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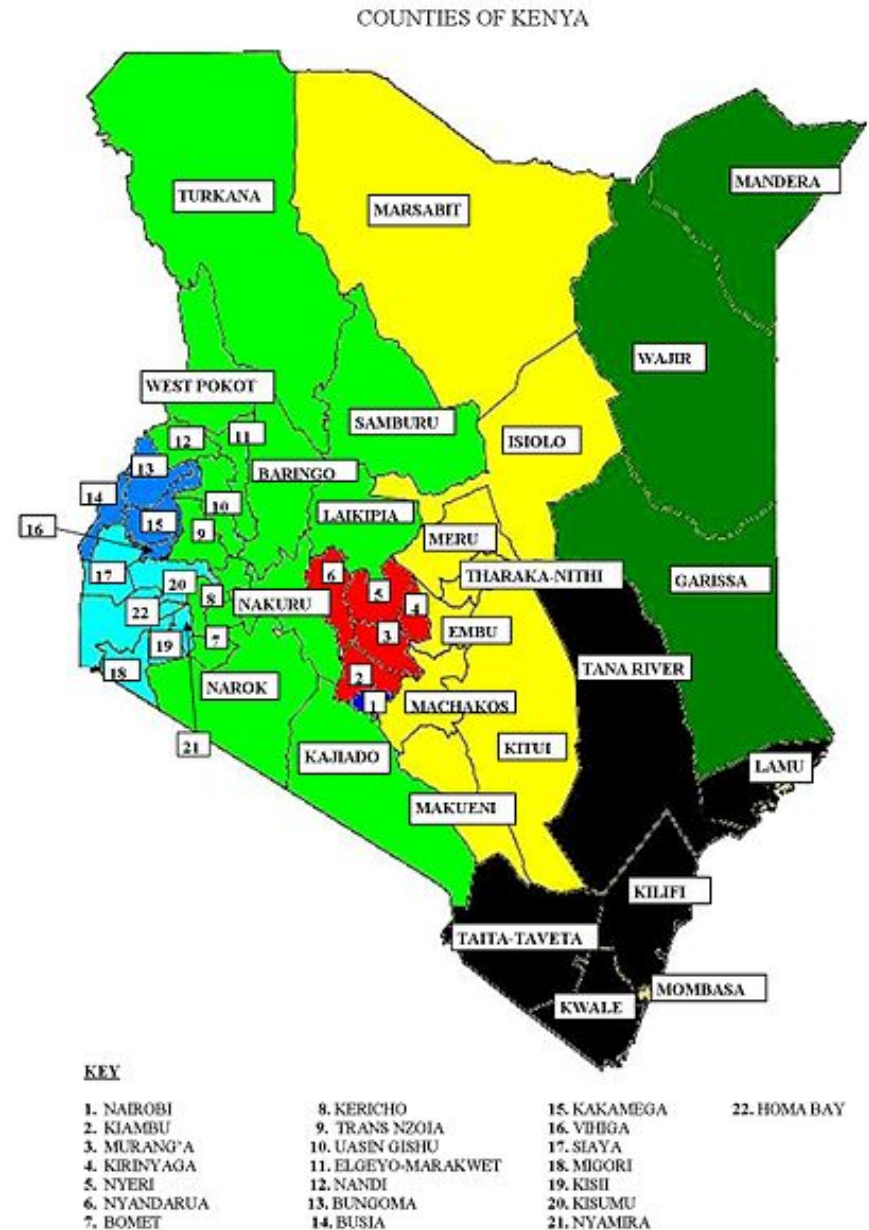
HSNP M&E Component

Impact evaluation: preview of final results

24 April 2013

Hunger Safety Net Programme

- HSNP is an unconditional cash transfer programme that aims to reduce poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, and promote asset retention and accumulation
- Operates under Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands with financial support from DFID
- Pilot phase looked to test 3 targeting mechanisms
 - Community-based targeting
 - Dependency ratio
 - Social Pension
- Phase II starting soon!



