

Joint Programme Document

A. COVER PAGE

- 1. Fund Name:** Joint SDG Fund
- 2. MPTFO Project Reference Number**
- 3. Joint programme title:** A progressive pathway towards a Universal Social Protection System in Kenya to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.
- 4. Short title:** Universal Social Protection, Kenya
- 5. Country and region:** Kenya, East Africa
- 6. Resident Coordinator:**
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- 7. UN Joint programme focal point:**
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- 8. Government Joint Programme focal point:**
*Ms. Cecilia Mbaka,
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Ministry of Labour and Social Protection,
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9. Short description:

This innovative Joint Programme will support the Government of Kenya (GoK) to move from a poverty targeted approach, excluding 78% of the vulnerable population, to a more inclusive approach to social protection. It will assist the GoK to operationalize commitments articulated in its recently updated Social Protection Policy. The Joint Programme will strengthen the enabling environment for social protection in Kenya including 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 a costed business case for universal social protection, the Joint Programme will facilitate the acceleration of progress towards achieving the SDGs in Kenya. The programme will make a strategic contribution towards the National Big Four Agenda through the lens of Food Security. The programme has a strong emphasis on Government leadership through engagement across several ministries. Through the SDG Partnership Platform, the programme will develop strategic linkages with relevant private sector stakeholders to explore financing options including more efficient use of current resources and options for greater engagement of private sector partners in the social protection landscape.

10. Keywords: Kenya, Universal, Social Protection, SDGs, fiscal strategies, social and economic sectors.

11. Overview of budget

(based on the detailed budget in the annex)

Joint SDG Fund contribution	USD 2,000,000.00
Co-funding 1 - UNICEF	USD 650,000.00
Co-funding 2 - WFP	USD 600,000.00

Co-funding 3 - RCO/SDG Partnership Platform	USD 50,000.00
TOTAL	USD 3,300,000.00



12. Timeframe:

Start date	End date	Duration (in months)
15 January 2020	15 September 2022	32

13. Gender Marker: 2

14. Target groups (including groups left behind or at risk of being left behind)

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Direct influence	Indirect influence
Women	X	
Children	X	
Girls	X	
Youth	X	
Persons with disabilities	X	
Older persons	X	
Rural workers	X	
Persons affected by (HIV/AIDS, leprosy...)	X	

15. Human Rights Mechanisms related to the Joint Programme

The following are the relevant human rights mechanisms that relate to the JP:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979
- Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families, 1990
- Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006
- African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981
- Commonwealth of Independent States – Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1995
- ILO Recommendation Concerning Social Protection Floors No. 202, 2012
- ILO Convention 102 on Minimum Standards of Social Security, 1952
- ILO Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No.121)
- ILO Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention (No.128)
- ILO Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention, 1969 (No.130)
- ILO Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment Convention, 1988 (No.168)
- ILO Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No.183)

16. PUNO and Partners:

16.1 PUNO

Convening agency:

- o World Food Programme (WFP)
- o LANDIS, Lauren, Director and Country Representative, Email and Skype lauren.landis@wfp.org Telephone: +254 0707722100.

- o KAMAU, David, Programme Policy Officer (Social Protection/Safety Nets), Email and Skype david.kamau@wfp.org Telephone: +254 707724240

Other PUNO:

- o Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 - o Mrs Carla Elisa Luis Mucavi , Country Representative, FAOKE. Email and Skype: FAO-KE@fao.org Telephone +254 20 76 25920
- o International Labour Organization (ILO)
 - o CHIBEBE, Wellington, Director, ILO Country Office for United Republic of Tanzania, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda, Email chibebe@ilo.org Telephone +255 (0) 222196701 +255 69 9764 642
- o United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
 - o ZAMAN, Maniza, Representative-UNICEF KCO, Email and Skype mzaman@unicef.org Telephone +254 20 7621093
- o Resident Coordinator’s Office/ SDG Partnership Platform Arif Neki, Senior Advisor – UN Strategic Partnerships Coordinator – SDG Partnership Platform, UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, UN Complex Gigiri P.O. Box 30218-00100, Nairobi, Kenya, Email arif.neky@one.un.org Telephone +254-20-7624904 or +254-733-553037 Skype: arif.neky

16.2 Partners

Primary partners

- o National authorities:
 - o Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Ms. Cecilia Mbaka, Head, Social Protection Secretariat, Email: ceciliambaka@gmail.com
 - o National Social Security Fund - Dr Anthony Omerikwa, Ag. Managing Trustee/CEO, National Social Security Fund (HQ), P.O. Box 30599 – 00100, Nairobi, Kenya, Telephone +254 20 2729911, 2710552, or +254 709 583 000, 730 882 000, Email info@nssfkenya.co.ke
 - o National Hospital Insurance Fund - Nicodemus Odongo, CEO (Ag), National Hospital Insurance Fund, P.O BOX: 30443 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya, Email info@nhif.or.ke Telephone +254 20 272 3246 or 272 3281/2.

Secondary partners

- o National Authorities:
 - o Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries: Hamadi Iddi Boga - Principal Secretary/Crops Development and Agriculture Research, psagriculture@kilimo.go.ke.
 - o Ministry of Health: Susan Mochache - Principal Secretary, ps@health.go.ke.
 - o Ministry of Education: Richard Belio Kipsang –Principal Secretary, info@education.go.ke.
 - o Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs: Safina Kwekwe Tsungu - Principal Secretary/Gender, info@psyg.go.ke.
 - o The National Treasury and Planning: Julius Muia - Principal
- o Ministry of Devolution and Arid and Semi-Arid Lands:
 - o Charles T. Sunkuli - Principal Secretary/Devolution, psdevolution@devolution.go.ke
 - o Micah Pkopus Powon - Principal Secretary/Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, ps@asals.go.ke.

- o National Drought Management Authority- James Oduor, CEO. james.oduor@ndma.go.ke
- o Civil society organizations:
 - o Africa Platform for Social Protection (APSP) Martin Mbuvi, Deputy Director, APSP, Mmbuvi@africapsp.org, +254 722 679886.
 - o Federation of Kenya Employers - Jacqueline Mugo, Executive Director, Email fkehq@fke-kenya.org, Telephone +254 20 2721929/48/49/52, 2720262, +254 709 827101/102.
 - o Central Organization of Trade Unions in Kenya, Dr. Francis Atwoli, Secretary General, Email info@cotu-kenya.org, Telephone +254-0202383368, +254-0202383367.
- o Private sector:
 - o Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) through the SDG Partnership Platform. Lee Karuri, Chairman, KEPSA Foundation +254 202730371/2.
- o IFIs
 - o The World Bank Group. Ms. Julia Smolyar, Senior Social Protection
- o Other partners:
 - o Bilateral Donors – Swedish International Development Agency. Sandra Diesel, Head of Development Section, Swedish Embassy in Nairobi. sandra.diesel@gov.se

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<p>Resident Coordinator: Mr. Siddharth Chatterjee</p> <p>Date and Signature: [Redacted]</p>	<p>National Coordinating Authority</p> <p>Name of institution:</p>
<p>Participating UN Organization (lead/convening)</p> <p>Name of PUNO: World Food Programme (WFP)</p> <p>Name of Representative: Ms. Anjali Singh</p> <p>Date: 21.11.2019</p> <p>Signature and seal: [Redacted]</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection State Department for Social Protection Social Protection Secretariat</p> <p>Name of representative: Ms. Cecilia Mbaka</p> <p>Date: 20/11/19</p> <p>Signature and seal: [Redacted]</p>
<p>Participating UN Organization</p> <p>Name of PUNO: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p>Name of Representative: [Redacted]</p> <p>Date: 20/11/2019</p> <p>Signature and seal: [Redacted]</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SECRETARIAT P. O. Box 16936-00100, NAIROBI</p> </div>
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<p>Participating UN Organization</p> <p>Name of PUNO: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p> <p>Name of Representative: Ms. Maniza Zaman</p> <p>Date: 21.11.19</p> <p>Signature and seal: [Redacted]</p>	

B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1. Call for Concept Notes: 1/2019

2. Relevant Joint SDG Fund Outcomes

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

3. Overview of the Joint Programme Results

- UNDAF Strategic Results Area 2: Outcome 6: 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.

3.2 Outputs

- Output 6.1: Policy and Legislation: Government and partners have financial and technical capacity to review, develop and implement policies, legislation and strategies on Social Protection
- Output 6.2: Systems strengthening and Service Delivery – Social and Child Protection systems have enhanced technical and financial capacity to develop and manage programmes at scale
- Output 6.3: Coordination and intersectoral linkages – functional coordination at the national and county levels for intersectoral linkages enhanced.

4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

4.1 List of targets

- Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere
 - 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age. End programme target 29%.
 - 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable. End programme target 25%.
- Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
 - 2.1.2 Number of people requiring food assistance as a result of drought emergencies (millions). End programme target 2.2 million.
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
 - 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities. End programme target to be determined.
- Goal 10: Reduced inequality within and among countries
 - 10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers. End programme target to be determined.
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
 - 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source. End of programme target to be determined.
 - 17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget. End of programme target to be determined.

4.2 Expected SDG impact

This joint programme will play a key role in catalyzing the GoK to achieve the SDGs and contributes to at least five of the SDG targets. The programme aims to support the GoK to operationalize universal social protection through the generation of evidence, advocacy and policy and the development of specific plans and financing strategies to make social protection for all Kenyans a reality. It will identify and address critical gaps and bottlenecks in this process and prioritize integration between universal social protection and economic and social services while leveraging on partnerships for scale up. Investing in social protection leads to greater stability, reduced vulnerability of women and men, increased prosperity and a more dynamic and competitive society as well as a more resilient and productive workforce. As Kenya becomes a middle-income country, its social sectors of health, education and social protection must evolve to ensure that growth is shared. This joint programme supports the GoK to move from a poverty-targeted approach to social protection, which excludes 78% of vulnerable people, towards a more inclusive and universal approach. Key to the programme will be positioning the GoK to scale up initiatives that will play a fundamental role in the achievement of the SDGs in Kenya. This will be enabled through accompanying efforts to explore financing in this area whereby the programme will aim to learn from other sectors that have successfully mobilized public private partnerships and innovative financing strategies.

5. Relevant objective/s from the national SDG framework

- Outcome 2.6 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.
- Source: UNDAF Kenya

6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint programme

6.1 Summary:

The Theory of Change for this joint programme is based on the UNDAF results framework and consultations with the GoK, employer organizations and trade unions. The joint programme will accelerate the existing work of the UNCT in support of UNDAF Outcome 2.6 and its corresponding outputs. Through intensifying efforts across a range of national social protection result areas and multiple targets across five SDGs, this programme seeks to address critical barriers to the realization of universal access to social protection in Kenya. It will do this through improving the enabling environment, developing evidence-based and gender responsive policy, strategies and legal frameworks with sustainable financing options that demonstrate that universal social protection is a valuable and achievable investment for the future of the country. The joint programme will provide social insurance options and innovative approaches that support extension of social protection to the rural and informal economy workers towards achieving universal social protection for the working age. It will further establish the buy-in and political will required to support the GoK's ambitious social protection system plans. Building on this foundation, practical and applicable designs for each of the necessary sub-elements of a universal social protection model with concrete plans towards national coverage will provide the roadmap required for the GoK to turn its aspirations into reality. This will be underpinned by work to update and enhance the existing social protection delivery system to facilitate an efficient transition towards universal provision. Furthermore, the programme will identify complementarities between universal social protection provision and other social and economic sectoral interventions. For the effectiveness of the programme, gender will be integrated as a means and as an objective in achieving the SDG goals.

5.2 List of main ToC assumptions to be monitored:

Whilst a ToC is alluded to in the UNDAF it has not been represented pictorially nor assumptions specified. The following are the key assumptions that this joint programme is founded on.

- The government and international community continue their political and financial support for Universal Social Protection.
- Ministries and departments assume their roles and responsibilities in strong coordination with the social protection sector.
- National ownership and commitment are enhanced by evidence-based advocacy.
- Robust civil registration systems are enhanced and maintained; and PUNOs safeguard UN principles across implementation.
- The economy continues to grow alongside development of tax revenues to enable the resourcing of a tax-based social protection system.

7. Trans-boundary and/or regional issues N/A.

C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

1.1 Problem statement.

Social protection is enshrined in Kenya’s constitution¹. Article 43 of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya, “guarantees all Kenyans their economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to health, education, food and decent livelihoods”. Article 43(3) further asserts that the State “shall provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependents”. Moreover, Article 21 commits the state to working towards the progressive realization of the social and economic rights and binds the State to “observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights”. The policy also builds on Kenya’s development blue print, its Vision 2030², which aims at “providing a high quality of life for all its citizens by the year 2030” and further advocates in its social pillar for “a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment”.

Kenya’s third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022³ aims to achieve sustainable socio-economic transformation and development and has designated social protection as a focus area in this context. MTP III is aligned with GoK’s 'Big Four' agenda⁴ aiming to achieve universal health coverage, improved food security and nutrition, increased access to affordable housing and manufacturing. Recent studies and analyses undertaken by GoK i.e. the 2017 Social Protection Sector Review⁵ and the draft Investment Plan show that:

- Kenya has made significant progress in building a social protection system. Spending for social protection grew from 0.38% in 2017 to 0.42% of GDP in 2018/2019.
- GoK expanded the coverage of its national cash transfer programmes to reach 1.3 million poor households in 2019 with regular and predictable transfers while also

¹ <http://www.kenyalaw.org:8181/exist/rest//db/kenyalex/Kenya/The%20Constitution%20of%20Kenya/docs/ConstitutionofKenya%202010.pdf>
² <https://vision2030.go.ke/>

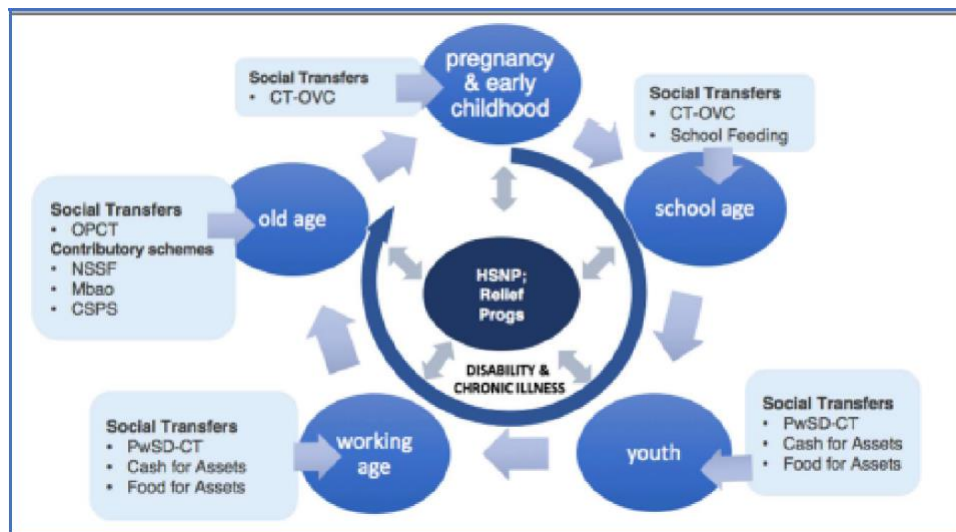
³ <https://vision2030.go.ke/publication/third-medium-term-plan-2018-2022/>

⁴ <https://big4.delivery.go.ke/>

⁵ Republic of Kenya, 2017, Kenya Social Protection Sector Review

- expanding the coverage of social security with 10 to 15% of formal and informal sector workers enrolled in contributory schemes for old-age cover⁶.
- Despite positive economic growth and sectoral achievements, poverty persists in Kenya with 36% of Kenyan citizens living under the national poverty line. Children are disproportionately affected (41.5%).
 - 12% of Kenyans are food-insecure and have poor food-consumption levels and low dietary diversity. The most hunger-prone areas being in the arid and semi-arid regions which tend to be rural. Food-insecurity levels escalate significantly during periods of shocks and crises such as drought, heavy rains and floods. This compromises the access to food increasing the vulnerability of affected persons. Malnutrition is directly linked with poverty and remains a challenge with higher rates of stunting seen in children under the age of five in rural areas (29%) as opposed to urban areas (20%)⁷
 - The sector review also shows that only 12% of households are benefiting from social protection. However, this is increasing with the roll out of a universal pension.
 - As per the Economic Survey 2019⁸, contributory schemes have also expanded with National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) reaching 7.7 million people in 2017/18. Membership from the formal sector rose by 4.3% compared with a 23.3% rise in the informal sector from 2015/16 period. This represents about 39% of the population covered by the NHIF as per the Social Protection Sector Review, 2017. The number of registered employers and employees with the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) increased by 6.8% and 3% to 143,300 and 4,068,400 respectively in 2017/18 from both the formal and informal economy. Coverage of social security and benefit levels remain limited and need to be addressed.

