



COMPREHENSIVE KEY MESSAGES

(Registration, Targeting, Bank Account opening & Activation, Removal & Replacement, Harmonised Registration & Community Based Validation, Case Management, Inua Jamii 70years and above cash transfer programme)



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1. About HSNP

1. HSNP is a flagship programme with targets in the performance contract of the Cabinet Secretary (CS), Ministry of Devolution and Planning (MoDP). HSNP is managed by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) as part of the wider National Safety Net Programme (NSNP)
2. HSNP provides regular and predictable cash transfers for to up to 100,000 of the poorest and most vulnerable households in its four target counties. It can also deliver emergency payments to additional households in response to drought.
3. The Government of Kenya's funding to HSNP significantly increased for financial years (FYs) 14/15, 15/16 and 16/17. Consequently, the routine caseload supported by GoK has increased from 0% to 32% (24% against a 100K target).
4. HSNP GoK funding is directly channelled from Treasury to NDMA accounts. HSNP MIS generates payrolls for each bi-monthly payment cycle and emergency payments during periods of drought and floods. The cash is directly credited into the active Equity Bank Accounts of target beneficiaries.
5. Equity Bank Ltd. is the payment service provider for HSNP contracted by the programme.
6. Reconciliations of the payments are automatically made after every payment and reports shared with the programme.
7. The Kenya National Audit Office (KENAO) audits HSNP payments for the GoK funding, whereas UK National Audit Office for the DFID funds.
8. HSNP has a quality and decentralised programme management and information systems (MIS). The systems provide two core services: i) online real-time monitoring and evaluation and ii) case management.
9. Some of the challenges faced by the programme include: i) Insecurity- adversely affecting full beneficiary coverage, the roll out of IDs, opening of bank accounts, and delivery in all counties (e.g. Al-Shabaab related insecurity in Mandera and Wajir to local conflicts in Marsabit and Turkana). ii) Lack of National ID affecting reaching the target of the 100,000 HHs for Group 1 iii) Issues of payments, liquidity and agent incentives- the programme has processed many extraordinary payrolls during the year which have encompassed a lot of back payments and arrears. This has also put a strain on Equity Bank agent liquidity, especially in areas that are far from urban centres resulting to some cases of crowding at headquarters' Branches and a few reported incidents of agents' malpractice.
10. HSNP is committed to fighting fraud and is determined to root out any reported cases of fraud. HSNP will take action and/or seek redress against those people who commit such crimes.
11. HSNP is aware of the constraints and is systematically working towards resolving them.

2. Registration of HSNP2

1. Between October 2012 and June 2013, HSNP mass registered 374,806 households across the four Counties of Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit and Wajir.
2. The information provided by households during registration provided the Government with very valuable data which may be used by the government, development partners, INGOs to provide other benefits and services during emergency response e.g. livestock insurance opportunities for those households with livestock, scaling up
3. HSNP 2 is providing regular cash payments to the poorest 100,000 across the four Counties of Turkana, Mandera, Wajir and Marsabit. To access HSNP 2 you must have registered, and provide details as requested.
4. Phase 2 (2013-2017) covers all parts of the four Counties. And although it is a bigger programme it is spread wider, so individual communities have fewer beneficiaries.
5. Beneficiary numbers increased from 69,000 to 100,000 and the number of sub-locations covered increased from 164 to 478 across the four Counties.

3. Targeting

1. HSNP2 used a selection criterion that was agreed upon by the Government and the key stakeholders (DFID).
2. The data provided by HHs was used to generate the list of beneficiaries that reflected the socio-economic status of their household.
3. The information provided by each household at registration was used to generate their wealth score. This was combined with communities' wealth ranking exercises to develop a wealth ranking across all counties.
4. Some parts of certain Counties are poorer than others hence the reason why some areas were allocated more beneficiaries than others.
5. The Commission for Revenue Allocation (CRA) horizontal formula calculated the overall number of beneficiaries for each county. Population (45%), Equal Share (25%) and Land (30%).
6. You may be concerned with the inclusion of persons who do not meet the selection criteria. HSNP2 has a mechanism to address identified cases as soon as you report them at your County specific NDMA office.
7. HSNP2 is continually reviewing its implementation to improve on its delivery. You are encouraged to provide your feedback through NDMA office, Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs, Equity Bank, Payment agents and Rights Committee, in regards to any aspect programme.

