

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

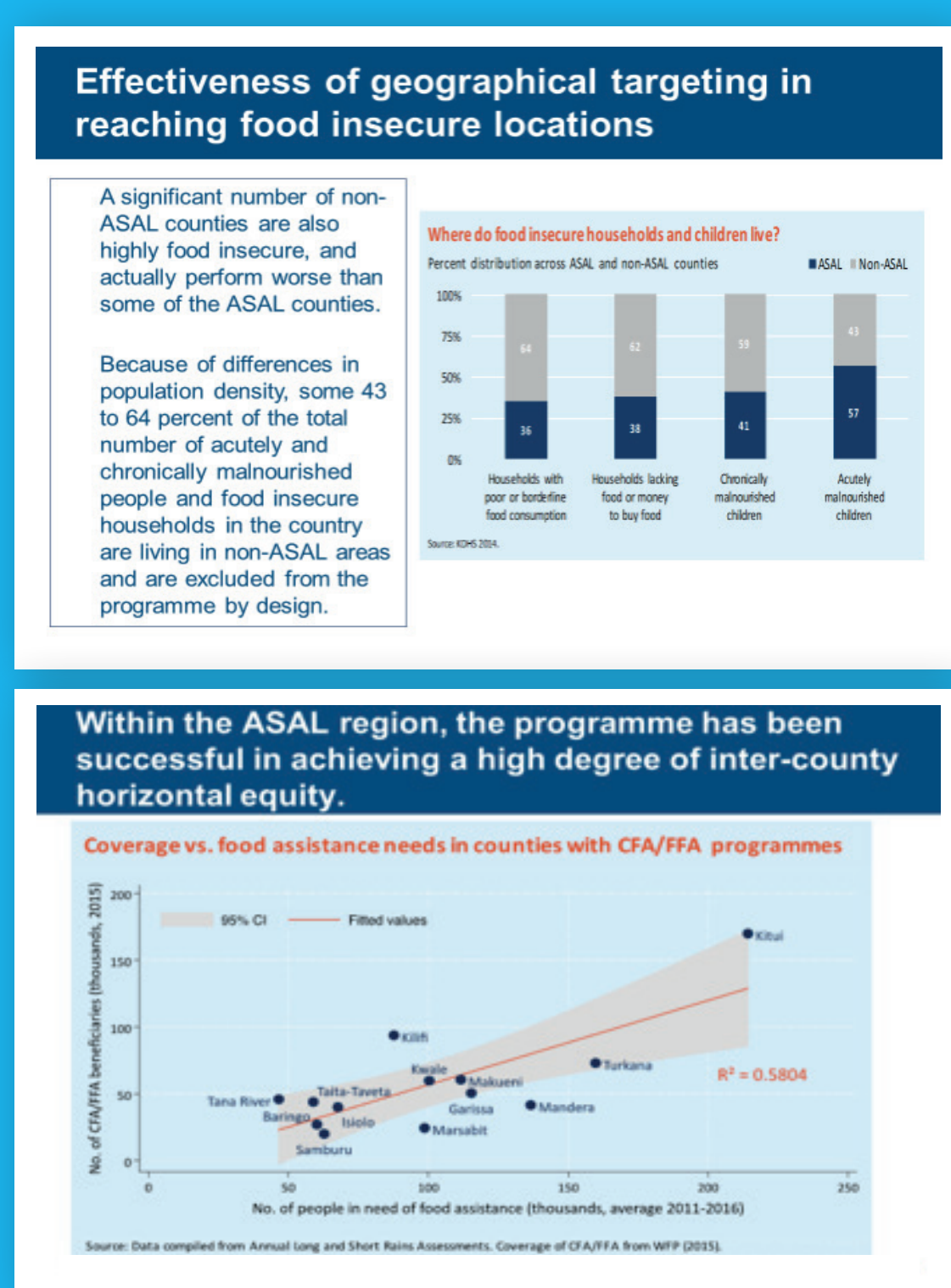
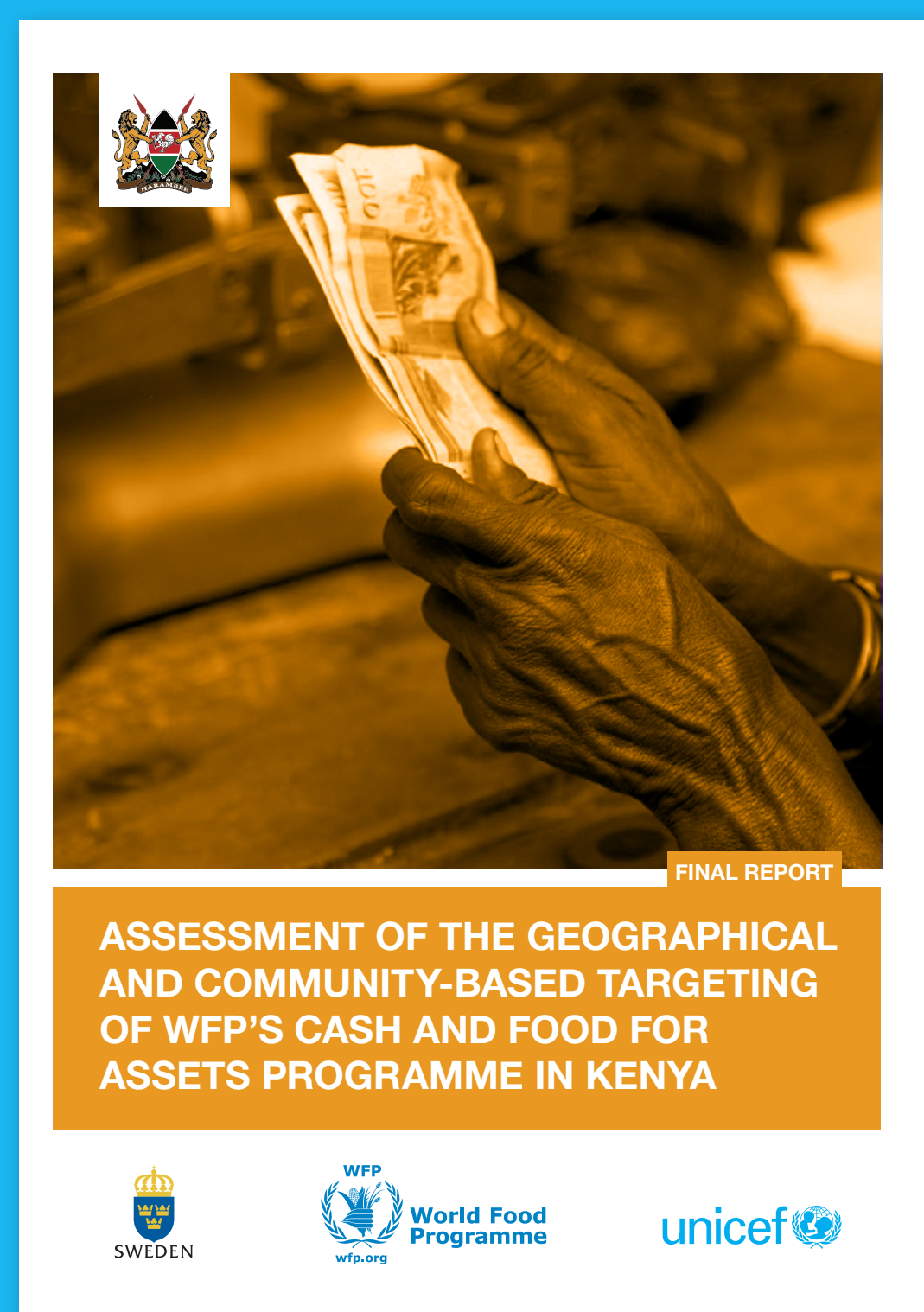
Selected highlights from three studies commissioned by State Department for Social Protection with technical support from the United Nations (WFP, UNICEF) to support the social protection agenda of Government of Kenya

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.