Figure 1 National social security systems against lifecycle



The Social Protection Sector in Kenya is working towards a lifecycle approach to social protection. Figure 1 maps the national social security systems against this lifecycle. The GoK has increased funding to the social protection sector through its social assistance programmes. This is seen in the expanded transfers to older persons through the development

⁶ Republic of Kenya, 2017, Kenya Social Protection Sector Review

⁷ Republic of Kenya, 2018, Towards Zero Hunger Strategic Review, Kenya

⁸ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019, Kenya Economic Survey

of the 'Inua Jamii' universal pension which is the first individual entitlement. Alongside is an increase in the caseload of the Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC).

Geographical coverage of social assistance is strongly correlated with poverty rates (see figure 2) and levels of acute malnutrition at county level. However, coverage is only moderately correlated with total households living in poverty in each county (see figure 3). Counties with a larger share of the poor do not typically receive a larger share of total beneficiaries. Kenya has made significant progress in improving the availability of data on social assistance schemes, as evidenced by the launch of the Single Registry, a management information system for social protection. There remain, however, several challenges in estimating the share of households or the share of the population that is benefiting from social protection schemes. Data used to estimate the number of the eligible households and set expansion targets for social assistance programmes is based on outdated information. Limited information is available on the coverage of vulnerable groups defined in the Constitution (children, older people, persons with disabilities, women, and other marginalized groups) and no reliable information is being collected on children and adults experiencing severe disabilities.⁹

Figure 2 Correlation social assistance with poverty rates

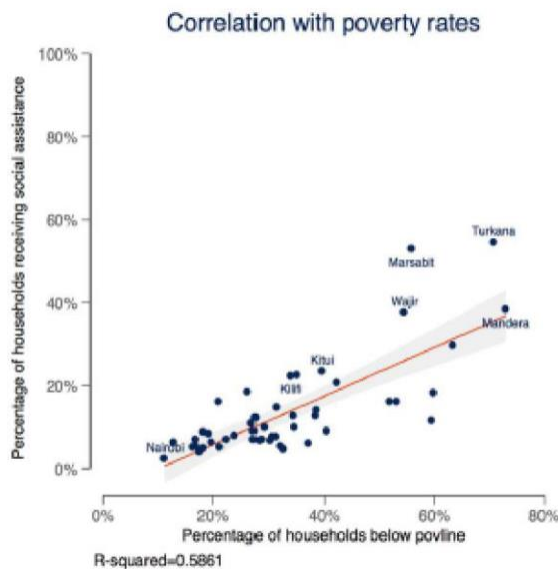
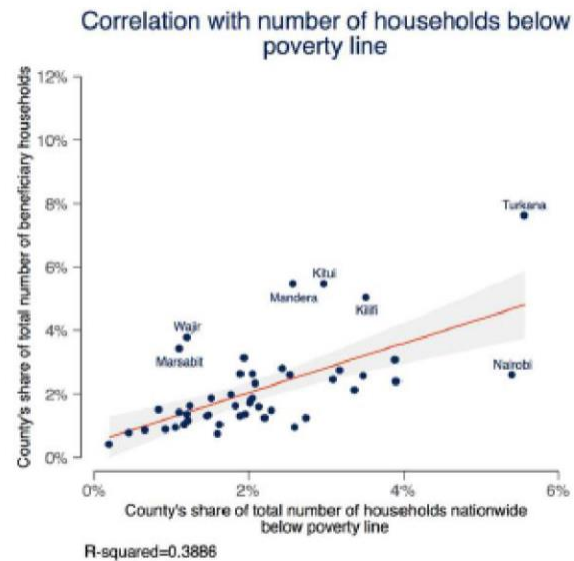


Figure 3 Correlation social assistance with number of households below the poverty line



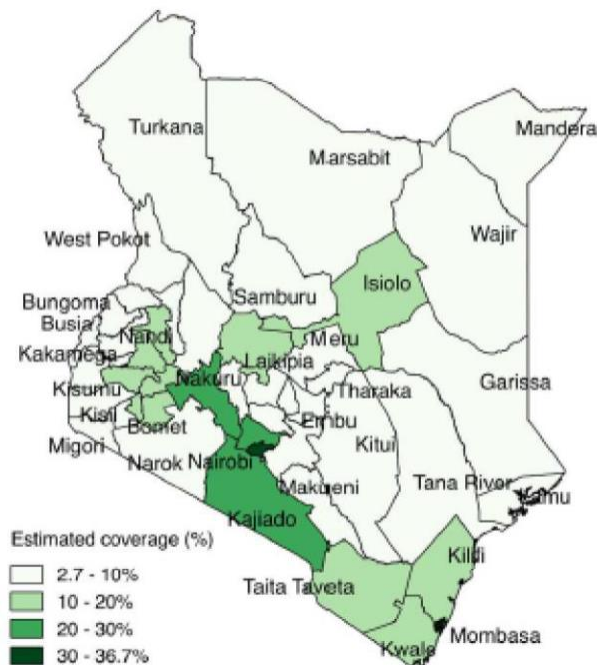
The National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) has outlined the direction of the national social protection system and several key pieces of legislation such as the Social Assistance Act of 2013 have been passed. However, there are still gaps and key challenges around financing an expanded system and Kenya has some way to go to reach the levels of spending seen in other middle-income countries. Overall Kenya is on a positive trajectory but needs support in key areas to operationalize an expanded system including addressing capacity gaps, multi-sectoral policy coherence and focused assessments and evaluations of social protection

⁹ Republic of Kenya, 2017, Kenya Social Protection Sector Review

schemes. There is also a need to ensure alignment of the NSNP and related policies to ensure that they are responsive to capacities, needs, realities and priorities of Kenyan women and men of all ages and backgrounds and to support decision makers to be more gender-responsive. In a context of strong political will, it is important to seize this opportunity for a joint initiative with key UN agencies coming together to support the GoK to actualize the implementation of universal social protection and ensure key populations and groups that are left behind are reached.

Social Protection in Kenya, according to the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), is structured along three main pillars of Social Assistance, Social Security and Health Insurance. Programmes across the three pillars have been implemented by different agencies, both state and non-state actors across the different sectors of the country. Prominent amongst these programmes is the National Safety Net Programmes (NSNP) under the social assistance pillar which consists of 4 cash transfer programmes (Older Persons Cash Transfer, Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfers, Hunger Safety Net Programme).

Figure 4 Working age population NSSF Coverage 2015/16 per county



Social security cuts across sectors and whilst the statistics above show some growth in participation in schemes such as the NHIF and NSSF there are still significant gaps in coverage in terms of numbers and types of benefits and there is a need to better understand the reasons for these gaps and how they can be addressed particularly within the informal economy which forms 83.6% of the workforce. Figure 4 highlights geographical disparities in coverage of NSSF. Working age populations particularly within the informal economy lack maternity income protection as opposed to those within the formal sector who are covered from an employer liability perspective. This predisposes women of reproductive age to gender discriminative practices. Workers also face vulnerabilities due to employment injury and illness which are covered from an employer liability perspective through lump sum payments which do not ensure for income security. Private insurers provide covers for work-related injuries but do not

cover occupational-related illnesses which are difficult to attribute liability to an employer. Unemployment benefit cover is also not part of the social security system which leaves many vulnerable, particularly in the context of high rates of unemployment estimated at 7.4% (Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey, 2015/16). Old age benefit is still paid out as a lumpsum and is grossly inadequate due to low levels of mandatory contributions with a statutory deduction from workers of about USD 2 with the employers matching the same amount.

Agriculture is the driver of livelihoods for 7 out of 10 Kenyans and the economy remains largely rural. Labour force participation is at 72% for men and 62% for women with high levels of underemployment and low levels of human development. It will be critical to create strategies for extending social security to informal and rural economy workers that include

smallholder farmers. In particular women informal economy workers and farmers are especially disadvantaged in accessing these systems. This demands that we develop new types of products (that are informed by consultations with women and men) or adapt existing products (based on the needs and realities of women and men) to incentivize the income security sector to contribute and respond to their needs and in particular consider the gender-related issues that affect women and men's equitable access to the systems/services.

Leaving no one behind (LNOB) is the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It represents the commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole. This joint programme will help the GoK to operationalize a universal approach to social protection which will provide a key framework for the Kenyan government to ensure that it not only leaves no one behind but also takes on board the unique concerns and realities of women and men of all ages. Currently many Kenyans are left behind by a system that fails to reach all the vulnerable persons who need it. Operationalizing a universal approach - including a system that has stronger integration between universal social protection programmes and economic and social services - will enable the Kenya population, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, to participate more fully and realize their potential.

It is important to acknowledge that even under universal programmes, marginalized populations may still be left behind for instance due to lack of information on accessing social protection systems and economic opportunities. Inclusion of those left behind in decision-making processes, while empowering them as right holders and building capacity of the duty bearers will be integral to the joint programme with the aim of ensuring a rights-based approach to social protection.

Gender, disability and age are key barriers for citizens in accessing social protection services. Kenya has made strides in realizing equality, but a lot more needs to be done. The Kenya Constitution has progressive articles that indicate commitment with international and regional obligations arising from treaties and conventions and other commitments signed and or ratified. Kenya has ratified both the Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights. Despite this, the 2016 Human Development Report indicates that Kenya's Gender Development Index is at 0.919, placing it among countries with medium to low equality in human development achievements between women and men. Women bear the brunt of the high poverty levels in Kenya. Women own 1% of agricultural land and receive 10% of available credit even though they provide 80% of farm labour and manage 40% of Kenya's smallholder farms. The 2015, Gender Inequality Index ranked Kenya 135 of 159 countries with a score of 0.565, illustrating significant gender gaps in human development. Gender-based violence, female genital mutilation and violence against children and child marriage are some of the most pervasive human rights violations in Kenya. There is recognition of the value of unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW) which is indispensable in contributing to the well-being of individuals, families and societies. Female workers spend more time in UCDW than male counterparts. Overall access to sex-disaggregated data for social protection is limited and this accentuates the need for the programme to include more efforts to build capacities on gender mainstreaming in the sector which will contribute to addressing some of these gaps in the future.

In order to facilitate implementation of gender equality and freedom from discrimination and advance protection of the vulnerable, the government has put in place the State Department of Gender under the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs. This Ministry has

the mandate to institutionalize gender mainstreaming in ministries, departments and agencies with emphasis on affirmative action and gender responsive budgeting in all programmes. This joint programme will include a gender-based capacity needs assessment and studies of key issues and trends to ensure evidence-based policymaking. Key considerations of universality and intersectionality with a human rights-based approach ensure that gender equality considerations will have impact from the outset. Respective gender units of the PUNOs (through focal points, advisors and experts) will provide guidance, support and quality assurance of gender and age specific elements to the Joint Programme for effective interventions that achieve lasting positive impacts on the target populations. The programme will also propose performance indicators to facilitate the assessment of progress in line with existing guidelines and standards derived from relevant documents and gender-sensitive data sources (monitoring reports, annual reports, evaluations and studies).

Investing in social protection leads to greater social stability, reduced vulnerability, enhanced resilience, increased prosperity, a more dynamic and competitive society and a productive workforce which ultimately contributes to wider national economic development. As Kenya becomes a middle-income country, its social sectors of health, education and social protection must evolve to ensure that growth is shared. This joint programme supports the GoK to move from a poverty-targeted approach to social protection, which excludes 78% of vulnerable people, towards a more inclusive approach. The commitment to such an approach is reaffirmed by the recently updated Social Protection Policy, prioritizing the introduction of a Universal Child Benefit and Universal Health Coverage.

The use of universal approaches to social protection combined with strong integration with social and economic sectors in a devolved government context, is critical in accelerating the SDG achievement and serving hard-to-reach populations while leveraging on innovative financing modalities like the ongoing establishment of a GoK Social Assistance Fund.

Investing in social protection for all will greatly contribute to the boosting food security in line with the Big Four Agenda by improving access to food for vulnerable populations.

The informal economy comprises 83.6% of the workforce majority of whom are not covered by social assistance or social security programmes due to systems that are not responsive to their needs. This leaves them exposed to different risks and vulnerabilities (sickness, old age, disability, maternity) resulting in their being income-insecure and largely excluded from social protection systems. To resolve this, it is important to design programmes that extend social protection to the informal economy and identify incentives to enhance enrolment and retention into contributory social security schemes. The formal economy must mandatorily contribute to NSSF and NHIF for old age pension, invalidity benefit and survivors benefit and health insurance. However other benefits as per the ILO Convention 102 on minimum standards of social security such as maternity, work injury, unemployment, sickness benefits are either not covered or provided for on an employer liability basis which limits the scope of coverage and enhances an adversarial system.

This joint programme will harness and expand emerging evidence and political will to support the government in the progressive realization of universal coverage of social protection. This entails strengthening the enabling environment and establishing design options required for GoK to pursue a fiscally affordable roll-out of universal social protection. In this context, the joint programme will accelerate Kenya's progress towards achieving five SDGs. While SDG 1.3 is specifically addressing social protection coverage, the joint programme will also contribute to achieving SDGs 2, 8, 10 and 17.

The joint programme builds on already existing UN support to GoK to strengthen the enabling environment, social protection systems and linkages between social protection and other sectors. Additional focus will be given to National Parliament as well as the Office of the President to put greater emphasis on gender responsive universal social protection. Finally, social dialogue structures and mechanisms will be strengthened to build consensus and enhance national ownership of its implementation.

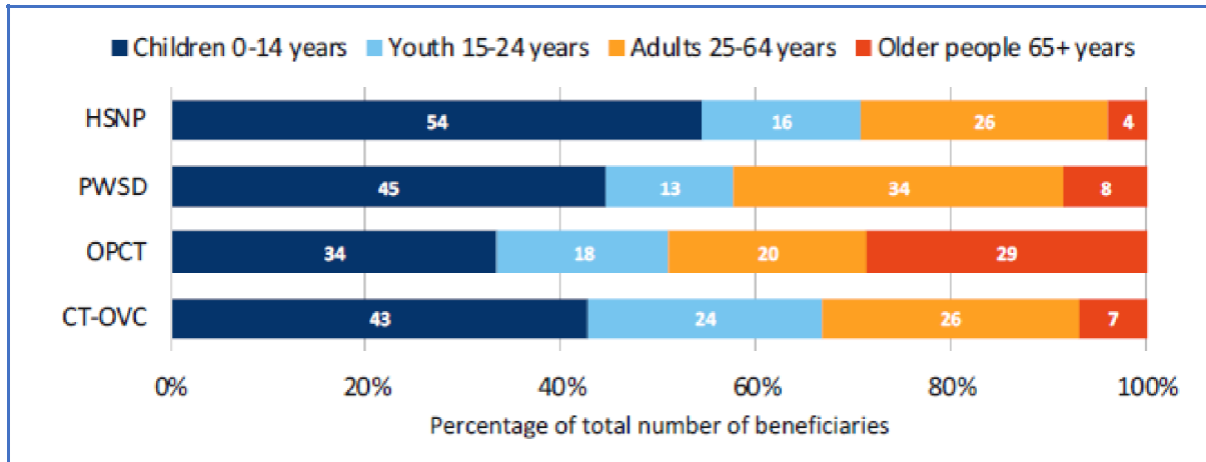
1.2 Target groups

In alignment with the SDG target 1.3, all individuals should have access to social protection. In the case of Kenya, the focus of this joint programme will be to ensure the coverage of social protection of the 78% vulnerable people excluded and improving the delivery and support to the 22% included (PWDs, elderly, extreme poor and orphans and vulnerable children). A large part of the excluded population and the most vulnerable live in rural areas and as a result there will be specific attention to those parts of the country. Moreover, in expanding the coverage of social protection and in strengthening the linkages between social protection, agriculture and livelihood opportunities, the joint programme will target specifically the informal economy and categories such as the small-scale farmers (women, men, youth), producers and producer associations, fishers, pastoralists and forest-dependent households living in rural areas. The programme will also reinforce governments' capacity to deliver and scale-up appropriate gender sensitive social-protection policies and programmes in rural areas.

