of the  
curfew

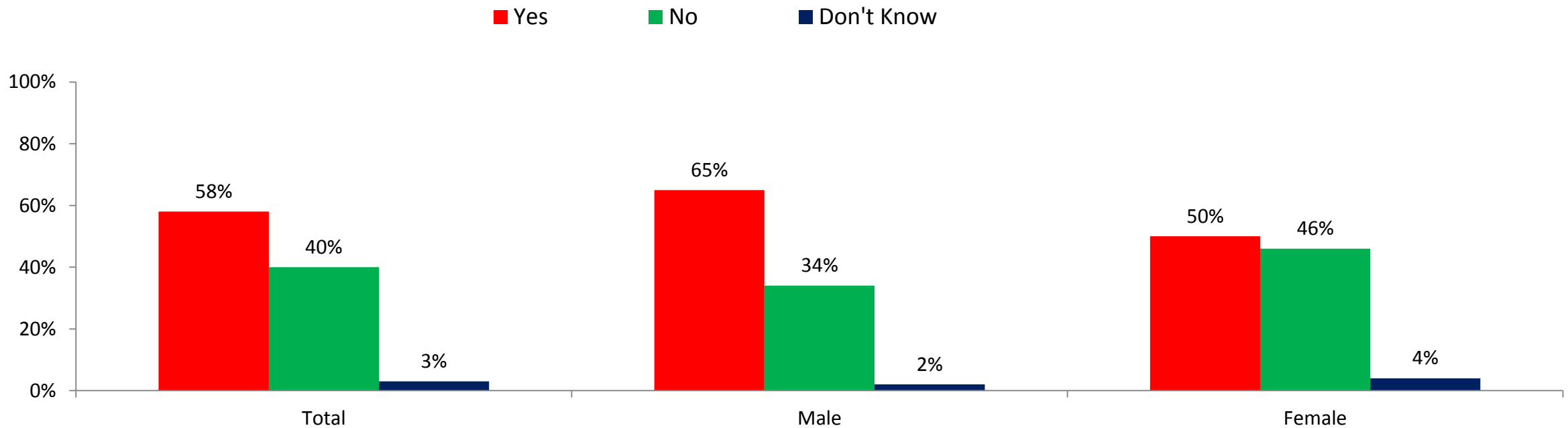


# Reported Police Use of Force in Curfew Enforcement: by Total, Gender



□ A clear if modest majority report that the police have used force in enforcing the curfew in their localities, with rather more men than woman doing so.

Police use of Force : by Total, Gender



Q: In enforcing the curfew in your locality, have the police used force?

Base = 353 (those aware of the curfew)

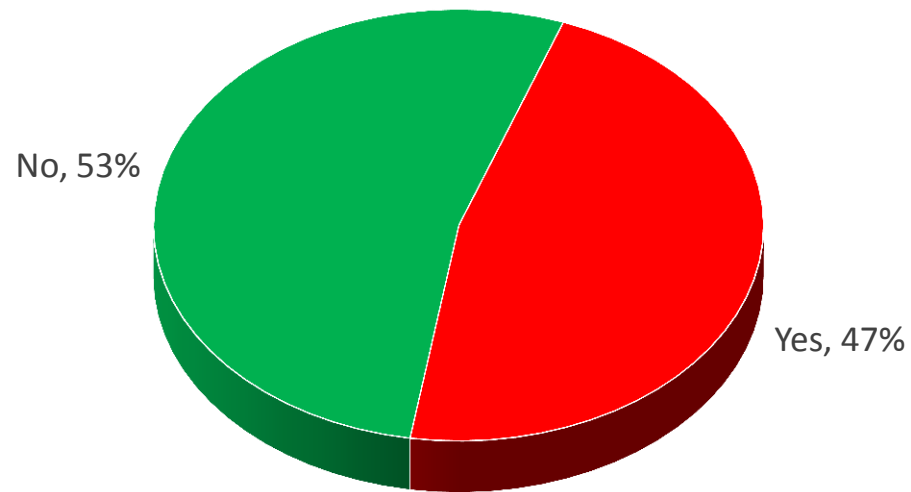


# Curfew Enforcement: Opinion of Police Conduct in Enforcing Curfew



- ❑ Of those who report the use of force, a majority feel that the police are not justified in doing so.
- ❑ However, only one-third of the respondents feel that they have been violating human rights in enforcing the curfew.

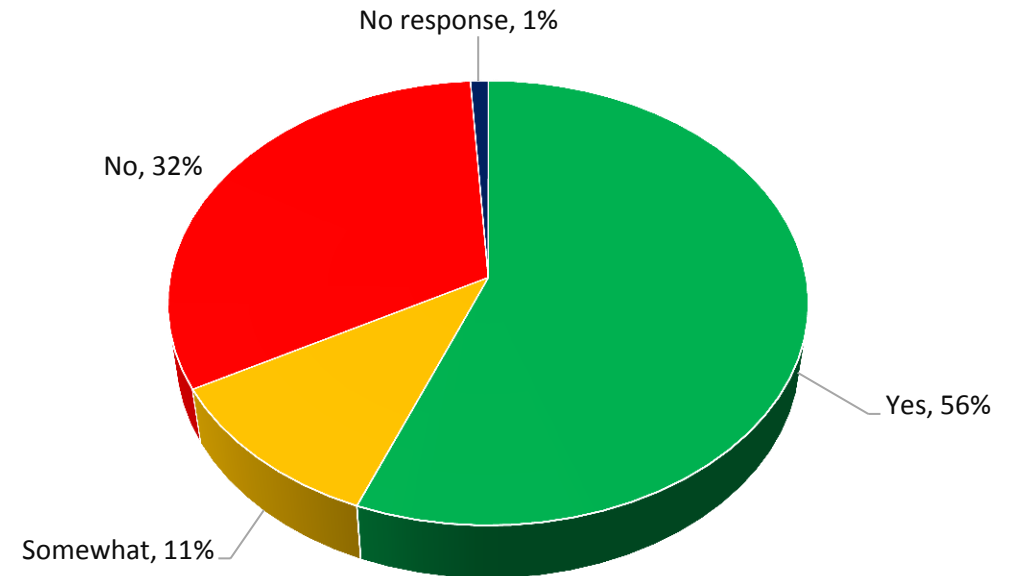
**Police Justified to Use Force to Enforce Curfew:  
by those saying the Police have been using it**



**Q: Do you think it was necessary for police to do that to enforce the curfew?**

Base = 204 (those who indicate the police use force)

**Police Respecting Human Rights**



**Q Do you think the police have been respecting human rights as they enforce the curfew in this area?**

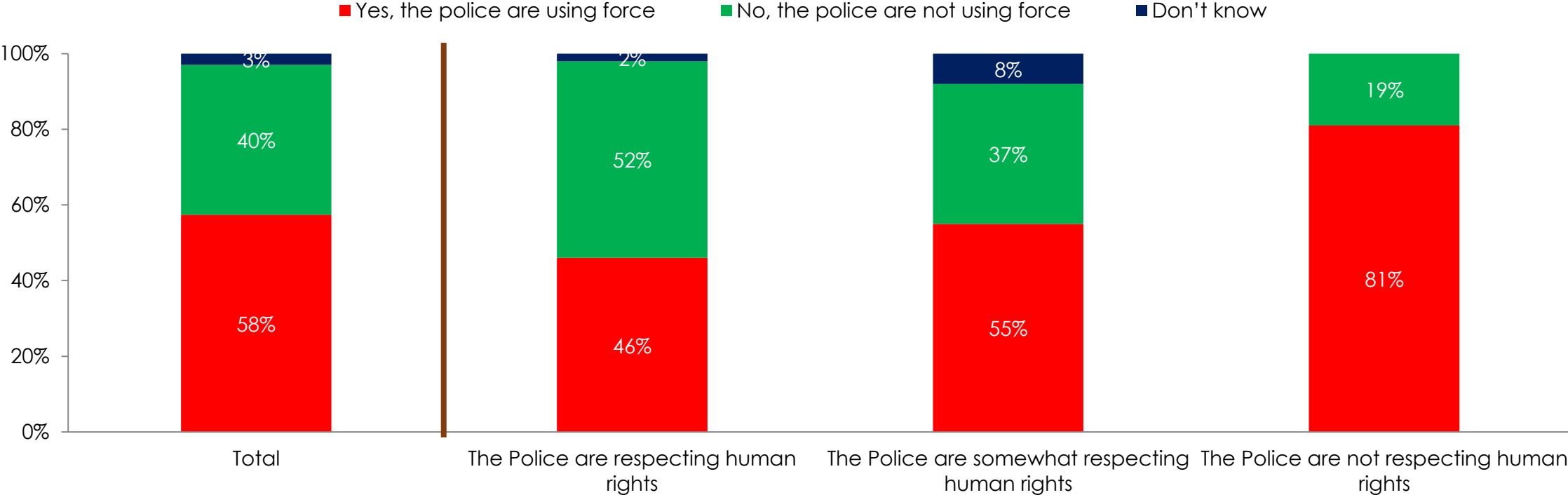
Base = = 353 (those aware of the curfew)

# Police Curfew Enforcement : Reported Use of Force by Perceived Level of Respect for Human Rights



There is a clear correlation between the degree to which police are seen to be using force in enforcing the curfew and the degree to which they are seen as respecting human rights. In particular, those who consider they are not respecting such rights report their use of force at a much higher level.