4. Bank Account Opening and Activation

1. Rationale

Payment of HSNP cash transfers for both regular (Group 1) and emergency (Group2) is through active Equity bank accounts. HHs must have valid National Identification cards to open active bank accounts according to CBK's "know-your-customer" rule.

2. Bank account opening process

HSNP bank account opening can be done by two ways. 1) During mass bank account opening done by County specific Equity Bank staff at the sub-location levels 2) Where a HH representative (recipient) present him/herself at the County Equity Bank branch. Bank account opening both at the sub-location and Equity bank branch is free of charge.

To complete account opening process, IF you're the nominated HH representative (recipient) you will:

1. Provide a valid National Identification card for scanning,
2. Provide required information to complete filling the Bank Account Opening Form,
3. Have fingerprints scanned,
4. Have digital photo taken for display on the ATM card,
5. Once the bank account opening process is complete and if you hold a valid ID card, you will instantly be issued with an ATM card and the bank account will be activated within 10days.

3. Bank activation

This is for those HHs that opened inactive bank accounts without valid IDs. To activate an account:

- Go to an Equity payment agent that has a smart phone with activation software;
- Visit the County bank account for activation
- Produce valid National ID card
- Activation is free of charge both at the Equity payment agent and Bank.

4. Taking care of ATM cards

- Wipe with a soft non-scratching dry cloth as needed.
- Don't expose ATM card to excessive hot temperatures i.e. leaving in direct sunlight.
- Don't forget your ATM card in pockets when washing clothes.
- If it gets wet, simply wipe the card with a soft non-scratching dry cloth.
- Don't bend your ATM card. Bending the card can destroy the ATM card's internal components.
- Don't scratch the card. The best protection from scratches is to store the card in a protective cover.
- Don't punch a hole in the ATM card could because it will cause the lamination to peel and damage the card.

5. Emergency Payments (General messages)

a) Rationale

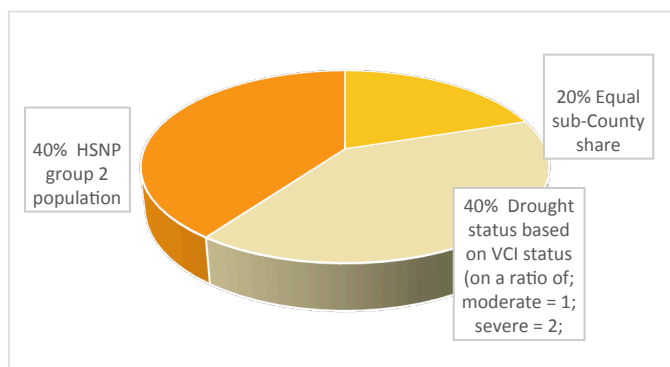
1. Emergency cash transfers (CTs) during drought are one of the objectives of the HSNP Phase 2 and a key component of the National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) Programme for Results (P4R).
2. Delivery of emergency cash transfers during floods is a mandate of Government of Kenya's under the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) for mitigating the impacts of El Nino.
3. HSNP 2 registered all the HHs across the four Counties of Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit and Wajir. The HHs were categorised as Group 1(regular- to receive bi-monthly CTs) and Group 2 (emergency).
4. It was envisioned that an other form of assistance, from government, development partners, INGOs and others would target Group 2
5. **NDMA drought status** is determined using the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI). The trigger VCI is classified as follows: - ≥ 50 and 35 to 50 (wet or no drought), 20 to 30 (moderate drought), 10 to 20 (severe drought) and ≤ 10 (extreme drought).
6. Emergency payments are only made to Group 2 households. This depends on 1) The level of drought status 2) Availability of funds 3) Whether the Group 2 HH has an active bank account.
7. Not all Group 2 HHs benefit during Emergency for reasons provided in point 4.
8. All emergency payments are done through the National Government- the National Drought Management Authority- which is mandated to manage HSNP.
9. All the 7 emergency payments made between 2015- 2016 were funded by DFID's UK government

