



SINGLE REGISTRY IN IDENTIFICATION FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS KENYA

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Presentation Outline

- Importance of Single Registry (SR) for Kenya
- Where is the SR concept anchored?
- National Identification system in Kenya
- Features in the Kenya National ID
- SR for better delivery of SP programs
- Data sets in the SR
- SR responding to targeting needs
- SR supporting inclusion of the poor
- Future Plans



Importance of Single Registry...

| Policy Objectives | Operational Aims |
|---|--|
| 1. Increased responsiveness and inclusiveness of interventions | 1. Facilitate oversight of multiple schemes |
| 2. Increased transparency and accountability | 2. Helps in avoiding duplication of efforts (e.g. data collection) |
| 3. Increased complementarity in the implementation (components targeting e.g. payment systems) | 3. Increase efficiencies in implementation (e.g. payment system) |
| | 4. Helps in avoiding double dipping and fraud by tracking those receiving benefits & the type benefit |
| | 5. Enables transition of beneficiaries between schemes |



Where is SR concept anchored?

- **The Vision 2030** – which emphasizes the need for **coordination and integration** of SP programs;
 - MTP envisages development of an integrated Single Registry for Social Protection;
- **The National Social Protection Policy (2012)** articulates the need for a **comprehensive social protection system** for Kenya:
 - **harmonize fragmented** social protection schemes;
 - **Ensure that the right people** receive the benefits;
 - **Increase ability** of SP interventions to **scale-up during emergencies**.

Welcome to Kenya's Single Registry

BEFORE

Are complaints being resolved?
Are plans to expand programmes on track?
Are beneficiaries receiving their transfers on time?
Who is receiving what, where and under which programme?
Are beneficiary IDs valid?
Are beneficiary IDs valid?

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMES IN KENYA
By 2012, 3 million people were receiving cash transfers in Kenya from separate programmes. A coordinated way of managing and viewing this information was needed.

THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

2011: The Management Information Systems Working Group is formed to strengthen safety nets systems.

2012: The National Social Protection Policy is approved, and the Social Protection Secretariat is established to strategically coordinate the sector.

2013: Inua Jamii is launched to consolidate programmes into a national safety net.

2014: Inua Jamii programmes link their MISs.

2015: The World Food Programme joins the Single Registry. Management dashboards are developed and the system is linked to the Integrated Population Registration System.

2016: The Single Registry is officially launched.

What is the Single Registry?

The Single Registry is a software platform designed to manage and provide integrated oversight of the principal social assistance cash transfer programmes in Kenya. The Single Registry has evolved as part of the broader social protection policy framework, with two stated objectives:

- (i) to provide increased harmonisation and consolidation of fragmented schemes
- (ii) to enhance the responsiveness of social protection initiatives to increase its capacity to quickly scale-up