**Reported Use of Force by Police by Perceived Level of Respect for Human Rights**



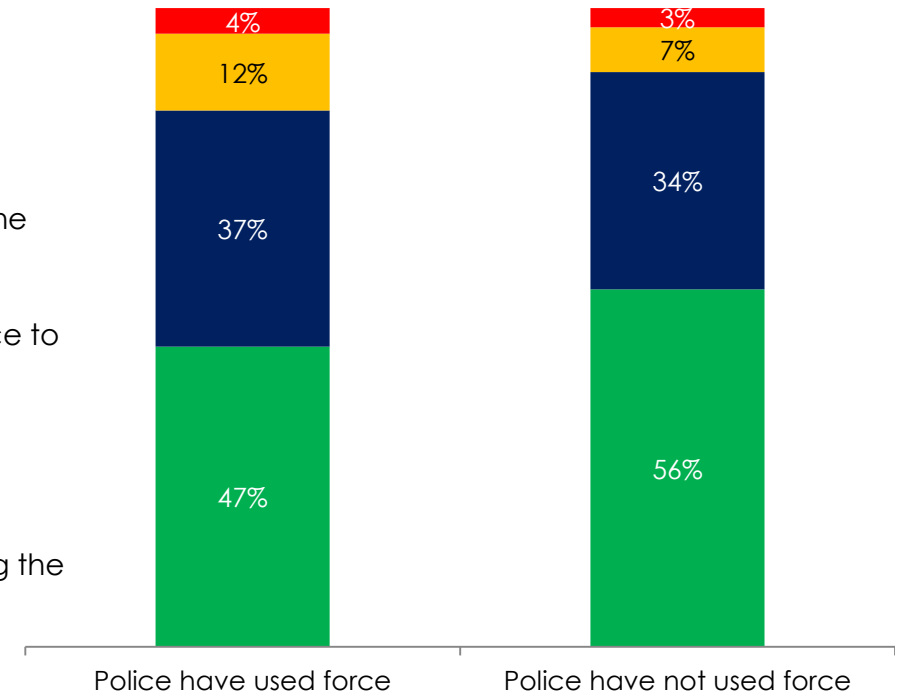
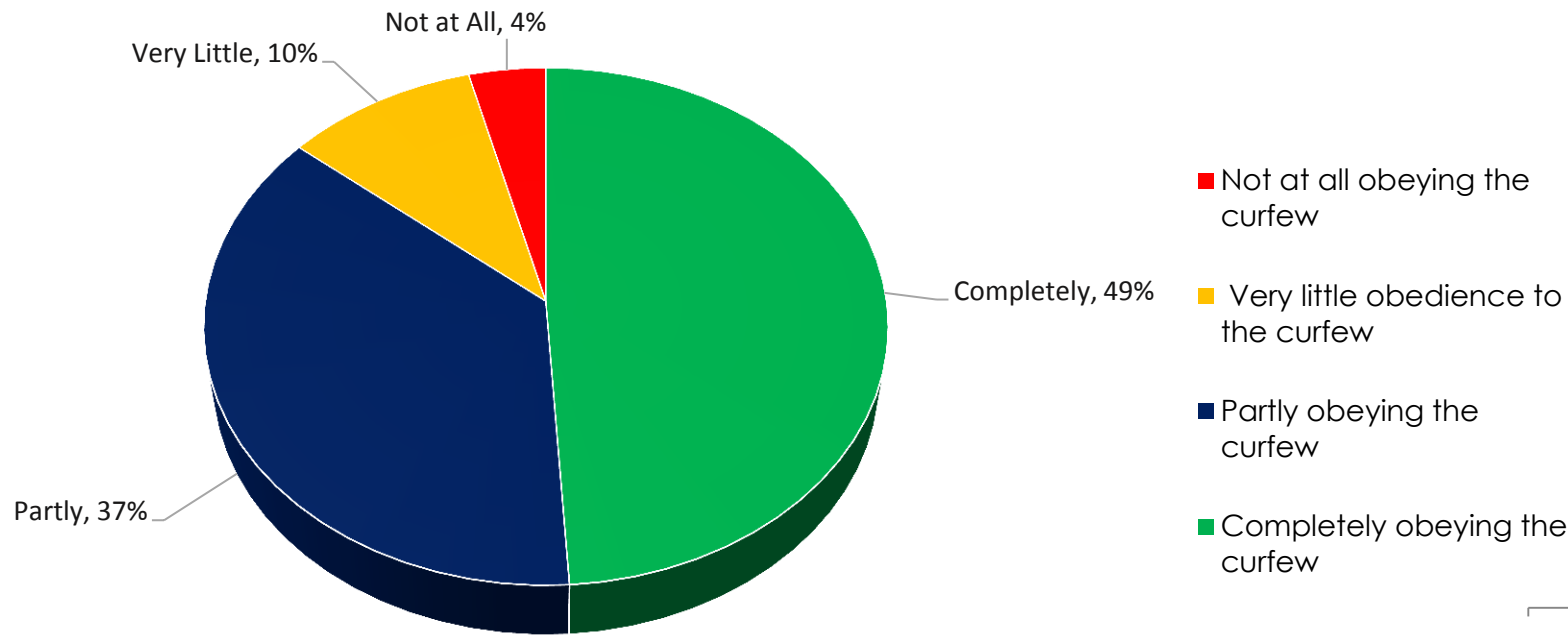
# Curfew Compliance: by Reported Use of Force by Police



- Almost half of all respondents claim that they are completely complying with the mandatory curfew.
- The level of such reported compliance is a slightly higher in areas where the police have not use force. This suggests that such force is used less or not at all where people are complying out of their own volition.

**Extent of compliance with curfew in the locality: by Police use of force**

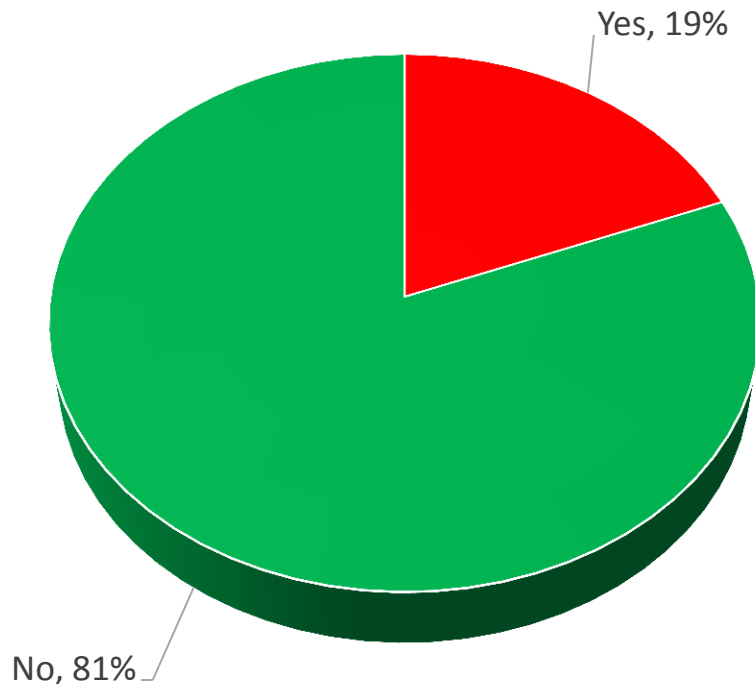
**Extent of compliance with curfew in the locality: by Total**



# Knowledge of Someone Arrested for Curfew Violation: by Reported Local Compliance Level

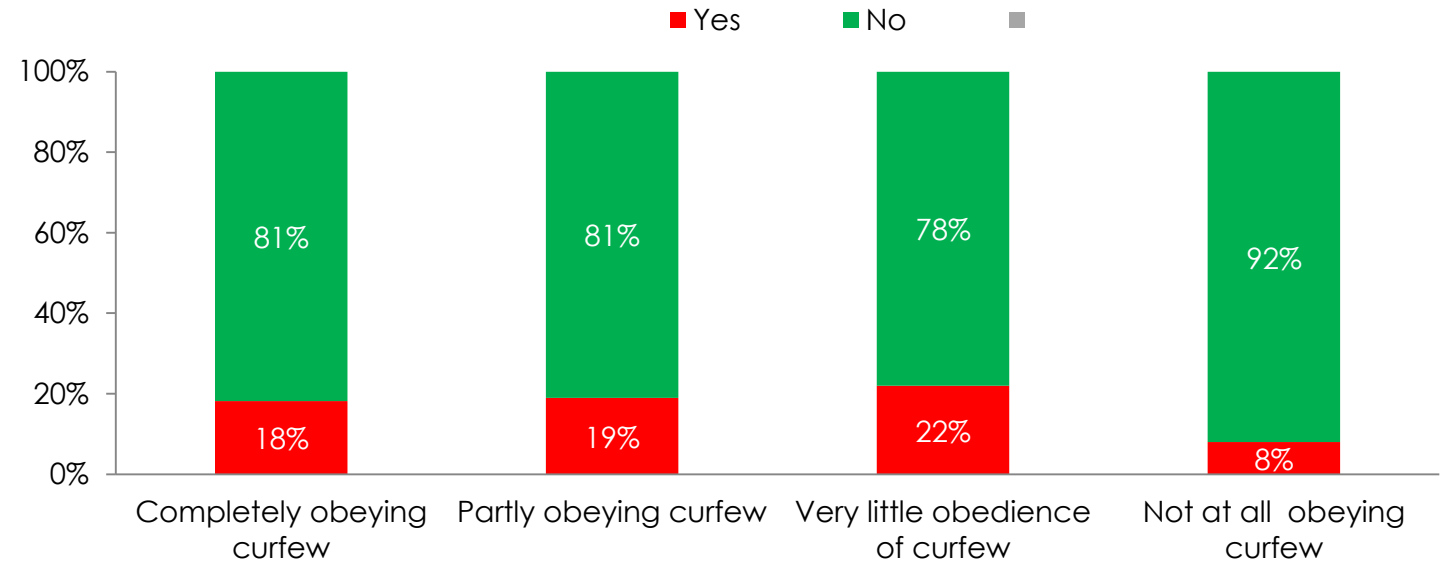
While one-fifth of all respondents know someone who has been arrested for breaking the curfew, there is little correlation between such personal knowledge and the reported level of compliance in one's locality, except that more of those who say that the curfew is not being obeyed "at all" in their locality know someone who has been arrested (92%).

**Personal Knowledge of Someone Arrested/Fined for Violating Curfew**



Base=353 (Those who have mentioned and heard of curfew)

**Personal Knowledge of Someone Arrested/Fined for Violating Curfew: by Reported Local Compliance with the Curfew**

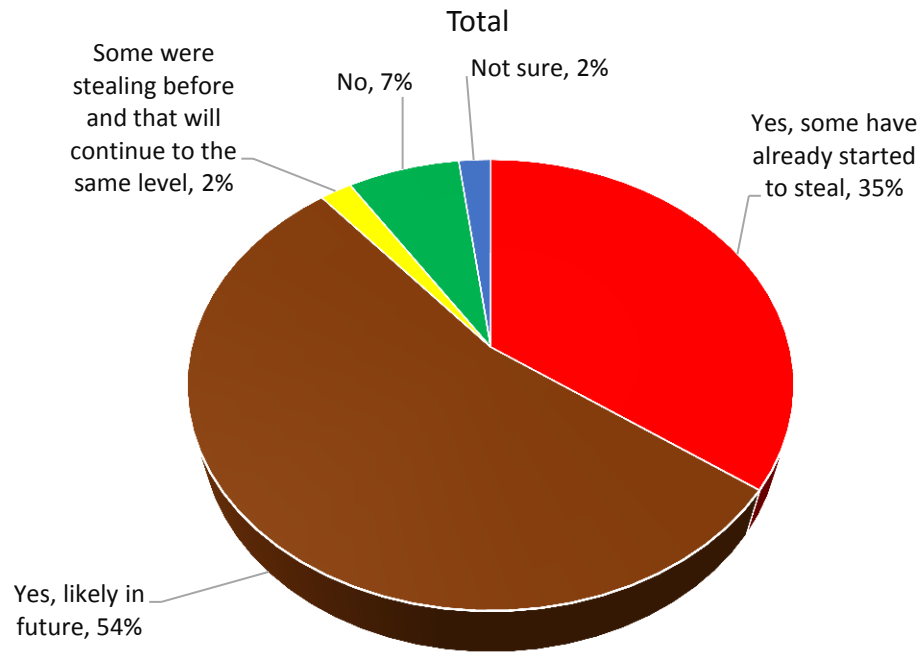


**Q: Do you personally know anyone who has been arrested/fined for breaking the curfew?**  
**Q: How much is this curfew being obeyed in this area?**

