

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES TOWARDS HARMONIZATION AND CONSOLIDATION STRATEGY FOR THE NATIONAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMME, KENYA

Selected highlights from three studies commissioned by State Department for Social Protection with technical support from the United Nations (WFP, UNICEF) to support the social protection agenda of Government of Kenya

1. Assessment of the geographical and community-based targeting of the Cash for Assets (CFA) Programme.

2. Child vulnerability and the effectiveness of social protection schemes in reaching children.
3. Transfer values of Kenya's social protection schemes.

Potential options for building a more comprehensive and inclusive lifecycle system.

1 ASSESSMENT OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND COMMUNITY-BASED TARGETING OF WFP'S CASH AND FOOD FOR ASSETS PROGRAMME

FINAL REPORT
ASSESSMENT OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND COMMUNITY-BASED TARGETING OF WFP'S CASH AND FOOD FOR ASSETS PROGRAMME IN KENYA

SWEDEN WFP World Food Programme UNICEF

Effectiveness of geographical targeting in reaching food insecure locations

A significant number of non-ASAL counties are also highly food insecure, and actually perform worse than some of the ASAL counties.

Because of differences in population density, some 43 to 64 percent of the total number of acutely and chronically malnourished people and food insecure households in the country are living in non-ASAL areas and are excluded from the programme by design.

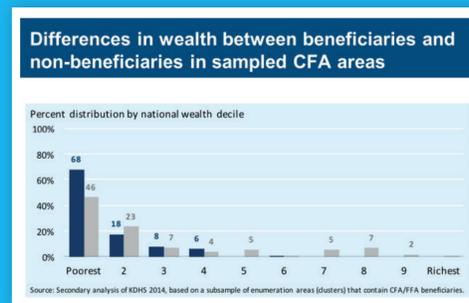
Where do food insecure households and children live?

Within the ASAL region, the programme has been successful in achieving a high degree of inter-county horizontal equity.

Coverage vs. food assistance needs in counties with CFA/FFA programmes

Effectiveness of geographical targeting in reaching food insecure locations

- CBT appears relatively successful in selecting households that are, on average, more 'vulnerable' than others as measured by their food (in)security status, proxies of wealth, and levels of education.
 - Apart from a few isolated cases, inclusion errors appear to be low.
- However, the quotas for the number of beneficiaries is inadequate. Many vulnerable households who objectively fit the selection criteria are left out, leading to perceptions of exclusion errors and feelings of resentment.



2 CHILD VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

CHILD VULNERABILITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION IN KENYA

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- Kenya's CT-OVC programme defines vulnerability in a narrow way, in terms of orphanhood and chronic illness.
- It is targeted at households who are ultra-poor and contain children 0-17 years old with at least one deceased parent, or a parent/caregiver who is chronically ill.
- But, should we start considering a broader concept of 'OVC' that includes other children who are equally or even more vulnerable?

Children in poor and income-insecure families

- One in two children (51%) living below official poverty line in 2005/06
- Two-thirds of people in poverty are children
- Large geographical disparities between regions

Are orphans more likely to have worse child outcomes than non-orphans?

No clear disadvantage for orphans on most indicators. Even when differences are statistically significant, they are small (three %-points) and disappear when controlling for other factors. Exception: sleeping under ITN.

Are orphans more likely to live in poverty?

Percentage of children below the poverty line, 2005/06

Orphan Status	Percentage
Not orphaned	50
Paternal orphan	54
Maternal orphan	52
Double orphan	50

Predictors of childhood vulnerability

	Birth registration	Received OPCT	Stunting	Fever treatment	Sleep under ITN	School attend	Early sexual debut	Early marriage
Sex of child								
Age of child								
Wealth of HH								
Sex of HH head								
Education of adults								
Dependency ratio								
Orphan status								
Living arrangements								
Place of residence								

Major gap in the system is the very low coverage of young children

Percentage of the population living in households that receive a social security cash transfer, by five-year age group, 2014

Key principle of child-sensitive social protection is to intervene as early as possible where children are at risk to prevent irreversible impairment or harm.

Yet, young children under the age of five are significantly under-represented in the CT-OVC programme.

Key Policy Choices

Continue to target the CT-OVC programme to a group of (older) children who are not necessarily more vulnerable than other children?

Or continue to transition towards an inclusive lifecycle social security system by implementing a more conventional child benefit?

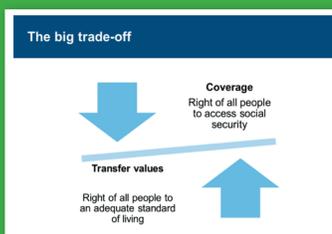
3 TRANSFER VALUES IN KENYA'S NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

DISCUSSION PAPER ON TRANSFER VALUES IN KENYA'S NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

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Adjusting the value of transfers to account for inflation

- Good practice indicates that the value of transfers should change on a regular basis to ensure that they maintain their real value in the face of inflation.
- Most transfers have decreased in real value: the CT-OVC, OPCT and PwSD by 38% since 2007 and the CFA by 21% since 2011.
- However, the real value of the HSNP has increased by 40% since 2009.
 - Points to lack of coordination and coherence.
 - Concerns around affordability if Government were to take over.



Alternative policy options that would simplify design and implementation

- Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT): If government achieves its plan to provide the OPCT to 460,000 people in 2016/17, it could reach everyone aged 74+.
- Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP): The existing budget of HSNP - Ksh 4.14 billion per year - is sufficient to provide Ksh500 per month to all children under 5 and Ksh2,000 to 80% of people aged 65+ in the programme area in northern Kenya