b) Geographical Selection criteria for Emergency Drought payments

1. Once the trigger is hit, the County is allocated a number of households eligible for scaled up payments.

2. When a Sub-County meet the 'Severe' drought threshold, a budget allocation is generated for emergency cash transfer beneficiaries which bring the total number of beneficiaries in the sub-county to 50% of all households on the HSNP MIS including regular beneficiaries. However, the regular beneficiaries do not receive any additional emergency cash.
3. HSNP developed a programme policy on re-allocation of emergency payment allocation. This is to address the stress experienced by sub-Counties under Moderate drought status bordering sub-Counties under Severe or Extreme. Moderate sub-Counties experience influx of livestock and households migrating from Severe and Extreme sub-Counties.
4. This reallocation approach will generate a quota for each Sub-Location (SL) in all Sub-Counties where drought is moderate and severe. See formula below see figure 1:

Figure 1: Re-allocation formula agreed in November 2015 for emergency drought payments across subCounties



c) Selection of households (Group 2) for Emergency Drought CT payments

1. PILU has produce lists of all Sub-Locations and specific Households in the Counties to be included in the Emergency drought as guided by the VCI report.
2. In each of the targeted Sub-Locations, beneficiary households will be selected from Group 2 households on the HSNP MIS in wealth order. Households that do not have an active bank account will not be selected even where they are lower in the wealth ranking than other households that do have bank accounts.
3. Where the percentage of Group 1 HHs exceeds the standard percentage of HH eligible for emergency CTS, there will be no additional households e.g. If a sub-location is under Severe, it needs to scale up to 50% of all HHs (Group 1 and 2). However, if in that particular sub-location Group 1 HHs total 50% or above, no additional Group 2 HHs will receive payments.
4. The lists of selected HHs are sent to the County specific NDMA offices that will distribute the lists for each Sub-Location to Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs. The lists are posted at their local Chief's office or the names of Group 2 HHs to benefit from the emergency payments are read at the public barazas.
5. Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and Payment agents are notified about upcoming emergency payments through HSNP SMS alerts, phone calls or face-to-face meetings with HSNP/NDMA County officers or
6. Group 2 HHs are notified either through local radio and public barazas to check whether their names are listed.

d) Payment of Emergency

1. Emergency drought CTs will only be paid to the selected Group 2 HHs with active Equity bank accounts.

2. Payments are made through Equity POS Agents, over the Counter at any Equity Branch at a service fee of Kshs. 150 and ATM if one has a PIN.
3. The value of emergency CT is Kshs. 2,700 (one month equivalent of the routine payment). In July 2016, HSNP bi-monthly cash transfer value increased from Kshs. 5,100 to Kshs. 5,400.
4. Routine HSNP beneficiary HHs (Group 1), with active Bank Accounts will continue to receive their bi-monthly payments (Kshs. 5,400) as normal. They will not receive any additional payment.
5. There will be no back payment due to any HHs that attain activated bank account after the emergency CTs have been made.
6. The date for start of payment is specific to a given emergency payment.

6. Removal and Replacement in Reaching 100k Group 1 target

Rationale

HSNP Phase 2 has a target of paying 100,000 households of Group 1 by 5th January 2017; if the target is not met the programme might not get the support to implement HSNP extension (March 2017- December 2018) and Phase 3 (beyond 2018). As previously agreed between NDMA and DFID, in order to pay the most HHs possible, 6,200 Group HHs were replaced with the poorest HHs in Group 2 in the most recent payroll. The results of this is that on 5th November 2016 a total of 97,121 households were paid in cycle 21 whereas 2,879 households could not be paid despite having presented their IDs.