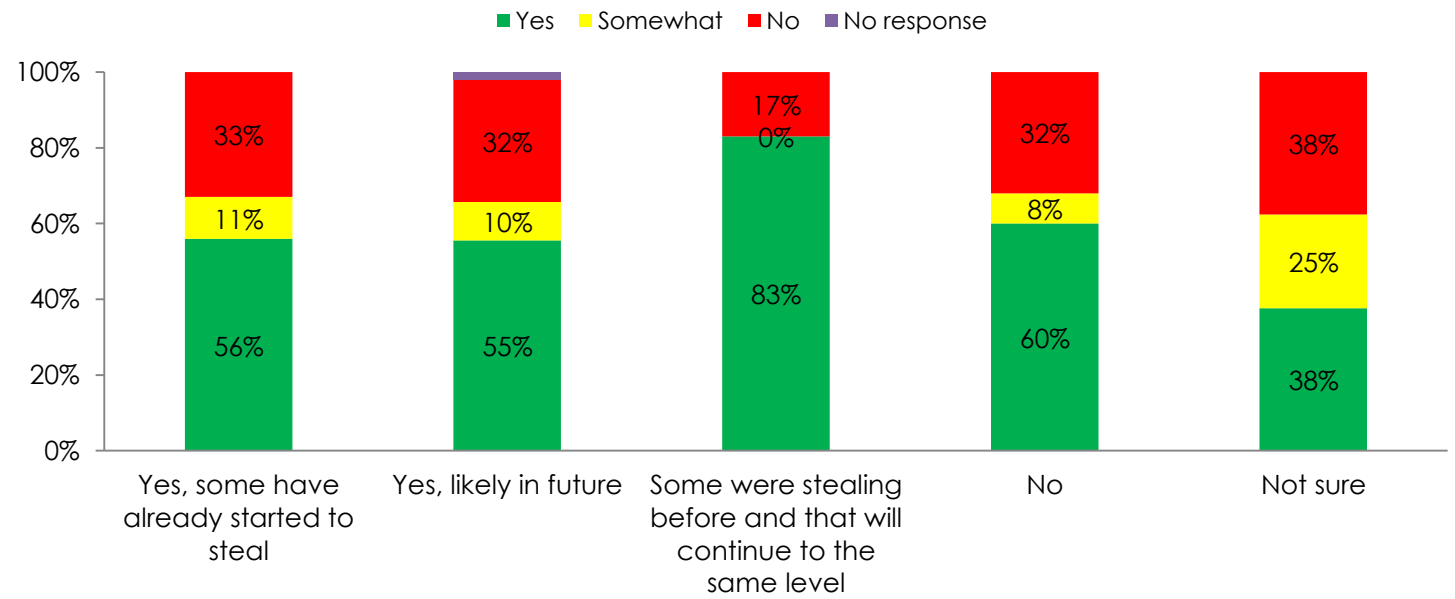
# Crime Expectations: by Respect for Human Rights by Police

More than 90% of respondents are concerned with increasing crime, nearly all of them in connection with the restrictions put in place to curb the spread of the virus. However, there is no correlation between such concerns and the perceived level of respect for human rights by the police, except for those who report crime was rampant locally even before the curfew, thus suggesting they have a more positive view of the police – perhaps because they depend upon them more for security.

**Expectations of Future Crime in the Locality: by Total**



**Police Respect for Human Rights While Enforcing Curfew: by Expectations of Future Crime in the Locality**



**Q: If the restrictions on movement and work continue, do you think some people in this area will have to steal money or food in order to eat?**

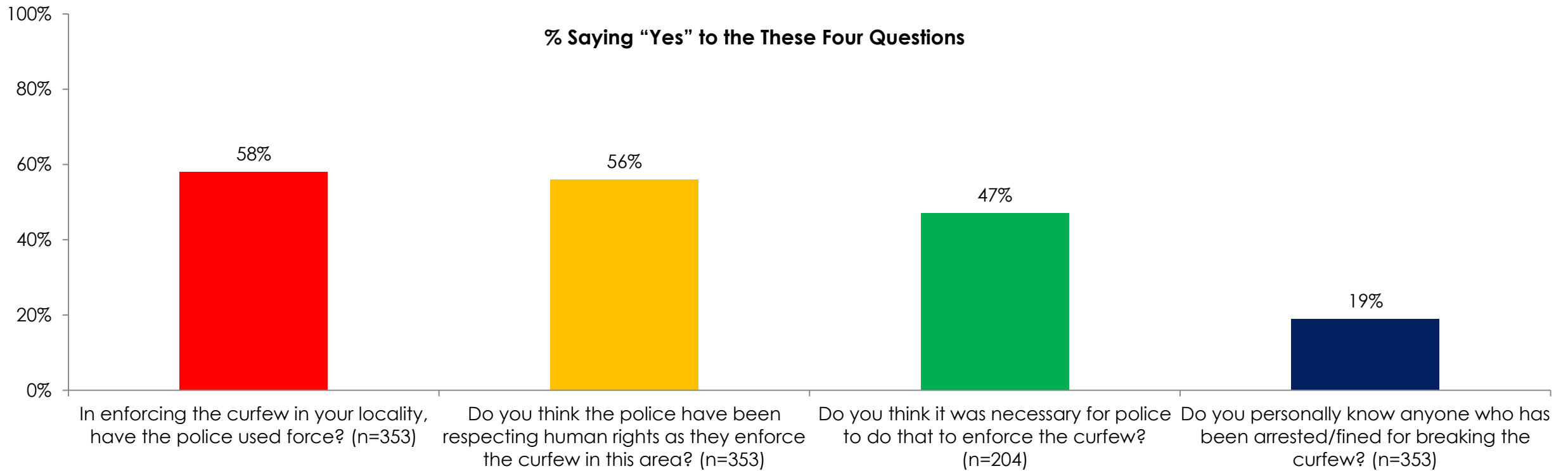
**Q: If the restrictions on movement and work continue, do you think some people in this area will have to steal money or food in order to eat?**

**Q: Do you think the police have been respecting human rights as they enforce the curfew in this area?** 61

# Curfew: Police Conduct (Summary)



## The Curfew and Law Enforcement: Four Issues: *by Total*



# Impact of Curfew on Income: by Pre-Virus Income Level/Proportion of Income Earned Now Compared to

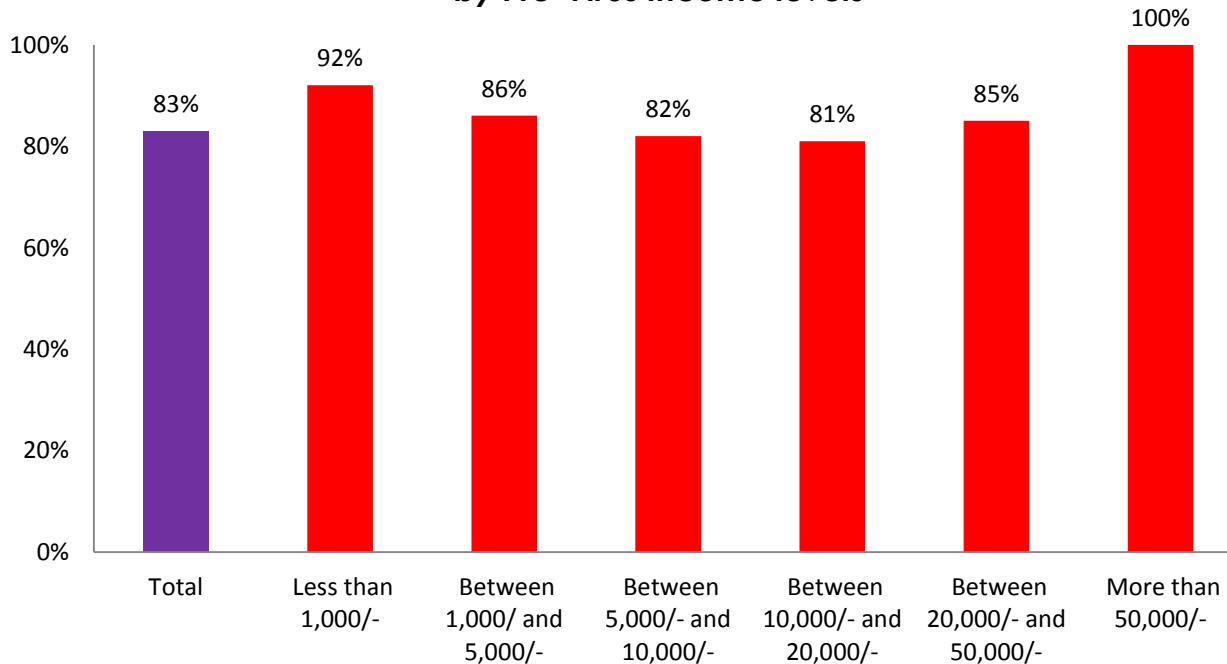


Pre-Virus

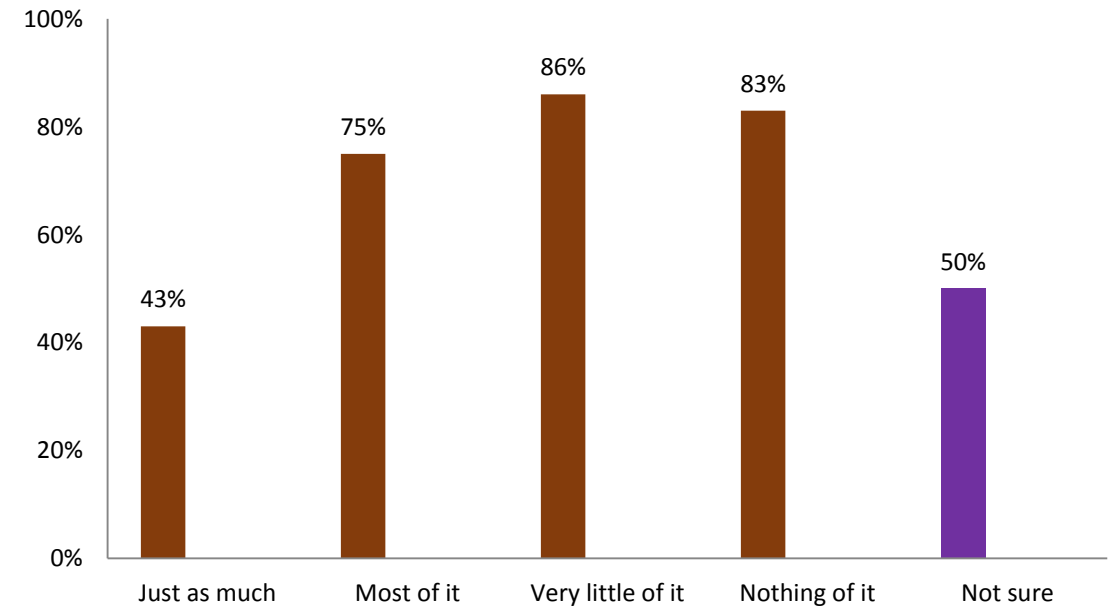
- ☐ More than four-fifths of those in all (pre-virus) income categories report the loss of income since.
- ☐ Even many of those who are now earning just as much or most of what they were earning pre-virus, report a loss of income of at least someone in their household because of the curfew (even if they themselves did not).

## Those Saying That the Curfew Has Reduced Their Ability or That of Any Household Member to Earn Money on a Daily Basis

by Pre-Virus Income levels



by Change in Income Due to the Virus Crisis



Q: Has the curfew reduced your ability or that of anyone you stay with to earn money on a daily basis?

Q: Compared to then, about how much are you earning now? Are you now earning...?