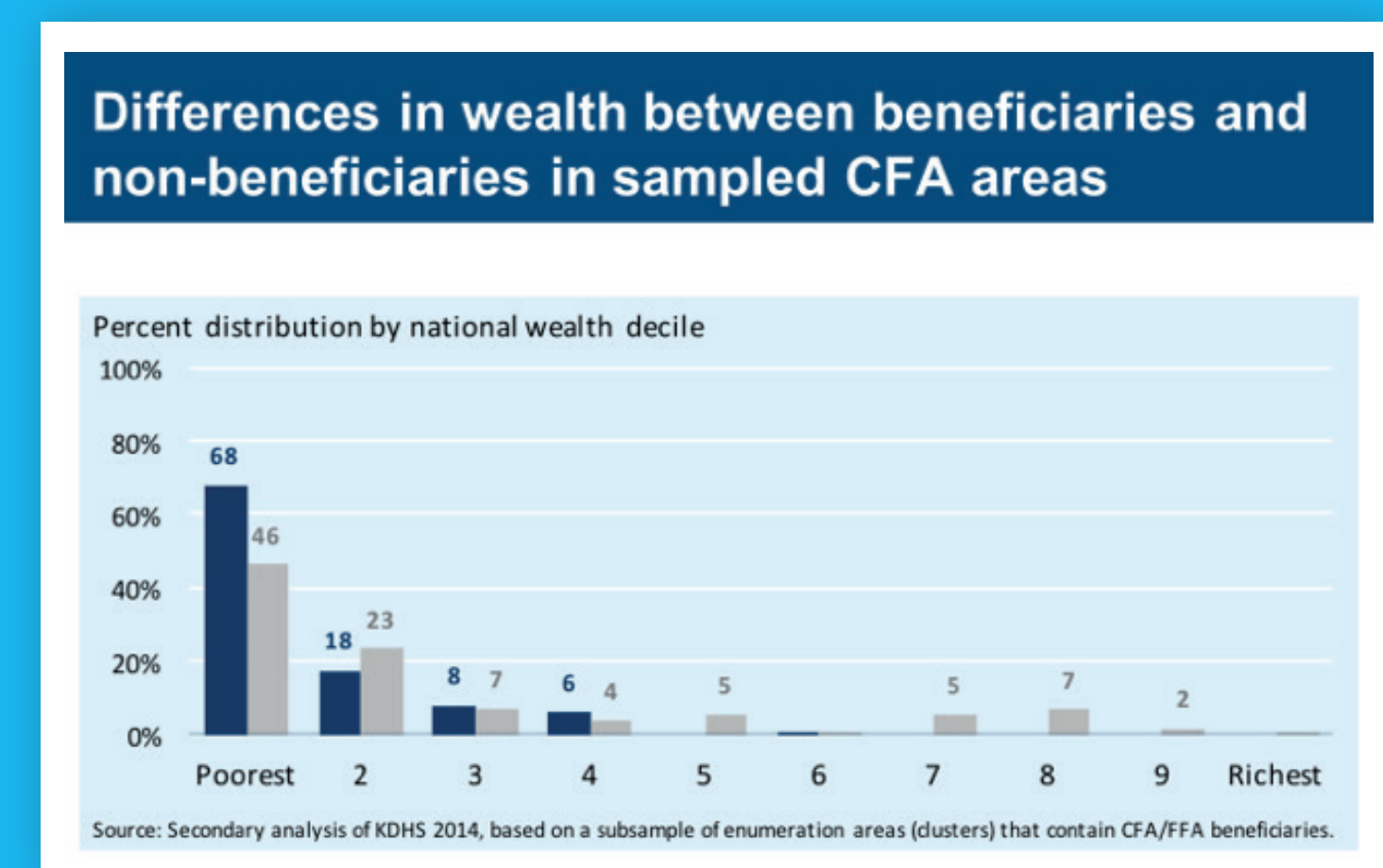
Potential options for building a more comprehensive and inclusive lifecycle system.