In leaving no one behind, the social protection sector in Kenya identifies people who have been excluded, economically, socially and spatially due to factors such as disability, age or combinations thereof. These groups of people tend to be disconnected from societal networks and economic and social support systems that would otherwise help them improve their situational wellbeing. They therefore bear the greatest risk of not realizing the full enjoyment of their economic and social rights as laid out in the Article 43(3) of the Constitution of Kenya. Due to resource constraints, the social assistance schemes under the NSNP are currently targeted within the identified sub-groups. Social assistance programmes have been directed to areas with the highest poverty rates, although not necessarily to those counties with the largest numbers of people in poverty. As a result, households in arid lands are three times more likely to be registered for social assistance schemes, compared with the rest of the country. However, a gradual shift towards investment in universal social protection as envisioned in the Joint Programme would ensure that large numbers of those left behind are assisted to get out of poverty.

Coverage of social protection schemes across lifecycle categories of the population is variable as highlighted in figure 5 for the cash transfer programmes of the NSNP. Among children, the priority has been to reach orphans, with the majority of children excluded from the system, in particular the very youngest. Among working-age adults, an estimated 7% live in households receiving social transfers, while some 15% of formal and informal workers aged 18–65 years have an employer contributing to NSSF. Among older people, around 31% of those aged 65 years and over receive an old age benefit, although with the introduction of the Inua Jamii Senior Citizens' scheme in 2018, this is estimated to have increased to 77%.

Figure 5 Age Structure of People Living in NSNP Beneficiary Households by Major Age Group



A cross-cutting target group that can exhibit multiple forms of vulnerability are women and children. Families with children or female-headed households become increasingly vulnerable to poverty when the breadwinner stops working through illness, disability or child welfare roles. Women are particularly affected by the absence of childcare facilities which leads to lower participation in the workforce relative to men’s participation due to their caregiver roles. Women who participate in the informal sector tend to be limited to agricultural farming, domestic work or unpaid household work thus curbing their income productivity. Children face multiple forms of vulnerability that vary from poverty, orphanhood, inadequate access to nutrition from ante-natal stage to five years of age and disability. This has multifaceted effects of pre-disposing children to low birthweight, stunting or eventual child mortality. The Sector Review signals markedly high rates of stunting in arid and semi-arid counties in Kenya. These nutritional deficits at an early age have lifelong adverse impacts on the cognitive development of the individual. Disability in children hinders their access to education and health services and exposes them and their caregivers to social stigma.

People with disabilities (PWDs) remain vastly under-served, with an estimated coverage of less than 1% based on the employed targeting criteria of those needing 24-hour caregiving. The GoK intends to reach at least 290,000 PWDs as highlighted in its Social Protection Investment Plan by 2022.

Mainstreaming of the needs of PWDs continues to face attitudinal, institutional, cultural and physical barriers in Kenya despite public awareness and outreach work done by the National Council of Persons with Disability (NCPWD). The Council has the mandate of registering and empowering PWDs and working with the State Department for Social Protection to provide social assistance and access to sustainable livelihoods while promoting the representation and civic participation of PWDs in decision-making processes.

Even when social protection systems are universal there remains a danger of leaving certain populations behind such as people living with HIV, making it important to ensure that the programmes are inclusive. HIV-sensitive social protection cushions people living with HIV from social and economic hardships thereby increasing their health outcomes. Social protection also reduces vulnerability to HIV enhancing prevention efforts towards zero new HIV infections. It is therefore critical to address barriers faced by people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to accessing social protection and other social and economic services in order to ensure for a robust response to HIV and fast track the end of AIDS in Kenya. The joint programme in partnership with the National AIDS Control Council will advocate for HIV

sensitive social protection in social assistance programmes, health insurance/universal health coverage, social security benefits and in advancing economic opportunities.

Working-age populations face barriers of entry into the labour force and related income insecurities. This is compounded by a large proportion of the labour force being engaged in agriculture unskilled manual labour or domestic services. A large part of the excluded population and the most vulnerable live in rural areas and as a result there will be specific attention to those parts of the country. Moreover, in expanding the coverage of social protection and in strengthening the linkages between social protection, agriculture and livelihood opportunities, the joint programme will target specifically the informal economy and categories such as the small-scale farmers (women, men, youth), producers, fishers, pastoralists and forest-dependent households living in rural areas. The Programme will also reinforce governments' capacity to deliver and scale-up appropriate social-protection policies and programmes in rural areas. Working age populations in both the formal and informal economy also face contingencies such as sickness, invalidity, work injury, old age, maternity which needs to be addressed to enhance their income security. The joint programme will work with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, NSSF, NHIF, employers, trade unions, informal economy associations and other relevant stakeholders to enhance social dialogue on social insurance and build consensus on best approaches to extend coverage and adequacy of benefits.

The joint programme will support government's efforts towards the provision of universal social protection to adequately cover the identified target groups. Given the existing budget constraints, efforts will be centered on building evidence and advocacy at all levels in order to increase support and government financing of social protection programmes.

Creating enabling environments in terms of laws, policies and institutions shall be essential in meeting the needs of the target groups. The GoK has made progress in creating institutions such as the Social Protection Secretariat (SPS) to steer the social protection sector and the Social Assistance Unit (SAU) which manages the delivery of social assistance transfers. The clustering of social assistance schemes under the NSNP has reduced transfer costs and improved efficiencies in delivery of benefits to the target populations.

The joint programme will conduct advocacy campaigns to create political and structural change that ensures more people are covered under social protection programmes and the transfer values are adequate to cover needs. This can be realized as government increases the amount of public expenditure allocated to social transfers.

On the operational arm of implementing social protection programmes, the joint programme will support government in increasing community involvement and participation. While targeting of the programmes already employs mixed proxy means test and community-based participatory approaches, universality of social protection will demand greater participation of the communities in decision-making and accountability. This can include working with existing community-level structures such as faith-based organizations, youth, women and clan groups. Increased involvement and participation of the target groups is likely to lead to community ownership and, subsequently, demands for, among other things, accountability in service delivery and funds utilization from the national to the local level.

NCPWD in its new strategic plan 2018-2022 will seek to address the plight of PWDs in line with meeting SDG1 through greater participation of PWDs in decision-making to reduce inequalities and promote social cohesion and attitude change towards PWDs.


The Social Assistance Unit has a grievance and case management system and a beneficiary outreach system. These are complementary in functionality to enhance the engagement and participation of beneficiaries in social protection. The Beneficiary Outreach Strategy (BOS) for Inua Jamii was developed and rolled out in in 2018 and is a communication channel through which beneficiaries of social assistance programmes are engaged and empowered; provided with key messaging products, participate actively in decision-making, given a channel to provide feedback or air grievances and learn about their rights as social assistance beneficiaries. The strategy engages stakeholders that directly influence beneficiary welfare at sub-county level (for Payments Service Providers (PSPs), Village Elders, opinion leaders, beneficiary welfare committees, chiefs, assistant chiefs, etc.)

The Government of Kenya already engages in National Voluntary Reporting (VNR) of its progress towards achievement of the SDGs. Through the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, a total of 234 SDG indicators are measured annually against the 17 SDG goals. Of relevance to social protection are SDGs 1, 8,10 and 17 as the government works to realize no hunger, zero poverty, decent work and economic growth, reduced inequalities and building partnerships for the goals. The UNCT can support this process by enhancing monitoring and data collection processes to facilitate accurate analysis.

1.3 SDG targets

The following SDG targets will be the focus of this joint programme. The table illustrates the selected goals and indicators alongside targets and methods of measurement.

SDG Target	Selected indicator	Baseline data 18/2019	Expected progress by 2022	Methods for measurement
Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.	32%	29%	UNDESA Statistics/Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS)
	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.	12%	25%	Single Registry
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1.2 Number of people requiring food assistance as a result of drought emergencies (millions)	2.4 million	2.2 million	food security assessment reports
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and	Unemployment rate 7.4%	Tbd*	KIHBS

Growth	persons with disabilities	Underemployment rate – 20.4%		Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Economic Survey
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	29.2% (2018 figure)	tbd	UNDESA Statistics  JOINT SDG FUND TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	21.2%	tbd	UNDESA Statistics
	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	5.4% FDI as a proportion of total budget	tbd	UNDESA Statistics

NB: In the concept note, it had been noted that the following SDG indicators (5.4, 8.8.2, 10.4.1, 17.1.1. & 17.3.1) would be monitored. However, after a careful review it has been noted that the Government of Kenya has not yet enlisted them as part of the main indicators which will continue to be monitored as the country pursues various measures of achieving various national SDG targets they will therefore not be included in this proposal. Goal 5 (Gender) has been removed and instead, we will work to ensure gender-responsiveness is mainstreamed in all activities for the joint programme.

The core target for this joint programme is Goal 1 indicator 1.3 on the implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and the achievement of substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable. The programme will additionally contribute to the range of goals and indicators listed in the table above. Appropriate social protection policies and systems are central to human development and building stability and prosperity and if designed effectively will enable Kenya to scale up efforts to end poverty, hunger, strengthen household resilience, improve health and wellbeing, promote gender equality and contribute towards inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The joint programme will contribute to these achievements through building a business case underpinned by evidence and accompanying dialogue and advocacy and roll out plans for a comprehensive gender-responsive universal social protection system.

Central to the joint programme will be catalyzing and accelerating progress of Kenya towards universal social protection. The resources provided through this initiative will allow for concerted joint efforts amongst PUNOs and the GoK enabling key existing bottlenecks to be overcome. Examples of such bottlenecks and challenges include the need to explore how social security systems can be reformed to be responsive to the needs and expectations of the informal sector (majority of whom are women) where the majority of Kenyans earn their living. Presently these groups are largely excluded from social security and health insurance programmes representing a key challenge to achieving the SDGs and leaving no one behind. The resources will also enhance dialogue on social insurance with design options to cover

contingencies for working age populations as per the minimum standards of social security outlined in ILO Convention 102. Another bottleneck is the development of appropriate and innovative financing instruments to enable universal social protection to become a reality. Here the SDG Partnership Platform is an opportunity for facilitating linkages with private sector stakeholders and helping to expose the social protection sector to innovative financing examples from other sectors such as health and opportunities for innovative public-private financing mechanisms.

1.4 Stakeholder mapping

The GoK, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and partner ministries (Ministries of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs; Education; Health; Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries; the National Treasury and Planning; and Devolution & Arid & Semi-Arid Lands); and agencies (NHIF, NSSF, National Council for PWDs, National AIDS Control Council, Retirement Benefits Authority and the National Drought Management Authority) are the relevant government partners for this proposal. The project will be implemented under GoK leadership in collaboration with the Federation of Kenya Employers, Central Organization of Trade Unions in Kenya, civil society organizations and special interest groups.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, as the institution in charge of social protection policy development and implementation, provides secretariat services through the State Department for Social Protection. Although social protection is a national government level function, in Kenya's devolved context county governments are increasingly designing and implementing social protection programmes as well as complementary interventions in different sectors. Such interventions are, among others, within health (Universal Health Coverage; Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn & Child Health), food security and nutrition, agriculture (input subsidies) energy sectors, socio-economic sector and drought response. County-level projects provide solutions to locally identified challenges.

A social protection Community of Practice (CoP) is in the process of being established to be chaired by the SPS. This will be central to reviewing and ensuring the relevance of the joint programme strategy and a key forum in which to share evidence and learning and to ensure joint advocacy and policy influence.

The joint programme will additionally build on established Technical Working Groups such as:

(1) The Universal Pension for all persons above the age of 70 years; and (2) The Universal Child Benefit. These Technical Working Groups comprise of relevant state departments and agencies, UN partner agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions (Central Organization of Trade Unions-Kenya), and employer organizations (Federation of Kenya Employers). Further Technical Working Groups, under the guidance of the Joint Steering Committee, will be created such as the Technical Working Group for extending social protection to the informal economy and other groups as and if needed.

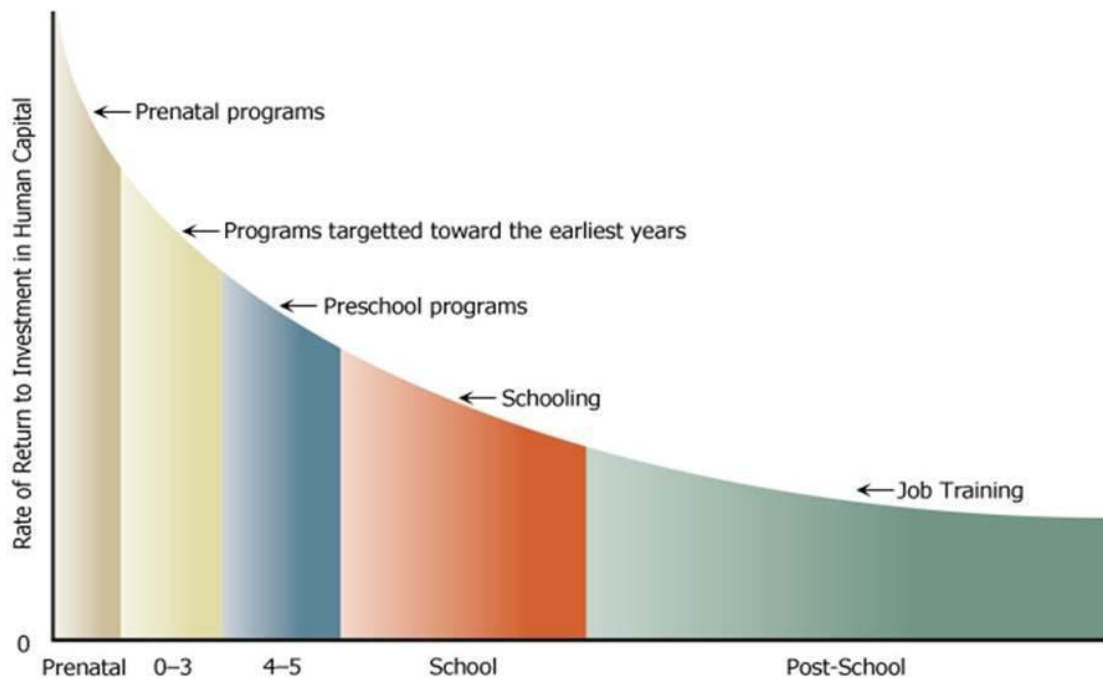
A select number of NGOs and representatives of vulnerable groups of persons (including children, older persons, PWD, youth, people living with HIV etc. and women producer associations as well women social welfare groups) and informal economy workers will continue to be engaged in both policy development and implementational processes. To ensure effective participation of all, representation through deliberate action and appropriate means will continue to be fostered and encouraged e.g. the inclusion of vulnerable groups and rural populations at various levels of policy development and implementation. Avenues for engagement will include validation meetings, public awareness and outreach and grievance and case management processes.