Base=298 (Those who are employed and self employed)



- ❑ President Uhuru Kenyatta announced the imposition of a three week 7pm-5am curfew on April 5, which the Government extended for a further 21 days on April 25 (the second of three days during which this survey was conducted). As such, the survey respondents had had sufficient time to become aware of it, as the results reveal (with all but three confirming this).
- ❑ While a majority (58%) report that the police have been using force to enforce the curfew, rather fewer women than men indicate this (and twice as many say that they “don’t know” about this). One possible explanation for the lower level of confirmation of such force by women is that they have less information about this issue due their more restricted movement in the locality (due to household obligations).
- ❑ Notwithstanding this acknowledgement of the use of force, a clear majority (56%) also feel that the police have been respecting human rights in enforcing the curfew. However, far fewer of those who say that the police have used force feel they have been respecting human rights, as compared to those who say they have not been using force (46% vs. 81%).
- ❑ Few respondents (14%) report there is either no or very little compliance with the curfew in their locality. However, rather more who say there is complete compliance report the absence of the use of force by police than do those in areas with lower levels of such complete compliance. This suggests the use of such force by the police depends at least in part on whether people are obeying the curfew.





- ❑ Nearly one-fifth of all respondents (19%) know someone who has been arrested for violating the curfew, more of them living in localities where people are not obeying it “at all”, suggesting there is some logic in the variations regarding the level of such arrests.
- ❑ Regarding the current virus restrictions (i.e., curfew, travel movements) the vast majority (89%) say that they expect an increase of crime in their localities or that it has already increased (with another 2% saying such crime was already rampant before the virus crisis).
- ❑ In terms of the perceived respect for human rights by the Police, far more of those who say crime had already been rampant say such rights had been respected. Whether this is actually the case, or that the value placed on such rights is lower when crime is higher, is unclear.



## Interventions by Government

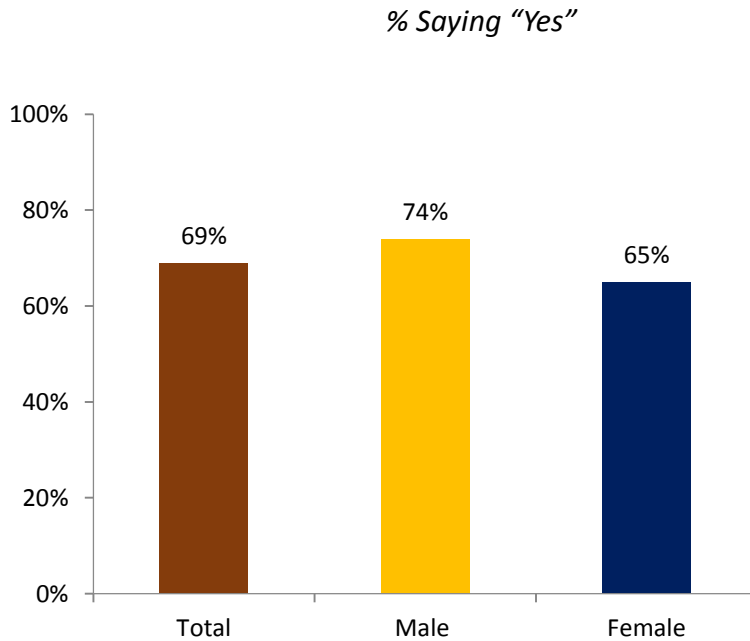
- Nairobi Metropolitan Area Travel Restrictions

# Nairobi Travel Restriction: by Total, Gender and Employment Status

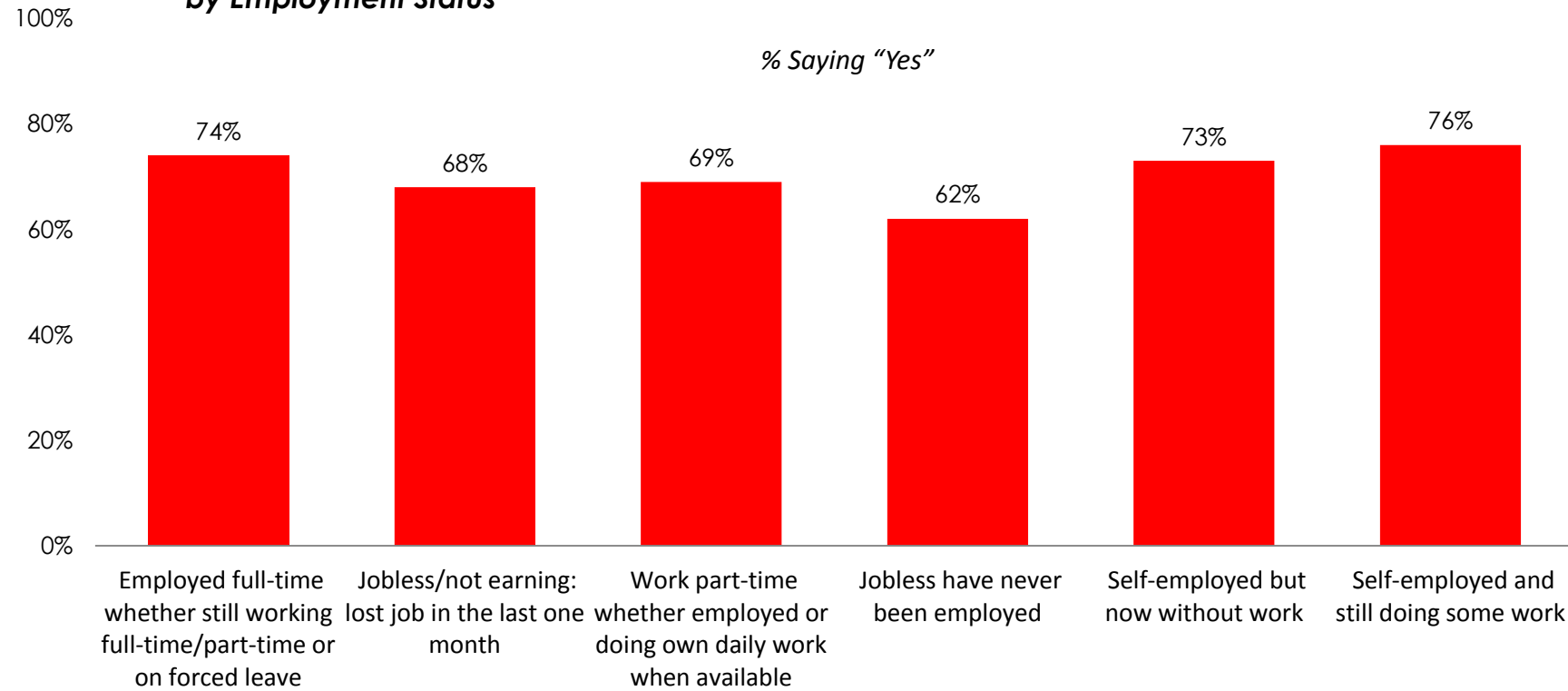


☐ Some two-thirds of all respondents say the Nairobi area travel restrictions have directly affected them or someone in their household, a proportion higher for men. The proportion rise to three-quarters among most of those who had been working.

**Any Impact of the Nairobi Travel Restriction on Respondent or Any Family Member: by Total, Gender**



**Any Impact of the Nairobi Travel Restriction on Respondent or Any Family Member: by Employment Status**



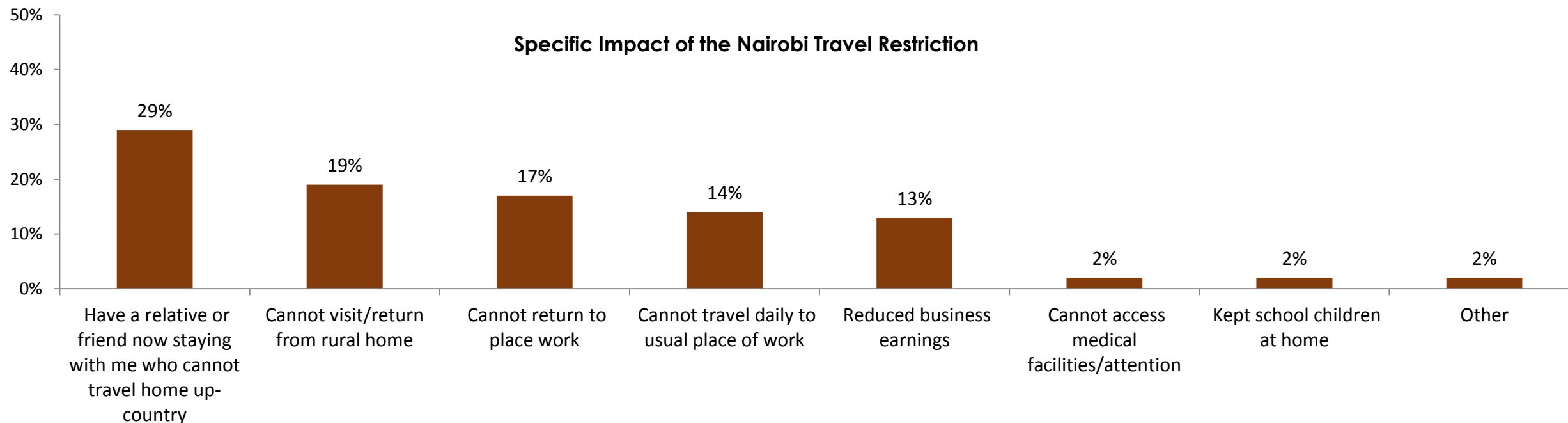
**Q: Has this order or restriction directly affected you or any member of your family in any way?**

Base=353 (Those who have mentioned or heard of Nairobi area travel restrictions when asked)

# Main Impact of the Nairobi Area Travel Restriction: by Those Affected by It



□ The imposition of travel restrictions out of/into the greater Nairobi area on short notice has impacted the respondents in a variety of ways. Many had guests from up-country who are unable to return, while others were themselves 'trapped' up-country, It also appears that some Nairobi area residents actually worked outside it on a daily basis.



**Q: What is the main way it has affected you or any household member?**

**Base = 244 (those who said they or another household member has been affected)**



- ❑ The simultaneous imposition of a travel 'lock-down' on Nairobi area residents – whether they were at home or outside this area at the time – has been both social and economic, “directly affecting” a large majority of respondents/their households. Whether some of this disruption could have been avoided if they had been given a couple of days’ notice (as was the case for three coastal counties) is unclear.
- ❑ For both women compared to men and for the jobless as compared to those who had been working up to the time of travel ban, the disruptive impact has been somewhat less, but still quite, substantial.



