



Targeting of Older Persons Cash Transfer: Who benefits in the Nairobi slums?

Kenya Social Protection Conference 2018

Gloria C. Langat; **Nele Van Der Wielen**; Maria Evandrou; Jane Falkingham

Centre for Research on Ageing, University of Southampton, UK

Isabella Aboderin; Hilda Owii

African Population and Health Research Centre, Nairobi, Kenya



Case of the Kenyan Older Person Cash Transfer Programme

Quantitative findings

Targeting methods

The Kenyan OPCTP uses a hybrid model:

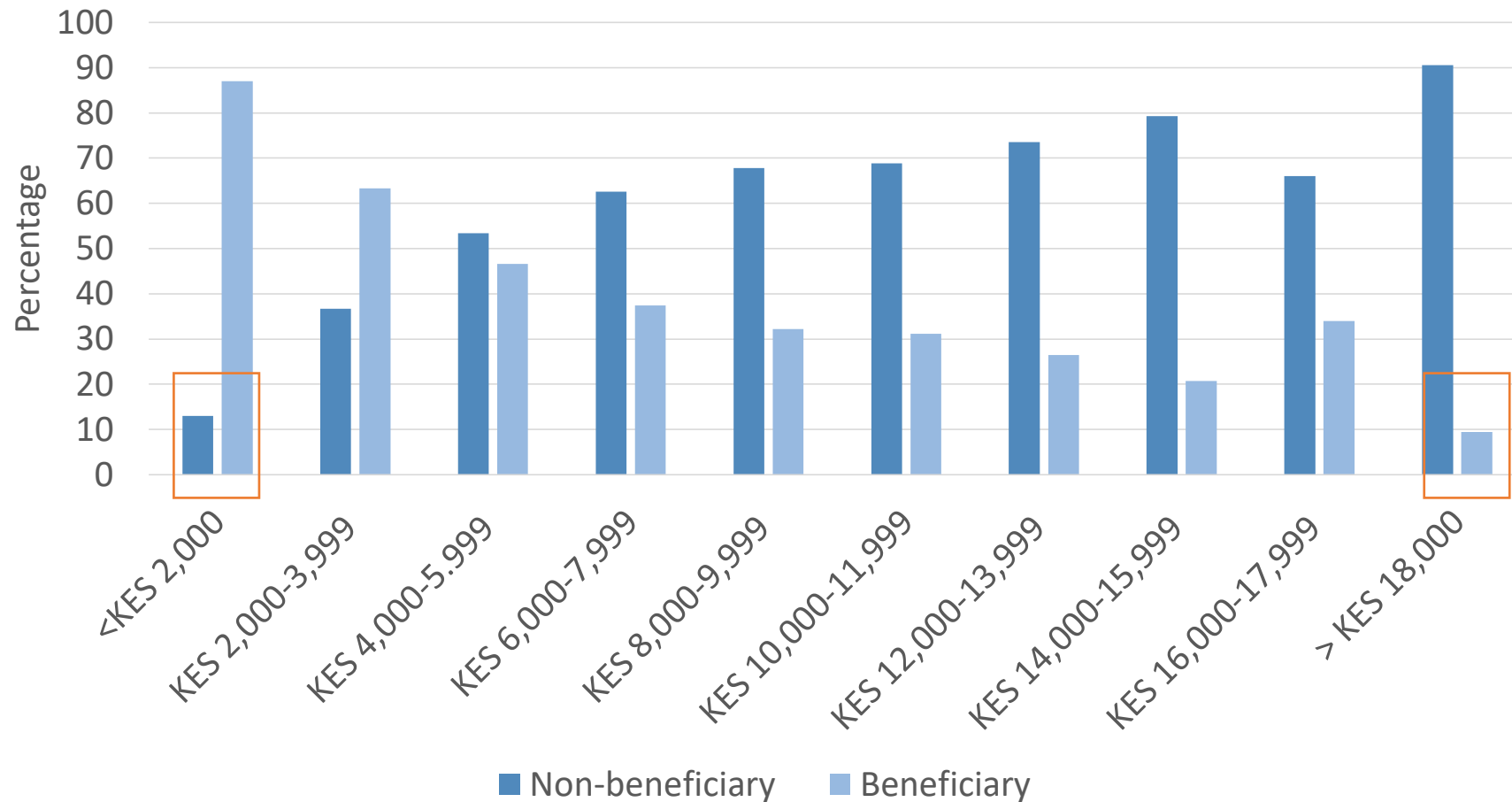
- Combination of **Community Based Targeting** (CBT) and **Proxy Means Testing** (PMT)

