

Joint SDG Fund
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

Cover page

Country: Kenya

Joint Programme title: A progressive pathway towards a Universal Social Protection System in Kenya to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs

Short title: Universal Social Protection, Kenya

Start date (day/month/year): **15/January/2020**

End date (day/month/year): **15/September/2022**

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List of PUNOs:

1. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
2. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
3. International Labour Organization (ILO)
4. World Food Programme (WFP)

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): 2,000,000.00

Overall budget (with co-funding): 3,300,000.00

Total estimated expenditure (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): 691,508.01

Total estimated commitments (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): 1,228,865.12

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

This Joint Programme (JP) supports the Government of Kenya (GoK) to move from a poverty targeted approach, which excludes 78% of the vulnerable population, to a more inclusive approach to social protection. It assists the GoK to operationalize commitments articulated in its National Social Protection Policy (2011), currently under review, and helps to strengthen the enabling environment for social protection in Kenya. This entails greater integration of social protection with economic and social services and work with the GoK to create design options for fiscally affordable roll-out of universal social protection, including in rural areas. Through developing an enabling environment and making the case for universal social protection, the JP facilitates the acceleration of progress towards achieving the target SDGs in Kenya. The programme seeks to strategically contribute towards the realization of the country's Big Four Agenda. The programme has a strong emphasis on government leadership through engagement across several ministries, departments, and agencies. Further, the programme works to develop strategic linkages with relevant private sector stakeholders, through avenues such as the SDG Partnership Platform, to explore financing options including more efficient use of current resources and options for greater engagement of private sector partners in the social protection ecosystem

Executive summary

The JP, has made considerable progress in providing technical assistance to the Government of Kenya to work towards a more inclusive government-led social protection system. The strategic support primarily comprises building the evidence base to demonstrate the potential benefits of a universal social protection system in Kenya as opposed to the current targeted approach. PUNOs have strategically demonstrated their comparative advantage necessary for facilitating provision of social protection services to all Kenyans across the lifecycle e.g, the feasibility study for a Universal Child Benefit (UCB) has been completed, with a draft design in place and currently under review and the development of a cost-benefit analysis to demonstrate the potential benefits of a UCB in Kenya. Moreover, a UCB pilot is being implemented, targeting over 8,000 children with cash transfers and services related to nutrition, child protection and disability inclusion. The pilot is both as a response to the negative socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and as a way to test the scheme, generate evidence and support the case for a UCB.

The design for the midline impact survey for the universal senior citizens grant has been approved by the Government and partners and the quantitative data collection process has been completed in the three counties (Turkana, Bungoma and Muranga). The findings will facilitate further expansion of universal old age pensions in Kenya. To deepen the inclusion agenda within the social protection system, a gender analysis study has been commissioned and the envisioned results will be used to develop an action plan for implementation of key recommendations and further support the development of a solid investment case (including a cost-benefit analysis) for gender-responsive social protection in Kenya.

Moreover, the JP supported activities related to health insurance: a feasibility study for a Community-Based Health Insurance in Garissa was conducted and communication and advocacy strategy and implementation plan developed to increase the take-up of Linda Mama Programme, a government flagship programme offering free universal maternal health services.

The COVID-19 situation has renewed the interest and presented opportunities to further dialogue on social security benefits related to occupational injury and illness compensation mechanisms, unemployment benefit and maternity benefit. Extensive social dialogue with government, employers, and workers organizations amongst other key stakeholders is ongoing to inform design of these social security benefits. An Issues Paper on current status of the occupational diseases/illness/injury compensation systems was developed and a Tripartite Technical Committee is further guiding the process of establishing a social insurance-based compensation system. A Maternity Benefit Feasibility Study has been finalized and design options for the introduction of a maternity benefit are being costed in partnership with the National Hospital Insurance Fund. On employment protection, the Cabinet approved the need to establish an Unemployment Insurance Fund and an actuarial analysis to inform the minimum design option is being finalized. In addition, a gap analysis on social security was conducted and a business case developed to enhance advocacy for increased coverage and adequacy of benefits. An assessment on extension of social protection to the informal and rural economy is also underway and will also inform design options for expanding coverage,

The rural population and the economies therein remain a priority for the JP. To this end, and in line with the project's aspirations, the Kenya Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (KIAMIS) has been designed and the development process is ongoing; this is a critical action towards not only building a registry for the identification and registration of farmers and management of inputs and cash transfer services provided but also linking the agriculture and social protection sectors in the context of rural economies.

In support of learning, sharing and innovation, the Kenya Community of Practice (CoP) for Social Protection was launched in October 2020 and held several webinars with key themes relevant to the universal social protection agenda held.

To improve the shock responsiveness of the social protection system in Kenya, the JP contributed to the development of the Harmonized Targeting tool which has been used to collect data for population of the social registry in four counties of Makueni, Vihiga, Kisumu and Taita Taveta with an additional set of counties expected to commence the exercise in 2022. Through the JP support the Enhanced Single Registry (ESR) is also able to generate reports indicating data collection related information and an article on the ESR was published in the UNSDG JP website. The article is an initial step towards the drive to increase visibility of the ESR.