## Interventions by Government

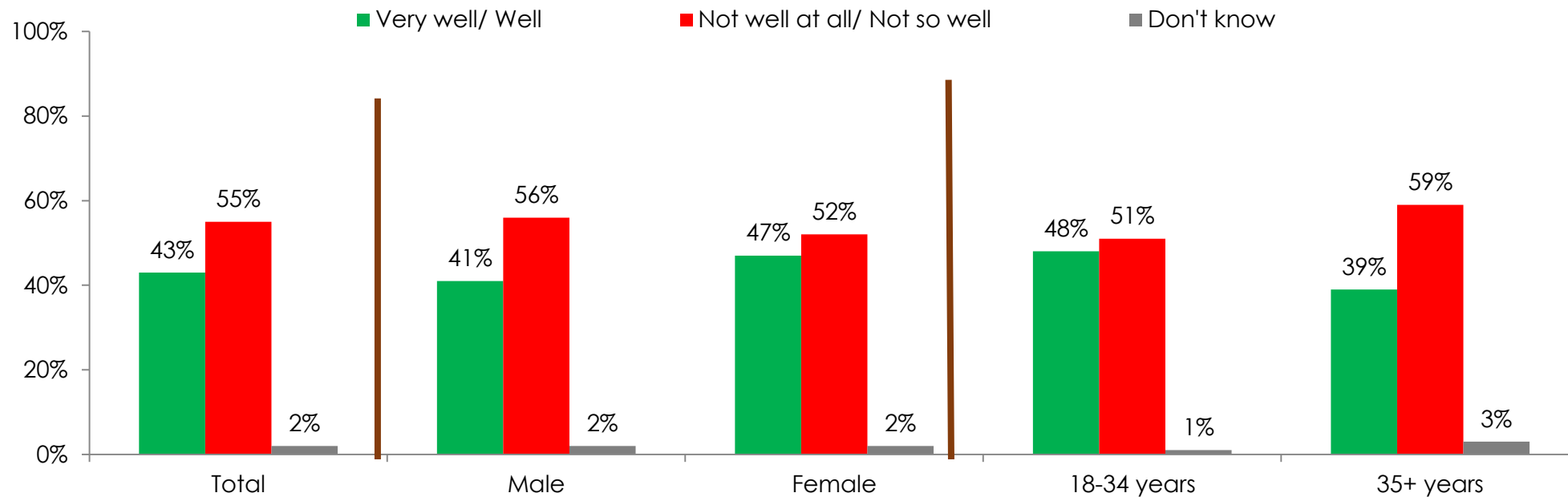
- Quarantine

# Management of Quarantine Centres: by Total, Gender and Age



☐ A majority respondents have a negative opinion of the Government's quarantine centres, presumably based on the (largely negative) coverage they have received in the media.

### Perceived Management Standard of the Government's Mandatory Quarantine Centres



Q: How well do you think the mandatory quarantine centres are managed by the Government?

Base=356 (all respondents)



- ❑ Since it may be assumed that none of the respondents actually know someone who has been forced into quarantine, their largely negative opinion of the Government's management of these centres presumably is derived from media coverage. Such "management", however, is multi-faceted, including not just the physical conditions experienced by those confined (food, cleanliness, space, etc.) but also the basis upon which they were forced into them in the first place, as well as the imposed cost.
- ❑ At the same time, it is clear that given the continuing rise in the number of confirmed cases, this aspect of the crisis is likely to become an increasing challenge for the Government, as well as for those who find themselves in quarantine, whether through a failure to adopt the recommended measures to minimize the risk of virus infection, or just 'bad luck'. Whether the recently agreed shift of financial responsibility for the costs of quarantine from those individuals after unknowingly coming into contact with an infected person to the Government (following the passage of a motion passed by the National Assembly and supported by Cabinet Secretary for Health, Mutahi Kagwe, will lead to a change in the public's opinion about this measure remains to be seen).

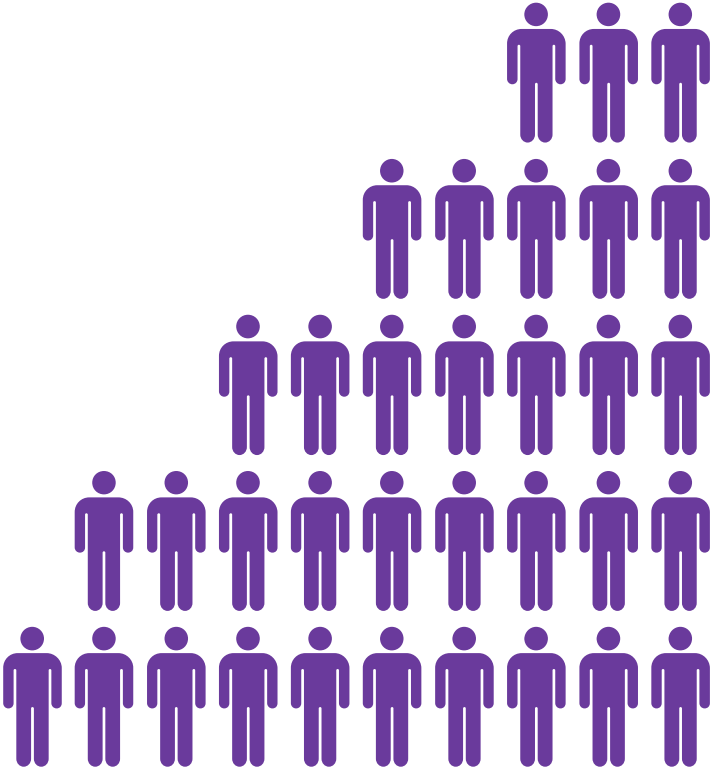




## Interventions by Government

☐ Masks/Face-Coverings

# Awareness of the Mask-Wearing Requirement



**100%**  
of the total  
sample is  
aware of the  
requirement  
to wear a  
mask



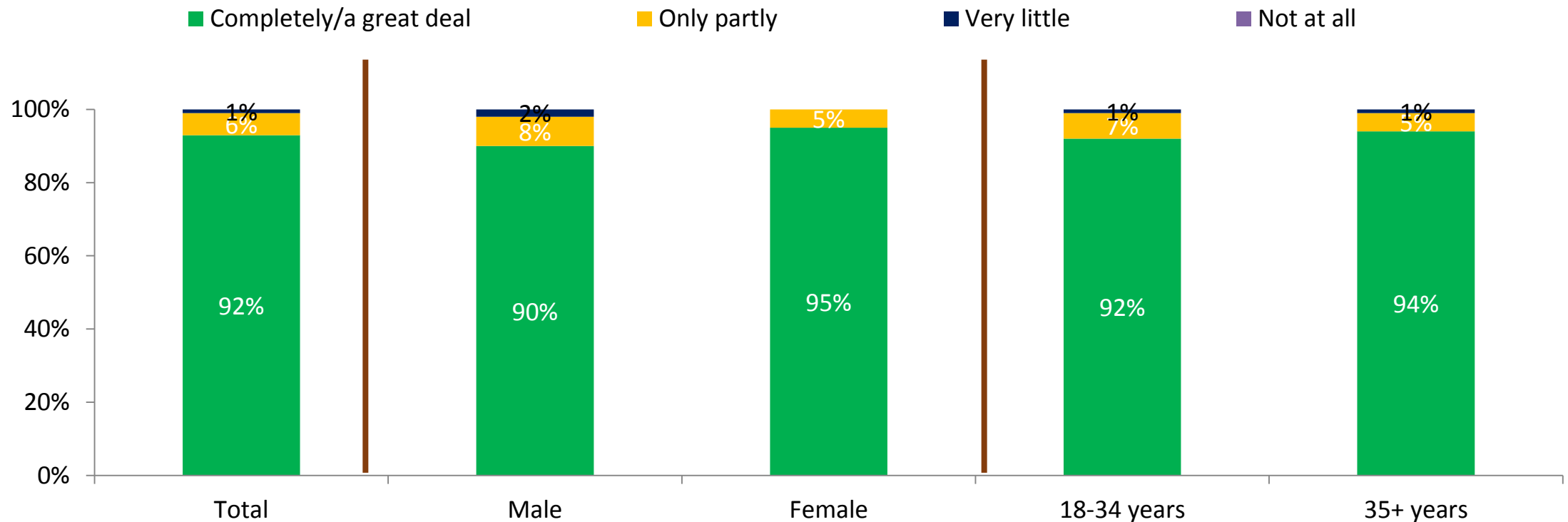
Q: Have you heard that everyone must wear a mask when they move about in public places?

# Level of Personal Compliance of Mask-Wearing: by Total, Gender and Age



More than nine-in-ten respondents report that they are complying either “completely” or “a great deal” with the Government requirement to wear a mask/face-covering in public. In terms of gender, women indicate they are doing this at a somewhat higher rate than men, as do older vs. younger people, though the latter contrast is of lower magnitude.

### Level of Reported Individual Compliance With Mask-Wearing

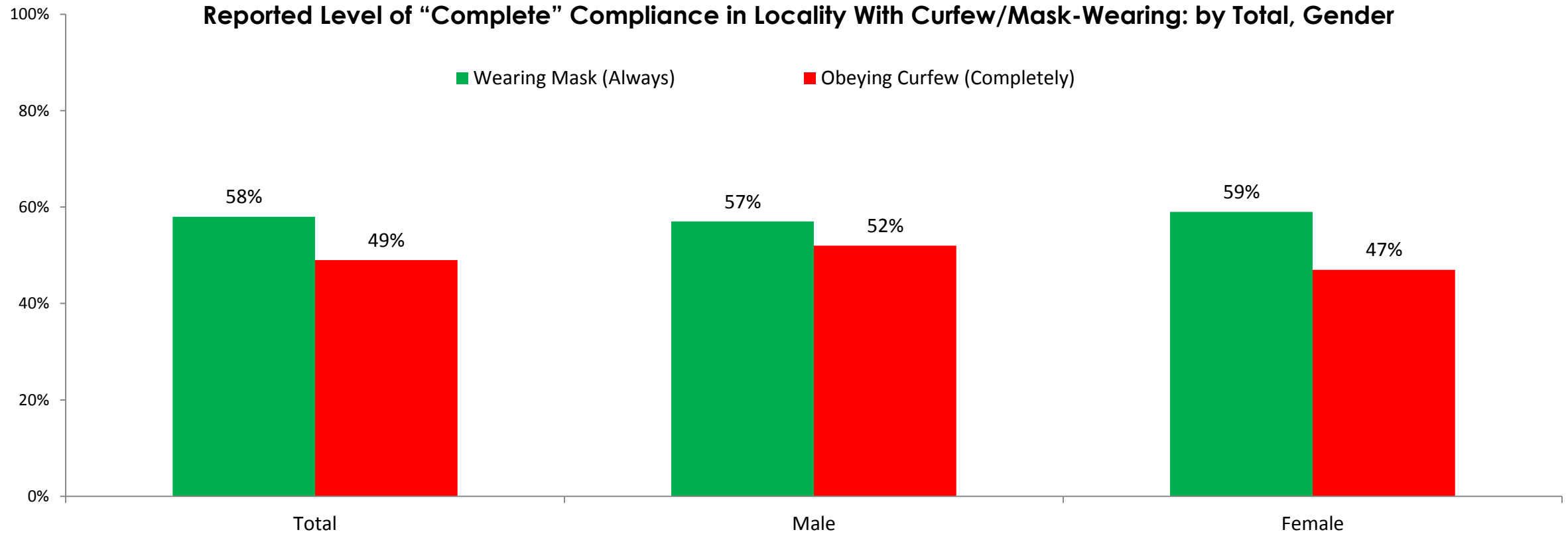


Q: And you yourself, how much are you obeying it? Are you.....?

# Two Local Compliance Issues (Mask-Wearing/Obeying Curfew): by Total, Gender



- ☐ Within their localities, there is a slightly higher level of reported “complete” compliance with mask-wearing than there is with abiding by the curfew requirements, and with more men reporting higher compliance levels for both of these regulations than women.