1. Community-based screening: local community members identify households that are poor
2. A screening questionnaire is used to gain information from households so that potential beneficiaries can be subjected to a PMT

Study objectives

1. Examine household and individual-level characteristics associated with receipt of the OPCTP cash transfer
 - Are the recipients of OPCTP in urban poor Kenya the **intended** beneficiaries?
 - Do money metric measures or other factors such as **engagement in the community** explain who becomes a recipient of the cash transfer?
2. Examine the impact of the OPCTP
 - Does the receipt of the OPCTP improved the beneficiaries' perception of whether they have **enough money** to meet basic needs?

OPCTP benefits distribution by expenditure



Out of the 601 study participants, 36% of age-eligible older people (65 and above) had received at least one OPCTP payment (n=218)

Impact of the Older Person Cash Transfer Programme

- OPCTP helps to raise the living standard of vulnerable older people:
 - Matching results showed that **50% of beneficiaries feel that they had at least some money** to meet basic needs compared to just over 36% of non-beneficiaries

| Beneficiary (%) | Non-Beneficiary (%) | Difference (%) | P-value |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| 50.00 | 36.54 | 13.46 | 0.009 |

Key messages from the quantitative analysis

1. Proxy means test is identifying the poorest who do not have alternative sources of income

- Likelihood of OPCPT receipt is linked significantly to lower household expenditure and not participating in an income generating activity in the last month

2. No indication of elite capture

- No significant link to greater community involvement (more contact with community leaders in 2009)

3. OPCTP helps raise the living standards of vulnerable older people

- OPCTP receipt linked significantly to a greater likelihood of reporting at least some money (vs no money) to meet basic needs
- However, half of the beneficiaries reported that despite the OPCTP stipend, they still do not have enough money to meet their basic needs