Evaluation design

- Mixed methods approach
- Randomised controlled trial
- Three rounds
 - Baseline (2009 – 2010)
 - Follow-up 1 (2010 – 2011)
 - Follow-up 2 (2012 – 2012)
- HSNP operations / targeting
- Key impacts
 - Poverty/consumption
 - Food security
 - assets
- Secondary impacts
 - Health
 - Education
 - Livelihoods
 - Saving, borrowing, credit
 - Vulnerability to shocks
 - Empowerment of women
 - Well-being of children and old persons
- Unintended impact
 - Dependency (labour participation)
 - Prices
 - Informal transfers
 - Social tensions
 - Mobility patterns

Context

- Severe drought in 2011
- Insecurity
- Remote
- Dependence on pastoralism
- High prevalence of extreme poverty
- Severe food insecurity

- Small (but not insignificant) value of transfer (at baseline 12% total consumption; 23% food consumption)
- Differential exposure to the programme (73% received 11 or more transfers over 24 months; 98% received at least 8 transfers)
- Flat rate – not indexed to household size

- Inflation has affected value of transfer; HSNP responded by raising value

Assessing impact on consumption and poverty

- Mean monthly consumption expenditure per adult equivalent
- Poverty rates
 - proportion of households that fall within the poorest 10% of Kenyan households (i.e. bottom national decile)
 - proportion of households below the national absolute poverty line
 - depth of poverty (how far, on average, beneath the poverty line a household lies)
 - severity of poverty (aggregate measure that gives more weight to households far below the poverty line)

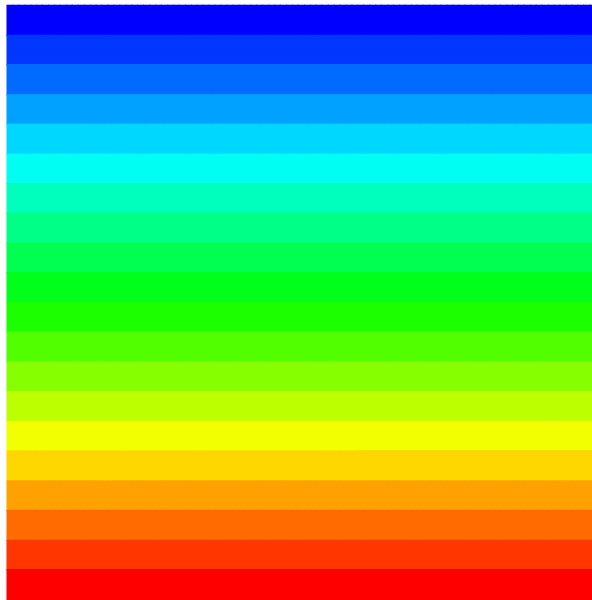
Results after one year

- Programme did not register statistically significant impact on consumption or poverty rates after one year
- However, observed trends pointed towards stabilising consumption for treatment households – against falling consumption for controls
 - control households statistically significant reduction in expenditure of c.10%, reflected in statistically significant increases in poverty rates of around 5%, and in the poverty gap of around 3%
- In other words, HSNP seemed to be fulfilling its function as a safety net
- Trend was emphasised for poorer households, smaller households, and households that had received higher cumulative per capita value of transfers
- Same pattern observed across range of impact areas at both follow-up rounds