The GoK has substantially increased its sectoral expertise in social protection over the years. With the growth of the sector and adoption of social assistance programmes, the Government, with the support of development partners, has continued to strengthen the country’s social protection system (administration, infrastructure, programmatic and legislative framework). These investments provide a foundation upon which the joint programme will be implemented. Lastly, mechanisms for stakeholder consultations and engagements already exist and are vital for the implementation of the joint programme.

2. Programme Strategy

2.1. Overall strategy

This innovative joint programme supports the GoK to move from a poverty-targeted approach - excluding 78% of the vulnerable people - towards a more inclusive approach to social protection. The commitment to such an approach is affirmed by the recently updated Social Protection Policy, prioritizing the introduction of a Universal Child Benefit and Universal Health Coverage and identifying opportunities to expand social protection to informal and rural economy workers and address contingencies faced by the working age population. Investing adequate national resources in pro-child development interventions such as Universal Child Grants will have multiple benefits with positive human capital outcomes as demonstrated in the illustration below.



The use of universal approaches to social protection combined with strong integration with social and economic sectors in a devolved government context, is critical in accelerating the SDG achievement and serving hard-to-reach populations while leveraging on innovative financing modalities like the ongoing establishment of a GoK Social Assistance Fund.

Kenya’s third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) aims to achieve sustainable socio-economic transformation and development and has designated social protection as a focus area in this context. MTP III is aligned with GoK’s 'Big Four' agenda aiming to transform Kenya through

achieving universal health coverage, improved food security and nutrition, increased access to affordable housing and manufacturing.

The joint programme builds on already existing UN support to GoK to strengthen its social protection enabling environment, social protection systems and linkages between social protection and other sectors of education, health and agriculture. Additional focus will be given to National Parliament as well as the Office of the President to put greater emphasis on the 'Universal' Social Protection agenda. Finally, social dialogue structures and mechanisms will be strengthened to build consensus and enhance national ownership of its design and implementation.

The joint programme has been designed with a core objective of enabling scale through ensuring a progressive pathway towards a universal social protection system in Kenya. To achieve this, the project design aligns with GoK commitments, policies and strategies towards universal social protection as envisioned in the Kenya Vision 2030, MTP III 2018-2022, Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2012) and Social Protection Investment Plan.

Exploration of additional avenues and mechanisms for increased domestic financing will be sought and explored in more depth to allow this vision of scale to become a reality. For example, this will include advisory role of the SDG partnership platform to facilitate linkages to relevant private sector forums and/ or share experiences of other social sectors that have been successful in attracting public private partnerships. To ensure sustainability and continued scale up, appropriate legislative measures will be institutionalized. For instance, the Social Assistance Fund is a viable financing option that will contribute to enhanced efficiency and sustainability in the social protection sector. The joint programme will therefore be instrumental in mobilizing increased budgetary allocations to enhance cross-sectoral interventions in the long term. Through this SDG fund investment, broader options will be established. Social insurance options will be explored to cover for contingencies in the working age population working towards attainment of minimum standards on social security. Innovative approaches for extending social protection to informal and rural economy workers will also be explored with incentives for enrollment and retention into contributory social security schemes.

Social protection provides an effective framework for addressing poverty and vulnerability in Kenya. Evidence on the returns on investment and impact of social protection interventions will be generated to enhance political will and guide policy design options and expansion. Implementation of the joint programme will seek to improve the efficiency and return on investments in social protection programmes and complementary socio-economic interventions.

Appropriate multi-stakeholder frameworks will be established for structured public-private engagement to address bottlenecks and improve the sustainability of interventions. Instruments and recommendations for leveraging private sector finance will be identified; and SDG-compliant investments championed. The joint programme will engage employer and worker organizations, government ministries/departments and statutory bodies (NSSF, NHIF) to expand coverage of contributory social protection to informal economy workers and to encourage the formalization of sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry and livestock. Appropriate options for adapting these programmes to make them more viable for these sectors will be explored, as well as building on existing informal forms of social protection. Social dialogue will also be enhanced with the government, employers and workers organizations on social insurance as it relates to benefits such as maternity income protection, employment injury and illness and unemployment benefit with feasibility studies conducted and design options developed for evidence informed decision making.

Strategic non-state actors will increasingly play an important role in scaling up investment for universal social protection. The SDG Partnership Platform, which reinforces GoK's efforts to attain SDG target 17.17 brings together the government, development partners, private sector, philanthropic organizations and academia around the Big Four Agenda. These actors are instrumental in supporting the effectiveness and scale up of social protection. The Platform can advise the joint programme helping to ensure a return on the Joint SDG Fund's investment by unlocking private sector investments, partnerships and innovations through innovative financing and re-direction of capital flows to accelerate the joint programme's impacts.

For transformative social protection, strategies for social empowerment addressing social exclusion and equity are key. The programme is intended to promote collective action building the voice of beneficiaries and joint decision making and at the same time promote access to social transfers, insurance and linkage to social services by women and other special interest groups.

The conventional strategy would be to continue to support the existing targeted social protection programmes without considering those populations that are missing out through this approach. However, this would be short-sighted and would not enable the transformational impact that the GoK, with the support of the UN system, is seeking to realize as it moves towards meeting SDG targets it has committed to achieve. On social security, the conventional way is to continue with packages that are more tailored to the formal economy and extend the same to the informal economy workers. However, this joint programme will take into consideration the vulnerabilities faced by informal economy workers and propose approaches and structures that are more responsive to the needs of these workers. In terms of social security benefits, the Joint Programme will explore social insurance options that enhance the principle of solidarity, increase protection, predictability and sustainability with improved income security for the working age population. The approach will also include solid capacity and vulnerability analysis complemented by comprehensive gender analysis.

This programme is innovative in seeking to build better linkages between social protection and economic and social services to optimise the impact of social protection interventions on poverty reduction and food security and nutrition. This is an area of growing interest in Kenya with opportunities for the PUNOs to strategically use their unique comparative advantages to contribute to this agenda.

This joint programme will harness and expand emerging evidence and political will to support government in the progressive realization of universal coverage of social protection. This entails strengthening the enabling environment and establishing design options required for GoK to pursue a fiscally affordable roll-out of universal social protection programmes. In this context, the joint programme accelerates Kenya's progress towards achieving the SDGs.

The UN system has been instrumental in the improvement of the social protection system in Kenya. ILO, UNICEF and WFP over the last 15 years have played, and continue to play, a strategic role in supporting the continuous expansion of the coverage of social protection programmes and strengthening systems for implementation and management of programmes. Furthermore, the UN agencies are the main partner supporting GoK in moving from targeted towards universal social protection in line with the SDGs and their human rights-based approach. In 2017, ILO, UNICEF and WFP's joint work led to the adoption of the universal pension programme which started in 2018. FAO has played a leading role in promoting integration of social protection into agricultural policies strengthening the nexus

between social protection and resilience. Social protection is an agenda where UN has a clear and strong comparative advantage (see also section 2.5).

The GoK, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and partner ministries through the State Department for Social Protection, SPS, SAU, Department of Children's Services, State Department of Labour, Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services, NSSF, NHIF will lead this joint programme. The GoK has been closely involved in the design of the programme and will play a strong leadership role. This will position them well for owning the outcomes of the joint programme and for implementing subsequent strategies and plans and will contribute to sustainability beyond the initial two-year programme period.

The GoK has substantially increased its sectoral expertise in social protection over the years. With the growth of the sector and adoption of social assistance programmes, the GoK, with the support of development partners, has continued to strengthen the country's social protection system (administration, infrastructure, programmatic and legislative framework). These investments provide a foundation upon which the joint programme will be implemented. Lastly, mechanisms for stakeholder consultations and engagements already exist and are vital for the implementation of the joint programme.

The joint programme will support a strengthened coordination framework between the national and county levels demonstrating that universal social protection is a feasible investment for human capital development. Improved coordination in the implementation of social protection programmes is a priority under the revised Kenya Social Protection Policy and will enhance programme effectiveness by reducing programme fragmentation and duplication of interventions. The nascent CoP will further enhance coordination.

Exploration of additional avenues and mechanisms for increased domestic financing will be sought and adopted. To ensure sustainability and continued scale up, appropriate legislative measures will be institutionalized. The joint programme will be instrumental in mobilizing increased budgetary allocations to enhance cross-sectoral interventions in the long term. Through this SDG fund investment, more options will be established.

The exponential growth of the social protection sector illustrates that the National Treasury and Planning is fully committed and strongly supports the social protection agenda and has started the process of establishing a Social Assistance Fund with the support of the UN. The Social Protection Investment Plan - developed by the GoK with the support of the UN - contains elaborate provisions through which the GoK will expand social protection coverage by increasing spending to 1% of GDP thus reaching approximately 25% of the entire population by 2023 (Kenya UNDAF 2018-2022). Universal social protection programmes, among others the older persons and children as outlined in this joint programme, are key pathways to achieving this goal.

In 2018, the GoK launched a universal old age pension for all citizens who have attained the age of 70 years. The cut-off age is poised to reduce to 65 years by 2023 according to the country's Social Protection Investment Plan. In addition, it is proposed that a child grant will be launched by 2023, with the technical roadmap processes already commenced. The GoK fully recognizes the catalytic role the SDG Fund for social protection could play in realizing an inclusive social protection system.

Social security services have not been advanced and extensively provided to the people working in the informal economy. Contingencies covered for in the working age population remain limited with lumpsum payments for old age benefits, maternity income protection and work injury and illness provided for on an employer liability and lack of unemployment benefit.

However, the Government has committed to continue expanding the reach and coverage for social security services progressively to the people who are contributing to the national development agenda within the formal, informal and rural economy.

By the end of this joint programme the GoK will have made significant progress in moving towards universal social protection. This will be achieved through strengthening the enabling environment for universal social protection, greater evidence on the business case for universal social protection, clarity on the government capacity, structures, systems and sustainable financing needed to operationalize universal social protection. This will include analysis of both contributory and non-contributory social protection schemes and efforts to reach those currently left behind. This will be elaborated through design options and roll out plans and the joint programme will conduct advocacy and policy work to generate political buy-in and ownership towards universal social protection and social security reforms.

2.2 Theory of Change

The Theory of Change for this joint programme is based on the UNDAF results framework and consultations with the GoK and employer organizations and trade unions. The joint programme will accelerate the existing work of the UNCT in support of UNDAF Outcome 2.6 and its corresponding Outputs. Through intensifying efforts across a range of national social protection result areas and multiple targets across six SDGs, this programme seeks to address critical barriers to the realization of universal access to social protection in Kenya. It will do this through improving the enabling environment, developing evidence-based and gender responsive policy, strategies and legal frameworks with sustainable financing options that demonstrate that universal social protection is a valuable and achievable investment for the future of the country. The joint programme will provide social insurance options and innovative approaches that support extension of social protection to the rural and informal economy workers towards achieving universal social protection for the working age. It will further establish the buy-in and political will required to support the Government's ambitious social protection system plans. Building on this foundation, practical and applicable designs for each of the necessary sub-elements of a universal social protection model with concrete plans towards national coverage, will provide the roadmap required for the Government to turn its aspirations into reality. This will be underpinned by work to update and enhance the existing social protection delivery system to facilitate an efficient transition towards universal provision. In support of these enabling environment and system strengthening efforts, the identification of complementarities between universal social protection provision and other social and economic sectoral interventions will maximize the value of the investments being made for marginalized and vulnerable women and men in the country. For the effectiveness of the programme, gender will be integrated in the programme cycle as a means and as an objective in achieving the SDG goals.

The joint programme builds on the understanding that additional efforts are needed to realize the GoK's aspirations to establish a comprehensive and integrated universal social protection system. This programme seeks to address critical barriers to achieve this long-term vision at all levels, thereby significantly accelerating Kenya's trajectory towards the realization of universal access to social protection by Kenyans and as a result the SDGs. This will be possible through an improved enabling environment supported by the development of evidence-based gender responsive policy, strategies and legal frameworks with sustainable financing options that demonstrate that universal social protection is a valuable and achievable investment for the future of the country. This will include social insurance options to cover contingencies faced by the working age population and innovative approaches that support extension of social protection to the rural and informal economy.

The programme interventions aim to establish the buy-in and political will required to

support the GoK’s ambitious social protection system plans. Building on this foundation, the work to develop practical and applicable designs for each of the necessary sub-elements of a universal social protection model with concrete plans for introduction and/or expansion towards national coverage, will provide the roadmap required for the Government to turn its aspirations into reality. This will be underpinned by work to update and enhance the existing social protection delivery systems to facilitate an efficient transition towards universal provision. In support of these enabling environment and system strengthening efforts, the identification of multi-sectoral complementarities between universal social protection provision and other social and economic sectoral interventions will maximize the value of the investments being made for marginalized and vulnerable people in the country. By mapping these opportunities and developing supporting tools and guidelines, the programme will empower national and county level structures to realize the full potential of universal social protection provision to men and women of all ages in the country.

The ToC will be used to support adaptive management of the joint programme by maintaining the focus of all partners on the agreed programme outputs, in support of existing commitments under the UNDAF. As needed and on the basis of periodic reviews, the activities and strategies will be modified to adapt to the needs of various stakeholders at national and county levels to ensure that the planned outputs are achieved

Key assumptions are as follows:

- The government and international community continue their political and financial support for Universal Social Protection.
- Ministries and departments assume their roles and responsibilities in strong coordination with the Social Protection sector.
- National ownership and commitment are enhanced by evidence-based advocacy.
- Robust civil registration systems are enhanced and maintained; and PUNOs safeguard UN principles across implementation.
- The economy continues to grow alongside development of tax revenues to enable the resourcing of a tax-based social protection system.

2.3 Expected results and impact

Outcomes

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 6).
2. By 2022 Kenya has a clear plan and fiscal options for operationalizing universal social protection (Joint Programme Outcome).

Outputs

1. Enabling environment for gender-responsive universal social protection in Kenya is strengthened.

The joint programme will contribute to the generation of evidence on the barriers preventing excluded men and women from accessing different forms of social protection. This will include informal and rural economy workers such as small traders, construction workers, transport sector workers, farmers, fishers, pastoralists and forest dependent communities and women producer groups who are currently not accessing social protection. The programme will incorporate capacity strengthening on gender and social protection for partner institutions to enable effective integration of gender into laws, policies and practices.

Business case and costing of universal social protection will be conducted covering different components to include income security for children, older persons and the working age and

people living with disabilities. The programme will result in a costed and approved business case for universal social protection inclusive of social assistance and security. It will entail the development of a sustainable financing mechanism. This evidence will be utilized for advocacy and policy discussions to ensure effective and progressive realization of universal coverage of social assistance and social security programmes.

2. Design options and roll out plans for gender responsive universal social protection programmes are developed.

Design options for social security benefits, extension of social security to the informal economy will be developed following feasibility studies/actuarial analysis to inform choices for different benefits, coverage extension, roadmaps and implementation strategies. Draft regulations to support system structures, design and implementation strategies will be developed. Design options for the universal child grant will be created. Strategies to achieve this will include capacity building of key government counterparts, South-South exchanges and learning processes to enhance knowledge on the barriers to (access and benefit from) social protection and discuss options to address them, including farmer registries, gender responsive policy, legislative reform and private-public financing models. This discussion will be framed in the context of current demographic challenges affecting access and adequacy of services for women, older farmers, fishers and foresters, youth, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and migrants. The joint programme will include the design of a farmer registry linked to the single registry to formalize the sector.