Significance of the Single Registry

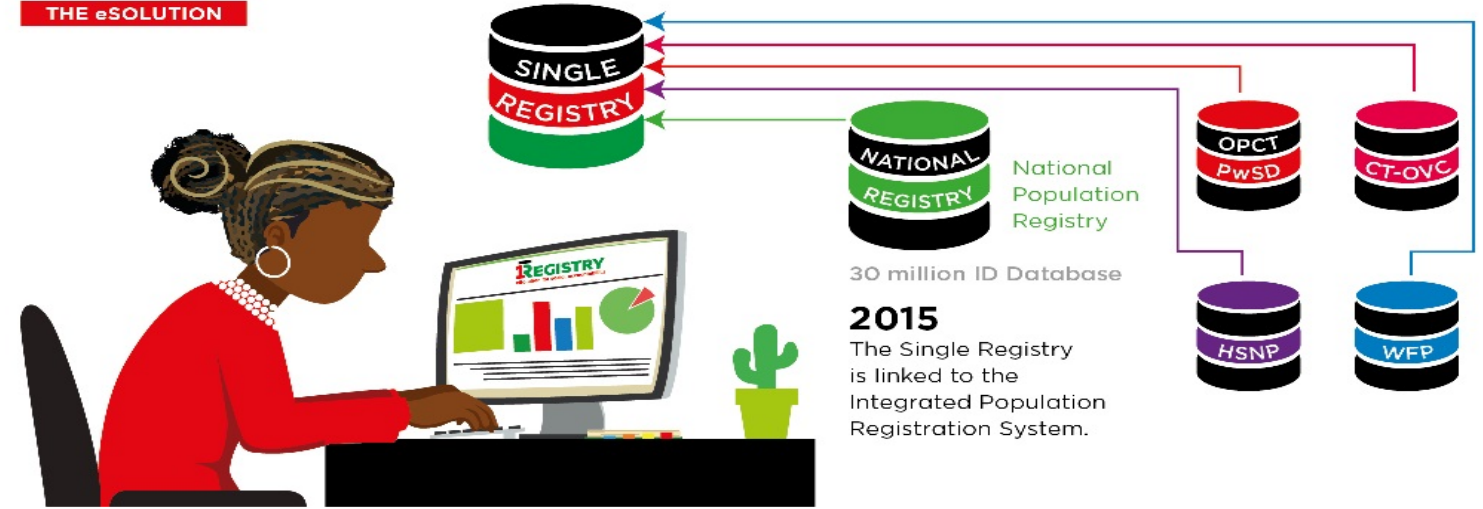
The introduction of the Single Registry has increased the transparency, accountability and the functioning of the social assistance programmes in Kenya. Previously, managers were unable to answer the simple of question of who was receiving what within each social protection programme. The registry has now linked data from the disparate programmes into one coherent viewing platform, providing a means of managing and cross-referencing the information.

Who can use the Single Registry?

Anyone can use the Single Registry as a tool for searching data on Kenya's social protection programmes and beyond. The data will be most used by local and national government, policymakers, safety net programme designers and managers. For specialised data requests, which cannot be addressed on the Single Registry website, you can apply here.

Visit www.socialprotection.or.ke
Email us at: socialprotectionke@gmail.com

THE eSOLUTION



National Identification system in Kenya

- The National Identity Cards in Kenya are **issued in line with the Registrations of Persons Act CAP 107, Law of Kenya;**
 - ✓ The Act makes provision **for the registration of persons and issuance of identity cards** to citizens aged 18 years+;
- **The law,** therefore, makes it mandatory for all Kenyans who are **18 years+** to register and be issued with national ID cards (Failure to get an ID constitutes a criminal offence);
- The ID is crucial to Kenyan citizens – it is a **unique identifier for citizens** (Nearly all citizens of 18 years+ have IDs)
- The ID **determines the extent to which an individual can enjoy his/ her fundamental rights and freedoms** in Kenya (including for social protection);

Identification system Contd..

- A person may be **required by an authority to produce a national ID card in Kenya** while undertaking several formal things including applying for any license, permit, for payment of taxes and bills or banking;
- In the SP arena, **IDs are used to identify beneficiaries across the programs** during different processes (targeting, registration and payment);

Features in the Kenya National ID card

- Name in full
- Sex
- Declared tribe or race
- Date of birth or apparent age, and place of birth
- Occupation, trade or employment
- Place of residence and postal address
- Finger and thumb impressions, and in case of missing fingers and thumbs, palm or toe and toe impressions
- Date of registration
-



SR for better delivery of SP programs

- The **Integrated Population Registration Services (IPRS)** is housed in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government ;
- It maintains **over 30 million National Population Register**
 - ✓ Link to SR is through an automated software (web-based);
 - ✓ The **details of the beneficiaries**, including name, date of birth unique ID number and address are populated in the MIS;
 - ✓ The SR **validates the data through an automated replication** with the Integrated Population Registration Service (IPRS);
 - ✓ This Link is fully automated allowing programs to cross check the details mentioned above (name, ID number)