Challenge

The 6,200 households that HSNP were unable to pay under Group 1 were categorised into two groups:

1. **No valid National ID** – have never presented a valid ID to the programme or Equity Bank during registration, bank account opening or since then. A valid National ID is a key requirement by the Central Bank of Kenya for activating a bank account.
2. **Untraceable Households** - those that the Chiefs or Assistance Chiefs have confirmed that they cannot be found within the location.

Solution

- The 6,200 HHs with no valid National ID and Untraceable households were replaced with households from the bottom of Group 2 with valid IDs and active bank accounts.
- These households were included in payment cycle 21 paid on 5th November 2016. The cash value payment is Kshs. 5,400 with no arrears.
- Replaced households that acquire valid National IDs and activate accounts with Equity Bank by 14th Feb 2017 will receive their full back payment for 21 cycles.

To the Beneficiaries:

1. In October 2016, HSNP replaced 6,200 households i) that did not have valid National IDs ii) could not be traced. They were replaced by households from the bottom of Group 2 with valid National IDs and active bank accounts.
2. The replacements HHs were included the payment cycle 21 for Group 1 households paid on 5th November 2016. The value of cash transfer is Kshs. 5,400 and has no arrears.

3. To confirm whether a Group 2 is now a replacement household, confirm with the lists sent to your local chiefs. Once confirmed as a replacement, you can access your cash through Equity payment agent(s) near you. HSNP payments are free of charge. You are advised to confirm your balance before withdrawing and ensure you receive a receipt that has the same amount with what you have removed.
4. If your HH is registered under Group 1 and does not have a valid National ID; you are currently enlisted as a HH that will receive one off arrears payment of 21 payment cycles. You will no longer be considered as a regular, Group 1 household. However, if you get a valid National ID and open an active bank account by 14th February 2017, you will receive your arrears.
5. If your household does not have a valid National ID or has a waiting card, you are encouraged to follow up with your County's National Registration of Persons (NRB) or seek support from your Member of Parliament (MPs), Member of County Assembly or County government offices.

7. Harmonised registration & community based validation

About NSNP

The National Social Net Programme is a National Government of Kenya flagship programme that consists of four social assistant cash transfer programmes namely: 1) Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP), 2) Older Persons (OPCT), 3) Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OPCT) and Persons with Severe Disabilities (PWSICT). Apart from HSNP that is under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and managed by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the three other CTs are implemented under the Ministry of East Africa Community, Labour and Social Protection (MEACLSP). HSNP operates in four Counties of Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera whereas the three other programmes are present in the forty-seven Counties.

The mandate of the NSNP is derived from the Kenya's Vision 2030, in specific the Social Pillar objective 5.3 on Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups that aims at improving the livelihoods for all vulnerable groups. One of the flagship programmes under this objective is the establishment of a consolidated social protection fund, which is the NSNP. Further, article 43 on economic and social rights under the Bill of rights of the Kenya Constitution 2010, the state is required to provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependents.

Rationale for harmonised registration exercises?

- To improve the implementation and operations of the four National Cash transfer programmes.
- It is more cost effective and efficient,
- It provides opportunity for valuable peer-to-peer learning thus improving the quality of the CT programmes.

Objectives of NSNP harmonised registration exercise?

1. To register all households in the four counties including those previously registered or missed;
2. To have an updated household registration data for targeting of households in the four NSNP programmes for both regular or emergency cash transfer payments;
3. To have updated information for use in planning of required interventions by the National and County governments;

Key messages on Registration (for the communities)