Result 1: Envisioned scale-up of social protection coverage, towards universalism to leave no one behind, following a sustainable financing approach through collaboration and advocacy with government and relevant stakeholders

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021:

60%

Result 2: Strengthen Government leadership, capacity and coordination for Social Protection policy design and implementation within government and with relevant stakeholders as element of SDG acceleration and leveraging on the Sectoral Group for Social Protection and SDG private sector platform towards achievement of SDG commitments, including a strong link to the national “Big Four” agenda towards attainment of the SDGs

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021:

62%

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

- Although there has been no formal re-purposing of funding for the JP due to COVID-19, the planned activities were adapted to the changing contexts. The widespread devastating socio-economic effects of COVID-19 highlighted the importance of having universal and inclusive social protection and accelerated the ongoing work on the Universal Child Benefit (UCB). Building on the UCB feasibility study which was completed in 2020 and the cost benefit analysis completed in 2021, and as part of the COVID-19 response, a pilot UCB has been designed and is being implemented to cushion families and increase their resilience through provision of cash and disability-inclusive nutrition and child protection services. The pilot will further provide lessons for the subsequent scale-up and long-term UCB for sustainability. The registration of the pilot UCB programme beneficiaries and the baseline assessment were completed in selected locations in three counties and the rollout of the first transfer to over 8,000 children effected in December 2021.
- Through the SDG Platform, the partners have engaged with the Federation of Kenya Employers with the support of the International Organization of Employers due to the labour market challenges triggered by COVID-19 pandemic. This engagement seeks to ensure that employers are at the forefront of protecting the workers through provision of decent wages and establishment and strengthening of sustainable social insurance systems. The JP has also enhanced social dialogue through engagement of government, employers and workers and other key stakeholders for extension of social protection coverage to the rural and informal economy workers and for enhanced social security benefits.
- The JP has been a key instrument for catalyzing effective response to the social and economic effects of COVID-19. Towards the end of 2020, Kenya developed a Socio-Economic Response Plan for COVID-19 outlining social protection as a key pillar for economic recovery and the JP has been a vital tool for delivering on the proposed commitments. The JP is providing technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of government to deliver and enhance access to social protection services

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

- The JP builds on existing UN support to the Government of Kenya under UNDAF 2018-2022 to strengthen its social protection sector. The JP works alongside the Government of Kenya to achieve one of the UNDAF outcome meant to ensure that by 2022 marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender-based violence and violence against children. This ensures that by 2022, Kenya has a clear plan and fiscal options for operationalizing universal social protection. This work is carried out through three pathways of:
 - **UNDAF Output 1: Strengthening the policy and legislative environment** - Through the JP's output on Strengthening the enabling environment for Universal Social Protection (USP), several cost-benefit analyses and feasibility studies as well as actuarial analyses have been commissioned to ensure an enabling environment and costed business cases for universal social protection. These have been used for policy advocacy and learning to support decision-making and strengthening of the policy and legislative environment for social protection in Kenya. In addition, the JP is contributing to the generation of evidence on the barriers preventing excluded men and women from accessing different forms of social protection.
 - **UNDAF Output 2: Building and enhancing delivery systems for the government to manage programmes at scale** – This output is being achieved through the JP's output of ensuring design options and rollout plans for USP are developed. Design options and roll-out plans for pilot UCB are in place while for long term UCB, social security, enhanced linkages between social protection mechanisms and social health insurance are underway. In addition, the JP has supported the review of delivery systems infrastructure and enhancement plan to accommodate universal programmes. For instance, the Enhanced Social Registry (ESR) is in place and data for vulnerable households in 4 Counties has been collected and is now available in the ESR for future programme expansion and timely response to emergencies and food insecurity.

- **UNDAF Output 3: Supporting functional collaboration at national and devolved government levels and across sectors** – Through the JP’s output of enhancing integration between universal social protection programmes and economic and social services, technical support to design and implement complementary services has been offered within a broader context of improved coordination and coherence of social protection, agricultural and overall rural development policies. In addition, integrated innovative models on universal social protection/socio-economic interventions are being developed targeting vulnerable populations such as people living with disability and people living with HIV.
- The JP thus works towards enhancing integrated multisectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement towards social protection implemented with greater scope and scale. The JP is contributing to the development of the new Cooperation Framework for UN and GoK by putting forward interventions that further advance the objective of universal social protection in Kenya such as the pilot and subsequent scale up of a government-financed Universal Child Benefit, feasibility study of a maternity benefit and tripartite dialogues on establishment of social-insurance based work injury and illness compensation and unemployment benefit. Additionally, the JP continues to support the government’s development of integrated delivery systems for the administration of social protection schemes and linkages within and across sectors using the Enhanced Single Registry.

COVID-19 impact

- As part of the COVID-19 response, the JP is implementing a pilot UCB which has been designed to cushion families and increase their resilience through provision of cash and disability-inclusive nutrition and child protection services. The pilot will further provide lessons for the subsequent scale-up and long-term UCB for sustainability.
- Through the SDG Partnership Platform, the PUNOs have engaged with the Federation of Kenya Employers with the support of the International Organization of Employers due to the labour market challenges triggered by COVID-19 pandemic. This engagement seeks to ensure that employers are at the forefront of protecting the workers through provision of decent wages and establishment and strengthening of sustainable social insurance systems. The JP has also enhanced social dialogue through engagement of government, employers and workers and other key stakeholders for extension of social protection coverage to the rural and informal economy workers and for enhanced social security benefits. These initiatives are meant to enhance sustainable and responsive social protection system that can withstand shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Women living with and affected by HIV have also been empowered to mitigate the negative socio-economic impact of COVID-19 through business skills training, provision of start-up kits with linkage to financial services providers and enhanced advocacy for HIV sensitive social protection.
- The JP has been a key instrument for catalyzing effective response to the social and economic effects of COVID-19. Towards the end of 2020, Kenya developed a Socio-Economic Response Plan for COVID-19 outlining social protection as a key pillar for economic recovery and the JP has been a vital tool for delivering on the proposed commitments.

