

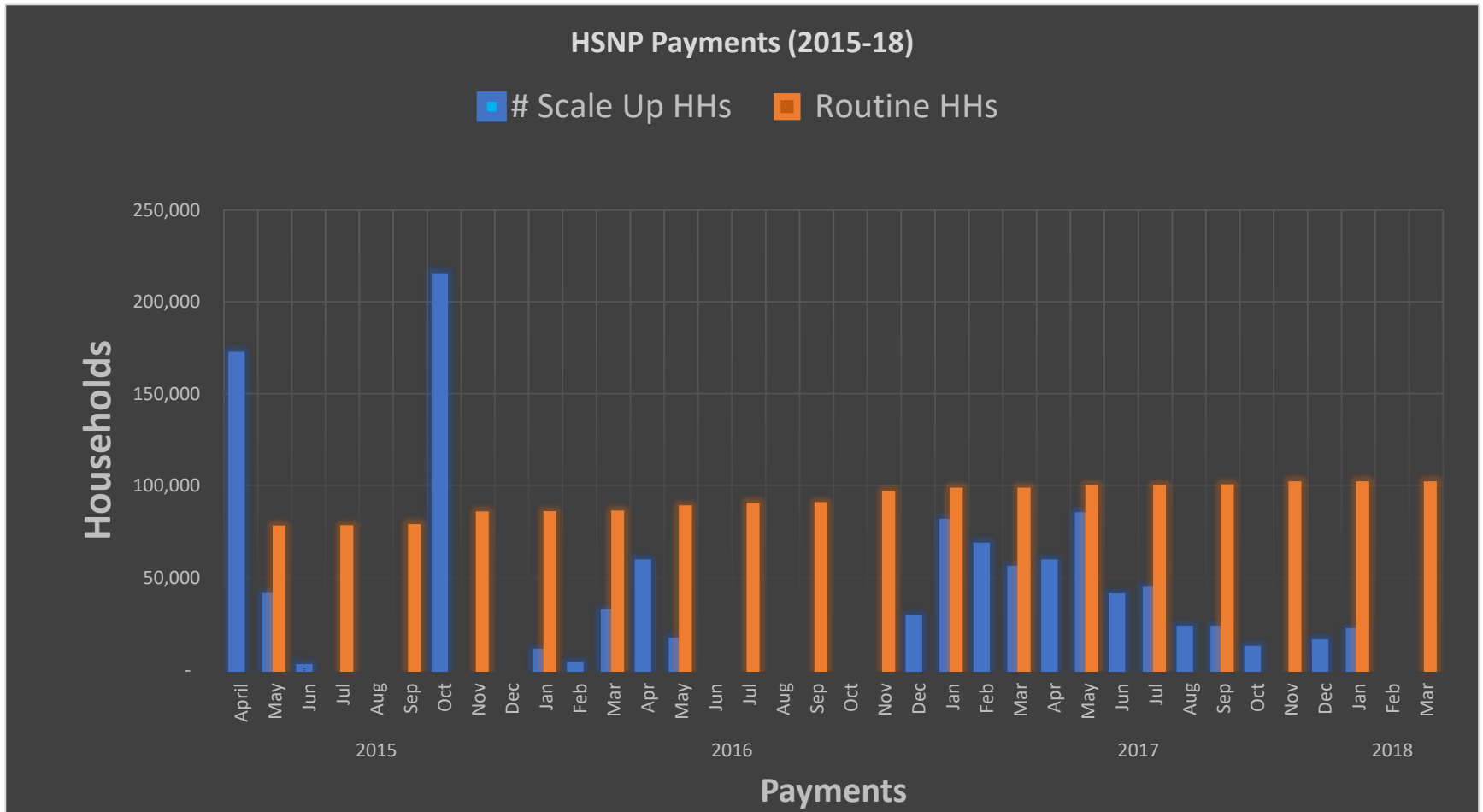
Kenya's Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP): Lessons in Developing a Shock Responsive Approach

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HSNP Shock Responsive Mechanism

- 3 years experience: mechanism triggered >20 times
- What Lessons learned?
- What Challenges remain?