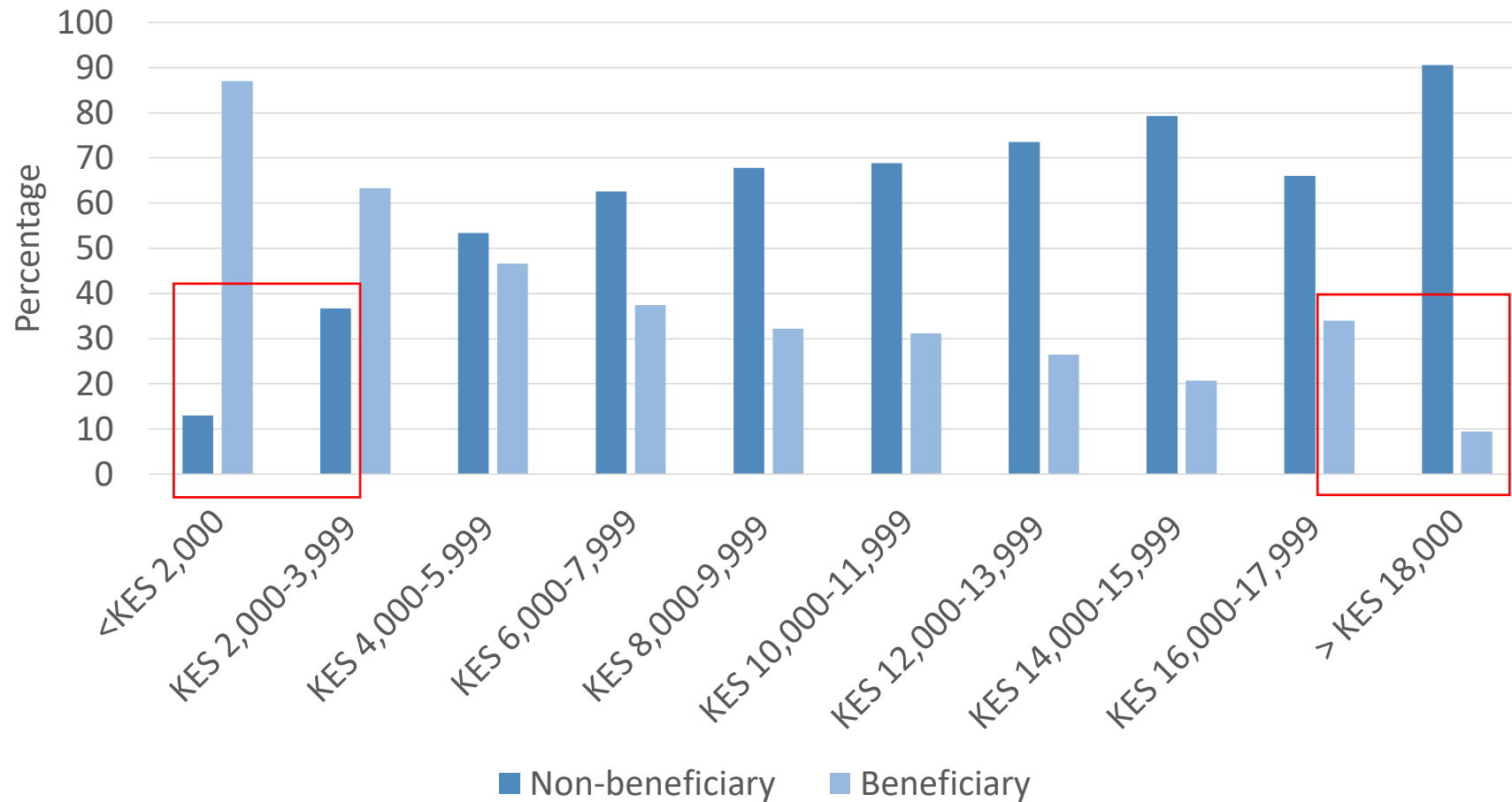
Emerging insights from qualitative investigation

- Key informant interviews
- FGD: community advisory committees (CAC)
- In-depth interviews: N=4 male beneficiaries, Viwandani

→

- Community perceptions of targeting
- Combined CBT + PMT - stepwise process
- Potential 'entry points': false negatives; 'false positives'
- Perceived adequacy of stipend