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

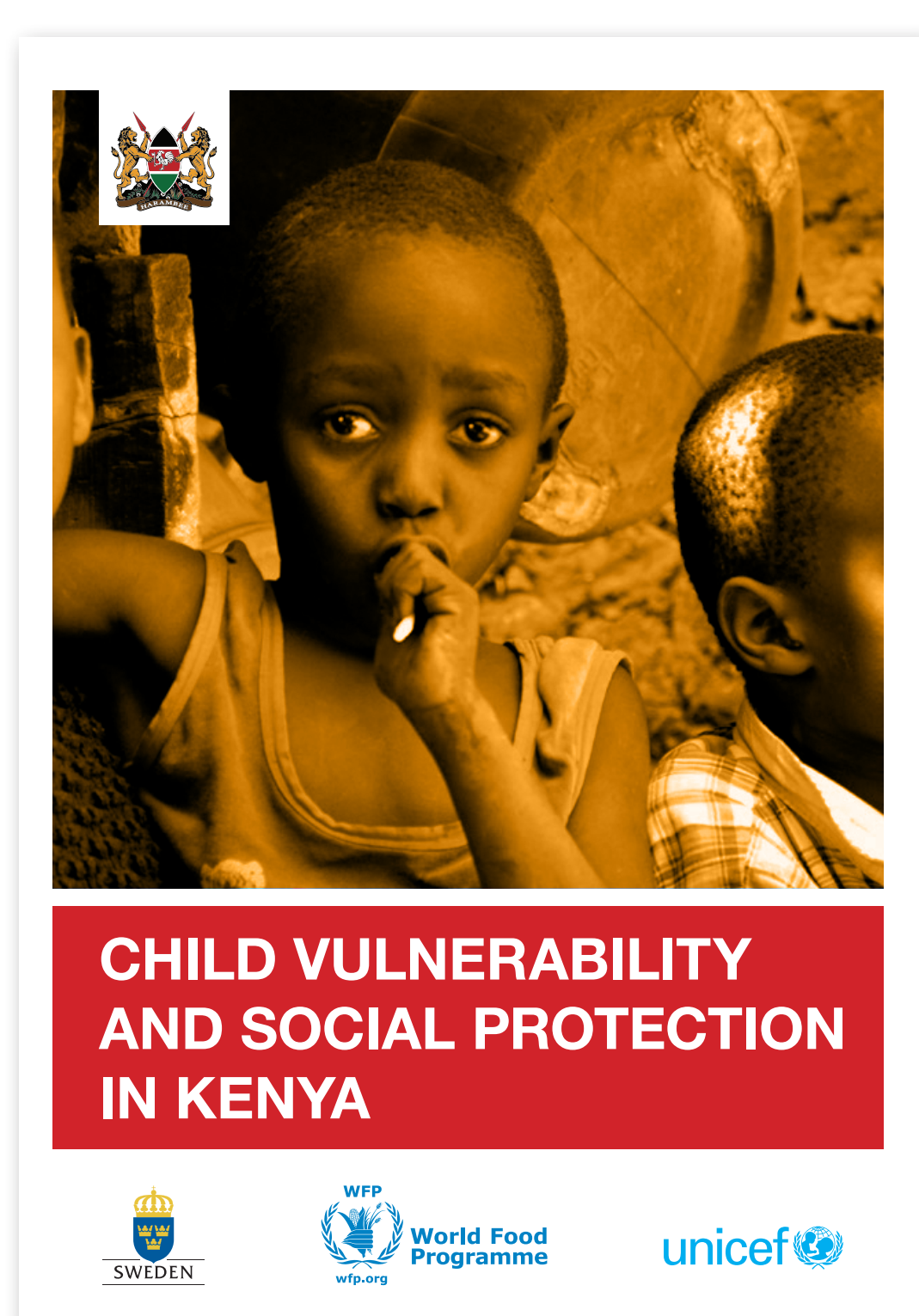


Effectiveness of geographical targeting in