Costed scenarios for the design and implementation of social-insurance packages will be developed based on the capacity of potential beneficiaries to contribute and gender-differentiated needs and priorities. Alongside exploration of innovative financing options for universal social protection this will include exposing the SPS to financing models that have been used in sectors such as health and in other countries to highlight potential public-private partnerships that might be feasible to enable universal social protection in Kenya to become a reality. The delivery system infrastructure will be reviewed (including the single registry MIS) and an enhancement plan to accommodate universal programmes developed.

Monitoring and Evaluation framework and mechanisms will be strengthened through designing tools with gender disaggregated data to monitor and track social security contributions and benefits and to assess operational effectiveness and efficiency.

3. Enhanced gender responsive integration between universal social protection programmes and economic and social services.

Even in contexts where social protection is reaching the rural poor, such programmes cannot, on their own, sustainably move people out of hunger, malnutrition and poverty. With this realization many countries are exploring how to combine social protection with complementary measures to promote household livelihoods, within a broader context of improved coordination and coherence of social protection, agricultural and overall rural development policies. This integrated approach incorporates a strong focus on increasing women's access to productive resources and income-generation opportunities to redress gender gaps in agriculture and promote women's economic advancement.

Integrated innovative models on universal social protection/socio-economic interventions will be developed targeting vulnerable populations such as people living with disability and people living with HIV. This will include mapping of best practices and lessons learned on linkages between social protection programmes and complementary economic and social services. For example, FAO, in collaboration with WFP, will explore how Kenya's social protection

programmes can integrate 'social protection plus' schemes (social assistance and complementary productive packages), as well as support access to economic opportunities for poor and vulnerable households, in alignment with the policies and programmes of the relevant ministries.

As a component of this result there will also be increased emphasis on developing effective coordination mechanisms for social protection, building on the nascent social protection CoP and including enhancing coordination with counties on social protection and complementary initiatives. This will include developing programmes that prioritize, support and enhance cohesion between social protection, agriculture, rural development and risk management, with a specific focus on stepping up food-security and nutrition impacts, rural women's economic empowerment and the economic inclusion of poor and vulnerable households. Policy and technical support will be provided to enable the GoK to design and implement complementary services addressing the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable populations.

By the end of the joint programme in 2022 Kenya will have a clear plan and fiscal options for operationalizing universal social protection. After the end of the programme we expect that the four PUNOs will continue to be closely involved with the social protection sector and will continue to support the GoK and social partners to actualize these plans. This joint programme will have provided a much-needed boost to operationalize universal social protection enabling several areas of knowledge accumulation around current bottlenecks in the system and the development of concrete roll out plans which include fiscal arrangements to realize these programmes.

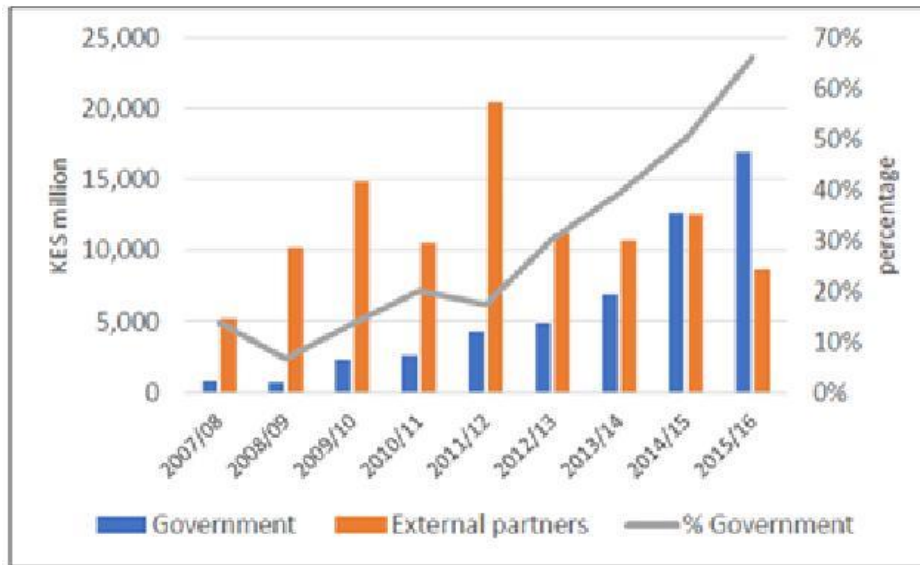
Universal social protection plays a key role in accelerating progress towards the SDGs. A universal social protection system is fundamental not only to reducing poverty, but also in preventing people from falling (back) into poverty across the life cycle. By linking it with social and economic sectors, it contributes to guaranteeing a basic level of income security and effective access to essential services such as health, nutrition, clean water and sanitation and affordable and clean energy and education throughout the life course.

This joint programme will contribute towards wider stability and prosperity in Kenya and will bring those currently left behind, most notably the rural poor and especially poor rural women, into the wider social protection system. This will be achieved through designing innovative social protection systems that respond to their needs – in the informal economy, as farmers, rural dwellers – with options for greater flexibility in the types of benefits that they offer. The programme will contribute to a more modern and prosperous Kenya where children can escape poverty and live with dignity, security and live hunger-free lives through the actualization of a universal child grant.

2.4 Financing

Over the last couple of years, the trend shows that the increase in investment in social assistance has been driven by government rather than external partners. Figure 2 shows how the government share of spending has risen over recent years, especially since the 2012 social protection sector review. In 2018 this increased commitment continued through the introduction of a universal social pension for those aged 70 years and over. This is a major expansion, for which financial sustainability is strengthened by it being funded from the government's own resources. The expected total cost, assuming a 90% take-up, is around KES17 billion per year. Under the current Social Protection Investment Plan, GoK made an additional commitment to increase its financial support to social assistance to 1% of GDP by 2022, from a current 0.5% GDP. This joint programme therefore aims to support government in the realization of greater investment in social protection.

Figure 2: Social Assistance spending by funding source (KES million)



Direct support from external partners to social assistance over the review period – and before – has been significant. The CT-OVC scheme has been supported by a \$60 million World Bank loan, from 2009 to 2016 and a \$79 million Trust Fund financed by the UK’s

Department for International Development (DFID), which started in 2010. Both programmes have

funded transfers and technical assistance, and the Trust Fund has also supported the National SPS. UNICEF also provided nearly KES 3 billion from 2007/08 to 2012/13. Currently the World Bank and DFID are negotiating and new loan with GoK of USD 250 million which aims to support the implementation of the Kenyan Economic and Social inclusion programme, starting in 2019.

Future external partner support to social assistance is under continuous discussion, in a context of increasing government leadership in strengthening financial sustainability. External support for the CT-OVC scheme was set to end in 2017, except for the CT-OVC Trust Fund which was extended to 2018. Within the current UNDAF period, development partners have increasingly focused on providing technical assistance rather than funding transfers and providing technical assistance geared towards strengthening the capacity of the national and county governments to prepare and respond to emergencies.

Remaining challenges on budgeting and finance for tax-financed social protection include securing increased government funding for the long-term. In part, this will depend on further securing the position of social protection in legislation which will help social protection spending to become part of the recurrent budget rather than the development budget, thereby improving the regularity of disbursements from Treasury.

In this context, funding through this joint programme will build on significant gains that have been made in the social protection sector over the last couple of years and strengthen GoK’s capacity to further leverage domestic resources and ring fence them in the legislation leading to greater fiscal space in financing social protection. The grant will solidify the gains previously made by strengthening the policy and legal framework in the area of social protection but also significantly reinforce the government systems and their capacity to effectively deliver social protection services to the poorest and most deprived households and their families. Furthermore, the intervention will strengthen the linkages between social protection and complementary services and contribute to building the resilience of beneficiary households. As mentioned earlier the capacity building and advocacy elements will be streamlined throughout the interventions which will complement the increased financial commitments made by GoK and contribute to the sustainability of the approach. The GoK will remain

accountable through provision of overall leadership for the sector within a streamlined approach that will maximize on synergies and efficiencies.

The programme will advocate for innovative financing options for social security through social insurance and enhanced contributions from the informal economy with incentives to ensure for increased enrolment and retention through structured evidence informed social dialogue. The programme proposes a gender responsive budget. The budget meets minimum standards and includes activities to strengthen gender capacities and mainstreaming of gender to improve the gender responsiveness of the sector, engaging gender experts in policy, strategic documents development and evidence building. In addition, there will be emphasis across activities in being gender responsive. As highlighted above the current availability of sex disaggregated data for the social protection sector and analysis of gender and social protection related to adequacy of coverage is limited. Investment in this area through this programme will aim to take some the first steps in addressing these gaps.

2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement

The GoK, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and partner ministries through the State Department for Social Protection, SPS, Social Assistance Unit, Department of Social Development, Department of Children’s Services, State Department of Labour, Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services, NHIF and NSSF will lead this joint programme. Other key relevant partner ministries include Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture. The GoK has been closely involved in the design of the programme and will play a strong leadership role. This will position them well for owning the outcomes of the joint programme and for implementing subsequent strategies and plans and will ensure ownership going forward beyond the initial two-year programme period.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is fully onboard and is the lead Ministry and co-chair for the social protection outcome for Kenya’s 2018 – 2022 UNDAF child and social Protection outcome. In April 2019, a retreat for the UNDAF social protection outcome was convened, and part of the agenda included an extensive discussion for this proposal which was led by the SPS with the participation of different stakeholders. The outcome of the deliberations is represented in the key pillars of this proposal, the GoK’s confirmation letter and a commitment to continue advancing the course of a universal social protection approach in Kenya. The programme will also be rolled out in partnership with civil society organizations, employers, workers and with linkages to the private sector.

The joint programme has been developed building on the strengths of each PUNO and their strategic contribution and long histories of working on social protection in Kenya and globally. The UN’s strategic relationships and partnerships will be a key driver of this joint programme’s success. Through the UNDAF Strategic Results Area 2.6, UN agencies and Government have built a strategic collaboration covering: (i) policy and legal framework support; (ii) systems-strengthening including development of MIS, registries and coordination mechanisms; and (iii) strengthening linkages. At county level, the wide field presence of the 4 UN agencies and the strategic relationships with county governments are vital for the success of this programme. The 4 agencies will therefore leverage strategic partnerships by mobilizing key stakeholders at national and subnational/ county levels.

The joint programme will benefit from the existing partnerships and cooperation forums for social protection in Kenya under the leadership of the GoK through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. Partners will be involved in the assessment, programme design and implementation which will be critical for pooling resources and expertise towards attainment of universal social protection systems in Kenya. The nascent CoP for social protection will also be a key forum for this programme.

Under the UNDAF Kenya framework there is a UN Outcome Group on Social Protection which consists of ILO, FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP. The group was formed in the first *Kenya UNDAF 2014-2018* and is currently co-convened by WFP and the GoK and coordinated under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office. The Outcome Group works closely with relevant government Ministries, Agencies and Departments, trade unions, employer organizations and Civil Society Organizations 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"*. The team jointly plans and rolls out interventions with a monitoring and reporting mechanism that links to the country-level UNDAF processes led by the Resident Coordinator and chaired by the National Treasury and Planning with accountability to the Presidency.

The Joint Programme Steering Committee will also leverage on existing structures dealing with specific issues such as the Technical Working Group on Universal Child Benefit which already brings together partners from relevant stakeholders. Additional inter-agency and multi-sectoral sub-committees will be formed to deal with specific issues as directed by the Joint Programme Steering Committee. The National Labour Board, National Assembly and Senate Committees on Labour and Social Welfare and the Council of Governors are high level structures which will be engaged as decision-making authorities for strategic results requiring political support.

Key contributions of each agency are articulated briefly below.

WFP:

- Overall coordination of the joint programme.
- Evidence generation across existing and planned sectoral interventions.
- Lead the review and enhancement of the delivery infrastructure for social protection
- Design options and implementation plans for complementary interventions related to food security.
- Support to national and county governments on the policy coherence agenda and integrated programming.
- Lead the work on the development of a roadmap, design options and regulations for a Universal Child Grant.
- Lead work on Universal Health Coverage.
- Lead the linkages to social services (health and nutrition).

FAO

- Promote the expansion of coverage of social protection to rural households, especially farmers, fishers, pastoralists and foresters.
- Evidence generation with sex and gender disaggregated data to strengthen the food security economic case for social protection.
- Lead operationalization of linkages between social protection, agriculture and livelihood opportunities.

ILO

- Lead work on complementarity between contributory and non-contributory social security.
- Leverage its tripartite structure (convening government, employers and workers) to enhance social dialogue as a means of articulating effective schemes and interventions that will accelerate social protection for all.
- Lead on exploring social protection coverage options for informal economy and rural workers providing policy advice and technical assistance.
- Conduct feasibility studies, design options and regulations to support the social insurance and social security reform processes.

- Modeling of integrated innovative practices on universal social protection/socio-economic interventions targeting vulnerable populations such as persons with disability and people living with HIV.

Cooperation with International Financial Institutions, the World Bank and private sector actors will be forged or strengthened as the proposed joint programme unlocks catalytic investments to expand social protection coverage. This cooperation builds on existing projects and policy engagements with actors outside Government or the UN system. Linkages will be strengthened with UN Agencies at regional and headquarters level, UN SDG Regional Directors and Regional Economic Communities (RECs), to achieve better integration of key strategies, benchmark on progressive innovative practices and enhance experience sharing and knowledge transfer. The SDG partnership platform will play a role in facilitating linkages to the appropriate stakeholders where relationships do not yet exist.

The NSNP has developed systems for beneficiary feedback which are evolving and will be further strengthened through the implementation of this programme and ongoing PUNO social protection programmes. These include complaint call lines, beneficiary welfare committees, mechanisms for raising complaints and concerns through local structures such as chiefs. Existing social dialogue structures such as the National Labour Board will be utilized to enhance dialogue and improve efficiency and effective delivery of social security benefits.

Several SDG fund donors are present in Kenya and some are co-financing this joint programme which highlights how closely aligned it is with their development cooperation priorities. These donors will be invited to attend key events showcasing progress of the joint programme on at least an annual basis. These events will increase visibility of the work and will potentially be a means of mobilizing additional financing.

3. Programme implementation

3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements

Under the UNDAF Kenya framework there is a UN Outcome Group on Social Protection which consists of ILO, FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP. The group was formed in the first *Kenya UNDAF 2014-2018* and is currently co-convened by WFP and the Government of Kenya and coordinated under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator’s Office. The Outcome Group works closely with relevant government Ministries, Agencies and Departments, trade unions, employer organizations and Civil Society Organizations 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”*. The team jointly plans and rolls out interventions with a monitoring and reporting mechanism that links to the country-level UNDAF processes led by the Resident Coordinator and chaired by the National Treasury with accountability to the Presidency.

The joint programme will benefit from the existing partnerships and cooperation forums for social protection in Kenya under the leadership of the government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. Partners will be involved in the assessment, programme design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation which will be critical for pooling resources and expertise towards attainment of Universal Social Protection Systems in Kenya.

This joint programme will be implemented under the leadership of GoK within the exiting government coordination mechanism with UN support under the UNDAF framework. The lead Government agency is the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection through the State Department of Social Protection as led by the National SPS. The Ministry will coordinate the implementation in collaboration with other relevant Ministries and Government Agencies,

private sector, employers, workers and Civil Society Organizations. The State Department for Social Protection has the overall mandate for coordination and leadership for the sector with the SPS taking up the role of leading policy and strategy development, coordination and ensuring linkages with other sectors. The SPS will take a lead role in the design and implementation of the joint programme with the support of the steering committee which is the core decision making structure of the joint programme. The State Department of Social Protection will play a key role in directing resources and annual workplans. This will ensure ownership of the outputs of these processes and the results of the joint programme and ensure that the programme focus is in line with their priorities and needs. This is more likely to result in sustained outcomes of the programme.