OPCTP benefits distribution by expenditure

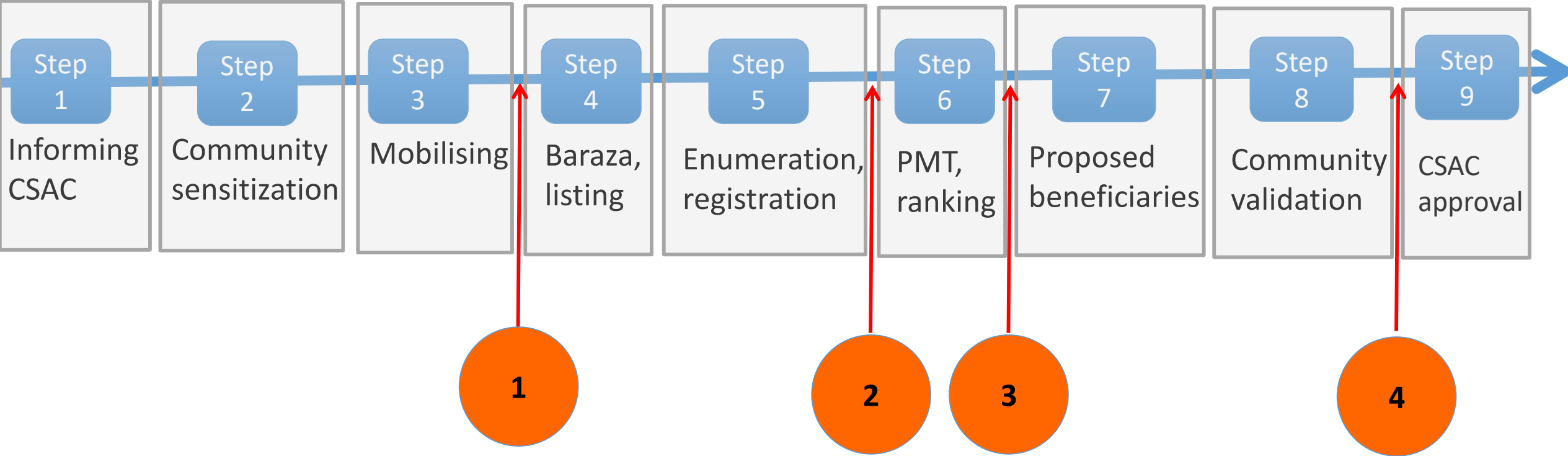


Targeting: community perceptions

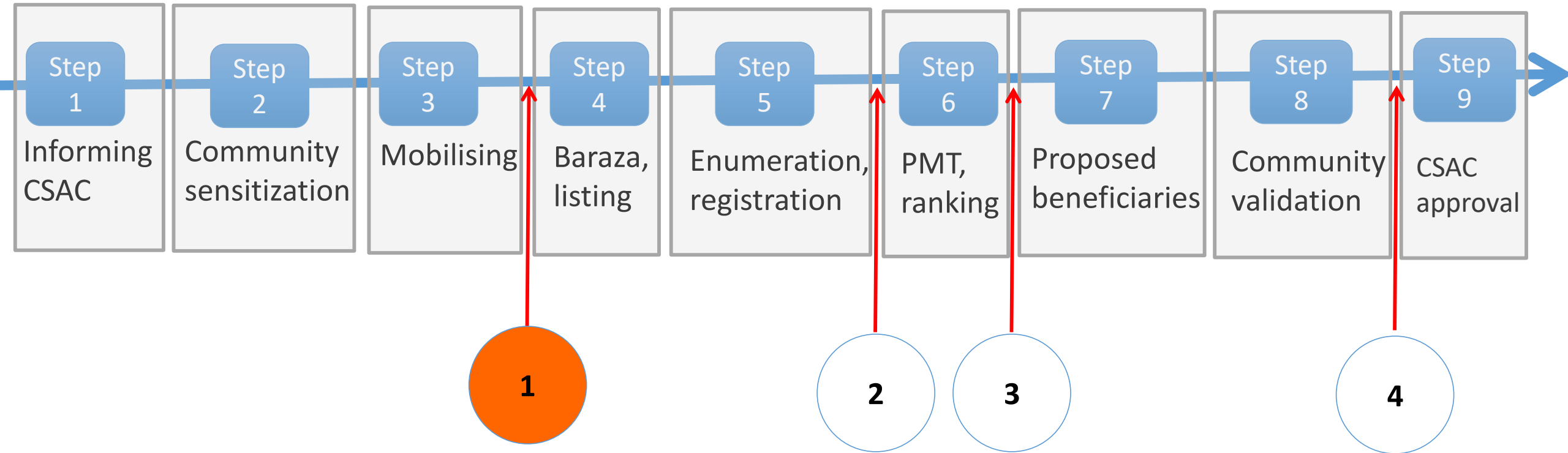
- Perceived 'unfairness' of targeting process