**Q: How much are people in this area now obeying this regulation?  
Are they obeying it...?**

**Base=356 (Total Base)**

# Insights: Mask-Wearing, and Comparison with Curfew Obedience



- ❑ While almost all respondents report that they are complying with the requirement to wear a mask (or some sort of mouth-nose covering) when in public, the figure they give for “complete compliance” in their localities is far lower. Whether this means that at least some of them are ‘fibbing’ about themselves cannot be determined.
- ❑ Even if, according to media reports, people are far more likely to ‘face the law’ (and at times the physical wrath of the police) for violating the curfew than for not wearing a mask, respondents report a slightly higher level of compliance for the latter regulation. Whether that is because while wearing a mask causes (for many) only minor physical discomfort, completely obeying the curfew has a direct impact on the ability of many poorer people to make a living, while also causing considerable disruption to deeply-entrenched social practices, such as (evening) gatherings for relaxation of whatever nature. At the same time, such reported “compliance” does not capture whether masks are being worn correctly (completely covering both mouth and nose).
- ❑ Note, however, that this survey did not include more detailed questions about masks, such as how much was paid for them, whether they meet the required standard, how often they are changed or even washed, how they are disposed of, and so on. Nor did it capture whether respondents understand the difference in the value of mask-wearing between wearers themselves and people with whom they interact.



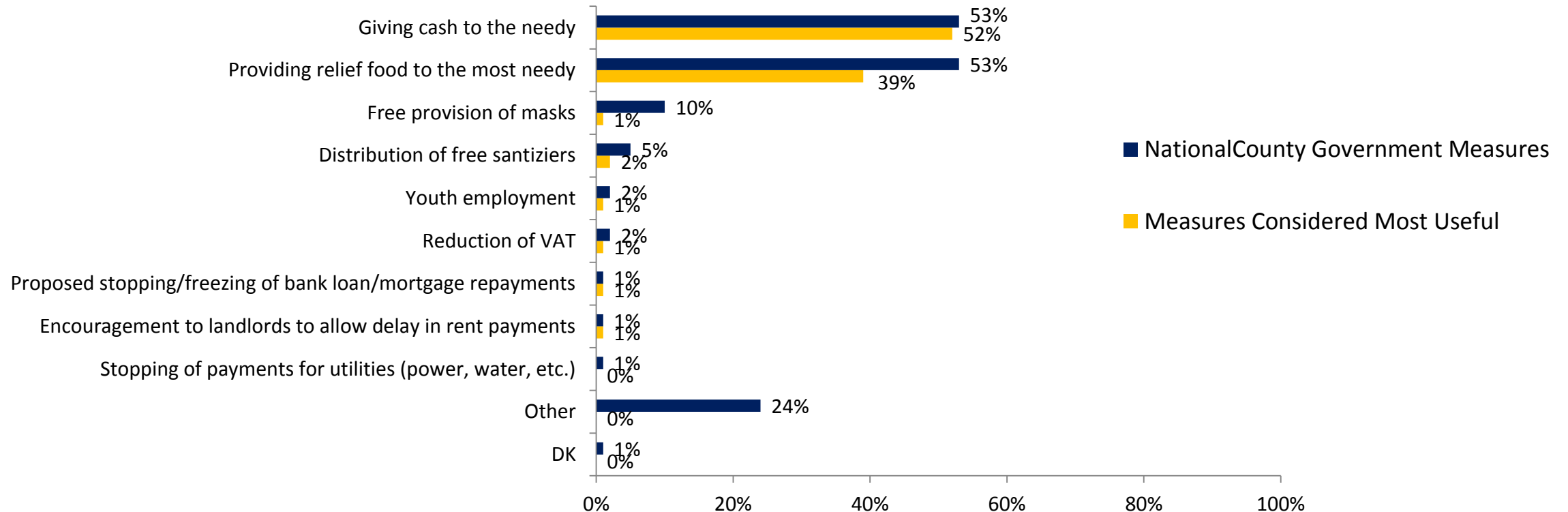
# Government of Kenya Ratings on Virus Response and Assistance from Non-State Actors

# Awareness of Measures by National/County Governments to Assist the Needy / Opinion of Which Measures are Most Helpful



□ Nearly two dozen measures implemented by either the national or county governments to assist the most needy in response to the virus crisis were mentioned by respondents, cash hand-outs and the distribution of relief food being by far the most numerous, with the former of these two being seen as the “most helpful” by far (52% vs. 39%). In addition, only 1% could not name any such measures.

**Measures by National & County Governments**

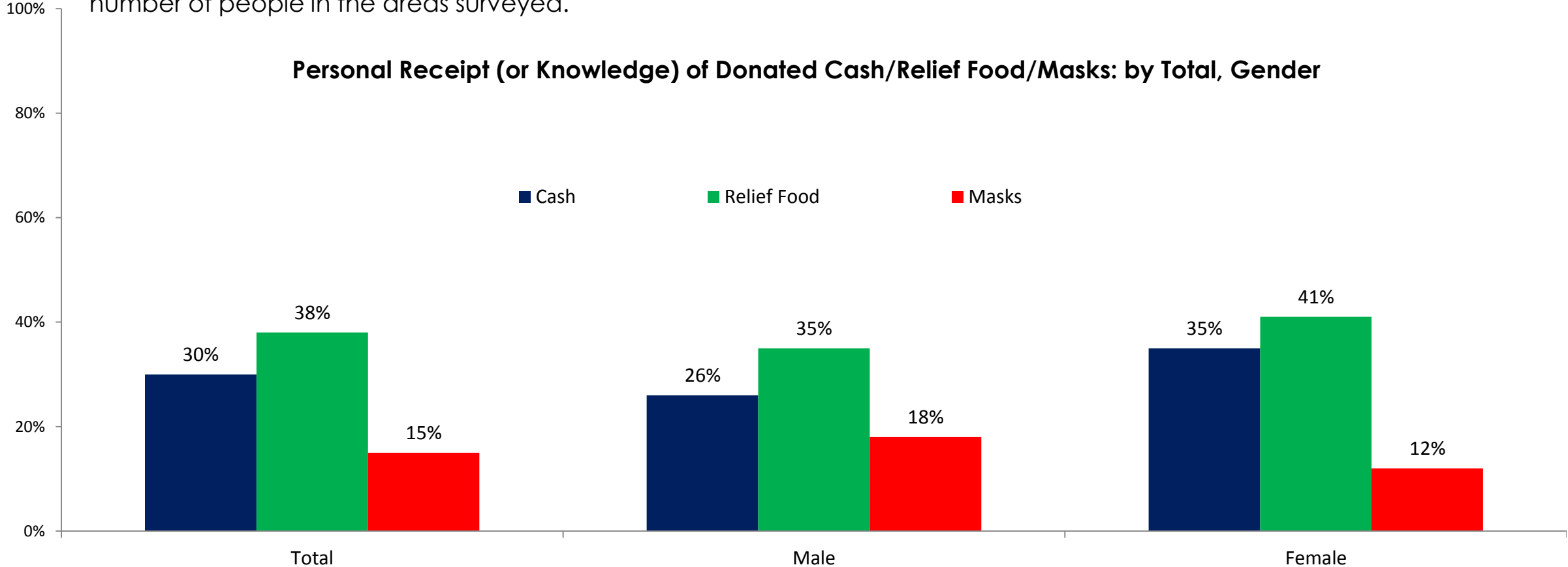


**Q: Both the national and county governments have announced some measures to assist people because of the impact of the virus. Which ones, if any, have you heard about? (multiple response up to three)**

# Knowledge of Any Assistance to the Needy: by Total, Gender



More respondents (or someone they personally know) have received relief food than they have cash or masks in terms of assistance. Whereas more men have received masks than women, the latter have received more cash and relief food. Despite these variations, it is clear such assistance has begun to reach a significant if modest number of people in the areas surveyed.



Q: Have you or has anyone you know personally received...?

Base = 356 (all respondents)

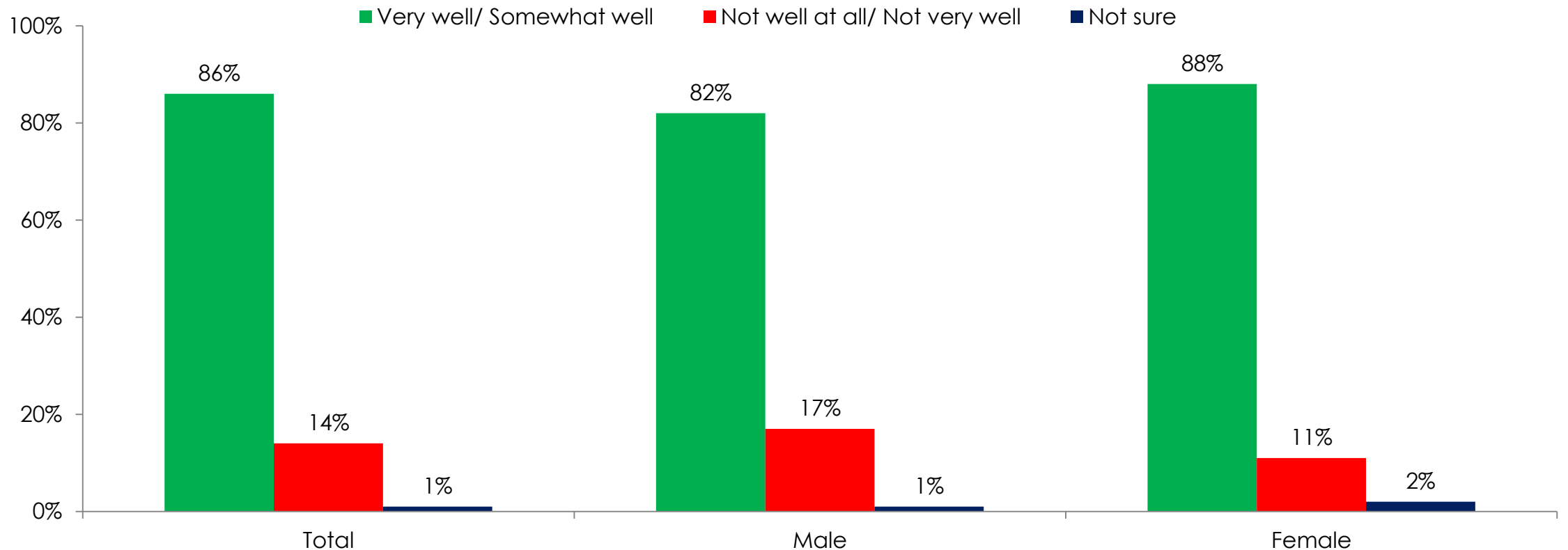


# Government Performance With Regard to Stopping the Virus: By Total, Gender



☐ Nearly nine-in-ten give the Government high marks for its efforts to contain/stop the virus, with women slightly more positive in this regard than men.