SR for better delivery of SP programs

- The unique ID is used in SP as a **key reference point for beneficiaries** in the design of the MIS & SR - this allows for easy identification of the potential beneficiaries;
- The **link of the civil registration system to the program MISs** have helped in reducing the time taken for **verification** of beneficiary identity (due to automation);
- Cash transfer **programs are working with the Civil Registration Office** to provide national ID to the vulnerable groups
 - This move will help increase their access to social protection benefits and financial inclusion services- which you cannot have without ID

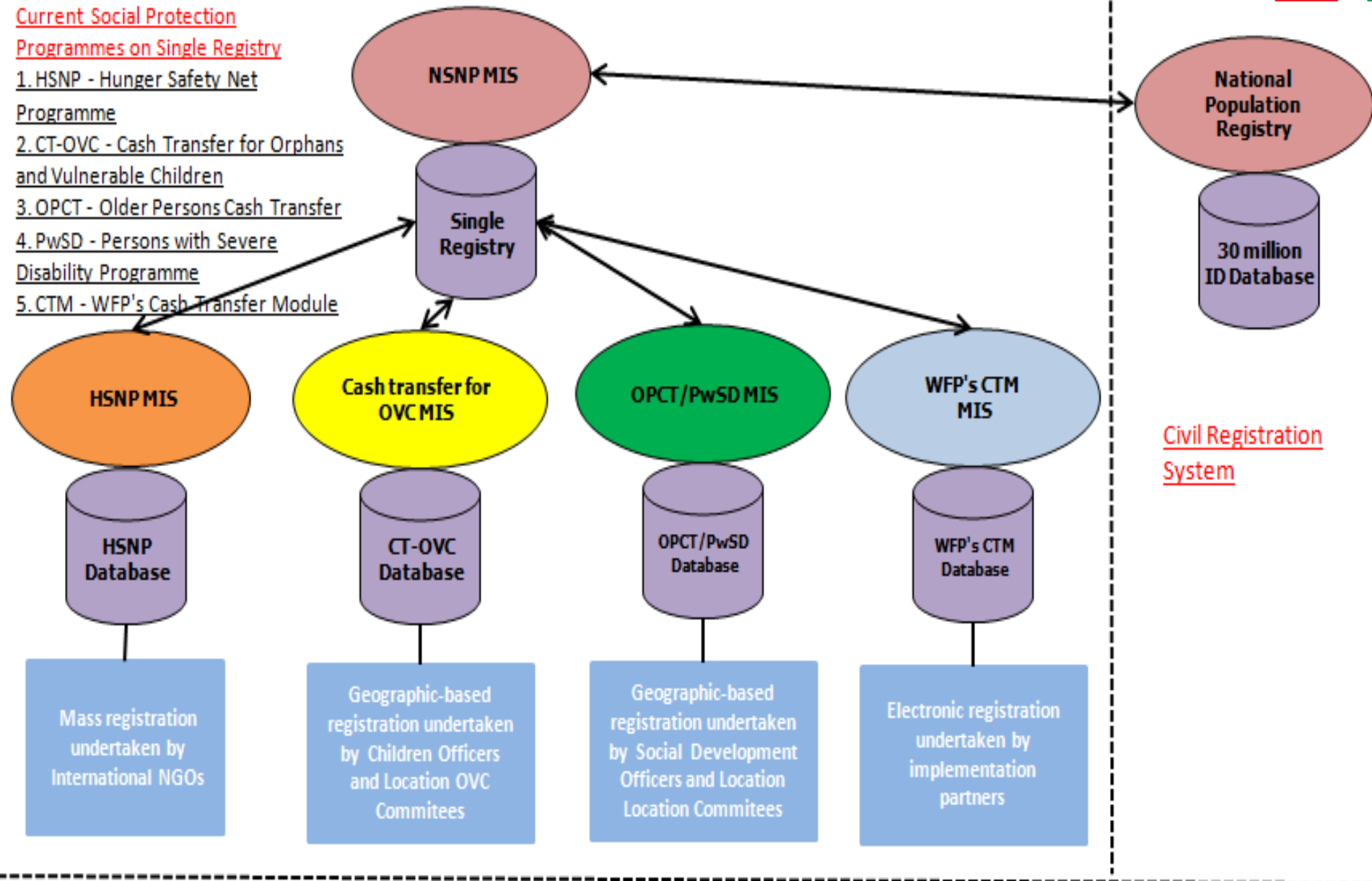


Kenya Single Registry

Current Social Protection

Programmes on Single Registry

1. HSNP - Hunger Safety Net Programme
2. CT-OVC - Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
3. OPCT - Older Persons Cash Transfer
4. PwSD - Persons with Severe Disability Programme
5. CTM - WFP's Cash Transfer Module





Data sets in the SR

- Key information in the SR include **registration and enrollment, payments, complaints and grievances and change management for the beneficiaries;**
- **Data collection and updating is done** by individual programs – this is to ensure accuracy of data;
- The Secretariat **consolidates the data** (acting as a warehouse) – **SPS** facilitates data sharing;
- Our Single Registry is **currently populated with information on 882,678 beneficiary households** from the four main government led CTs;
- Additional data is on **10,000 beneficiaries households** (Cash for Work by WFP);

Data sets Contd..

Program information

- Name of program
- Who is being reached with these programs?
- Which type of assistance do they receive?
- When do they get these assistance?
- How much assistance are they receiving?
- Province, County, Sub county, Location, Sub location, Village
- Nearest school, church or mosque
- Dwelling characteristics
- Assets

Vulnerability characterizes

- Disability, Chronic illness, Orphan hood
- Occupation

Personal/ household details

- ID Number
- Names
- Sex
- Relationship to head of household
- Availability of birth certificate for child
- Age
- School attendance
- Grade

Payment details

- Transfer amount,
- Frequency of payment,
- Dates of actual payment,
- Amount paid