The Steering Committee will meet twice a year and will:

- Review and approve the joint programme document and subsequent revisions, as well as annual work plans.
- Allocate resources, and review/approve any budget revisions/reallocations. ○
- Approve partnerships including with counties, NGOs and private sector.
- Provide strategic direction, including on resource mobilization.
- Monitor implementation progress and address/mitigate challenges.
- Review and approve progress reports.
- Review evaluation and audit reports.

The GoK has been involved in the development of this proposal and provided a letter of support. The proposed interventions mirror policy directions provided for in Kenya's economic development blueprint, Vision 2030 and its Third Medium Term Plan 2018–2022; the Social Protection Investment Plan; the draft revision of the National Social Protection Policy; and the Kenya UNDAF 2018-2022. This fact will contribute towards greater absorption and sustainability of the programme results.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is fully onboard and is the lead Ministry and co-chair for the Social Protection outcome for Kenya's 2018 – 2022 UNDAF Child and Social Protection outcome. In April 2019, a retreat for the UNDAF the social protection outcome was convened, and part of the agenda included an extensive discussion for this proposal which was led by the SPS with the participation of different stakeholders. A subsequent round of consultations with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and related GoK stakeholders was held in October 2019 to refine the programme proposal. The outcome of the deliberations includes the key tenets of this proposal, the Government's confirmation letter and a commitment to continue advancing the course of a universal social protection approach in Kenya.

The process of developing the joint programme drew on identified gaps and evidence generated from strategic policy documents such as the existing Social Protection Policy, the Social Protection Investment Plan and the 2017 Social Protection Sector Review. This has included engagement with the SDG Partnership Platform, with relevant ministries, departments and agencies, employers' organizations, unions, development and social partners, academic institutions, civil society organizations and special interest groups with appropriate engagement of regional and international bodies and expertise. Implementation of the proposed joint programme will utilize a similar model using the existing mechanism for stakeholder consultations and engagements at national and county levels as this will further enhance sustainable social dialogue systems for social protection and create national ownership of the joint programme and the desired results.

This programme will be implemented through the GoK, as the most sustainable approach that aligns with existing implementation and will help to create an enabling environment for long-

term implementation of universal social protection. The Federation of Kenyan Employers and Central Organization of Trade Unions in Kenya will be critical partners in the implementation of activities promoting income security through the building of consensus with their constituents. With GoK leadership through the SPS, policies and financing options can be explored and agreed upon and which will ensure that these are feasible and sustainable. It will also ensure that they are well integrated with other services to enable the poorest and most vulnerable populations to exit from poverty. The work on financing of universal social protection will be key to ensuring that this is the right approach and linkages will be made with the SDG Partnership Platform which can strategically advise on innovative financing options and unlocking the potential of domestic resources.

An alternative approach would be to implement this joint programme through NGOs, but this would not be a sustainable approach and would not lead to the kind of systemic and government-owned change that we are seeking. Our approach avoids the creation of parallel structures and instead strengthens existing structures through the provision of capacity-building support the joint programme will enable the GoK to expand social protection services using universal approaches. This is fundamental to ensure that Kenya leaves no one behind because it contributes to improving the well-being of the hardest to reach populations including children, women, youth, people living with HIV, persons with disability, working age people, and the elderly.

The approach will help address some of the identified gaps in existing structures, policies and programmes to make universal social protection a long-term reality. Social security services have not been advanced and extensively provided to the people working in the informal economy and the types of benefits and their levels remain limited for the working age population. However, the GoK has committed to continue expanding the reach and coverage for social security services progressively to the people who are contributing to the national development agenda within the formal, informal and rural economy. The support provided through this programme will contribute towards enabling these commitments to be realized.

3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- *Annual narrative progress reports*, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;
- *Mid-term progress review report* to be submitted halfway through the implementation of JP¹⁰; and
- *Final consolidated narrative report*, after the completion of the JP, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the JP.

The Convening/Lead Agent will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the JP, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of

¹⁰This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. Joint programme will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- Annual financial reports as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- A final financial report, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After completion of a joint programme, a final, *independent and gender-responsive*¹¹ evaluation will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost needs to be budgeted, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources.

Monitoring and reporting on the Joint Programme's progress and results as per the Joint Programme Results Framework will be part of the quality assurance function and carried out in close collaboration with the Steering Committee. Each Agency will apply its own rules and regulations to quality assurance and policy support including: continuous tracking of progress milestones, and soliciting, analyzing and compiling inputs from implementing partners.

The joint programme will be subjected to a joint final independent evaluation. It will be managed jointly by PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including the use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met and the evaluation is conducted with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and

11 [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook, UN Women, 2015](#)

made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the joint programme.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

3.4 Legal context

Agency name: World Food Programme
Agreement title: Basic Agreement
Agreement date: 15 January 2002
Agreement title: Letter of Understanding
Agreement date: 01 July 2018

WFP operates in Kenya under the framework of a Basic Agreement between the Government and WFP dated 15 January 2002.

WFP and the Government signed a Basic Agreement on 1 July 2018 (the "LoU") where the parties thereto affirmed their mutual commitment to successfully implement the WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023 (the "CSP"), and the Government designated the National Treasury and Planning to act as the channel of communication and main interlocutor between the Government and WFP.

Agency name: Food and Agriculture Organization
Agreement title: Project Agreement; FAO- Government Cooperative Programme
Agreement date: 28 July 2017

Upon request from the Government of Kenya, and within the framework of the Programme Agreement between the FAO of the United Nations and the Resource Partner (Government of Italy), the project agreement details the scope of FAO's technical assistance in implementing the Programme, which shall be the joint responsibility of FAO and the Government.

Agency name: International Labour Office
Agreement title/Cooperation Framework: Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP)
Agreement date: 27 August 2007

ILO also provides Implementation Agreements to support the implementation of the DWCP as requested by the Government of Kenya.


Agency name: International Labour Organization
Agreement title/Cooperation Framework: Agreement concerning technical assistance
Agreement date: 11 November 1964

Agency name: UNICEF
Agreement title: Basic Cooperation agreement between the United Nations Children's Fund and the Government of Kenya.
Agreement date: 29 January 1993

D. ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person <small>(name and email)</small>
Rural Youth Migration, Social Protection & Agriculture (Rural Development) 2017-2020	Improve policy coherence and inter-ministerial dialogue, coordination mechanisms and strengthen social protection system at national and county level to effectively address rural out migration of youth and promote sustainable food value chains.	Strengthening the enabling environment for Universal Social Protection in Kenya. Building the capacity of poor and vulnerable HHs, including cash transfers beneficiaries, to engage in productive activities along agro-food value chains. FAO	FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries Ministry of Labor & Social Protection. Ministry of Public Service, Youth & Gender Affairs County Government of Kiambu.	Government of Italy USD 1,500,000	Dr. Tobias Takavarasha, FAO Representative Tobias.takavarasha@fao.org
Joint UNICEF- WFP Programme – “Strengthening Child and Social Protection Systems in Kenya”	Ensure that people in Kenya; especially the most vulnerable groups, live in dignity, are free from poverty, hunger, violence, abuse and exploitation, to be able to exploit their full human capabilities and contribute to the national development	Building Social and Child Protection Systems have enhanced technical and financial capacity to develop and manage programmes at scale. Enhancing coordination at the national and county levels for inter-sectoral linkages.	UNICEF	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection County Governments of Vihiga, Kakamega, Kitui, Mombasa, Wajir and Makueni	Government of Sweden SIDA USD total 10,850,000	Ms. Maniza Zaman, UNICEF Country Representative mzaman@unicef.org
PROSPECTS	Improved social protection for host communities and refugees in Turkana and Dadaab. Analysis of current social finance coverage (insurance)	Strengthening the enabling environment for Universal Social Protection in Kenya.	ILO/UNHCR	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection County Government of Turkana Federation of Kenya Employers	Government of Netherlands USD 100,000	Mr. Wellington Chibebe, Director, ILO chibebe@ilo.org

	for refugees and host communities. Roll out capacity building for social finance to support improvement of services for host communities and refugees. National and county level dialogue on social finance coverage for host communities and refugees.			Central Organization of Trade Unions National Hospital Insurance Fund		 JOINT SDG FUND TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD
Innovation to Inclusion (i2i)	Strengthen disability-specific and inclusive policies on employment and social protection in Kenya	Strengthening the enabling environment for Universal Social Protection in Kenya.	ILO	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) Central Organization of Trade Unions Kenya (COTU-K) Action Network for the Disabled Kenya (ANDY) Leonard Cheshire Disability European Disability Forum (EDF) London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSTHM) Global Disability Innovation (GDI) Hub World Bank Plan International	DFID/Leonard Cheshire USD 325,000	Mr. Wellington Chibebe, Director, ILO chibebe@ilo.org
HIV and AIDS Project	Strengthening the world of work response to HIV and enhancing social protection for sustaining HIV services	Integrating Social Protection and HIV Programs for Sustaining HIV Services for Informal Economy Workers	ILO, WFP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection National AIDS Control Council Federation of Kenya Employers	UBRAF/UNAIDS, ILO USD 200,000	Mr. Wellington Chibebe, Director, ILO chibebe@ilo.org

				Central Organization of Trade Unions in Kenya UNAIDS NHIF NSSF		
Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Project (KSEIP)	To strengthen delivery systems for enhanced access to social and economic inclusion services and shock-responsive safety nets for poor and vulnerable households	Strengthening social protection delivery systems Increasing access to social and economic inclusion projects Improving the shock-responsiveness of the social protection system	World Bank Group	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection Ministry of Devolution and ASAL National Treasury NHIF NSSF UNICEF Ministry of Health WFP World Bank Group	International Development Agency Department for International Development USD 250,000,000	Ms. Julia Smolyar, Senior Social Protection Specialist, World Bank jsmolyar@worldbank.org

Annex 2. Overall Results Framework

2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

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

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021
1.1: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ¹²	1	1
1.2: integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ¹³	1	1

Joint SDG Fund Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021

¹²Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added, or mechanisms/systems replicated.

¹³Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

3.1: # of innovative solutions that were tested ¹⁴ (disaggregated by % successful- unsuccessful)	1	1
3.2: # of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	1	1
3.3: # and share of countries where national capacities to implement integrated, cross- sectoral SDG accelerators has been strengthened	1	1



Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country¹⁵
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure
- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities (QCPR) and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level
- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities
- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change


2.2. Joint programme Results framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2020 Target	2021 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
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¹⁴ Each Joint programme in the Implementation phase will test at least 2 approaches.

¹⁵ Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.


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 6)					
Outcome 1 indicator – Proportion of population covered by social protection systems/ floors	12%	16%	23%	SAU caseload/ annual reports/economic survey	GoK
Outcome 1 indicator Proportion of total government spending on Social protection	0.42%	0.6%	0.8%	Budget/ spend/ economic surveys / annual reports	GoK
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	Costed, finalized & approved action plan for USP	Documents	FAO, ILO, UNICEF, WFP
Output 1.2 indicator – Sustainable financing mechanism developed	Investment plan for social protection.	Financing studies Draft Social assistance fund legislation	Innovative financing mechanisms for USP identified Sustainable financing	Documents	UNICEF, WFP, ILO

			mechanism finalized		
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	Feasibility/actuarial studies on social insurance. Assessment of social protection in the informal economy	Design options for social insurance programmes Design options for extending SP to informal economy workers	Annual Social Protection Reports, Progress milestones reporting Studies and plans	 ILO, FAO
Output indicator 2.2 A Universal Child Grant designed	Nothing in place	Feasibility studies for the rollout and roadmap to UCG	Design options for the UCG are developed and validated	SP annual report	UNICEF, WFP, ILO
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	Action plan for enhancement of management & delivery system & M&E framework developed	Operationalized System in use	WFP, FAO, UNICEF
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	Enhanced MIS/M&E system tracking additional benefits	Annual/periodic reports	ILO

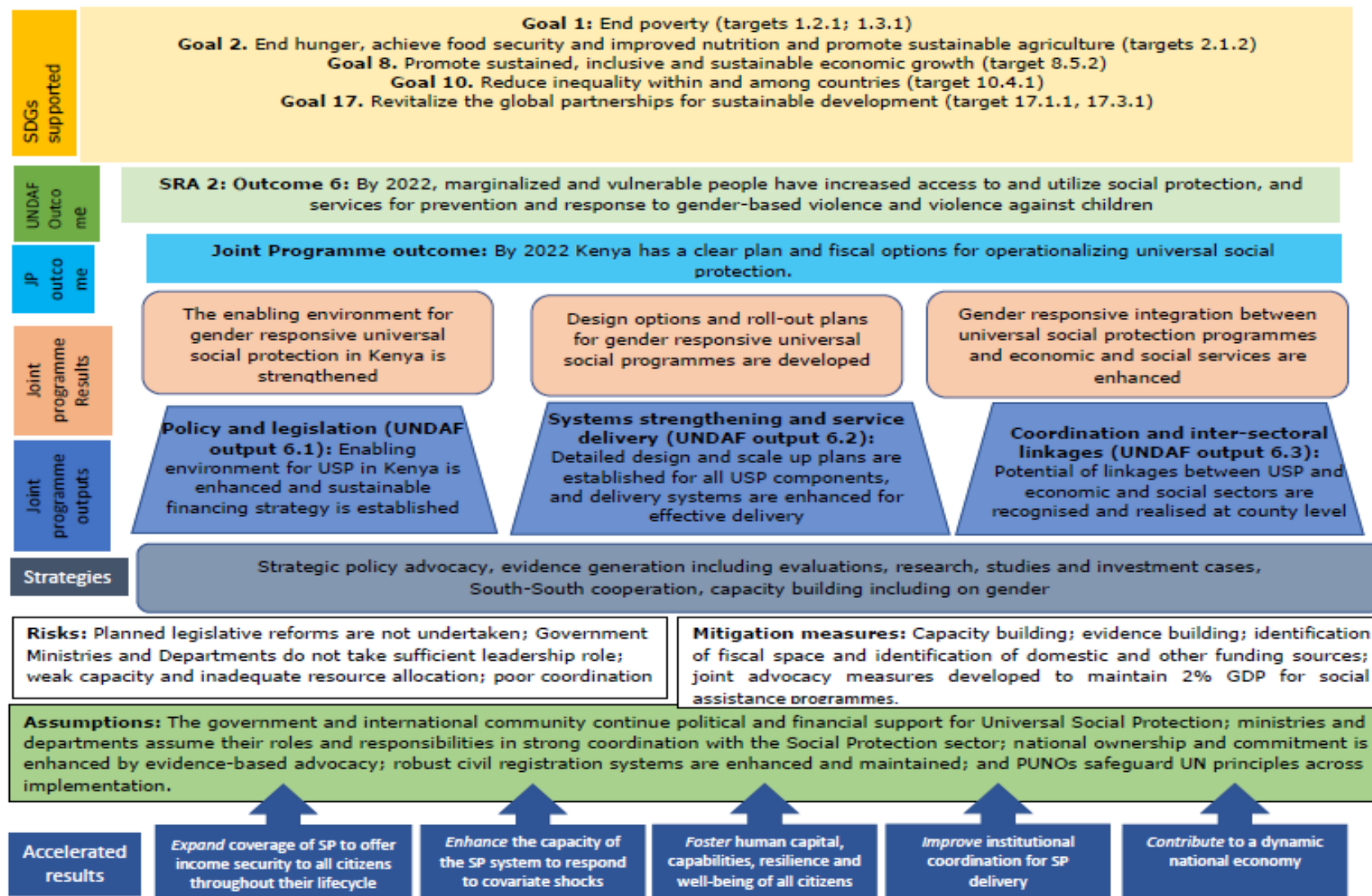
Output 3 – Enhanced gender responsive integration between universal social protection and economic and social interventions and delivery systems

