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Update May 2015

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# **The Complementarity Initiative**

Bringing Hunger Solutions to Kenya's Safety Nets System

# A New Approach to Community-Based Targeting

the Arid areas, in response to the findings of the Government's Short Rains Assessment. This was an opportunity to test WFP's revised Community Based Targeting Guide, which includes a combined targeting and electronic registration exercise that will allow food assistance programmes to integrate with the Single Registry.

Since 2011, WFP has used electronic registration routinely in its cash transfer programmes. But for those programmes that are still delivered in-kind, registration has remained a paper-based exercise.

In April, WFP retargeted its relief programmes across WFP has 442,000 cash transfer beneficiaries already electronically registered in the MIS that it will integrate with the Single Registry, and the registration test done in April in the relief programmes brought an additional 74,000 beneficiaries into the system.

> WFP has beneficiaries across the ASALs, but in this test phase of registration, we focused on Turkana, Marsabit and Wajir. The upcoming registrations in July and September will cover the remaining beneficiaries in these three counties, Isiolo county, and if the security situation will permit, Mandera County will be included as well. (cont'd page 2)

#### Last time:

- $\Rightarrow$  Plans for the Single Registry
- $\Rightarrow$  How safety net programmes are coordinated at  $\Rightarrow$  Testing WFP's revised Community Based the national level
- $\Rightarrow$  WFP Country Representative and PS Mr Ali Noor  $\Rightarrow$ sign a memorandum of understanding for the launch of the Complementarity Initiative

#### Inside this month's issue:

- $\Rightarrow$  Social Protection highlights from the UNDAF
- Targeting Guide, including electronic registration Caught in the corridor with WFP's first Safety
- Nets Officer, David Kamau

# Quick Facts **about** the UNDAF 2014 -2018

⇒ The UNDAF is an expression of the UN's commitment to support the Kenyan people in their selfarticulated development aspirations.

⇒It is a 4-year plan, developed jointly with the Government of Kenya, aligned with Vision 2030.

⇒WFP and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services jointly lead the UNDAF Social Protection Group.

⇒The Complementarity Initiative is a key component of the Group's work-plan, and is synergized with activities supported by the other UN agencies in the sector.

⇒You can find the full document at: <u>http://</u> <u>planipolis.iiep.unesco.</u> <u>org/upload/Kenya/</u> <u>Kenya-UNDAF-2014-</u> <u>2018.pdf</u>

# A New Approach to Community Based Targeting contd.

# ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION: What do the numbers tell us?

There was plenty of important learning that emerged from the test registration. Firstly, that the majority of our beneficiaries do have identification cards. Secondly that overlap between safety net programmes can be minimized through clear communication with communities. The new CBT guide asked communities to help reduce overlap by not selecting households that are already receiving under another safety net programme, unless the household was extremely vulnerable and needed multiple benefits to survive. All told, overlap with the other safety net programmes was 8%.

County	Number of Households registered	Number of Beneficiaries registered	5%	6%	4%s	S%
Wajir	3,356	26,880	95%		94%	
Marsabit	7,408	37,671		93%	3470	93%
Turkana	1,405	9,760	Turkana	Marsabit	Wajir	All
Total	12,169	74,311	With ID:	s <b>=</b> With Wa	aiting Card	s =No IDs

% of beneficiaries receiving under another safety net programme					
Hunger Safety Net Programme	6.3%				
Older Persons Cash Transfer	1.0%				
Orphaned And Vulnerable Children Cash Transfer	0.6%				
Persons With Severe Disability Cash Transfer	0.1%				
Grand Total	8.0%				

### What were the challenges?

There were many challenges to a smooth registration, here are a few:

⇒ Before you start registering, you have to tell people why you are taking their

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them. This "informed consent" for 12,000 households involved having **12,000 indi**vidual conversations to ensure each head of household understood their rights, and WFP's obligation, to protect their personal data. Five per cent of beneficiaries that needed to be registered didn't have IDs. This meant that it takes extra time for WFP staff to verify them, beneficiaries without IDs or waiting cards were required to bring a letter from their Chief to prove who they are.

> There is one thing that all our resources cannot control and that is of course the weather! The roads between registration sites deteriorate during the rains which makes it very difficult even for WFP's 4x4s to get through. Registration sites are often very far from each other and it takes a considerably longer period of time for the WFP team to travel between sites when our vehicles are skidding through mud!

## What next?

Now that the new approach to CBT has been tested, WFP is reviewing and tweaking the process and the system, and including information that other agencies would like to have captured (for example, UNICEF has asked us to capture information about under 2s, as an emergency preparedness measure). The second phase of registration is underway in Makueni, and will start soon in Isiolo. WFP is switching both of these counties from in-kind to cash transfers. We'll give you more on those plans in next month's issue.