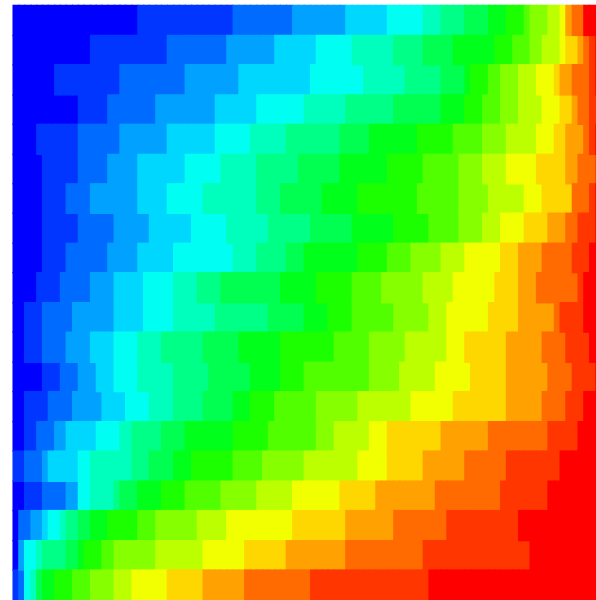
Consumption dynamics

Change in household consumption expenditure between baseline and follow-up 1

Baseline
All households



Year 1
All households

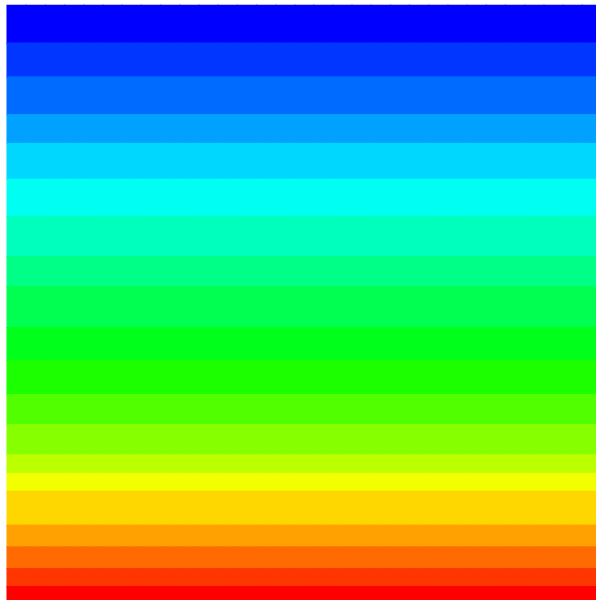


With thanks to Philippe Van Kerm and Professor Stephen Jenkins

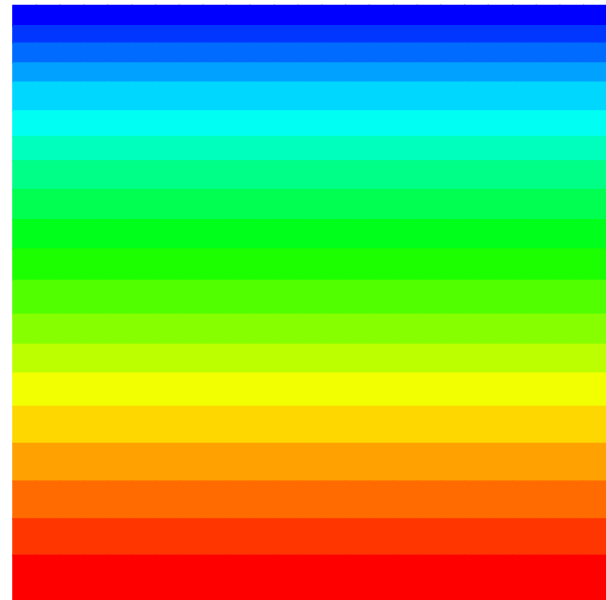
Consumption dynamics

Change in household consumption in treatment areas by beneficiary status

Baseline
Beneficiaries in treatment areas



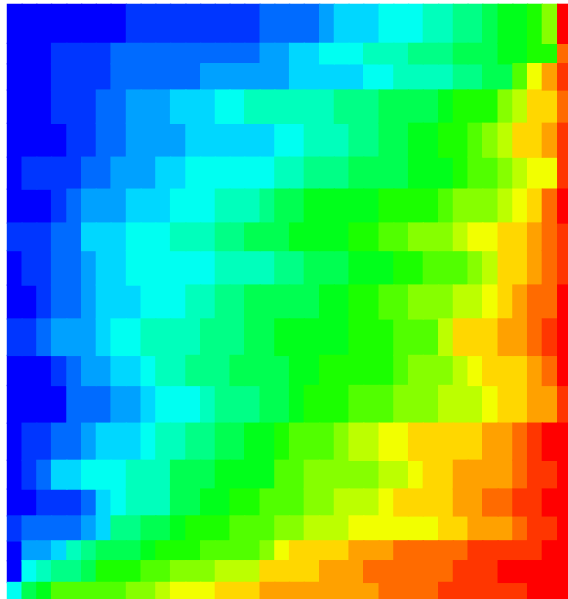
Baseline
Non-beneficiaries in treatment areas



