A FOCUS ON THE FINANCING OF THE NATIONAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMME

Annual National Shadow Budget 2027/2028

IPF
INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

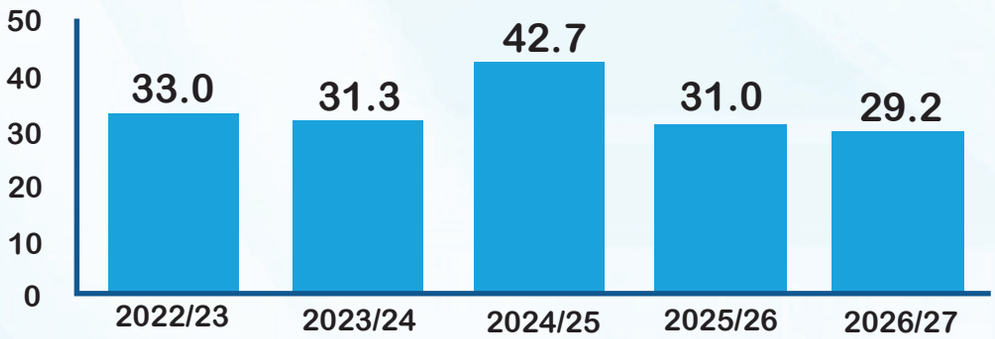
Coverage is growing - predictable financing and stronger deliverly are essential.

A. Background and Context



National data consistently show that older persons, orphaned and vulnerable children, persons with disabilities, and households facing chronic food insecurity are among the groups most vulnerable to poverty and exclusion. The National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) is the flagship social assistance programme addressing this challenge by providing predictable income support to vulnerable households and strengthening their resilience against economic shocks.

NSNP FINANCING – TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET (KSH BILLION)



RECOMMENDED: AT LEAST KSH 44 BILLION ANNUALLY

**While the analysis does not include the HSNP, the figures presented in this table cover the NSNP, including the HSNP.*

INUA JAMII BENECICIARIES – 2025/26



Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT)

1,253,045



Cash Transfer for orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)

443,004



Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer (PWSD-CT)

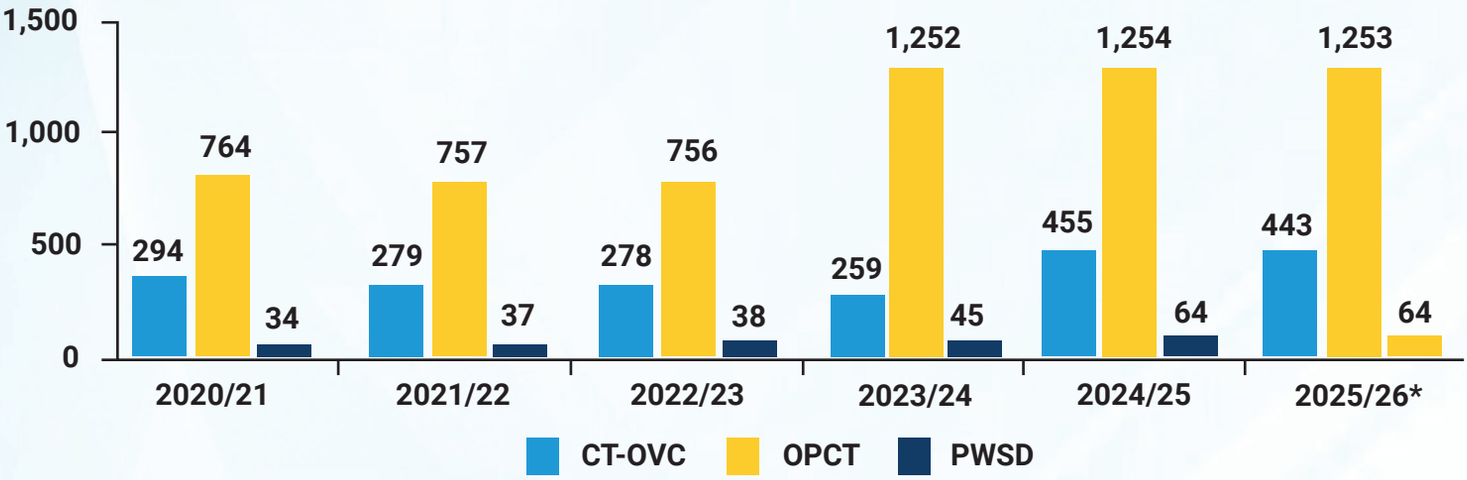
63,607

OPTC recorded the largest expansion in financing and beneficiary coverage.

- *Inua Jamii's* delivery systems expand coverage but gaps remain in identifying and supporting beneficiaries. Limited on-demand registration funding, inadequate outreach and sensitisation,and weak grievance and case management hinder eligible people's enrolment.

  Compared to the other *Inua Jamii* interventions, OPCT recorded the largest expansion in both financing and beneficiary coverage.

Delivery Gaps



Key Findings

- NSNP financing remains inadequate, with notable annual fluctuations.
- Inua Jamii coverage improved, but gains varied across cash transfers.
- OPCT had the largest expansion in financing and beneficiary coverage.
- PWSD-CT expanded gradually, but coverage slightly below target.

Delivery & EIP

Inua Jamii delivery systems expands coverage, but beneficiary identification and support gaps persist, limited on demand registration funding, inadequate outreach and sensitization, and week grievance and case management hinder enrolment. EIP reached 5,837 of 7,740 Targeted households and 286 of 550 VSLAs.

Recommendations

1 STRENGTHEN COVERAGE MEASUREMENT

Use Enhanced Single Registry (ESR) and programme data to determine eligibility, enrolment and unmet need across CT-OVC, OPCT and PWSD-CT. Identify eligible but unreached households and individuals and develop a costed enrolment plan to guide resources toward programme targets. This is especially important for CT-OVC and PWSD-CT, where coverage remains below target partly because of inadequate financing.

AT LEAST KSH 44 BILLION ANNUALLY

to sustain coverage and build resilience

2 ENSURE PREDICTABLE FINANCING

At least **KSh 44 billion annually** for NSNP to **maintain coverage** and close medium-term funding gaps. Include this funding in medium-term expenditure plans and provide programme-specific allocations aligned with beneficiary targets and delivery needs. Protect resources for registration, verification, payments, outreach and grievance management.

3 STRENGTHEN DELIVERY & LIVELIHOODS

use ESR and CCTP-MIS to improve Inua Jamii registration, verification and grievance handling. Refer eligible households to EIP livelihood support, including skills training, productive assets, mentorship and VSLAs. Address EIP financing and implementation barriers to expand outreach and support, complement cash transfers and build resilience