SR responding to targeting needs

- ❖ **Automatic replication of beneficiary data** to the Single Registry allows for real-time analysis of beneficiary identification details (this has strengthened transparency & accountability);
- ❖ **The use of national ID numbers have helped in identifying and reducing cases of duplications and double dipping ;**
 - ✓ This may **free up funds to cover additional poor and vulnerable households;**
- ❖ National IDs have also enhanced **transparency and accountability during targeting and enrollment** of beneficiaries in the SP programs;



SR response to targeting needs Contd..

- ❖ All the programs use ID details in the SR to **generation payrolls**;
- ❖ The unique ID numbers **assists in case management process** – including updates, Complaints & Grievances;
- ❖ **A data sharing protocols** has been developed –
 - ✓ National ID details acts as a **primary identifier in facilitating data sharing** across the programs;
 - ✓ The national IDs help in identifying beneficiaries to be linked to complementarity services (health, feeding program, agriculture, drought emergency response;)



How SR responds to targeting needs

❖ SR acts as a tool for Emergency Response-

- ✓ MIS for the Hunger Safety Net Program contains ID details of households in the four poorest counties of Kenya (Turkana, Wajir, Mandera and Marsabit) – this enables this program to expand during drought and other emergencies;

❖ GIS mapping -

The GIS facilitates geographic mapping of beneficiary households using national identification details for the households (this helps in indicating the coverage of programs).

Future Plans

- ❖ **Decentralized access** of the Single Registry to counties:
 - ✓ This will allow for data enquiry at the county level through use of national IDs numbers;
- ❖ **Electronic registration solution** –will enable paperless registration of beneficiaries (with automatic replication to the SR);
 - ✓ **The ID details acts as the unique identifier of the households** during electronic registration - reducing on data collection time;
 - ✓ These ID details are **preloaded in electronic registration solution** - hence data collection and entry will have minimal errors;
- ❖ **The national IDs will be used to enable beneficiaries access banking facilities thus enhancing financial inclusion.**



Thank You