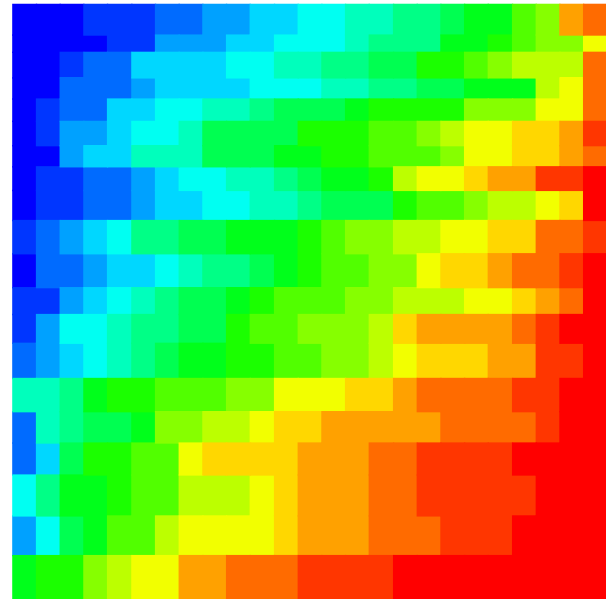
Consumption dynamics

Change in household consumption in treatment areas by beneficiary status

Year 1
Beneficiaries in treatment areas



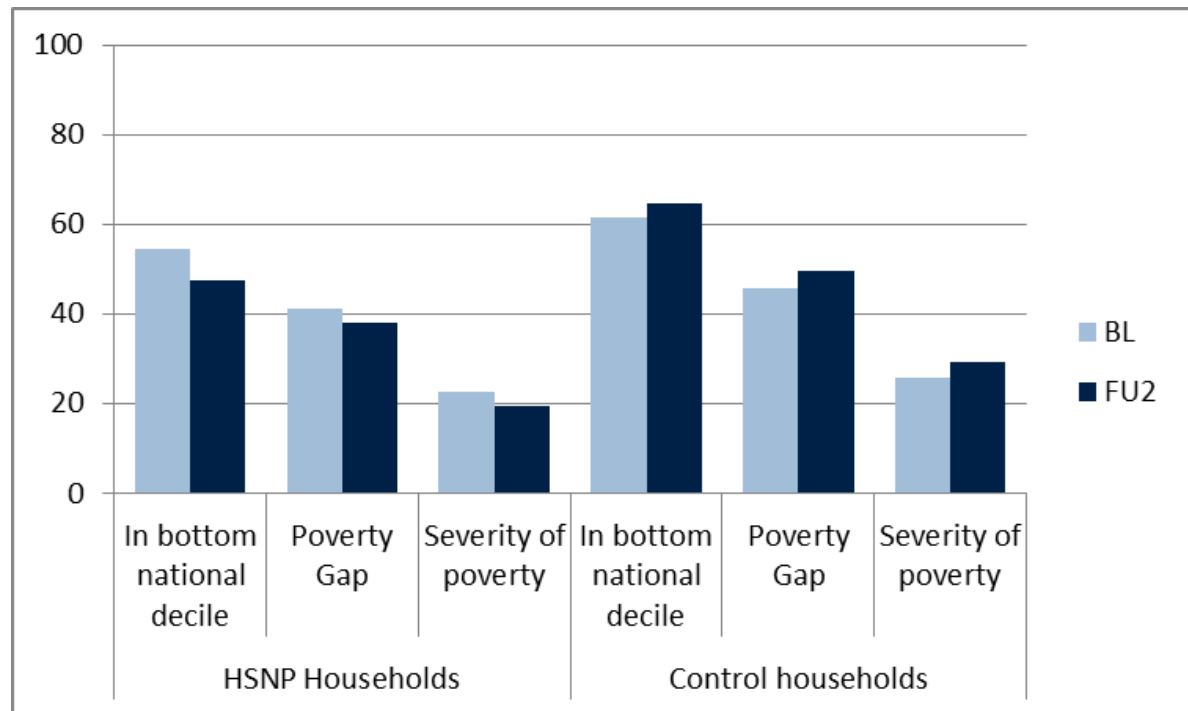
Year 1
Non-beneficiaries in treatment areas



Results after two years

- After one year trends pointed towards HSNP fulfilling its function as a safety net
- Has the programme been able to consolidate its effects to have a positive impact on household consumption and poverty after two years?

Household poverty rates at baseline and follow-up 2 by treatment status



Results after two years

- These results all statistically significant on the dif-in-dif measure
 - HSNP beneficiaries 10% less likely to be poor than controls
 - Difference in P1 and P2 of 7% each
- These results driven by fall in consumption and increase in poverty rates for controls, rather than increase in consumption for beneficiaries
- In other words, HSNP is acting as safety net



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Thank you