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

- The JP has engaged in dialogue with the private sector, employers organizations (International Organization of Employers and Federation of Kenya Employers) and the SDG Partnership Platform in Kenya. Through the UN Resident Coordinator’s office leadership, the dialogue sought to connect local stakeholders, UN agencies and government with employer organizations to explore converging areas for collaboration, such as social protection, informality, skills development for the youth, and post-COVID economic recovery

Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale

- Through the UNDAF strategic results area 2.6, the JP outlined joint work plans for 2020/2021 & 2021/2022 with government and is actively promoting collaboration to ensure sustained commitment from all stakeholders in government for delivery of results.
- The JP has initiated adaptations to ensure that programmatic and financial results will be realized. The adaptations entail engaging in parallel workstreams for activities and also accelerating key processes where a chronological approach is necessary. In addition, due to delays associated with COVID-19 restrictions, the programme has adapted alternative ways of delivering certain activities remotely.
- In order to ensure strong government leadership and ownership of the universal social protection agenda, the JP held several high-level buy-in and advocacy engagements involving senior Government officials and with key agencies like the national treasury. This has been coupled by extensive social dialogues and consultations with multiple stakeholders to ensure sustainability of the activities initiated by the JP.
- Through the Kenya Socio-Economic Response Plan for COVID-19 which outlined social protection as a key pillar for economic recovery, the JP has been a key instrument for catalyzing effective response to the social and economic effects of COVID-19. Technical assistance has been provided to strengthen the capacity of government to deliver and enhance access to social protection services in building back better during and after COVID-19 pandemic and also in case of other related emergencies.
- The JP is contributing to the development of the new UN-Government Cooperation Framework by putting forward interventions that further advance the objective of universal social protection in Kenya. This includes the piloting and subsequent scale up of a government financed UCB, enhancing coverage and adequacy of social security benefits such as maternity income protection, unemployment protection and work injury and illness compensation systems and expansion of social protection to the informal and rural economy workers as well as the impact assessment for the Inua jamii senior citizen cash transfer programme. Additionally, the Joint Programme is supporting the government's development of integrated delivery systems for the administration of social protection schemes and linkages within and across sectors using the Enhanced Single Registry (ESR). The Management Information System (MIS) development work of the ESR has gone through a rigorous process with involvement from multiple stakeholders such as the World Bank. Additional advocacy campaigns have been initiated to facilitate greater uptake, buy-in and usage of the ESR among UN agencies, Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies.

SDG acceleration

- **SDG 1 - End Poverty in all its forms everywhere:** Through this funding, a total of 333,200 households from the 47 counties were supported with each receiving Kes.1000 on a weekly basis for three consecutive months to cushion them from socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19.¹
- **SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture:** Due to the social and economic impact of COVID-19, thousands of households have lost livelihoods occasioned by business closures as well as job cuts. This is compounded by the triple emergencies of floods, desert locust invasions and COVID-19 which affected rural livelihoods. The Government of Kenya with the support of the JP partners, commissioned a study to determine the levels of livelihood losses and based on the findings of the study, part of the JP partners provided a 3-month unconditional cash transfer of KES. 2,000 per month to food insecure households in Samburu, Wajir, Marsabit and Garissa counties to stabilize the families' food and nutrition security condition.
- **SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth:** The JP contributed to the advancement of discussions on social security benefits in areas of occupational injury and illness compensation mechanisms, unemployment benefit and maternity benefit. Social dialogue forums on establishment of a Social Insurance Based Employment Injury and Illness Compensation Scheme have been held, with broad participation from Government, employers, and workers organizations. The JP also supported a gap analysis on social security to enhance advocacy for increased coverage and adequacy of benefits. Dialogue on extending social protection to the rural and informal economy was initiated with an assessment on coverage being conducted through the JP. Dialogue on unemployment protection was also initiated in partnership with Ministry of Labour and the National Social Security Fund and an actuarial analysis is currently ongoing. A Maternity

¹ Speech by Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection during the official launch of the UK's Urban Digital Cash Transfer Programme in Response to the Covid-19 Pandemic in Kenya. November 11th, 2020.

Benefit Feasibility Study is currently ongoing in partnership with the National Hospital Insurance Fund. Design options have been developed through consultative processes and are currently being costed.

- **SDG 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries:** The Joint Programme re-ignited high-level dialogue for urgent extension of social protection benefits to informal and rural economy workers to advance inclusivity and narrow the current inequality gap. The specific needs of children, persons with disabilities, older persons and those affected by shocks have been addressed through various studies and assessments commissioned by the Joint Programme.
- **SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development:** Partnerships for the implementation and achievement of SDGs targets have been strengthened through the Joint Programme. PUNOs collaborated with different government agencies in the implementation of the Joint Programme and various dialogues centered on issues of social protection, informality, skills development for the youth, disability inclusion, HIV sensitivity and post-COVID socioeconomic restructuring have been held.

Policy integration and systems change

- The Joint Programme provided technical assistance services to the government in commissioning studies and assessments of the social protection system across areas of social assistance, social health insurance and social security. An example is support provided to the review and validation of the Social Protection Policy which outlines provisions for collaborative government work on social protection with sectors such as health, agriculture, labor, education and devolution. The Joint Programme has also contributed to the development of the National Economic Recovery Plan in which the Joint Programme has a strategic positioning for advancing the provision of social protection and access to basic services.
- The Joint Programme contributed to the horizontal and vertical scale up of the government-financed cash transfer programmes to increase the benefit size and reach additional households and new categories of vulnerable persons

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

The Joint Programme identifies the following vulnerable groups as directly influenced by the programme: women, children, girls, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, rural workers and Persons affected by (HIV, Tuberculosis, leprosy and other chronic illnesses), informal and rural economy workers includes small scale farmers, producers and producer associations, fishers, pastoralists and households living in rural areas. Through the JP, the following interventions have been commissioned targeting the different vulnerable groups while ensuring no one is left behind.