1. Harmonised registration is set to begin on 23rd May 2017 across the four Counties and end by March 2018.
2. Location Planning Teams (LPT) for each location will be established for planning registration and validation before registration begins. A LPT will consist of: Chief, Assistant Chiefs, HSNP Programme Officer, Ministry of Labor Programme Officer, Village representative and local NGO/CBO/FBO representative.
3. Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs will conduct public barazas to raise awareness of the details registration exercise including dates and requirements. Community members are encouraged to attend.
4. Registration is on voluntary basis.
5. Locally hired HSNP Registration teams will conduct the exercise location by location.
6. It is a door-to-door registration. All household members are required to be present for registration. Data provided by household members will be entered in the laptops. Photos of all household members will be taken. Photos of the homestead structures will be taken. Photos of valid National ID cards for all households' members with IDs will be taken. Fingerprints of members that are 18years and above will be taken.
7. Mobile phone numbers of household members will be captured. If a household doesn't have, they can provide the mobile phone number of a neighbor.
8. A household registration number will be written on the door or structure of the registered household.
9. Registration does not mean a household has automatically been targeted. Households will be targeted according to the set criteria of the different programmes.
10. Any complaints and grievance about the validation exercise should be recorded on the HSNP Case Management Forms located at the Chiefs/ Assistant Chiefs or HSNP Officers or the Validation Officer or CBV members.

Beneficiary Lists

After, registration exercise is complete by March 2018 draft beneficiary lists will be generated by HSNP Management Information System using the following steps:

- Quota Allocation
- Wealth Scoring
- Categorical vulnerability

Quota

Quota will be allocated per location in all the four cash transfer programmes. This is because the demand exceed the available resources.

Wealth Scoring

- The new **NSNP proxy means testing tool** will be applied on the household registration data to generate Household Livelihood Condition Score (HLCS).
- Each Household will have a HLCS and ranked from the poorest (lowest score) to the wealthiest (highest score).
- Scores will be used to rank households at the locations according to their wealth order.
- Households ranked by wealth order will further be categories into 3 groups as follows:
 1. **Priority absolute poor**- representing all the poorest HHs corresponding to the NSNP quota and are below the HLCS score of a given location.
 2. **Absolute poor**- all HHs in a locations with scores above HLCS cut-off but considered absolute poor as per the nationally established poverty rates.
 3. **Non-absolute poor**- all HHs in a location above HLCS established by location **poverty percentage**.

Categorical Vulnerability

- After wealth ranking and grouping, the location data will be analysed to identify HHs with one or more categorical vulnerabilities.
- Cash transfers with categorical vulnerabilities as defined by NSNP include:
 1. **Orphan and Vulnerable Children**
 - *A child who is a single/double orphan;*
 - *A child living in a child headed household whose carer is aged between 15 and 22 due to orphan hood;*
 - *A child who is chronically ill or who has a caregiver who is chronically ill (chronic illness in this case is defined as a caregiver or child who was been bedridden for at least the immediate past 3 months and has a terminal illness); and*
 - *A child who has special needs such as autism, Down’s syndrome, cerebral palsy, loco-motor impairment, maladjusted children, and children with multiple disabilities.*
 2. **Older Persons**
 - *Household is categorised as extremely poor and vulnerable and has a member over 65 years of age.*
 3. **Persons with severe vulnerability.**
 - *Household is categorised as extremely poor and vulnerable and has a member with a severe disability*
 - *Current guidance states “persons with severe disabilities refer to those who need permanent care including feeding, toiletry, protection from danger from themselves, other persons or from the environment. They also need intensive support on a daily basis which therefore keeps their parents, guardians or caregivers at home or close to them throughout”*

List sorting

- The four Cash Transfer quotas will be applied to households and each HH is located a list number from 1-5 as follows:

List (s)	Type of HH	List	Marked on List
List 1	Poorest HHs with people with severe disabilities (PWSDs)	Up to quota available	Persons with Severe Disabilities
List 2	Poorest HHs with older persons (OPs)	Up to quota available	Older Persons
List 3	Poorest HHs with orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs)	Up to quota available	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
List 4	Poorest HHs without any of the above mentioned categorical vulnerabilities.	Up to quota available	Hunger Safety Net Programme
	Total NSNP Location Quota	Total Quota Available	
List 5	No CT (other HHs registered)	All other HHs registered	‘NO-CT’ or ‘PWSD Reserve’ or ‘OVC Reserve’ or ‘HSNP Reserve’

- Lists will be sorted by sub-location and village level and shared with Chiefs.