HSNP Scalability Mechanism

Key Lessons – Facilitating Environment

- **HSNP Phase 2 designed to include comprehensive registration;** bank account opening and bank cards issued to all households in the four counties
- Major increase in **national ID registration** – positive side effect
- Long established **early warning system (EWS)** provided data and options for trigger indicators
- **NDMA manages both HSNP and the drought EWS**, helping strengthen the link between information and action.



Key Lessons – Establishing “Rules” before the Disaster

- *Where should the shock response be made?*
- *When should the SP programme respond?*
- *Who should benefit from the shock response?*
- *What should be the value of any additional transfers?*
- *How long should beneficiaries receive a scaled up response?*

WHERE?	WHEN?		WHO?	HOW MUCH?	HOW OFTEN?	HOW LONG	
Geographic Location	Trigger		Drought Phase Equivalent	Coverage of HHs	Amount of Transfer	Frequency	Duration of Transfer
Sub-County	≥50 And 35 to 50	No Drought	1 Normal	Routine HSNP HHs	Standard payment (5,400 Ksh)	Every 2 months	On-going
	20 to 35	Moderate Drought	2 Alert	Routine HSNP HHs	Standard payment (5,400 Ksh)	Every 2 months	On-going
	10 to 20	Severe Drought	3 Alarm	Routine HSNP HHs	Standard payment (5,400 Ksh)	Every 2 months	On-going
				HHs beyond routine up to approximately 50%* Coverage in each Sub-County	Emergency payment (2,400 Ksh)	Every month	For each month VCI at severe
	<10	Extreme Drought	4 Emergency	Routine HSNP HHs	Standard payment (5,400 Ksh)	Every 2 months	On-going
				HHs beyond routine up to 75% Coverage in each Sub-Location	Emergency payment (2,700 Ksh)	Every month	For each month VCI at extreme

Key Lessons - Understanding the Long Term Cost Implications

INPUTS

1. Exchange Rate (enter rate)

Currency	USD
Exchange Rate: KSH to USD/GBP	91.64

2. Geographical Coverage (on/off option)

Mandera	Yes
Marsabit	No
Turkana	Yes
Wajir	Yes

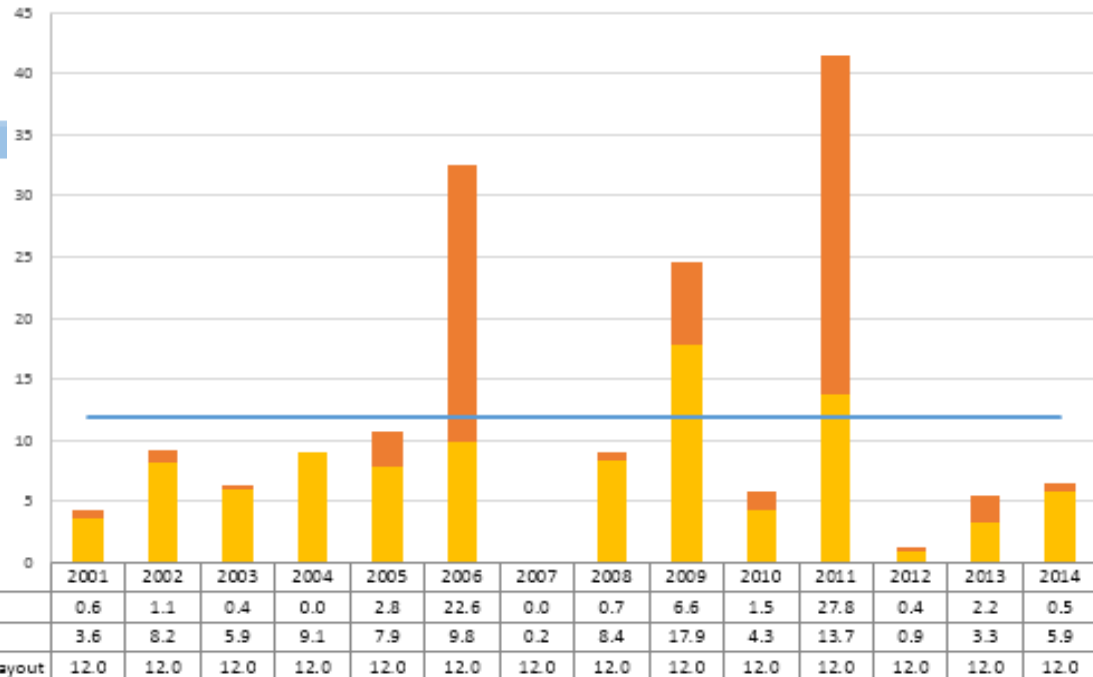
3. Scale Type (select one trigger or two triggers)