- Building the capacity of government officers on disability data disaggregation in line with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics; and the establishment and launch of the Kenya Business Disability Network; and disability data disaggregation with the Enhanced Single Registry
- In light of the adverse impact COVID-19 has had on children, UCB pilot was rolled out reaching more than 8,100 children below 3 years in three selected counties
- Engagement with National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) has been initiated on extending social health protection coverage to uncovered groups like social assistance recipients, informal economy workers.
- The Joint Programme team is conducting an assessment on how the extension of social protection benefits can be effectively expanded to the informal and rural economy workers.
- An assessment of the linkages and referral mechanisms in the social protection sector in Kenya, has been undertaken with the aim of enhancing access to services for vulnerable groups.
- To enhance HIV sensitive social protection, an advocacy brief has been developed on extending social protection coverage to people living with HIV and capacity building on business skills with linkage to financial services providers done to mitigate the negative social economic impact of HIV on women living and affected by HIV.

Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts in 2020-2021:

Total number **8,302**

Percentage of women and girls: **50.9%**

Note: *The number of people reached by the Kenya JP is progressively increasing and with its catalyzing effect, this will continue to grow over time. The overall objective of the JP is to reduce poverty in all its dimensions*

through advancement of universal social protection. To this end, the JP has reached a total of 8,302 out of which 4,227 are women. The bulk of the interventions are focused on evidence generation to inform policy that will ensure an enabling environment and costed business cases for social protection and to see more people reached to progressively attain universal social protection. In addition, some of the activities by the JP like the work on establishment of social security benefits is foundational and yet to have a direct reach to communities.

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

- Gender analysis was integrated into the context analysis of social protection system in Kenya. The three output areas of policy/legislation, delivery systems strengthening and coordination/intersectoral linkages have mainstreamed gender equality with gender-responsive programme output indicators.
- The Joint Programme is supporting the government to undertake a comprehensive gender assessment study of the social protection system in Kenya. The study is assessing the extent to which the social protection delivery systems generate gender-responsive data and indicators by sex, age and disability; and develop an investment case for gender-sensitive social protection system in Kenya.
- The UCB pilot targeted female caregiver as direct beneficiaries of the cash transfers whenever this was possible. Around 75% of the caregivers receiving cash transfer through the UCB pilot are women.
- Disability data trainings for government officers from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics included considerations of disaggregated data by gender and age as well as disability inclusion markers. The training objective was to strengthen the capacity of officers at the government statistics agency to incorporate disaggregated data through collection, analysis and use of national-level disability data to influence policy formulation and decision-making.
- The Enhanced Single Registry has undergone an enhancement process to improve its capability of generating gender-disaggregated data at household level.
- Social economic interventions were conducted for women living and affected by HIV to mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19. The women were trained on business skills based on the ILO Get Ahead Tool Kit, provided with business start up kits and linked to financial services providers.
- The Joint programme is also supporting the National Hospital Insurance Fund on Maternity Income Protection. A Maternity Benefit Feasibility Study has been finalized and design options identified through consultative processes, Costing exercise for the design options is underway and will be subjected to consensus building processes once finalized. The introduction of a maternity benefit will cushion women and their families against income loss during the pregnancy, delivery and post-natal phase for a pre-determined period of time and income replacement rate.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of 2021: **36%**

Human rights

The Joint Programme applies a human rights-based approach to its activities. These include:

- Universality of social protection: the Joint Programme supports the government to meet its obligations of ensuring minimum essential levels of all economic, social and cultural rights which are crucial to securing an adequate standard of living through basic subsistence, access to social security and protection for all.
- The Joint Programme supports the government to ensure dignity and autonomy and avoid discrimination and prejudice against vulnerable groups. This has been done by identifying and prioritizing these groups in social protection policies and legislations.
- Ensuring the design and implementation of social protection programmes are inclusive of all vulnerable groups and taking into account the challenges faced by each group in accessing and utilizing social protection.
- Advancing pooling of resources and social solidarity by advocating for social insurance in enhancing social security benefits.
- By developing a gender-responsive programme with an engendered theory of change towards the realization of the SDGs, the Joint Programme supports the government to account for the different experiences of men, women, girls and boys at different stages of their lives.
- The enhancements provided to strengthen the management information systems enable transparency, accountability and accessibility of reliable information on social protection programmes administered by government. These comprise developments to the Enhanced Single Registry and related MISs that enable government and other stakeholders to access information and upholds the rights of programme

beneficiaries to meaningfully and effectively participate in the implementation of such programmes through the targeting, enrolment and case management processes of the programme cycle.

Partnerships

- The Joint Programme has engaged in dialogue with the private sector, employers organizations (International Organization of Employers and Federation of Kenya Employers) and the SDG Partnership Platform in Kenya. The dialogue sought to connect local stakeholders in the UN Resident Coordinator's office and UN agencies with employer and worker organizations to explore converging areas for collaboration, such as social protection, informality and post-COVID economic recovery.
- The Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizen Affairs and Special Programmes is the main government cooperating partner and leads the implementation of the Joint Programme. Its role in this Joint Programme includes providing strategic leadership to the sector and commissioning studies and analyses that advance the government's agenda priorities for social security and social protection in addition to strengthening linkages with other sectors. The Ministry of Labour is also driving processes for the establishment of social insurance based social security benefits to include the occupational injury and illness compensation where the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services is leading dialogue sessions on design options and legal anchorage of the system.
- Building on the comparative strength of each PUNO, a diversity of partnerships are in place for the Joint Programme. These range from the National Hospital Insurance Fund and National Social Security Fund for the provision of social health insurance and social security respectively, to the National Drought Management Authority for collaboration on shock-responsive social protection. The Ministries of agriculture, health and education are also engaged to support socially-protective interventions in their domains. The Central Organization of Trade Unions in Kenya was also engaged to enhance advocacy on social protection coverage and adequacy of benefits
- The Joint Programme actively engages with the Joint SDG Fund donors, already present in Kenya, some of whom are already engaged with the PUNOs in similar social protection work e.g Government representatives of Sweden and the European Union.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

There are plans to mobilize additional resources for the following technical assistance interventions:

- Pilot of the UCB – the pilot benefits from other resources through SIDA (particularly through a grant to UNICEF and WFP that was recently cost-extended) and a partnership with Save the Children bringing in additional resources has also been established
- Advocacy with the Government (the National Treasury, Parliament, the Executive) for tax-based financing to implement a Universal Child Benefit;
- Implementation of pilots on integrated models for social protection (resilient livelihoods cashplus and socio-economic programmes targeting Persons Living with HIV and Persons with Disability).
- Stakeholder engagement and advocacy for the establishment of maternity benefits, social insurance based employment injury and illness compensation system and unemployment protection.
- Extension of social protection to the informal and the rural economy.
- Boosting Livelihoods Resilience, Response and Recovery from COVID-19 challenges in East Africa. Specifically, strengthening coherence between social protection, livelihood interventions, early warning information and people's engagement to respond to the immediate challenges posed by Covid-19; and lay the basis for more inclusive economic development and resilience building pathways in the medium and long-term
- Strengthening social security institutions

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The launch event of the JP was held virtually on 15th July 2020. High-level representatives from the Government of Kenya's then Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the participating UN Organizations, and the Resident Coordinator's Office provided statements in the event about the importance of ensuring social protection in Kenya and the envisioned benefits of the JP. All the JP donors and other development

			partners were invited and a good number of them participated. The next engagement which will bring the JP donors and other development partners together will take place on 25th January 2022.
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A high-level meeting was held in February 2021 to officially introduce the Sectoral Group for Social Protection (SGSP) to the Cabinet Secretary of the then Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and, after the restructuring of the ministries, a meeting with the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes held in December 2021. The SGSP brings together partners whose function is primarily to provide development support to the social protection sector in Kenya. This includes bilateral and multilateral donors as well as development partners providing substantive resources and/or support to the sector.

Innovation, learning and sharing

- The Kenya Community of Practice for Social Protection, launched in 2020, provides an interactive forum for sharing of knowledge and skills, exchange of information, mentorship and sharing of best practices by organizations and individuals involved in the social protection space in Kenya. Four learning sessions have been held on: "Launch of the Kenya Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2018-2022"; "Social Protection Adaptations to COVID19-Innovations and lessons from Kenya"; "Financing and sustainability of social protection interventions" and "Sailing through the covid-19 pandemic: How can social protection programmes ably respond and sustain their support for vulnerable groups".
- The UCB pilot utilized mobile money to transfer cash to beneficiaries – this represents an innovation compared to the transfers on bank accounts utilized so far and, considering mobile money services are extremely widespread in Kenya, opens a possibility to ease payment processes.
- Importantly, a Sectoral Group for Social Protection (SGSP) bringing together development partners and government bodies working in the sector has been put in place, with regular meetings, thematic subgroups and jointly identified key areas and milestones. The SGSP greatly eases coordination and information sharing, as well as identification and realization of key priority activities.

II. Annual Results

Overall progress

- On track (expected annual results achieved)
 - Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
 - Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)
- Please, explain briefly:

The Joint Programme sought to undertake a series of analyses and assessments to increase the evidence base demonstrating the potential benefits of an inclusive social protection system. Most of these analyses and assessments are at advanced stages of completion with some even completed with draft reports in place and strategic results-oriented engagements with stakeholders are planned for dissemination. To enhance consensus on establishment of social security benefits based on the solidarity principle, feasibility studies and social dialogue processes were initiated which will support the design of minimum benefit packages currently underway.

Contribution to Fund's global results

Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per annual targets set by the JP)

Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

- The JP provided technical assistance services to the government in reviewing and validation of the National Social Protection Policy, which outlines provisions for collaborative government work on social protection with sectors of health, agriculture, labor, health and devolution. The JP also contributed to the development and implementation of the National Economic Recovery Plan in which the JP has a strategic positioning within advancing the provision of social protection and access to basic services. In response to COVID-19, The JP contributed to the horizontal and vertical scale up of the National Safety Net Programme and organizational cash transfer programmes to reach new categories of vulnerable persons such as those who lost their livelihoods in rural, urban and peri-urban areas. In strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators, the JP conducted trainings of government officers on disability-inclusion in statistical data collection and analysis, which will be useful to not only social protection but other government sectors who engage the services of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per annual targets set by the JP)

Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

- In response to the adverse social and economic impact of Covid-19 and to generate lessons and evidence for scale up, while also supporting advocacy activities, the JP conducted a feasibility study and cost benefit analysis for a UCB of which a pilot has been rolled out. The pilot includes a partnership with Save the Children, focusing on providing disability-inclusive nutrition and child protection services alongside cash. To date, beneficiary registration and baseline assessment have been completed and the first cash transfer delivered to a more than 8,000 beneficiaries, with work ongoing to deliver the “plus” component. An evaluation will be conducted to assess the results and generate lessons for informed policies and long-term UCB roll out

JP Outputs and Outcomes

Achievement of expected JP outputs

- In strengthening an enabling environment for gender-responsive universal social protection, the JP has commissioned a series of business cases with costed action plans for universal social protection. These will inform the financing mechanisms for universal social protection. For instance:
 - o Process of conducting a Maternity Benefit Feasibility study has been finalized, stakeholder consultations were conducted and Institutional assessment of NHIF done to analyze capacity of the scheme to introduce and deliver the benefit to its membership and through the Linda Mama programme. Design options have been developed and costing exercise is ongoing
 - o UCB feasibility study and a cost-benefit analysis have been finalized and a draft design is in place and currently being revised to have broad support from stakeholders. In addition, in response to the adverse social and economic impact of Covid-19 and to generate lessons and evidence for the long-term roll-out, a pilot UCB has been rolled out which is focusing on providing disability-inclusive nutrition and child protection services alongside cash.
 - o Through the JP support, dialogues on how to extent social protection to the informal and rural economy workers commenced with an assessment on coverage being conducted to identify the gaps and barriers and develop policy options to expand social protection to this critical category of workers. Dialogue process to build consensus on introduction of social insurance based social security benefits is ongoing for the introduction of Unemployment Insurance Fund and work injury and illness compensation system
 - o A comprehensive social security gap analysis was finalized and a business case to enhance advocacy for increased coverage and adequacy of benefits for formal and informal economy workers has been developed
 - o Midline impact survey for the universal senior citizens cash transfer was commissioned by PUNOs in collaboration with Government and other partners and data collection process has been completed. The findings will inform decisions to facilitate further expansion of universal old age pensions in Kenya.