Community Based Validation

Rationale

- Communities will be engaged in validating the potential beneficiary lists before they are finalised. It will act as a crosscheck on the performance of NSNP PMT tool.

Objectives of Community Based Validation

- To identify **inclusion errors** of HHs that do not meet the set criteria;
- To identify **exclusion errors** of HHs that meet the set criteria but have not been included in any of the four lists.
- To identify possible **HHs missed** during the registration exercise.

Key messages on CBV (for the communities)

1. After registration and draft lists are generated, Community based validation exercise will take place.
2. The **1st location public baraza meeting** will be held and led by the Chief. The CBV members **will** include:
 - i. Validation Officer
 - ii. Location Chief, Sub-Location Assistant Chiefs
 - iii. HSNP PO and other MEACLSP POs
 - iv. Civil Society Representative (locally operational NGO/CBO)
 - v. Village Representatives – respected Elder, religious leader, teacher, social activist etc.
3. **Objectives of the 1st location public baraza** meeting will include:
 - Raising awareness and understanding of the CBV exercise;
 - Providing explanation of each of the 5 lists and the definitions of each categorical vulnerability;
 - Training of the exercise;
 - Sharing the dates for posting, collecting feedback, signing off and other planned meetings;
 - Distributing the sub-location lists to Chief and Assistant Chiefs;
4. **1st Sub-location public Baraza** meeting will take place AFTER 1st Location meeting with the Assistant Chiefs facilitating:
 - The nomination of sub-location CBV committee with representatives from each village;
 - Training of the CBV committee members on the CBV exercise. CBV committee will guide community members in interrogating the lists and listen to appeals and recommendations.
 - Distribution of the 5 lists to the CBV committee members to read out names and post in their respective village.
5. **Posting** of the lists for 5 days at:
 - Chiefs offices
 - Assistant Chiefs offices
 - Community sites as agreed upon by the village members
6. **2nd Sub-location meeting** to be held after all villages in this sub-location have reviewed their lists. All the proposed changes will be noted by CBV committee members and captured by the validation officers using the validation software.
7. **Final validation and signing off** of the consolidated lists will be done during the **2nd and the last Location meeting of the CBV team**. The final lists will be sent to Nairobi.

Final List

- Once initial the final beneficiary lists are generated and signed by CBV team in each location, the lists will be submitted to the NSNP County steering group for approval.
- Once approved, the databases of the respective CT programmes will be updated.

Way forward

- The new households are now eligible for CT by the programme they are registered under.
- Other programme operations such as opening bank accounts for new HHs without valid bank accounts can then take place.

8. Inua Jamii 70years and above cash transfer programme

Rationale:

The Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection (MEACLSP) launched a new social assistance unconditional cash transfer programme known as the **“Inua Jamii 70 years and above cash transfer programme”** that targets Kenyan Citizens that are 70 years and above. This Inua Jamii 70years+ unconditional cash transfer programme is regarded as a non-contributory social pension for the senior citizens. The programme is aimed at delivering regular bi-monthly cash transfers of Kshs. 4,000 per individual starting January 2018 through active bank accounts. Registration of the programme will take place between 3rd July and 31st August 2017. Phylis Kandie- Cabinet Secretary (MEALS) officially launched the programme on 5th July 2017.

1. What is Inua Jamii 70 and above cash transfer programme?

- The Inua Jamii 70+ unconditional cash transfer programme is regarded as a non-contributory social pension for the elderly. According to the 2009 census, 2017 projections, the population of older persons aged 70 years and above is estimated to be 973,000.
- It is a National Government programme aiming at delivering unconditional social assistance cash transfers to 540,000 senior citizens across the 47 Counties. Henry Rotich, Cabinet Secretary of the Treasury, passed the budget for the programme during the budget speech of June 2017.
- It targets those who are 70 years and above born in 1947 and above.
- This is an individual entitlement and not a household, meaning more than one 70years and above can benefit per household.