Community-based targeting (CBT) +
proxy means testing (PMT):
stepwise process

Potential entry points for false negatives, false positives



Potential entry points for false negatives and false positives

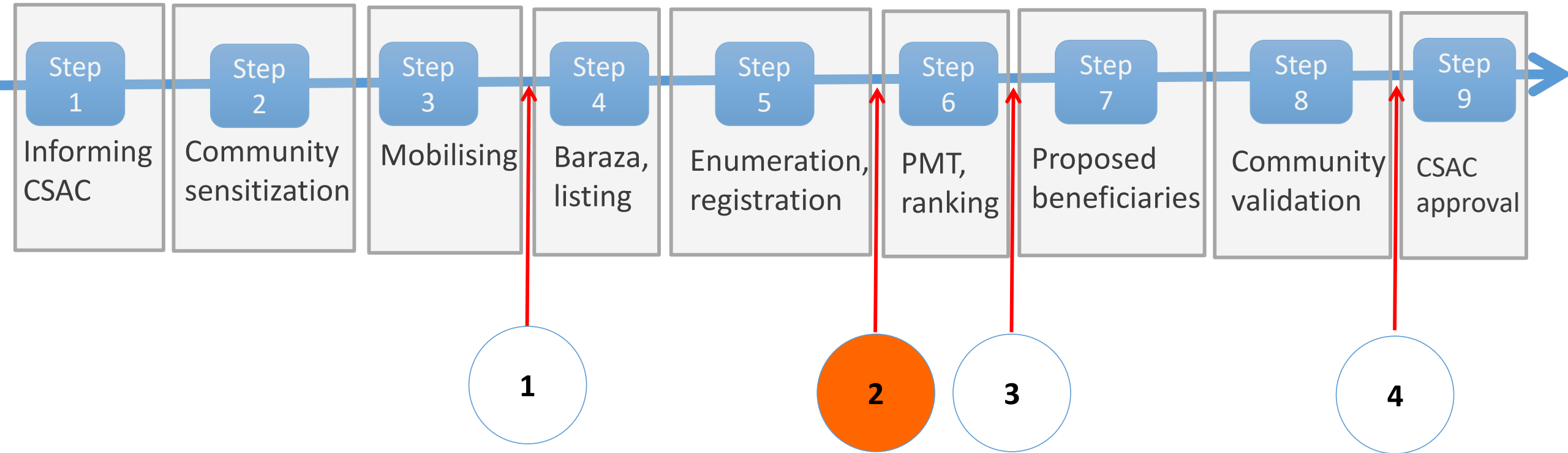


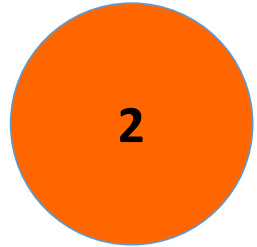


1

- Vulnerable individuals unaware of, or unable to attend Baraza:
 - Disabled, bed-ridden (with no one to attend on their behalf)
 - In more inaccessible parts of slum
- Vulnerable individuals may decide to stay away:
 - Without-, or with wrong age on, ID
 - Suspicious of intentions

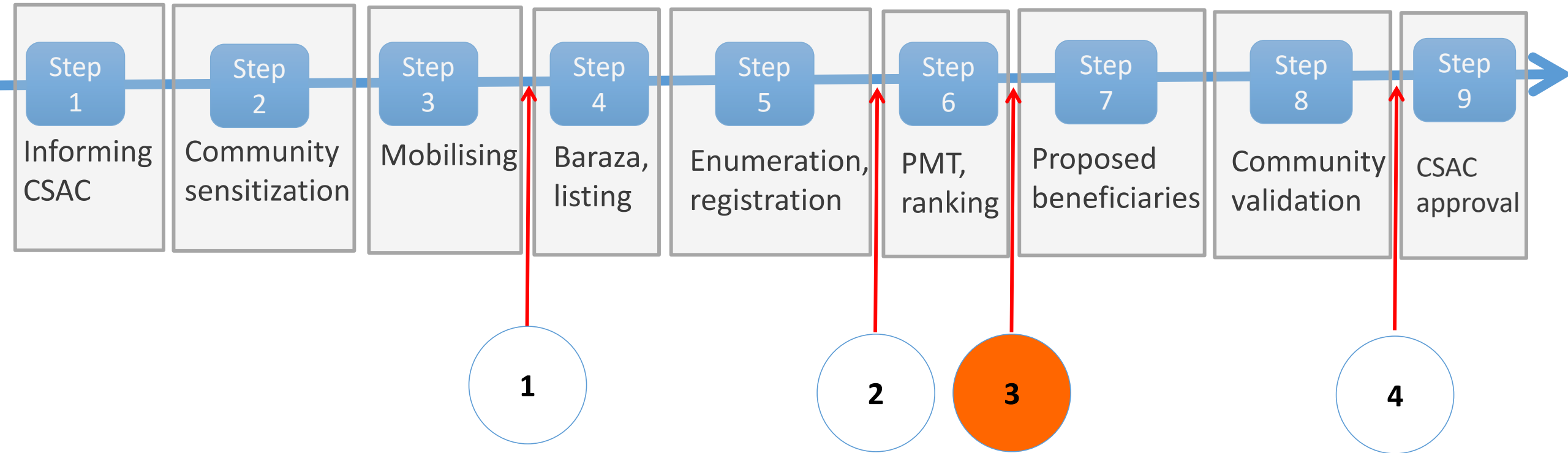
Potential entry points for false negatives and false positives





- Those without ID dropped
- Provision of false information on extent of income, savings + limited detection (?)