- The JP provided technical assistance towards the development of design options and roll out plans for gender-responsive social protection which commenced with the development of costed design options for:
 - o The extension of social insurance to uncovered groups: engagement with the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) has progressed substantially on how to expand social health protection coverage for uncovered groups to include recipients of social assistance, informal economy workers, refugees, and host communities
 - o Extension of social security benefits to rural and informal economy workers; a study to assess the social protection coverage to the informal and rural economy was commissioned to identify barriers to access and develop policy options to increase social protection coverage for rural and informal economy workers
 - o Long term UCB: with completion of the feasibility and cost benefit analysis, design options for a long term UCB are under discussion with Government and will further be informed by the commissioned pilot UCB.
- Advisory technical support was provided for the development and enhancement of gender-responsive management and delivery systems and a Monitoring and Evaluation framework implemented.
- Lastly, in order to realize enhanced gender responsive integration between universal social protection and economic and social sector interventions; integrated models targeting key interest groups are being designed with management information systems being adapted or developed to facilitate linkages between universal social protection and socioeconomic sectors through cash-plus and economic inclusion programmes.

Achievement of expected JP outcomes

- Through the three output areas of: strengthening the legislative and policy frameworks, strengthening systems for delivery of social protection; and enhanced coordination and intersectoral linkages, the Joint Programme is working to demonstrate to government the potential benefits of investing in universal social protection. This will form the blocks towards Government of Kenya developing a clear plan and design options for universal social protection. This is also addressing critical barriers to the realization of universal access to social protection in Kenya. Through improving of the enabling environment, developing of evidence-based and gender responsive policies, strategies and legal frameworks, the JP is helping to come up with sustainable financing options that demonstrate that universal social protection is a valuable and achievable investment for the future of the country.

Monitoring and data collection:

- The JP has enhanced monitoring and data collection processes to facilitate accurate analysis by providing advisory technical support for the development and enhancement of management information delivery systems as well as in the implementation of a roadmap for the review of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework in advancing gender-responsive social protection system in Kenya. Through the JP's technical support, the social registry was enhanced, and data collection of vulnerable households conducted in 4 counties and is now available for future expansion and timely response to emergencies and food insecurity.

Lessons learned and sustainability of results

- The JP provided an opportunity for an integrated approach in response to COVID-19 and other emergencies like desert locust invasion. Through the technical support by the JP partners, the government was able to fast-track funds for emergency response and delivery systems were also enhanced hence increasing shock-responsiveness in social protection system to ensure no one is left behind.

- The flexible nature of the JP which allowed demand-driven and country-led processes was very suitable during the Covid-19 pandemic which also presented an opportunity to target new vulnerable groups with Social Protection. This also made it easy to adapt within the changing context of the pandemic and other emergencies like desert locust invasion, floods and drought.
- Extensive social dialogue processes with government, employers, workers and other stakeholders are key to the establishment and strengthening of social security benefits as it creates ownership and enhances ease of roll out

III. Plan for the final phase of implementation

Towards the end of JP implementation

The main focus of the JP in the final phase is to finalize implementation of activities whose foundational work began in 2020 and 2021 and conduct the terminal evaluation. These include:

- Advocacy, learning and sharing on the commissioned studies and analyses to inform government and partners' policy and programming decisions.
- Continue implementation of the UCB pilot for 12 months, providing cash and disability-inclusive nutrition and child protection services to around 8,100 children, and prepare for an evaluation
- Continue work on the long-term UCB, by finalizing the design (including cost-benefit analysis) through intensive involvement of stakeholders and intensifying advocacy activities for the introduction of a UCB in government's budgets
- Piloting of a community-based health insurance through close collaboration with NHIF of existing cash plus and National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) beneficiaries in Garissa county, based on the findings of the feasibility study, and the five counties in the Nutritional Improvements Through Cash and Health Education programme (Kitui, West Pokot, Marsabit, Kilifi and Turkana).
- Start piloting of linkages and referral system in 1-2 counties to be integrated into NSNP supported by the Enhanced Single Registry and Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme MIS.
- Identify, in close collaboration with the government, areas to focus on to strengthen the gender dimension of the social protection sector, building on the key findings and recommendations of the gender assessment.
- Coordinate the JP visibility and donor engagement initiatives.
- Provide leadership role for the Child and Social Protection outcome team of the 2018-2022 UNDAF.
- Provide technical assistance to the development of design options for complementary socioeconomic interventions at county level that are linked to the national social protection agenda. These interventions will be related to food security and nutrition with linkages to Persons with Disability and Persons Living with HIV as key interest groups.
- Enhance learning, dialogue and design of social security benefits to include work injury and illness compensation systems, pensions, maternity benefit and unemployment protection
- Extension of social protection to the informal economy building on recommendations from the ongoing assessment on coverage gaps, barriers and costed policy options
- Economic empowerment of women living and affected by HIV as a COVID-19 mitigation measure to be scaled up in partnership with networks of people living with HIV and UNAIDS.
- Assessment on facilitating dialogue and linkages to resilience/livelihoods for agriculture programmes in a cash plus context. This will be done in collaboration with the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research Institute (KIPPRA), to develop knowledge among key stakeholders, to start dialogue on cash plus for agriculture dependent households in Kenya and to assess policy and programme options for complementary social protection interventions by the Government of Kenya. The results of the assessment will form the basis of a series of dialogues that consider cash plus policy options, with recommendations on actions to support the linkages with social protection to strengthen resilience among small-scale producers in Kenya.
- Provide guidance to the terminal evaluation of the JP.