reaching food insecure locations

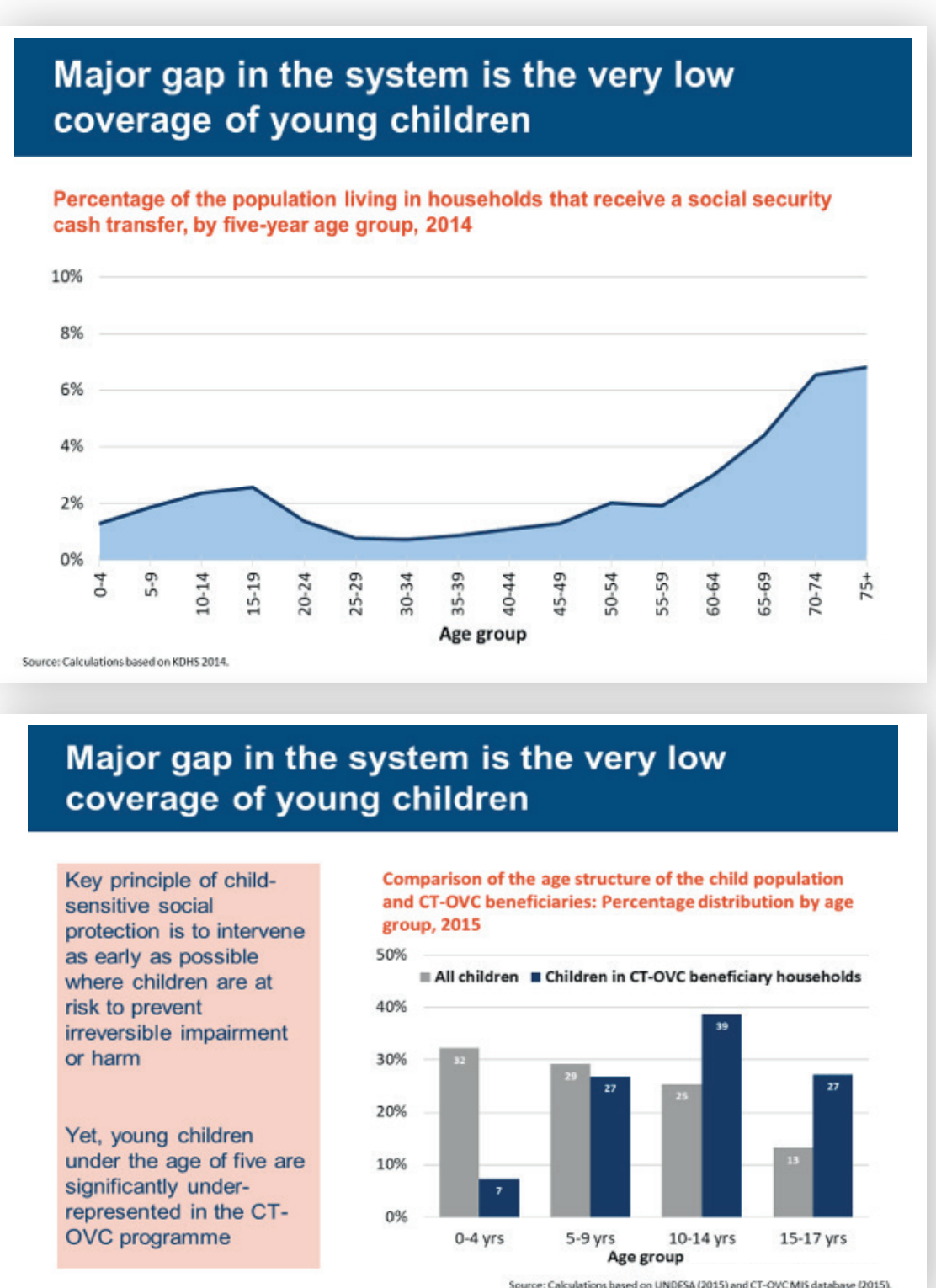
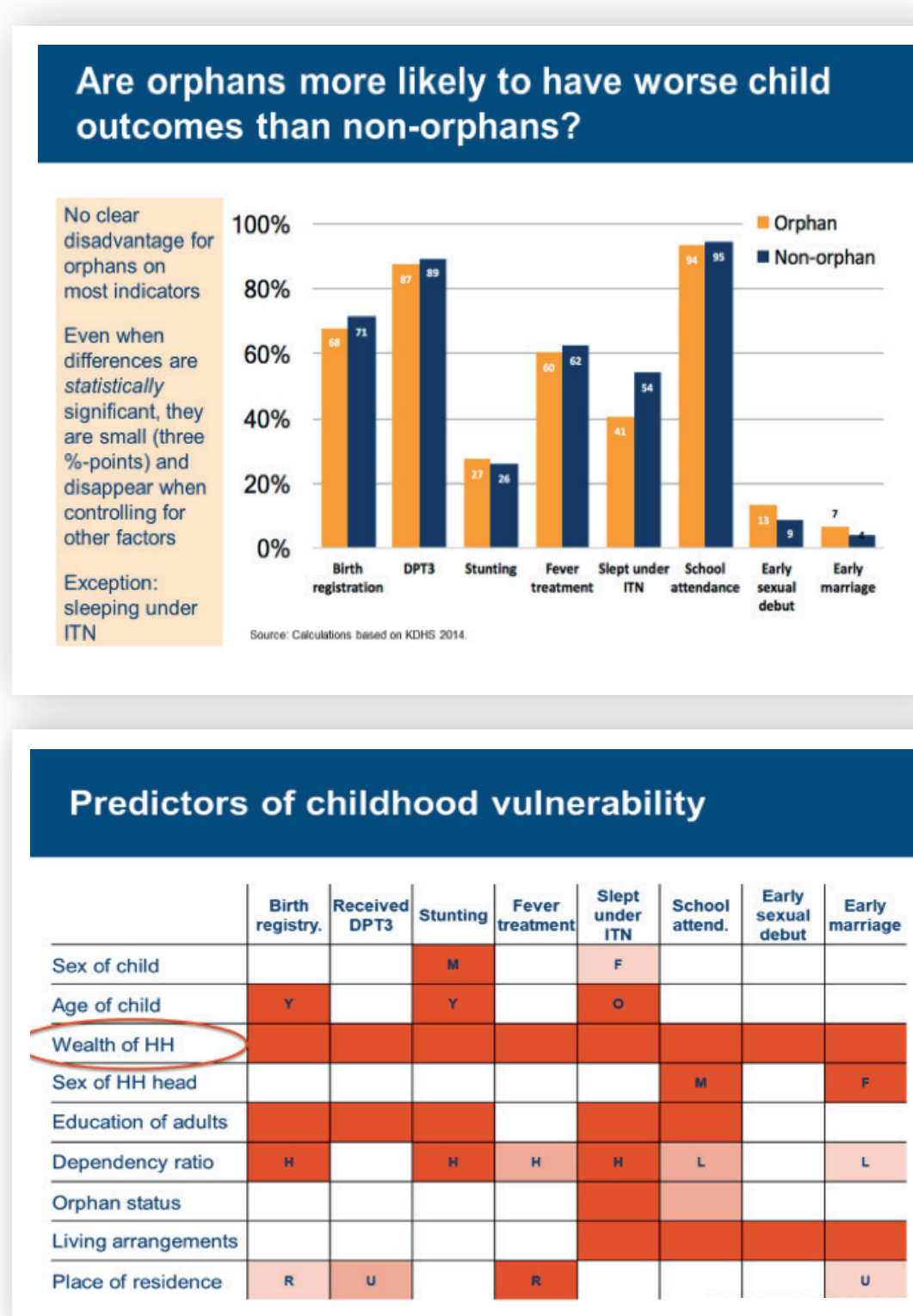
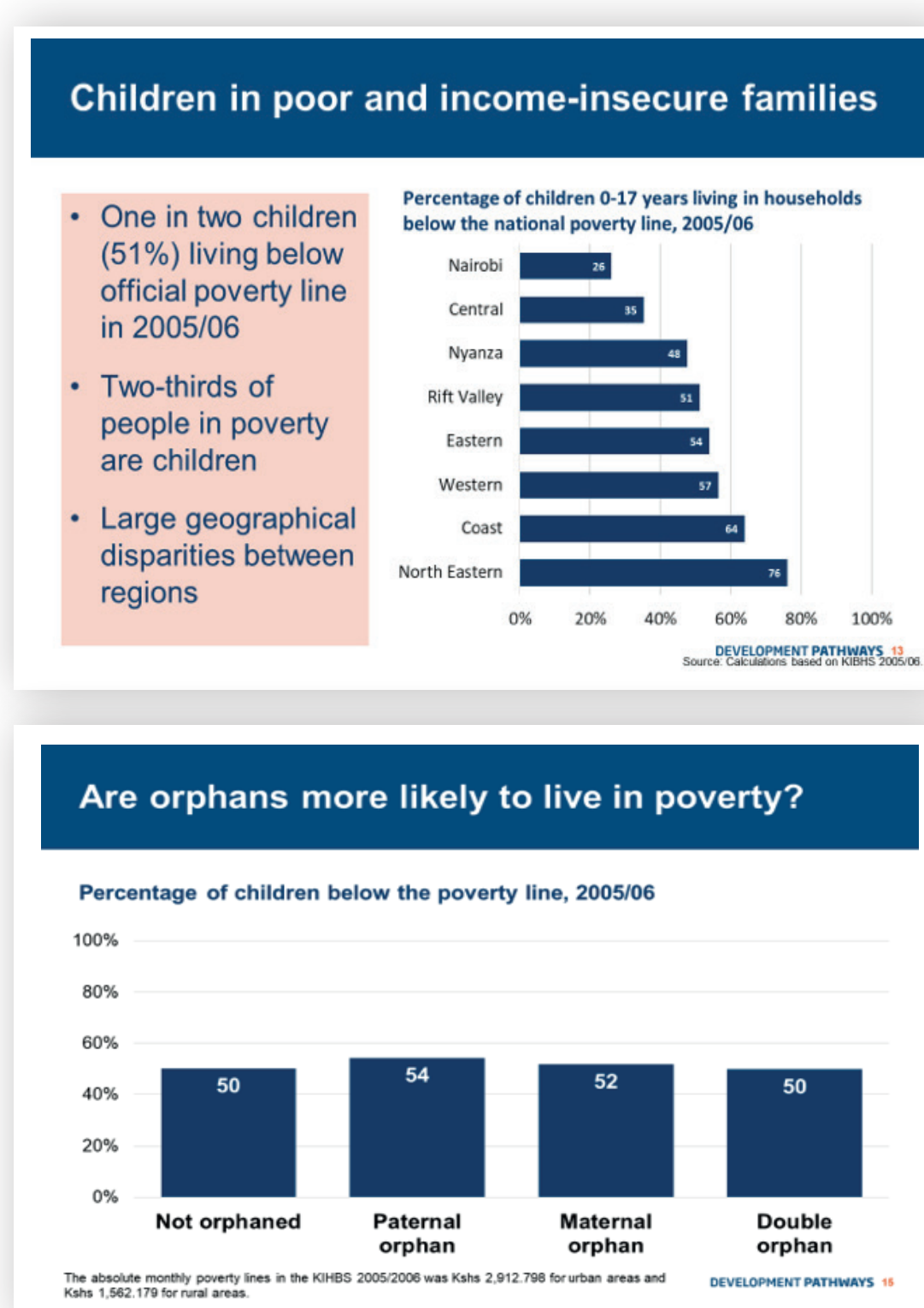
- CBT appears relatively successful in selecting households that are, on average, more 'vulnerable' than others as measured by their food (in)security status, proxies of wealth, and levels of education.
- Apart from a few isolated cases, inclusion errors appear to be low.