Output indicator 3.1 – Integrated models on USP/socio-economic	5 programmes in place ¹⁶ but no system for	-Integrated models targeting PWD, PLHIV	Systems (MIS and admin system) in place to facilitate	Progress milestone report	GoK, FAO, ILO, WFP
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¹⁶ NICHE, RMNCH in Kakamega and Vihiga, UHC in Kitui, Energy Cashplus in Garissa and Kilifi, Youth value chains programme in Kiambu county. This Joint Programme (i.e. WFP-UNICEF SIDA match funding) will contribute to continuing and new pieces of work in this area.

interventions that are gender sensitive are developed	linkages between sectors.	Integrated models targeting PWD, PLHIV	linkages between UPS and socioeconomic sectors		
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	-	County mapping and coordination of the social protection mid-UNDAF review	Annual Social Protection report	 FAO, ILO, WFP, UNICEF

Annex 3. Theory of Change graphic



Annex 4. Gender marker matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	Context analysis integrates gender analysis	2	Meets minimum standards: Some gender issues including sex disaggregated data are integrated in the context analysis. The project will benefit both women and men, hence a 2a score (FAO gender marker score). Note that the project will include efforts to strengthen GoK capacity on gender which in turn should improve the level of gender analysis related to the social protection sector in future and the availability of sex disaggregated data.	Reports showings; Number of women and men accessing social protection.
1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	2	Meets minimum standards: Gender equality and the empowerment of women is visibly mainstreamed across some output areas in line with SDG priorities All outputs are engendered.	Reports indicating; Number of social protection policies that take on board concerns of women and men (or promote equitable access to social protection)
1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	2	Meets minimum standards: A number of indicators at output level are gender responsive	Monitoring reports showings; Number of women and men accessing social protection Number of social protection strategies that promote equitable access to social protection services
2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	2	Meets minimum standards: Activities will include specific efforts to strengthen gender equality and improve the responsiveness of policies and programmes to gender.	Minutes of meetings and reports showing; Number of awareness session on gender equality and women empowerment done by PUNO with government
2.2	PUNO collaborate and engages with women's/gender equality CSOs	2	Meets minimum standards: Women's groups and associations are listed in the groups to be engaged by PUNO	Minutes of meetings showing; Number of women CSOs or groups involved or engaged in the
3.1	Program proposes a gender responsive budget	2	Meets minimum standards includes activities to strengthen gender capacities and mainstreaming of gender to improve the gender responsiveness of the sector.	Capacity building activities undertaken. Policies engendered. Improvements to sex disaggregated data collection.
Total scoring		2		

Annex 5. Communication plan

1) Overall narrative of the joint programme

Universal Social Protection in Kenya

The United Nations through the Joint Programme titled 'A progressive pathway towards Universal Social Protection System in Kenya to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs' is supporting the Government of Kenya to move from a poverty-targeted approach towards a more inclusive approach to social protection.

The poverty-targeted approach excludes 78 percent of the vulnerable people. Current schemes only cover the ultra-poor – those who are considered destitute without any source of livelihood. About 12 million people are excluded in the current schemes and as a result are living in chronic poverty and without inclusion, this population will not achieve full potential.

The Universal Social Protection in Kenya aims at lobbying for and supporting actions that will correct the existing policy gaps to create the environment necessary for inclusive social protection. The Kenyan government will own and lead the implementation of the process while the UN partners offer technical expertise.

The Joint Programme will communicate the following narratives:

Social protection is an investment and not a hand-out. Investing in social protection leads to greater stability, increased prosperity, a more dynamic and competitive society and a more productive workforce. Comprehensive social protection is a powerful tool for strengthening human capital and productivity and therefore should not be seen as a hand-out, but rather an investment into a country's socioeconomic development.

Universal Social Protection is affordable and achievable. The Government of Kenya has gradually increased investments in social protection in the last couple of years. The Joint Programme presents an opportunity to unlocking more funding for social protection programming in Kenya and urges for institutionalizing and ring-fencing of resources to allow the programmes to reach millions that are currently excluded.

2) Strategic approach to key audiences

Government of Kenya (national and county)

The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is responsible for delivering the Social Protection outcome for the Kenya UNDAF 2018 – 2022 Child and Social Protection outcome. The government's buy-in and political will is necessary for the success of the Joint Programme. The Joint Programme will specifically seek to influence government's processes in policy-making and resource allocation by demonstrating the potential gains of inclusive social protection.

The Advocacy function in support of the Joint Programme plans to leverage study tours by legislators and executive courses designed and delivered at the Kenya School of Government to build their capacities. The legislators will also be encouraged to participate in national and international Social Protection conferences.

County governments are increasingly establishing their own complementary interventions and social protection plans besides the national initiatives plugging locally identified gaps.

Media

National and international media are uniquely placed to widely disseminate leanings and evidence gathered including publicly celebrating achievements of key milestones. Through the media, the Joint Programme will educate and sensitize various publics ranging from lawmakers to the general public including the vulnerable groups that will eventually be reached through the comprehensive social protection.

The joint programme will leverage on opportunities to capacity build the media fraternity to ensure they report accurately on Social Protection programmes in the country. With the support of the 'delivering as one' banner, the UNDAF Social Protection outcome has identified and trained media and identified focal reporters for the Social Protection sector as part of accountability to the rights holders. These journalists and editors will form part of the resource units to draw from when appropriate.

Partners, civil society organizations, development agencies

Partners working on the UNDAF Kenya framework have the ability to create traction for advocacy and mobilization of resources.

Donors governments

The Joint Programme has been made possible through donor financing. Their support and advocacy weight is critical in advocating for increased and ring-fenced GoK funding for sustainability. The current global donors of the Joint SDG Fund are EU, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

To enhance partnership and synergies, the existing donor forums will be utilized to advance the social protection agenda. The Joint Programme will also package key messages, achievements and contributions in line with the donor priorities and reporting against the progress and achievements to the SDG indicators.

3) Objectives of strategic communication plan

Strategic Objectives

1. Raise awareness of the benefits of universal social protection among decision makers, lobbyists and the general public
Indicator: Public support for universal social protection

Data source: Media monitoring and events

2. Strengthen partnership with local media and international media in Kenya while building skills and knowledge base to improve reporting on social protection

Indicator: Number of positive media reports in local and international channels

Data source: Media monitoring and events

3. Contribute to policy uptake, implementation and dissemination at both national and county governments levels

Indicator: Policy messages disseminated

Data source: Communications products focused on policies

4. Support resource mobilization and strengthen donor and private public partnerships

Indicator: Acknowledgements, participation and representation, and where possible visual signage

Data source: Fundraising and visibility reporting

4) Main activities

WFP will be the overall lead for monitoring and reporting on the communication plan. Each PUNO has budgeted proportionately to cover their own activities in this area.

Note: Budget allocation for two-year period covering monitoring, reporting and learning – USD 140,000.

Media engagements

Sub-activities: Briefings, News releases, Advisories and interviews (in-studio), Op-Eds, TV engagements.

Opportunities: Launch of Universal Child Grant; Expansion of the Universal Older Persons programme

Social media productions - develop and cross-share posts

Sub-activities: Explainer videos, advocacy to-camera videos, Lives (live tweeting, Facebook live)

Harness followers existing accounts

Printing and publishing

Design, layout, printing policy briefs, Infographics, Special reports and Annual reports

Donor events, visibility and branding

Events marking milestones, e.g. launch of Universal Child Grant

Audio-visual productions

Pre, during and post-production of audio visuals for publics, edutainment products, awareness raising products

Annex 6. Learning and Sharing Plan

1) Strategic approach to learning and sharing

Learning and knowledge sharing are central to the joint programme. The core strategy is to develop an evidence base and concrete plans for operationalizing universal social protection in Kenya. The GoK through the Ministry of Labour and Social protection has been central to the development of this proposal and through the SPS will be a key stakeholder in programme implementation. This will ensure that the design of activities closely fits with their needs including knowledge generation on areas that are a priority for them and it will ensure that they fully own the learning that the programme generates.

The Government of Kenya (GoK) has invested heavily in training and capacity building of its staff at both local and international levels for the efficient delivery of the Social Protection goals and objectives. This in return has created a pool of skilled social protection practitioners who are specialists in various aspects of Social Protection implementation such as designing of social protection programmes, MIS development, M&E, payments and targeting.

Despite these achievements, there are critical gaps in linkages and synergy across programmes and sectors with no formal interaction platforms in the country that bring together these various skills and specialties - and which could proactively harness and build onto existing wealth of knowledge. In view of this, the GoK through the National SPS, has set out to establish a Community of Practitioners (CoP) for social protection actors in Kenya. A CoP is formed by people who engage in a process of collective learning in a shared domain of human endeavor, it consists of a group of people who share a concern or a passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly¹⁷.

The CoP will aim to provide a forum for sharing of knowledge and skills, exchange of information, mentorship and sharing of best practices in Social Protection. It is also hoped that it will help enhance coordination, efficiency and visibility in the sector. The CoP is intended to be a collaborative and interactive network of organizations and individuals involved in the social protection space in Kenya – with the primary purpose being to create a learning environment within which knowledge is continuously shared in ways that strengthen existing interventions, foster new approaches, and address emerging challenges.

As this CoP is currently being established and aims to streamline coordination, knowledge sharing and learning with the sector of social protection it makes sense for the joint programme to reinforce this effort and participate actively in the CoP as the main forum knowledge sharing and learning within the programme.

The development of the CoP aims to address some of the gaps that have been identified through processes such as the 2017 Social Protection Sector Review and the Sector Mapping Study (2017). The CoP provides an opportunity for the players to strengthen the linkage across the three pillars of social protection: social assistance, social security and health insurance, with

¹⁷ Omondi, O. on behalf of Kenya National Social Protection Secretariat (2018) and UNICEF. Community of Practice for Social Protection in Kenya – the concept, the structure, the platforms. This whole section draws heavily on this document.

the purpose of maximizing synergies related to targeting and registration, payments, information management, complaints and grievance systems, monitoring and evaluation and graduation.



NETWORKING

Continuously Serve as a network of social protection practitioners with similar and defined interests, and learning goals

MEMBERSHIP

In the first phase, the CoP will be constituted by the major (national level) social protection programs and the main actors. The Second phase will involve the inclusion of actors implementing smaller county level programs.

VISIBILITY

The CoP will provide a suitable platform to jointly organize and communicate sector outcomes for purposes of increased public awareness

PLATFORMS

Face-to-face meetings, Webinars, Brown-bags, workshops, websites, and a Social Protection Knowledge Repository, will all rely on the tacit knowledge that resides in each community member to generate content, and stimulate conversations that promote growth, inspire innovation, and add strategic value to the sector.

KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

The CoP will encourage knowledge exchange amongst the critical actors in social protection, and facilitate learning across the three pillars of social protection in Kenya

THE PHASES

- PHASE 1:** Developing Identity, Focus, Area of Interest, and Structures of CoP
- PHASE 2:** Recruitment of membership, establishment of the Platforms, and prescription of operational frameworks and regulations
- PHASE 3:** Expanding the Knowledge Portal, growing expertise, and strengthening administrative resources
- PHASE 4:** Legal Registration, Fiscal and Management systems, County level CoPs

SCOPE

The CoP purposes to reduce fragmentations, strengthen linkages and promote best practices across the three pillars

FINANCING

The CoP could provide an opportunity through which actors may institute actions that will not only lead to increased budgetary allocations towards social protection, but also strengthen monitoring mechanisms that capture social protection expenditures by government departments and the key actors.

TECHNICAL CAPACITIES

The CoP will be a platform upon which critical stakeholder capacity gaps are discussed and remedial actions sought by the actors – such sense of collective responsibility is necessary for quality delivery and the strategic expansion of the sector

COORDINATION

The CoP would be an opportunity for the players to strengthen the linkage across the three pillars of social protection, with the purpose of maximizing synergies related to targeting and registration, payments, information management, complaints and grievance systems, monitoring and evaluation and graduation.

ATTRIBUTES

- The CoP to be successful it will need to have;
- A compelling, clear, and well communicated value proposition for all players
 - A coherent, comprehensive knowledge map for the core content of the CoP
 - An outlined, easy-to-follow knowledge-sharing process
 - Appropriate platforms that facilitate knowledge exchange, retrieval, and collaboration
 - Various regulations and operational frameworks
 - A dedicated, skilled facilitator or convener

POLICY

The CoP will present an opportunity for the partners to flag policy gaps as they arise, and suggest sector-wide approaches to respond to these gaps. Considering the CoP is an informal gathering of actors, such suggestions may then be formally taken up by the SPS for follow up. In addition, the CoP will provide a platform to discuss progress on the implementation of various policy and planning instruments such as the Social Protection Investment Plan, The National Social Protection Policy and Strategy, and actions emerging from regional and local conferences.

RESULTS MANAGEMENT

The CoP will make it easy for actors to agree on common indicators, a shared information management system, and on the general fact that essential data on Social protection programs need to be gathered (and utilised), regularly and consistently

SUMMARY OF CONCEPT

COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION IN KENYA

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW

Considering the eminent challenges around data management and recognizing its potential for longitudinal lessons useful in drawing conclusions on the effectiveness of the Social Protection programmes (by mere fact of diversity and scale), it is essential that the CoP provides an opportunity to continuously probe and close gaps in the chain of results management.

A rapidly growing sector certainly presents the need to continuously strengthen policies - both in text and implementation. For example, at the county level, there is no legislation or guidelines to influence the management of social protection, which creates challenges with the establishment of county level mechanism for coordination, financing, monitoring, accountability, and sustainability of Social Protection Programmes.

The CoP will present an opportunity for the partners to flag such policy or structural gaps as they arise and suggest sector-wide approaches to respond to these gaps. Considering the CoP is an informal gathering of actors, such suggestions may then be formally taken up by the SPS for follow up. In addition, the CoP will provide a platform to discuss progress on the implementation of various policy and planning instruments such as the Social Protection Investment Plan, the National Social Protection Policy and Strategy, and actions emerging from regional and local conferences. It will also be an opportunity to see the role the CoP can play in strengthening linkages between the national government and the county governments.

Financing Social Protection programmes remains a challenge. Increasing the amount of funding available to pursue social protection goals will require increasing the efficiency of existing spending, making the development case for social protection clearly to policymakers (at the national and county level), accessing some of the fiscal resources resulting from economic growth, and leveraging external resources from aid and actions of Non-State Actors. In addition, the competing priorities in spending by GoK like the Big 4, political focus that influence support towards specific public policies, the current inadequate level of income generated from a narrow tax base, and the ballooning national debt that is shrinking development budget, all affect the extent to which SP can increase the amount of funds allocated by Treasury in each financial year.

The planned work that the joint programme will do on financing options for universal social protection will draw on the knowledge within the CoP and ensure coordination of its activities. The CoP will be a suitable platform for sustained advocacy for increased financing, it will also generate and share periodic reports that visualize the milestones of the sector through bulletins, infographics, fact sheets, social media, audio-visuals, etc. - in a way that demonstrates the extent to which the Social Protection programmes offer return on investment - subsequently helping policy makers to appreciate the potential of Social to contribute to economic growth. The joint programme will feed into such knowledge generation and sharing objectives. The SDG Partnerships Platform will be instrumental in scaling up partnerships and innovations that will unlock investments and increase the fiscal space for the achievement of the SDGs.

Beyond trainings and skill/knowledge growth, the other dimension of capacity is that of the operational strength of key government institutions such as SPS, SAU, NDMA, etc. These institutions play a critical role in the delivery and coordination of Social protection and therefore should be supported to perform optimally. Progressively identifying their capacity gaps and formulating measures to bridge the gaps is thus an essential element in the efforts to grow the sector. It is possible that the CoP

will provide a platform upon which critical gaps are discussed and remedial actions collectively sought by the partners – it is this sense of collective responsibility that will lead to rapid and strategic expansion of the sector.

The CoP will include all stakeholders; Government departments, Donor Agencies, local and international non-profits, private sector, Academia, and Consultants actively involved with the social protection agenda.