Choose	Severe and Extreme
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4. Population Coverage (input scale out percentage)

Routine Households	27%
First Scale Out	50%
Second Scale Out	75%

Figure 2: Annual Scalability Cost (total across all 4 HSNP counties)








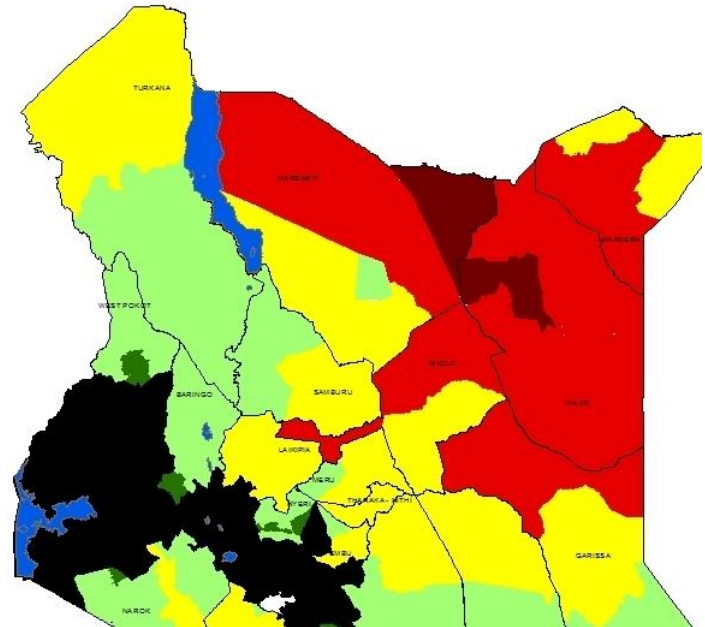
HSNP Scalability – Setting Payment Triggers

Lesson - Scientific and speedy approaches do not ensure political acceptability.

When is a Scale up Triggered?