2. Why Inua Jamii 70 and above and there is the Older Persons Cash Transfer programme?

- Inua Jamii 70years and above aims at expanding OPCT to include more 70years and above citizens.
- Currently, OPCT is paying 310,000 households across the Country and it targets those that are 65years and above.
- OPCT is a household entitlement whereas Inua Jamii 70years and above is an individual (more than 1 individual can benefit from a household)

3. Who can benefit from Inua Jamii and above cash transfers?

- Kenyan Citizens who are 70years and above. They must have been born in 1947 or before.
- Those that have valid National Identification cards, old generation National ID are not acceptable because they are invalid.
- They must not belong to Older Persons Cash Transfer programme.
- They can belong in Hunger Safety Net Programme as a household member or a primary recipient as long as they are 70years and above. This programme is an individual entitlement and they have a right to be registered.
- About 540,000 older persons of 70 years and above will be registered and enrolled into the programme between July and August 2017. Registration will be on going beyond August 2017.

4. Where will registration of Inua Jamii 70years and above take place?

- Registration will take place within the 47 Counties across the Country.
- The older persons will have to travel to the County and sub-County offices of the Department for Children Services and Department of Social Services to register.
- They must carry along their valid National ID cards. Only those with valid National IDs will be registered.
- Their nominated caregivers whose details will also be captured including their valid National ID cards must accompany them. Details (mobile phone numbers and National ID numbers) of their village elders will be collected.
- Registration will be done using a mobile phone application called Open Data Kit (ODK). Manual records of the registration will be kept for future reference

5. When will the registration take place?

- Registration began in 3rd July 2017 to 31st August 2017. Although the exercise will continue beyond August 2017.

6. How will the Inua Jamii 70years and above be paid?

- Payment will be through a two-factor authentication payment mechanism of biometrics and Person Identification Number (PIN) and ATM cards.
- The first payment of Kshs. 4,000 per person will be paid in January 2018 through active bank accounts.
- After registration, the contracted payment service provider will open active bank accounts for the target beneficiaries. Details of the contracted bank will be shared as soon as they are identified.
- Access of payment at the sub-location level will be through payment agents recruited by the bank.
- Failure to withdraw four consecutive payments cycles will result to automatic removal.

7. Will Inua Jamii 70years and above registration affect the on-going Harmonised Registration by HSNP?

- No.
- Inua Jamii 70years and above aims at registering individuals as opposed to HSNP registration that registers all the household members. .
- Even if a 70years and above has already been registered in the harmonised registration exercise in the HSNP Counties, they will still registered under Inua Jamii 70years and above. This is their right.
- The harmonised registration exercise is conducted by HSNP contracted registration teams (enumerators, validation officers and supervisors) whereas officers from the Department of Children's Services and Department of Social Services will conduct registration for Inua Jamii 70years+.
- Registration of HSNP is door to door whereas of the Inua Jamii 70years+ is at the County and sub-County offices of the Department of Children's Services and Department of Social Services.
- Inua Jamii 70years and above registration uses mobile phone application called Open Data Kit (ODK), whereas HSNP uses laptops, biometric scanners and online registration application software (specifically developed for the harmonised registration).
- Harmonised registration by HSNP is long term; - started in June 2017 and it is projected to complete in March 2018.
- HSNP uses Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and village elders for grassroots mobilisation and communication of the exercise. The HSNP Registration team, Programme Officers, Programme Managers and Country Drought Coordinators, support the Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs. Inua Jamii will use the Beneficiary Welfare Committees and Departments officers to mobilise and communicate.
- HSNP Registration Team is branded with polo shirts, bucket hats and staff ID cards that have four logos: HSNP, NDMA, UKaid and Inua Jamii.
- For more information about Harmonised Registration by HSNP, contact County Drought Coordinators or HSNP Programme Managers in the respective NDMA County offices. For information about Inua Jamii 70years and above cash transfer, contact the respective County Coordinator from the Department of Social Services or Department of Children Services.