There is an established understanding that there remains a need to develop a MERL framework for the sector and the SPS is in the process of establishing a sector wide MERL framework which will consist of sector indicators, joint work plans, performance monitoring plans, reporting guidelines, reporting tools, and results frameworks. In addition, the MEL system should purpose to include social security and health insurance components as well as any social assistance programmes designed, funded and managed directly at county level. A MERL Thematic Working Group will be part of the CoP providing a forum to address the emerging challenges around data management and consolidate longitudinal lessons useful in drawing conclusions on the effectiveness of the Social Protection programs.

2) Objectives of learning and sharing

Objectives ¹⁸	Indicators	Measurement of progress
1. Improve knowledge management, promote learning and encourage innovation within the SP sector in Kenya.	1.1 PUNOs actively participate in the SP CoP and share learning from the JP. 1.2 Presentations of JP evidence, best practices. 1.3 Use of innovative tools to share knowledge in digestible forms.	Meeting minutes Copies of presentations Interviews with the SPS Use of social media to share knowledge and evidence
2. Strengthen existing linkages and diversify partnerships at the national and county levels and across pillars of SP.	2.1 Participate in national level CoP. 2.2 Counties are engaged & share in evidence and knowledge. 2.3 Evidence of joint learning between national and county levels	Meeting minutes Workshops Briefings Use of social media to share knowledge and evidence
3. Contribute to the availability of evidence, knowledge and best practices on social protection in Kenya.	3.1 No of policy documents produced. 3.2 Business case. 3.3 Fiscal options for financing USP presented	Documents

¹⁸To ensure synergy these draw heavily on the SP CoP objectives.

3) Main activities

WFP as the lead agency for the joint programme will have overall responsibility for monitoring and reporting on the learning and knowledge management plan and will be the focal point amongst the PUNOs. A key event in the social protection calendar during the lifetime of this project will be the 2021 Social Protection Conference. This will be the third national conference which attracts high level participation from across the sector and will be an important opportunity to showcase the work of the joint programme and a chance to lobby and influence decision makers in favor of gender responsive social protection. It will be an opportunity to encourage learning and will raise the profile of the SDG Joint Fund. Additionally, there will be several other key activities such as capacity building, workshops, knowledge sharing, research and meetings.

Annex 7. Budget and Work Plan

7.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

The joint programme will cost a total of USD 3.3 million. This comprises USD 2 million from the Joint SDG Fund and USD 1.25 million as matched funds from the PUNOs. The matched funds from the PUNOs are derived from the continuing work through the Joint UNICEF- WFP Programme – “Strengthening Child and Social Protection Systems in Kenya” which seeks to “ensure that people in Kenya; especially the most vulnerable groups, live in dignity, are free from poverty, hunger, violence, abuse and exploitation, to be able to exploit their full human capabilities and contribute to the national development”. It is a three-year programme and a host of activities have significant overlap in objectives and implementation with the Joint SDG Programme. It is therefore deemed critical that the Joint SDG Fund contributions are used to enhance existing work in supporting the GoK to create a roadmap for universal social protection.

The Resident Coordinator’s Office has pledged a budget allocation of USD 50,000 from the RCO/SDG Partnership Platform to support the financing for social protection component where we will need an innovative approach to identify solutions through exploration and solution mapping and to select promising ones. This could potentially include identifying and engaging new relevant stakeholders through co-creation using the recently launched SDG Accelerator Lab.

Joint monitoring, evaluation (including the final, external independent evaluation) and reporting comprises 4% of the total Joint SDG costs. WFP, as the convening agency, will be responsible for the funding and delivery of the evaluation component and coordination of the joint monitoring. PUNOs will conduct agency-specific communication and strategic monitoring at a programme cost of 3%.

4.1 Budget per UNDG categories												
	PUNO		PUNO				PUNO		Joint SDG			
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	RCO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
	59,435.00		92,500.00		130,000.00		95,000.00			40,000.00	376,935.00	
	6,132.00		5,000.00		20,000.00		29,999.75			-	61,131.75	
	-		5,000.00		-		-			-	5,000.00	
	55,044.00		129,300.00		200,000.00		339,008.20			-	723,352.20	
	30,676.54		30,000.00		23,082.71		20,000.04			-	103,759.29	
	52,100.00		62,894.39		200,000.00		80,000.00			-	394,994.39	
	44,276.01		21,100.00		76,450.00		65,100.00			10,000.00	206,926.01	
	247,663.55		345,794.39		649,532.71		629,107.99					
	17,336.45	-	24,205.61	-	45,467.29	-	40,892.02			-	127,901.36	
	265,000.00		370,000.00		695,000.00		670,000.00			50,000.00		
					695,000.00	650,000.00				-	2,000,000.00	1,300,000.00

1. Staff and other personnel	100,000.00	200,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00			-	900,000.00	0
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	165,000.00	170,000.00	395,000.00	370,000.00			-	1,100,000.00	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)									
4. Contractual services									
5. Travel									
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts									
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs									
Total Direct Costs									
9. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)									
Programmable Amount									

Amount to be received by agencies
1st year
2nd year

Total Joint Programme cost

3,300,000.00

7.2 Budget per SDG targets

The Joint programme will address six specific SDG goals: Goal 1, 2, 5, 8, 10 and 17. As the primary SDG 1 on zero poverty specifically addresses social protection for all in a bid to reduce poverty, this joint programme will focus its efforts in supporting the GoK to increase the coverage of social protection programmes to reach the 78% who are currently excluded. This will be done through vulnerability and feasibility studies to establish design options that would alleviate poverty for vulnerable populations in Kenya.

Extreme hunger and malnutrition remain a challenge in Kenya with 12% of the population deemed food-insecure. This Joint Proposal will address the twin goals of addressing all forms of malnutrition which is closely linked to poverty levels. The 2012

Sector review showed that the CT-OVC programme has positive impacts on food consumption, dietary diversity and health practices.

Policies and programmes to promote decent work and economic growth will help to realize SDG 8 by building an enabling environment for inclusive social assistance that allows for people to engage in productive livelihoods and social security reforms that are inclusive of the formal, at risk and informal economy workers. Building linkages with the private sector and social and economic sectors will ensure the sustainability of social protection programmes while maximizing benefits for the rights holders. Realizing this joint programme’s objective of a progressive pathway to universal protection in Kenya through increased financing addresses SDG 17 and its targets of mobilizing domestic resource bases for the achievement of the goals, facilitating learning exchanges through south-south cooperation and learning forums and sustained coordination of the sector.

Crosscutting goals of promoting gender equality and reducing inequalities in work shall also be addressed with programme allocations to ensure gender responsiveness of policies and programmes developed by the GoK. Increased participation of vulnerable groups, who are at risk of being left behind will be key to addressing inequalities for improved wellbeing and societal cohesion.

4.2 Budget per SDG Targets			
SDG TARGETS	%	USD	
1 - No Poverty	31	1,023,000	
02 - Zero hunger	15	495,000	
5 - Gender equality	12	396,000	
8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth	15	495,000	
10 - Reduced inequalities	15	495,000	
17 - Partnerships for the goals	12	396,000	
TOTAL = 6	100	3,300,000	

7.3 Work plan

The work plan has been developed jointly by the PUNOs in consultation with GoK. In order to realize the programme outcome of increasing access and use of marginalized and vulnerable people to social protection, and services for prevention and response

to gender-based violence and violence against children, three output areas on policy building; systems development and increased coordination and linkages to social and economic sectors have been outlined.

Within each output area, the PUNOs will provide support to the GoK to ensure they have enhanced financial and technical capacity develop the necessary policies and systems for the social protection sector. To strengthen the enabling environment for universal social protection, PUNOs will capitalize on the existing political will to increase the financing for social protection by making a comprehensive business case for universal protection in Kenya. This will include cost-benefit and feasibility analyses with accompanying policy advocacy with stakeholders to garner support for universal protection. The Resident Coordinator's Office has pledged a budget allocation of USD 50,000 from the RCO/SDG Partnership Platform to support building of an enabling environment through linkages to the private sector. The objective is to provide engagement opportunities with the private sector in a bid to increase the financing for social protection components through innovative approaches to identify solutions via exploration and solution mapping to select promising ventures. This could potentially include identifying and engaging new relevant stakeholders through co-creation using the recently launched SDG Accelerator Lab.

Developing design options and rollout plans for universal protection will build on the existing programmes and lifecycle approach adopted by GoK. This Joint Programme will complement ongoing work around the expansion of the universal Inua Jamii programme for the elderly, the proposed universal child grant and universal health coverage. Central to the design options work will be building of consensus for the extension of social protection to the informal economy, strengthening the social security M&E system to track social security benefits and enable accurate monitoring. Through the matched PUNO funds, the work on enhancing the existing management information systems (Single Registry and Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme MIS) will continue as part of the technical assistance provided to the Ministry of Labour and Social protection to deliver its social assistance programmes effectively and link to complementary programmes in the education, health and agriculture sectors.

To fully realize output three which seeks to enhance coordination and intersectoral linkages between social protection and other social and economic sectors, the joint programme work will rely on the progression of outputs one and two with adequate and appropriate policies and systems developed. The PUNOs will therefore support GoK to enhance knowledge sharing by mapping best practices and lessons on linkages to other social and economic sectors. This will be disseminated through dedicated advocacy with policy makers and technical decision makers and communication channels such as the Community of Practice.

4.3 Work plan																												
Outcome		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 6)																										
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Time frame				Overall budget description	PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved															
	2020	2021		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3			Q4	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Cost (USD)											
Output 1: Enabling environment for universal social protection is strengthened	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 Learning and sharing events for private sector partner engagement.	Costed, finalized & approved action plan for USP, Innovative financing mechanisms for USP identified, Sustainable financing mechanism finalized, Learning and sharing events for private sector engagement	Business Cases(costing, cost-benefit and affordability/fiscal space analyses)													Evidence generation through business cases will be vital for policy advocacy and learning of stakeholders to enhance an enabling environment.	700,000	450,000	1,150,000	FAO, ILO, UNICEF, WFP, RCO/SDGPP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; National Treasury and Planning, Federation of Kenya Employers, Central Organization of Trade Unions(Kenya)							
Output 2:Design options and rollout plans for universal social protection are developed	Feasibility/actuarial studies on social insurance, Assessment of social protection in the informal economy, MIS/M&E framework review	Design options for i. social insurance programmes ii. extending SP to informal economy workers, Enhanced MIS/M&E system	Develop design parameters / options and roll-out plans for universal social programmes a. Design options and roll-out plans for: i. Universal Child Grant ii. Social Security iii. Enhanced linkages between social protection mechanisms in support of the Big 4 agenda iv. Roll out plan for Universal Pension b. Review delivery system infrastructure and enhancement plan to accommodate universal programmes, including: i. MIS / registry review ii. Monitoring and Evaluation framework review													Developing design options and rollout plans for universal protection will aim to enhance the systems such as MISs that are necessary for the progression towards universal social protection.	800,000	500,000	1,300,000	FAO, ILO, UNICEF, WFP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; National Treasury and Planning, Federation of Kenya Employers, Central Organization of Trade Unions(Kenya)							
Output 3.2:Integration between universal social protection programmes and social and economic sectors are enhanced	Integrated models targeting PWD, PLHIV	Systems (MIS and admin system) in place to facilitate linkages between UPS and socioeconomic sectors, County mapping and coordination of the social protection mid-UNDAF review	Mapping best practices and lessons on linkages between social protection programmes and complementary economic and social services Policy and technical support at all levels to design and implement complementary services to meet the needs of the most vulnerable populations Tools, guidance and targeted capacity strengthening investments for inefficient integration between social and economic services													Output three will use the MISs and policies established to promote linkages to the social and economic sectors.	500,000	350,000	850,000	FAO, ILO, UNICEF, WFP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries; Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Education; selected county governments, Federation of Kenya Employers, Central Organization of Trade Unions(Kenya)							
Totals																												
Joint programme management				List of activities				Time frame				PLANNED BUDGET																
Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning	2 semi-annual reports, one mid-term report, Communications/ advocacy pieces, learning event	2 semi-annual progress reports, final project report one external evaluation report. Communications/ advocacy pieces, learning event	Independent evaluation													External evaluation is 2% of budget while monitoring, reporting and learning(incl. communications/advocacy)is 5% of budget	140,000	0	140,000	FAO, ILO, UNICEF, WFP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection							
			Communications/advocacy																									
			Monitoring and reporting																									

Annex 8. Risk Management Plan

Key factors that could affect the implementation of the Joint Programme are laid out in the table below. There are several institutional factors that are beyond the programmes control such as possible political changes leading to re-prioritization of the government agenda which might affect the commitment to social protection or inadequate resource allocation to the social protection sector. There is also the possibility of a lack of clarity on responsibilities for social protection amongst the relevant government departments and ministries. Whilst these risks are very real and would have a significant impact on the ability of the joint programme to achieve its planned results, we are fairly confident that they will not occur. The next Kenyan elections are due in mid-2022 so the current government will remain in power for at least most of the duration of this programme. The current Kenyan leadership, as stated earlier in this document, has shown strong commitment to the social protection sector and we expect this to continue for the duration of the joint programme. The government has evidenced this commitment through resourcing social protection and has expressed a keen interest to work together with the joint programme to explore options for long-term financing of the sector which will be a key part of this programme.

Stakeholders that might be opposed to, or disagree with, the Joint Programme would include the political class, Ministry of Finance due to budgetary implications for implementation, Employers organizations (Federation of Kenya Employers -FKE, Central Organization of Trade Unions -COTU(K)). However social dialogue structures and mechanisms will be strengthened to build consensus on the roll out of the joint programme and enhance national ownership of its implementation. A strong focus will be given to National parliament as a Champion as well as the Office of the President to put greater emphasis on the Universal Social Protection agenda.

The joint programme is well aligned to international standards and norms and supports UN principles of a rights-based approach to social protection. The Joint Programme endeavors to safeguard the UN principles and purposes to ensure all are on board in the implementation processes to avoid contravention of its guiding principles.



The implementation of this Joint Programme does not pose reputational risks to the UN as the UN has a clear mandate to ensure for a rights-based approach to programming and Leaving No One Behind which is what the joint programme is proposing. In addition, this Joint programme builds on an already existing UN support to the GoK and through this broader engagement, the UNCT aims at fast tracking a number of key results aiming to holistically address the needs of the most vulnerable, socially excluded and the hardest to reach populations.

The risks of not ensuring the expected support from partners would be the lack of implementation and achieving scalable results. To mitigate the risks the joint programme will:

- Ensure that Government and relevant partners lead the process at all levels of the programme. Hence, the Joint Programme Steering Committee will be key to ensuring that relevant stakeholders play their roles and roles and responsibilities are clarified.

- Continuously advocate targeting key political champions such as the President and the National Parliament. For this, the Social Protection Conference has been a key tool to achieve political buy-in.
- The joint programme will build in social dialogue structures to enhance consensus building and national ownership of the schemes and programmes.

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood :	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Political will and support for policy and legal reform on social protection will not be maintained or enhanced.	15	3	5	Continuous advocacy with high level political leadership and policy leaders based on evidence.	GoK
Economic crisis or reductions in allocations to social protection programmes.	15	3	5	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.	9	3	3	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.	9	3	3	The systems strengthening initiative will be informed by these risks so that systems have the preparedness and resilience to respond to any eventualities.	N/a
Programmatic 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 new CoP will also improve coordination.	 
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 strong involvement of GoK in designing and reviewing these processes contributes to this quality and relevance.	PUNOs
Institutional 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	12	3	4	The GoK with development partners have made significant investments into capacity building across the sector. Whilst more efforts are needed these are 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	GoK

				in social protection legislation they will be upheld.	
Fiduciary 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	GoK is finalizing a risk management framework. This will comprise 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 holders and institutionalization of grievance and case management processes will enhance accountability for fiduciary risk management.	GoK