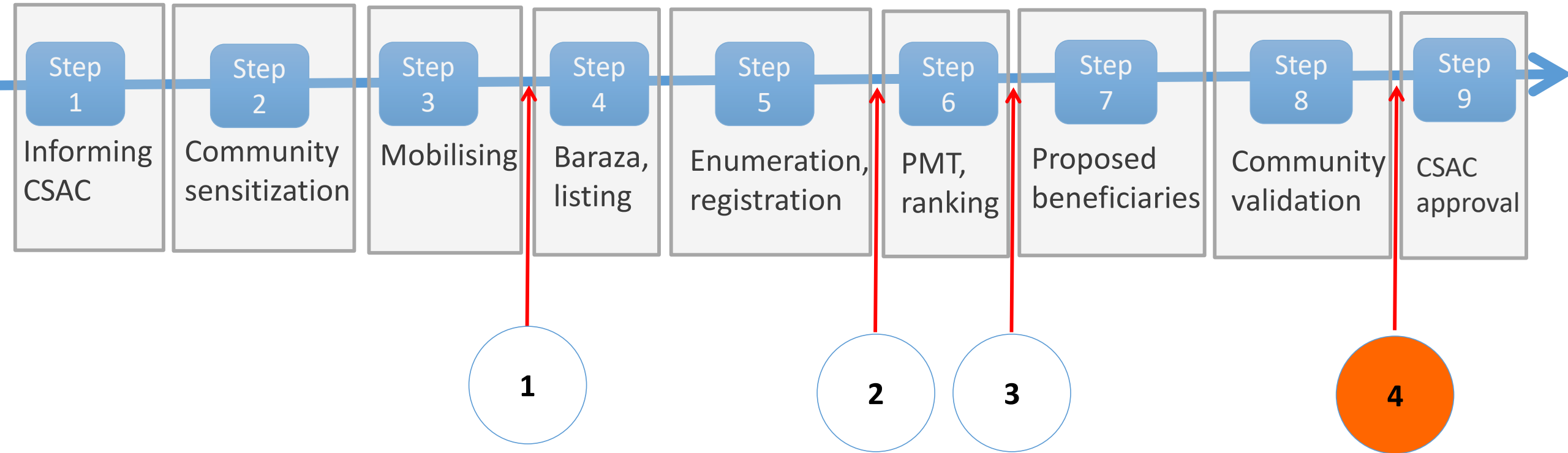
Potential entry points for false negatives and false positives





- Prior OVC beneficiaries considered ineligible by system

Potential entry points for false negatives and false positives





4

- Validation based on limited community 'knowledge':
 - Limited participation in validation meeting
 - Limited 'community' knowledge of older individuals' circumstances

Perceived adequacy of OPCTP stipend

Impact of the Older Person Cash Transfer Programme

- OPCTP helps to raise the living standard of vulnerable older people:
 - Matching results showed that **50% of beneficiaries feel that they had at least some money** to meet basic needs compared to just over 36% of non-beneficiaries

| Beneficiary (%) | Non-Beneficiary (%) | Difference (%) | P-value |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| 50.00 | 36.54 | 13.46 | 0.009 |

- Stipend enhances ability to obtain daily food....

...But is inadequate for fully meeting basic needs

- One cannot 'depend' on it

Conclusions

- Potential 'entry' points for false negatives, false positives – around mobilisation, enumeration, validation
- Not elite capture – rather:
Mistaken assumptions about levels of community cohesion and knowledge of members' (economic) circumstances in slums?
- Stipend alone inadequate for meeting basic needs

Acknowledgments

This research is supported in part by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Department for International Development (DFID) (ES/N014510/1).



Department
for International
Development