Risks and mitigation measures

- There has been minimal changes to the risk matrix. Among the key contextual risks that was previously expected as a low-impact risk was the occurrence of a sudden shock or crisis such as a flood or drought. In the first half of 2020, Kenya was hit by three concurrent humanitarian crises: invasion of desert locusts, widespread floods and COVID-19 pandemic. The desert locust invasion and COVID-19 pandemic have not only protracted in nature, but also caused rebounding effects across the economy. The locust invasion hit rural agricultural areas the hardest while COVID-19's socioeconomic fallout was relatively marked in urban areas and along several employment sectors such as agriculture and service industries due to movement restrictions and loss of revenues contributing to suspension or termination of employments. In addition, the current drought situation which has become catastrophic, causing crops to fail and cattle to die is also a huge risk with more households becoming vulnerable given the limited fiscal space. With the mitigation measures that have been put in place by government in collaboration with JP partners and other stakeholders, these occurrences and their magnitude have been marked of medium impact in 2022.
- Since 2022 is an election year in Kenya, the tension around the upcoming elections is building slowly and this is high impact risk to the JP implementation. To mitigate this, the JP is accelerating implementation of most of the field work and activities that require high level government involvement in the 1st quarter of 2022. In addition, there are several institutional factors that are beyond the program's control such as possible political changes especially after the elections in August, leading to re-prioritization of the government agenda which might affect the commitment to the social protection or inadequate resource allocation to the social protection sector. Given that the JP implementation is expected to end by 15th September 2022, these risks may not have a huge impact on the ability of the JP to achieve its planned results. Also, the current Kenyan leadership has shown strong commitment to the social protection sector and we expect this to continue for the remaining duration of the JP. The government has evidenced this commitment through resourcing social protection, including providing additional funding for cash transfers in 2020 following COVID-19, and in 2021 in response to drought and has shown a great interest to work together with the JP to explore options for long-term financing of specific interventions such as the UCB. Already engagements have started between the State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizen Affairs and Special Programmes; and the national treasury to discuss design options for the long term UCB.
- The risks of not ensuring the expected support from partners would be the lack of implementation and achieving scalable results but given the current progress and with the six months no cost extension, the JP will:
 - o Ensure that Government and relevant partners continue to lead the process at all levels of the programme.
 - o Continuous advocacy targeting key political champions especially taking advantage of any opportunities presented by the electioneering period
 - o Build on social dialogue structures to enhance consensus building and national ownership of the schemes and programmes.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

- SDG:1.3.1
- SDG:2.1.2
- SDG:8.5.2

Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

Outcome indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ²	1	1		1
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Social Protection Policy 2020 • 				
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ³	1	1		1
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Child Benefit pilot designed and rolled out • 				

Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Output indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	1	1		1
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	1	1		1

Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020-2021?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme facilitated trainings of government officers on disability-inclusion in statistical data collection and analysis, which has been useful to not only social protection but other government sectors who engage the services of the Kenya National Bureau of

²Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

³Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

Statistics (KNBS) to be undertaken. For instance, this training has contributed to the design of a study currently ongoing to identify support needs for persons with disability and the findings will be used to influence disability-inclusive programming while ensuring no one is left behind. The Joint Programme also supported government officers, employers, and workers to participate in an e-coaching course on social protection at the International Training Centre of the ILO.

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
Outcome 1: Outcome 1 – By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender-based violence and violence against children (UNDAF outcome 2.6)					
Outcome 1 indicator – Proportion of population covered by social protection systems/ floors	12%	16%	Data unavailable**	The indicator will be measured through the SP sector review supposed to be done in 2022	23%
Outcome 1 indicator Proportion of total government spending on Social protection	0.42%	0.6%	Data unavailable**	The indicator will be measured through the SP sector review supposed to be done in 2022	0.8%
Output 1: Enabling environment for gender responsive universal social protection (USP) in Kenya is strengthened					
Output 1.1 indicator Costed action plan/ business case for gender aware USP inclusive of social assistance and security	Social Protection Policy & strategy	Draft USP action plan CBA and Feasibility studies done Business case for USP developed Costed roadmap/action plan on progressive realization of USP Capacity building activities on gender carried out	Draft USP action plan underway CBA and feasibility studies underway Business cases for the USP components underway Costed action plan on progressive realization of USP underway policy development activities have	All the activity are on track and at advanced stages. This comprises the various studies that are ongoing and will build a comprehensive USP business case.	Costed, finalized & approved action plan for USP

			<p>engendered capacity training. Continues to be embedded in every activity.</p> <p>Gap analysis on social security and business case developed</p>		
Output 1.2 indicator – Sustainable financing mechanism developed	Investment plan for social protection.	<p>Financing studies Draft</p> <p>Social assistance fund legislation</p>	<p>Financing studies of the investment plan underway</p> <p>Social assistance fund legislation draft finalized</p>	The regulations for the proposed social assistance fund were not approved by the National Assembly in 2021. In the remaining part of the JP, the issues raised by the National Assembly will be addressed to ensure adoption of the regulations by the legislature.	<p>Innovative financing mechanisms for USP identified</p> <p>Sustainable financing mechanism finalized</p>
Output 2 – Design options & roll-out plans for gender responsive universal social protection are developed					
Output indicator 2.1 – Finalized design options for gender aware universal programmes including on social security benefits and extension of coverage developed	NSSF benefits package	<p>Feasibility/actuarial studies on social insurance.</p> <p>Assessment of social protection in the informal economy</p>	<p>Feasibility/Actuarial studies on social insurance related to unemployment protection and maternity benefit initiated in 2021</p> <p>Assessment of social protection in the informal economy commenced in 2021</p>	All the activities are on track and will be completed before the end of JP implementation in 15 th September 2021	<p>Design options for social insurance programmes</p> <p>Design options for extending SP to informal economy workers</p>
Output indicator 2.2 A Universal Child Grant designed	Nothing in place	Feasibility studies for the rollout and roadmap to UCG	The feasibility study of the Universal Child Benefit/Grant was finalized.		Design options for the UCG are developed and validated