**Perceived Government Performance With Regard to Stopping the Virus:**



**Q: Overall, how good of a job would you say the Government has done up to now in terms of STOPPING OR LIMITING THE SPREAD OF THE VIRUS ACROSS THE COUNTRY/AMONG the people? Would you say it has done...?"**

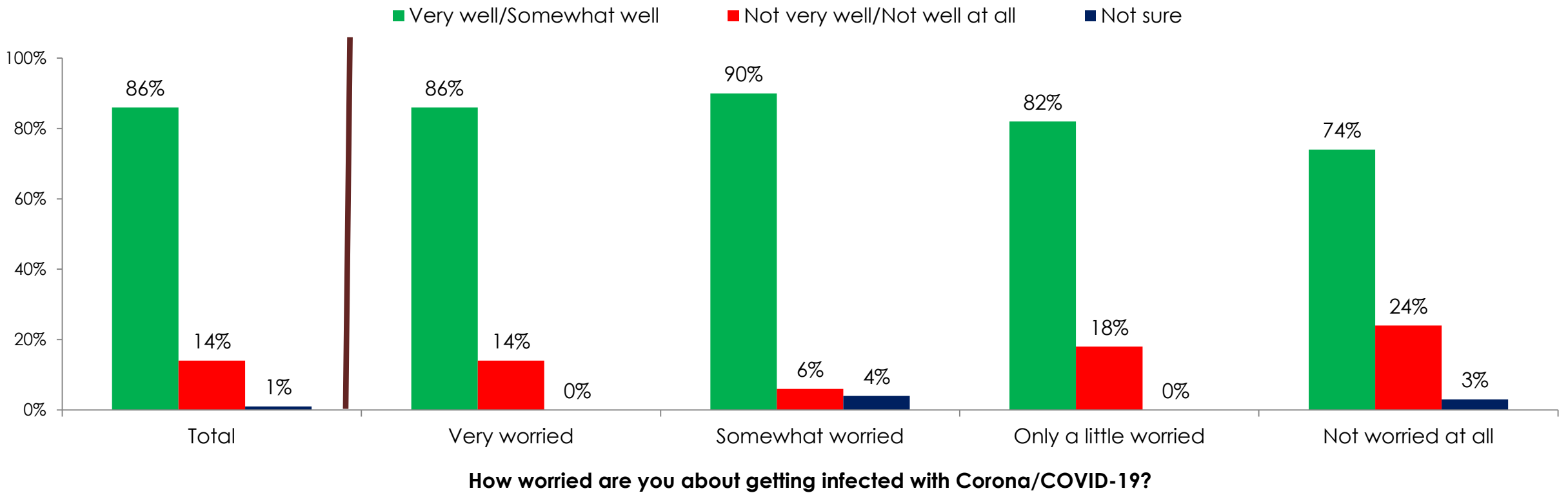
Base=356 (Total Base)

# Government Performance With Regard to Stopping the Virus: by Total, Level of Concern with the Virus



☐ Those less worried about the virus ((whether in medical or economic terms) give the Government lower marks for its efforts so far in stopping/containing it.

**Perceived Government Performance With Regard to Stopping the Virus: by Level of Concern About the Virus**



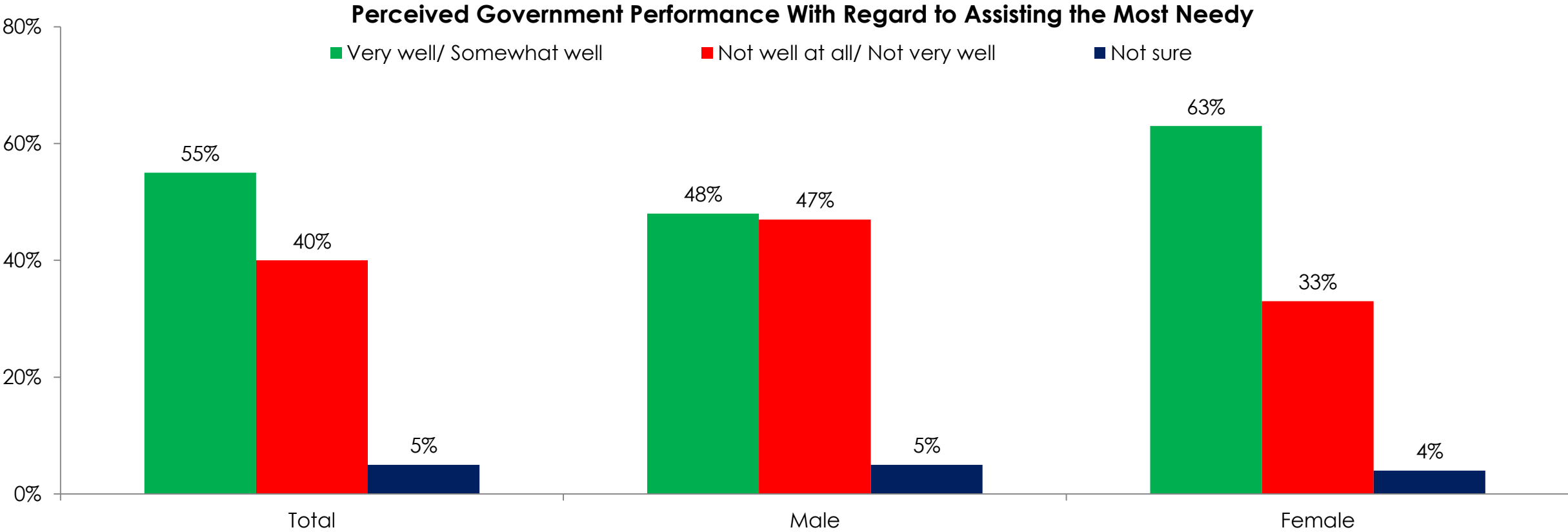
**Q: Overall, how good of a job would you say the Government has done up to now in in terms of STOPPING OR LIMITING THE SPREAD OF THE VIRUS ACROSS THE COUNTRY/AMONG the people? Would you say it has done...?**

Base=356 (Total Base)

# Government Performance With Regard to Assisting the Needy: by Total, Gender



Just over half of all respondents feel the Government is doing either “very” or “somewhat” well for its efforts to assist the needy, though this total proportion is based on the nearly two-thirds of women with this view, whereas men are nearly equally divided in this regard.



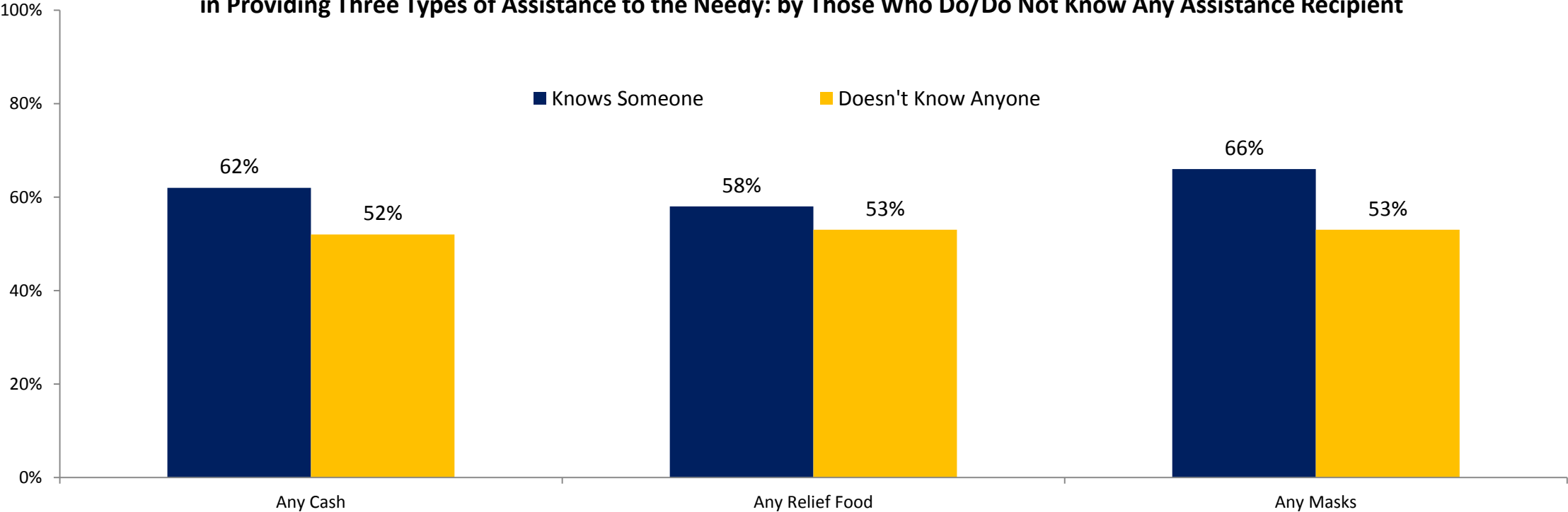
**Q: And how good of a job would you say the Government has done up to now in assisting those most needy TO SURVIVE ECONOMICALLY IN TERMS OF FOOD AND OTHER BASIC NECESSITIES? Would you say it has done**

# Government Performance With Assisting the Needy: by Those Who Do vs Do Not Know Anyone Who Has Received Assistance



□ Knowing anyone (including one’s self) who has received any of three types of assistance has a clear if modest positive effect on the Government’s approval rating in terms of providing three types of assistance to the needy.

**Proportion Saying Government Has Performed “Very Well” + “Somewhat Well” in Providing Three Types of Assistance to the Needy: by Those Who Do/Do Not Know Any Assistance Recipient**



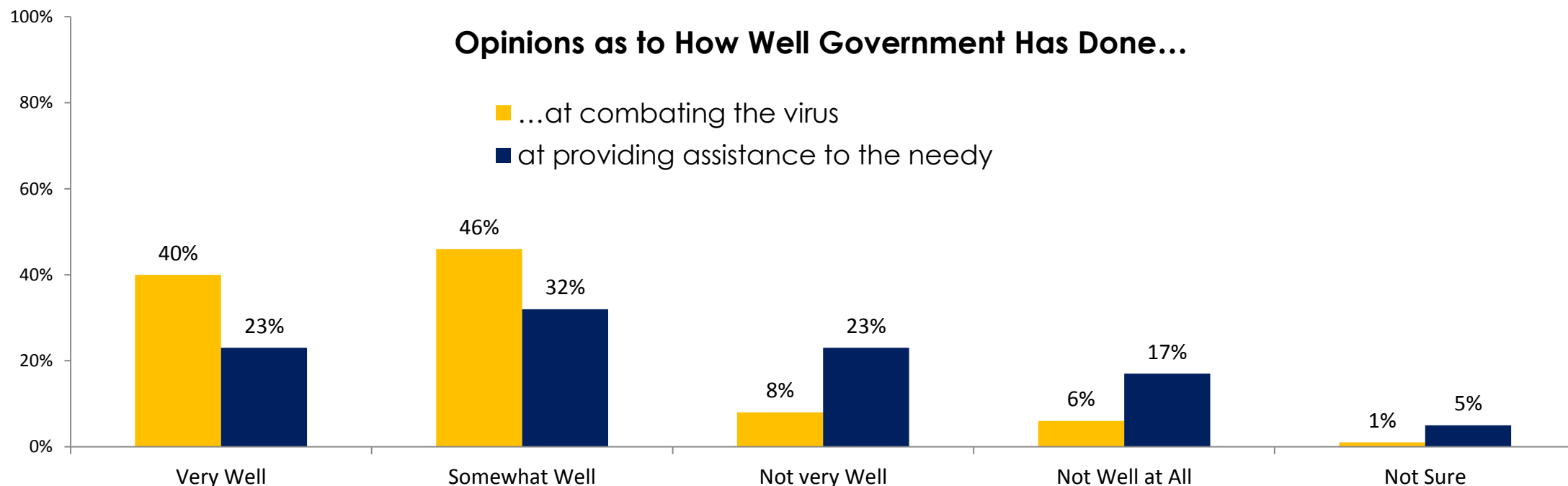
**Q: And how good of a job would you say the Government has done up to now in assisting those most needy TO SURVIVE ECONOMICALLY IN TERMS OF FOOD AND OTHER BASIC NECESSITIES? Would you say it has done...?”**

**(Those saying the Government has done either “very well” or “somewhat well” regarding three types of assistance)**

# Government Performance Regarding the Virus: Two Aspects



□ There is widespread agreement that Government has performed better at “combating the virus” than it has at “providing assistance to the needy.” Specifically, nearly twice as many feel it has done “very well” regarding the former as those holding the same view regarding the latter (40% vs. 23%). At the other end of opinion, nearly three times as many feel that the Government has done “not well at all” regarding assistance to the needy as compared with combating the virus (17% vs. 6%).