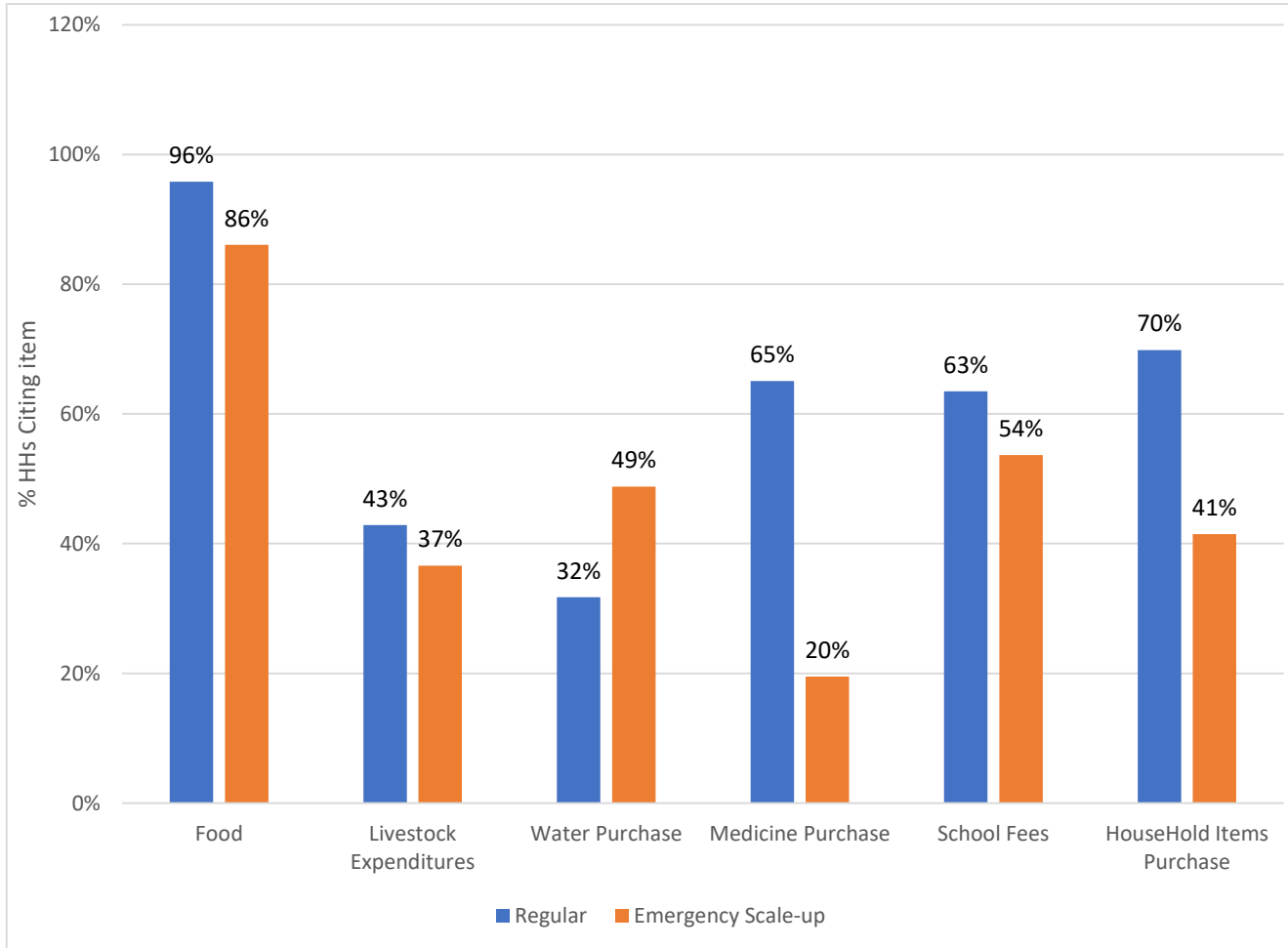
- Sub-Counties in **Severe** drought = 50% of all HHs minus - Routine beneficiary HHs;
- Sub-Counties in **Extreme** drought = 75% of all HHs minus - Routine beneficiary HHs.

Threshold for VCI 3-month and related drought categories		
Color	VCI values	Drought Category
	3-monthly average	
	≥50	Wet
	35 to 50	No Drought
	21 to 34	Moderate Drought
	10 to 20	Severe Drought
	<10	Extreme Drought



Post Payment Monitoring Findings

Utilization of Cash Transfers



Majority of cash used for food

No discernible negative impact on the price or availability of staple foods.

The impact on disaster resilience harder to measure

HSNP – Remaining Challenges

1. Need for Disaster Risk Financing strategy

- i. National Drought Emergency Fund (NDEF)
- ii. Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat-DDO)
- iii. Donor funding (DFID and EU)**
- iv. Insurance instruments e.g. Africa Risk Capacity (ARC) insurance mechanism
- v. County Governments' Funding

2. Review scalability guidelines

- Approach to Pre-Selecting HHs
- Acceptance of trigger used to scale up (VCI)
- Length of scale up

3. Improve Monitoring and Evaluation

- What is the impact ?
- How do we measure this?