- However, the quotas for the 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



- 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?

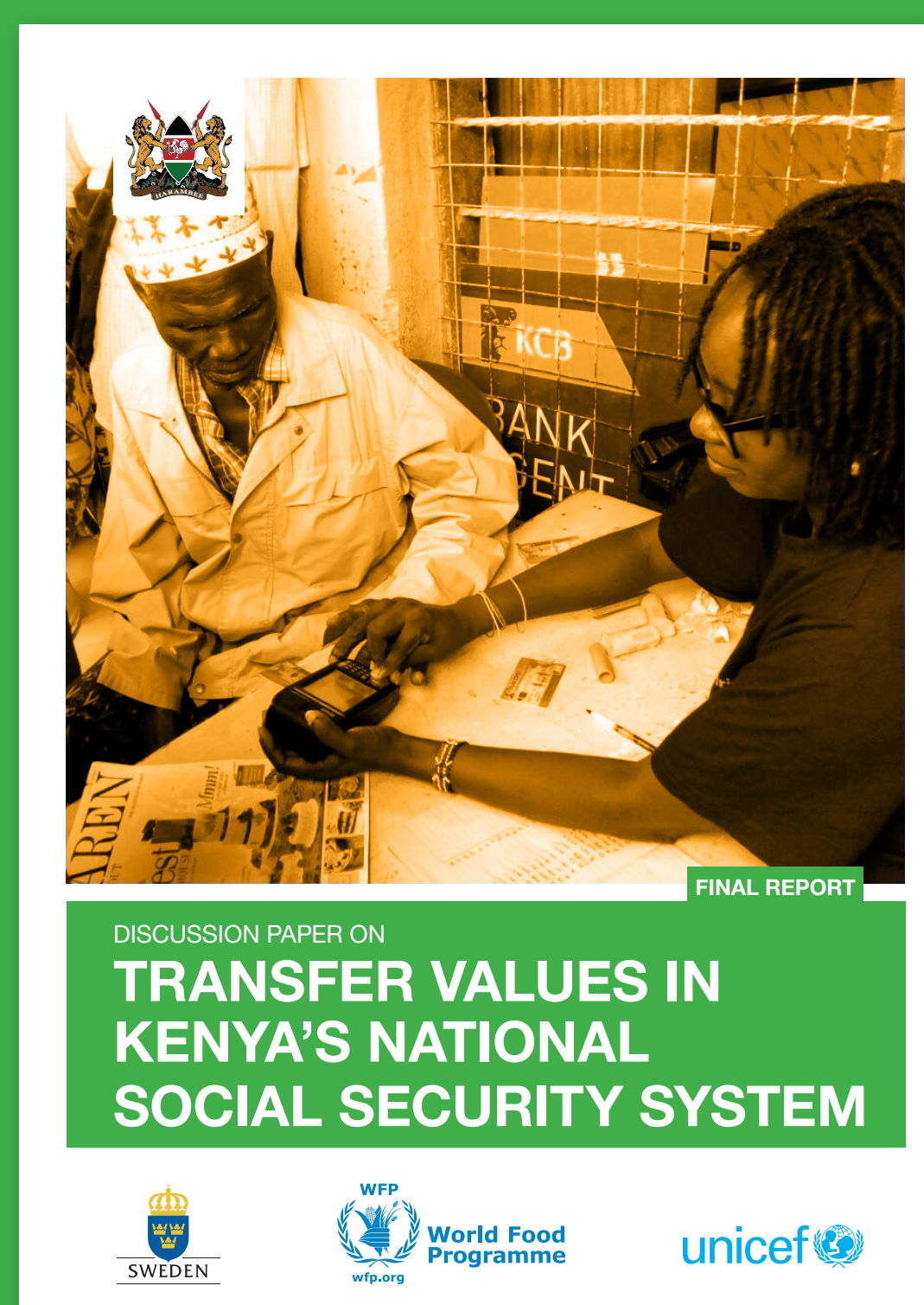


Key Policy Choices

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



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.