			A pilot UCB was rolled out in 2021.		
Output indicator 2.3 – Gender sensitive social assistance management and delivery system reviewed	Single registry MIS exists but on a targeted approach	MIS/ M&E framework review	Reviews and enhancements to the MIS/M&E are ongoing to accommodate SP programmes by all stakeholders in and out of government.	This is an activity planned to continue to the end of JP.	Action plan for enhancement of management & delivery system & M&E framework developed
Output indicator 2.4 - Strengthened Social Security M&E system to track contributions and benefits and enhanced reporting	Scheme specific MIS	Review/develop MIS/M&E to accommodate enhanced benefits	Discussions are ongoing on the development of scheme specific MIS/M&E frameworks to accommodate enhanced benefits		Enhanced MIS/M&E system tracking additional benefits
Output 3 – Enhanced gender responsive integration between universal social protection and economic and social interventions and delivery systems					
Output indicator 3.1 - Integrated models on USP/socio-economic interventions that are gender sensitive are developed	5 programmes in place ⁴ but no system for linkages between sectors.	-Integrated models targeting PWD, PLHIV Integrated models targeting PWD, PLHIV	Design of Integrated models /socio-economic interventions targeting PWD, PLHIV is underway Kenya Business Disability Network established. Advocacy brief to enhance HIV sensitive social	Integrated models /socio-economic interventions targeting PWD, PLHIV are underway and will be completed before end of JP implementation	Systems (MIS and admin system) in place to facilitate linkages between UPS and socioeconomic sectors

⁴ NICHE, RMNCH in Kakamega and Vihiga, UHC in Kitui, Energy Cashplus in Garissa and Kilifi, Youth value chains programme in Kiambu county.

			protection developed		
			Economic empowerment of women living and affected by HIV commenced in 2021		
Output indicator 3.3 - Effective coordination mechanisms for social protection that are gender sensitive	Coordination mechanisms exist at national level but linkages with county levels are weak	-	Partially achieved. This is a continuing activity for the duration of the JP through coordinated policy/systems work at national and county levels.		County mapping and coordination of the social protection mid-UNDAF review

***The outcome indicator data will be provided by GoK after conducting the SP sector review scheduled to take place before end of 2022*

Annex 2: Strategic documents

2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
To be submitted at the end of the JP.							

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education,	If published, provide the hyperlink

			(Yes/No)	(Yes/No)	social protection system (Yes/No)	employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	
To be submitted at the end of the JP.							

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Universal Child Benefit Pilot high-level design and Operations Manual	November 2021	Yes	Yes	No	No		Yes	Yes

Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
To be submitted at the end of the JP.								

Annex 3: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks (e.g. social, environmental, security and safety risks)					

Political will and support for policy and legal reform on social protection will not be maintained or enhanced. This can be influenced by pre and post-election effects	25	5	5	Continuous advocacy with high level political leadership and policy leaders based on generated evidence.	GoK
Economic crisis or reductions in allocations to social protection programmes. This can be influenced by pre and post-election effects	20	5	4	Evidence based advocacy based on current and future costing studies and development of investment cases.	GoK
The cross-cutting nature of social protection leads to ambiguities in responsibilities across government with overlapping mandates and/ or unclear mandates/ responsibilities.	15	3	5	Clarifying mandates through the ongoing law reform process. Agreeing clear roles and responsibilities of GoK agencies vis a vis the programme from the outset.	GoK
Sudden shocks and stresses such as droughts, conflict, floods, desert locust invasions and public health crisis such as COVID-19.	25	5	5	The systems strengthening initiative is informed by cyclical and emerging risks so that systems have the preparedness and resilience to respond to any eventualities. Adaptive measures continue to be taken on a needs-basis to ensure programmatic delivery is not hindered.	GoK
Programmatic/Operational risks					
Challenges with ensuring coordination and collaboration between participating PUNOs.	8	2	4	Clear roles and responsibilities have already been laid out between the PUNOs and the agencies have coordinated effectively in the SP sphere for several years. The CoP is also improving coordination.	PUNOs
Good quality data and evidence cannot be generated.	8	2	4	PUNOs have a strong track record in producing good quality, evidence and data. Rigorous processes of design, consultation and	PUNOs

				strong involvement of GoK in designing and reviewing these processes contributes to this quality and relevance.	
Institutional risks (e.g. political, regulatory risks)					
The SPS and PUNOs will not work openly and collaboratively.	10	2	5	The PUNOs all have several years' experience of working with the SPS and roles and responsibilities are becoming clearer over time. Agreements are in place to clarify these.	SPS PUNOs
Weak capacity and inadequate resource allocation to social protection sectors	8	2	4	The GoK with development partners have made significant investments into capacity building across the sector. This is also being addressed through this and other programmes.	SPS
Human Rights principles are not upheld in social protection policies and programmes	8	2	4	The Kenyan constitution guarantees ESC rights and through ensuring these rights are enshrined in social protection legislation they will be upheld.	GoK
Fiduciary risks (financial risks, fraud & corruption risks)					
Social protection resources are not used for intended purpose, not properly accounted for or do not achieve the intended primary purpose.	10	2	5	The Government's risk management framework for social protection was finalized. It has provisions for fiduciary risk assessments and oversight in the programme design and implementation processes to include operations by partners such as Payment Service Providers. The empowerment of beneficiaries as rights	GoK

				holders and institutionalization of grievance and case management processes will enhance accountability for fiduciary risk management.	
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Annex 4: Results questionnaire

- Complete portfolio questionnaire online at: <https://forms.office.com/r/H4eZakyx9H>