# Highlights from the UNDAF Social Protection Group

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the UN system's commitment to support the Kenyan people in their self-articulated development aspirations. It is a four-year plan (2014 - 2018) and was signed by the President of Kenya and Representatives of all UN agencies operating in Kenya in June 2014. The UNDAF has four strategic results areas:

- 1. Transformational Governance
- 2. Human Capital

**3.** Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, and

4. Environmental Sustainability, Land Management, and Human Security.

Each of these strategic results are made up of three to four outcomes that describe the specific achievements expected within the four years of the framework. **Social Protection is outcome 4 under the Human Capital results area.** Progress towards achieving each UNDAF outcome is driven by a group of UN agencies and

#### Government departments.

The UNDAF Social Protection Group held a retreat in April to reflect on progress made in the first 9 months of the framework, and to agree on detailed plans for the up-coming year. A few highlights include:

- ⇒ The First National Social Protection Conference was held in January, attended by President Kenyatta. Participants called upon Parliament to expedite debate and to pass legislation to support an integrated social protection system.
- ⇒ Enhanced technical support for the Single Registry, which started in February.
- ⇒ A migration profile for Kenya was produced that includes mapping of trafficking routes and trends. Support human services were provided to more than 1,000 trafficked women and children during the period.
- ⇒ Training on "Governance and Administration of Non-contributory National Social Protection Programmes" was delivered, aimed at building capacity for implementing the Social Protection Floor.

The Group will publish an annual report in June, detailing progress in the first year, and plans for the second year.

The **UNDAF Social Protection Group** includes, from the **UN**: World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labour Organization (ILO), and from the **Government**: the National Social Protection Secretariat, the Department of Children's Services, Department of Social Development, Department of Labour, National Employment Bureau, National Social Security Fund, and the National Drought Management Authority.



### UNDAF SOCIAL PROTECTION GROUP RETREAT. NAIVASHA 20-21 APRIL 2015.

Standing (Left to Right): Caroline Olilo, David Kamau, Susan Momanyi, Edith Murogo, Mary Kezzah, Bernard Kiura, Carren Ogoti, Vera Mweu, Heather Komenda and Amelie Tapella

Seated (Left to Right): Luis Corral, Joanne Bosworth, Josephine Muriuki, Winnie Mwasiaji, Cheryl Harrison, William Ongeri, Hashim Adan and Richard Rori.

### The Complementarity Initiative May 2015

### Quick Recap: What is the Complementarity Initiative about?

The initiative is about ensuring that safety net programmes work together efficiently to protect poor, vulnerable, and food insecure households in Kenya from extreme poverty and hunger.

To do this, WFP has committed to contributing technical assistance over the next 4 years to the National Social Protection Secretariat to:

#### 1. Develop a **Complementarity Strategy** that describes how hunger solutions are (or will be) integrated into Kenya's safety nets system

2. Enhance the National Social Protection *Single Registry* to ensure government has access to and can use data about who is receiving what, where, and under which programme.

#### 3. Improve accountability by establishing a strong *Complaints and Grievances Mechanism*, including a toll-free line that anyone can call for information about safety net programmes, or to report

a problem or wrongdoing.

4. Establish a plan for a **Productive Safety Net Programme** for poor and food insecure households to work on projects that contribute to their own and their communities' resilience.

#### 5. Roll-out *National Guidelines for Food Assistance Programmes*, to guide programme designers and implementers at the national and county levels.

# **Caught in the corridor**... David Kamau, WFP's First Safety Nets Officer

#### What does the Complementarity Initiative mean for you as a Kenyan?

As Kenyans, poverty is an issue that is close to all our hearts, and food poverty in particular. This is why it is such an honor to work on an initiative that brings the two together, and that strives for more, by improving livelihoods and increasing resilience. Our constitution states that no Kenyan should go to bed hungry. We are working toward a fair society where no one falls through the cracks. Together with the Government, we are making this happen.

# Personally, why did you choose to take on this role?

I believe in the potential of my country. Growing up I constantly observed the potential for food se-



curity and prosperity in my community and surrounding areas. Sadly this potential has not been fully realized. Kenya is developing fast, but many families still cannot afford a decent meal on a daily basis. I grew up believing that it is unacceptable for anyone, adult or child, to go to bed hungry. Now I have a chance to dedicate my professional career to supporting this goal.

## Does this work contribute to your pride as a Kenyan?

Yes, working towards a safety net system in Kenya that relies less and less on food aid is a great source of pride for me and my colleagues in WFP. The Government together with its partners have already done a lot, and I am proud be a part of advancing these ambitious plans.

Let me give you an example, weather shocks have become more and more common in Kenya. The ultimate goal of the initiative we have with the Government, is to establish a national productive safety net programme and a programme that builds resilience of communities to withstand drought and other climate-related shocks.

Whilst we are contributing towards building the capacity of our country in many ways, in areas such as energy infrastructure and business, we should not forget that building a strong safety net system that works for all of us is a very important part of giving our country a better future.



For a copy of WFP's new CBT Guide, contact <u>kenya.feedback@wfp.org</u>

The guide is still in draft, we would like your feedback on it!

# Coming Up: In the next update

- $\Rightarrow$  More on registration
- ⇒ The Single Registry continues to expand
- $\Rightarrow$  The continuing story of WFP's shift to cash transfers

Comments? Questions? For more information write to <u>kenya.feedback@wfp.org</u>