**Q: Overall, how good of a job would you say the Government has done up to now in terms of STOPPING OR LIMITING THE SPREAD OF THE VIRUS ACROSS THE COUNTRY/AMONG the people? Would you say it has done...?**

Base=356 (Total Base)

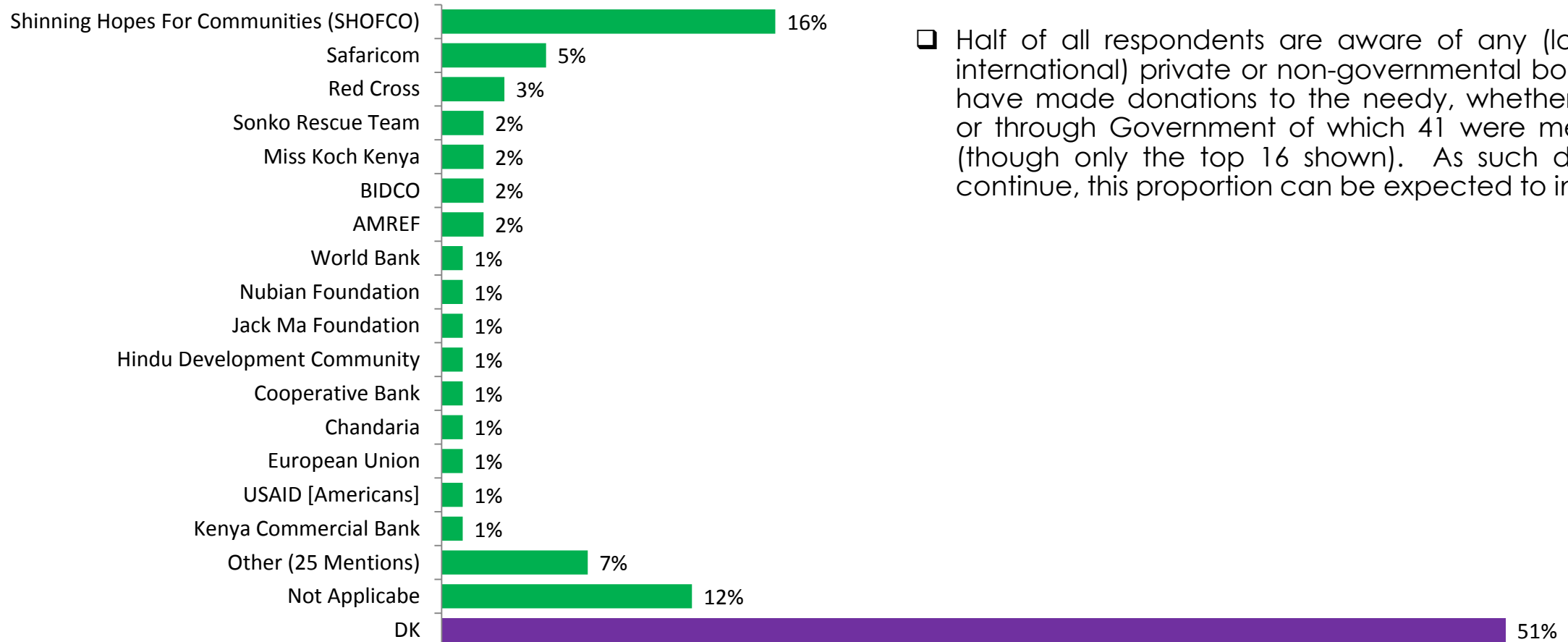
**Q: And how good of a job would you say the Government has done up to now in assisting those most needy TO SURVIVE ECONOMICALLY IN TERMS OF FOOD AND OTHER BASIC NECESSITIES? Would you say it has done...?**

Base=356 (Total Base)

# Non-State Assistance to the Needy



## Awareness of Private Sector/Non-Governmental Organizations That Have Made Donations to the Needy

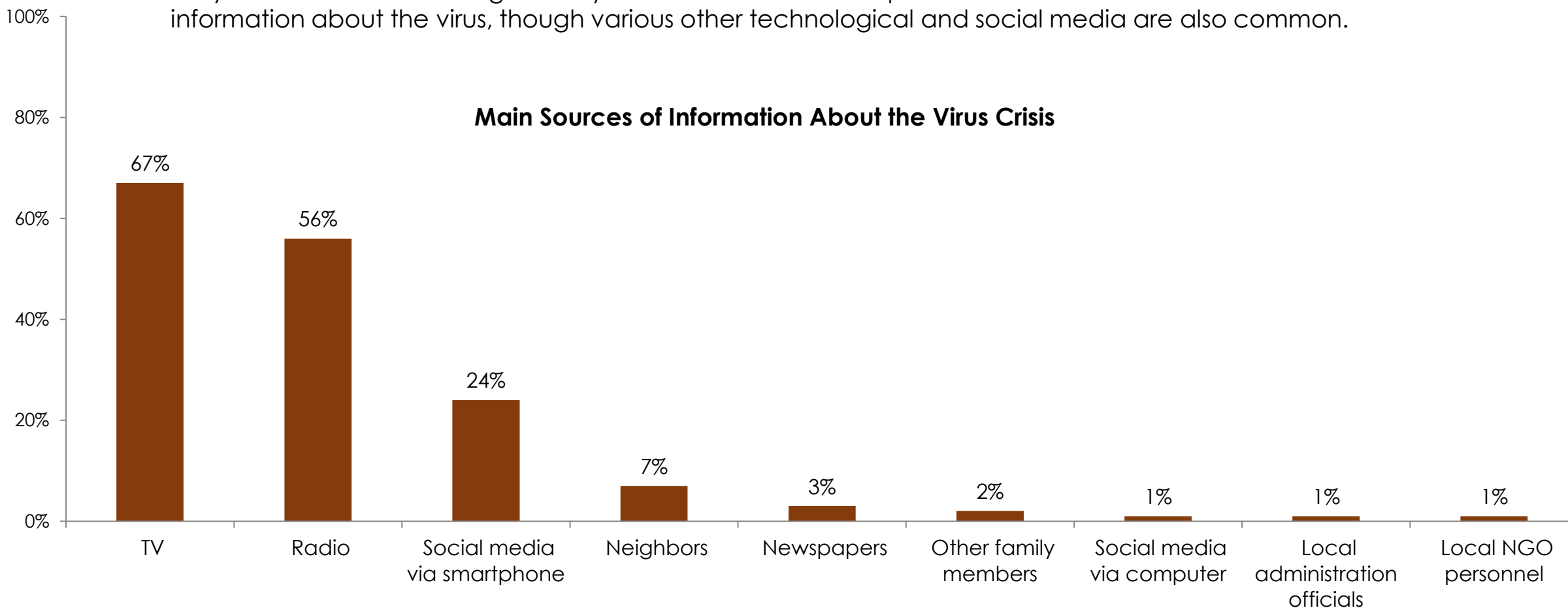


□ Half of all respondents are aware of any (local and international) private or non-governmental bodies that have made donations to the needy, whether directly or through Government of which 41 were mentioned (though only the top 16 shown). As such donations continue, this proportion can be expected to increase.

# Main sources of Information About the Virus Crisis



☐ Only TV and radio are being used by more than half of all respondents as one of their three “main sources” of information about the virus, though various other technological and social media are also common.



**Q: What have been your main sources of information about the virus and the efforts being made to control or even stop it? (multiple response up to three)**

Base=356 (Total Base)

# Insights: Assistance from Government, Non-State Actors and Information Sources



- ❑ Nearly all respondents are aware of at least some of the measures implemented by either the national or county governments to assist the needy in the wake of the virus crisis, with cash hand-outs considered the most useful. However, more respondents know someone (including themselves) who has received relief food (and even fewer who have themselves or know someone who has received a mask).
- ❑ However, the fact that the Government is not alone in providing such assistance (i.e., various non-state benefactors as shown here, as well as some individual leaders according to media reports), knowledge of the receipt of such assistance does not necessarily translate into positive opinion about Government performance in this area. At the same time, some non-state benefactors are clearly more adept in attracting (positive) publicity to their efforts than others. In a future survey it would be worth asking those aware of such assistance about its specific source(s).
- ❑ Respondents give the Government considerably more approval for its handling of the virus than for the provision of assistance to the needy (which can be assumed includes many of them). In terms of gender, while there is no significant contrast with regard to Government's anti-virus efforts, women give it rather more approval than do men with regard to the latter. Also, having personally benefited from the distribution of assistance to the needy (or knowing anyone else who has) gives a slight 'boost' to Government approval ratings in this area, even if many other benefactors have entered this area of public policy, with half of all respondents able to name at least one of them.





# Insights: Assistance from Government, Non-State Actors and Information Sources (con't)



- ❑ The fact that those less worried about the virus give the Government lower marks for its efforts so far in stopping/containing it suggests that such efforts are viewed mainly as unnecessary or perhaps even punitive. Indeed, if one did not really consider the virus as a threat, and the various measures implemented to contain it have caused a loss of income or even employment entirely, one would be less inclined to give Government 'high marks' for such efforts. Recent figures for those found to be infected (and the small but increasing number of deaths) may encourage the public to eventually better appreciate the Government's virus-containment efforts, however painful the economic impact – an issue people and leaders are facing worldwide.
- ❑ Asked to identify their two most important sources of information about the virus, two-thirds mentioned TV and just over half mentioned radio. However, without asking particular factual questions about the virus (such as its infection/death rate, how it spreads, the efficacy of particular containment measures, the efforts to develop both short-term medication and cures, etc.), it is impossible to know just how much those included in the survey know about this epidemic and from which particular sources. These are potentially useful subjects for the next round of the survey.
- ❑ Indeed, any such future survey rounds could also usefully include questions about the willingness to be tested, views towards those infected, as well as more detailed facets of many of the questions that were included in this first round.



**For Inquiries and Suggestions Contact:**

**Maggie Ileri: tel. 0722-443679 / E-Mail: [maggie.ileri@tifaresearch.com](mailto:maggie.ileri@tifaresearch.com)**

**Tom Wolf: tel. 0733-637023 / E-Mail: [tpwolf1944@gmail.com](mailto:tpwolf1944@gmail.com)**