

Joint SDG Fund

Joint Programme Final Narrative Report

PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

Cover page

Date of Report: 28 / 02 / 2023

Programme title, Number and Country

Country: Kenya
Joint Programme (JP) title: A progressive pathway towards a Universal Social Protection System in Kenya to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs
MPTF Office Project Reference Number¹: [00119080](#)

Programme Duration

Start date² (15/01/2020):
Original End date³ (15/03/2022):
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Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?: Yes
Expected financial closure date⁵: 15/09/2022

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¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

² The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

⁵ Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

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Programme Budget (US\$)

Total Budget (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): **2,000,000**

Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding (if applicable): **2,531,944**

Joint SDG Fund Contribution⁶ and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:

Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
UNICEF	695,000	700,000	1,395,000
ILO	370,000	300,000	670,000
FAO	265,000	931,944	1,196,944
WFP	670,000	600,000	1,270,000
Total	2,000,000	2,531,944	4,531,944

⁶ Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

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Executive summary

The JP, has made considerable progress in providing technical assistance to the Government of Kenya to work towards a more inclusive government-led social protection system. The strategic support primarily comprised building the evidence base to demonstrate the potential benefits of a universal social protection system in Kenya as opposed to the current targeted approach. PUNOs have strategically demonstrated their comparative advantage necessary for facilitating provision of social protection services to all people of Kenya across the lifecycle e.g, the feasibility study and a cost benefit analysis were conducted to inform the design options for the Universal Child Benefit (UCB) and expansion of benefits to the rural and informal economy in Kenya. Moreover, a UCB pilot was implemented in three counties, targeting over 8,000 children with cash transfers and services related to nutrition, child protection and disability inclusion. The pilot was both as a response to the negative socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and as a way to test the scheme, generate evidence and support the case for a long term UCB.

The midline impact assessment for the universal senior citizens grant was conducted in three counties (Turkana, Bungoma and Muranga). The findings will facilitate further expansion of universal old age pensions in Kenya. To deepen the inclusion agenda within the social protection system, the PUNOs supported the GoK to ensure

disability data disaggregation in the Enhanced Single Registry (ESR). As a result, the system is now able to capture beneficiary data on whether they have a disability, the type of disability, and severity of the disability. In addition, assessment of linkages and referral mechanisms and development of design options for coordination and interlinkages within the social protection sector in Kenya was finalized.

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

The COVID-19 situation has renewed the interest and presented opportunities to further dialogue on social security benefits related to occupational injury and illness compensation mechanisms, unemployment benefit and maternity benefit. As a result, extensive social dialogues with government, employers, and workers organizations amongst other key stakeholders were done to inform design of inclusive social security benefits. An Issues Paper on current status of the occupational diseases/illness/injury compensation systems was developed and a Tripartite Technical Committee established to further guide the process of establishing a social insurance-based compensation system. A Maternity Benefit Feasibility Study was finalized and design options for the introduction of a maternity benefit costed in partnership with the National Hospital Insurance Fund. On employment protection, the Cabinet approved the need to establish an Unemployment Insurance Fund and an actuarial analysis to inform the minimum design option finalized. In addition, a gap analysis on social security was conducted and a business case developed to enhance advocacy for increased coverage and adequacy of benefits. An assessment on extension of social protection to the informal and rural economy was finalized to inform design options for expanding coverage. This led to the development of an extension strategy for enhancing social protection to this critical group of workers commonly referred to as the 'missing middle'.

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

To improve the shock responsiveness of the social protection system in Kenya, the JP contributed to the development of the Harmonized Targeting tool which was used to collect data for population of the social registry in 16 counties and in some counties the data has been used to promptly respond to drought emergency. Through the JP support, the ESR is also able to generate reports indicating data collection related information and an article on the ESR was published in the UNSDG JP website. The article is an initial step towards the drive to increase visibility of the ESR.

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

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date:

100%

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

Estimated rate of completion as of JP end date:

100%

I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues

I.1 Context and the overall approach

Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP

- Although there was no formal re-purposing of funding for the JP due to COVID-19, the planned activities were adapted to the changing contexts. The widespread devastating socio-economic effects of COVID-19 highlighted the importance of having universal and inclusive social protection and accelerated the implementation of the Universal Child Benefit (UCB) pilot. Building on the UCB feasibility study and cost benefit analysis conducted through the JP's support, and as part of the COVID-19 response, a pilot UCB was designed and implemented to cushion families and increase their resilience through provision of cash and disability-inclusive nutrition and child protection services. The pilot will further provide lessons for the subsequent scale-up and long-term UCB for sustainability. The cost benefit analysis will further provide options on progressive realization of universal child benefit including the fiscal space landscape.
- Through the SDG Partnership Platform, the partners have engaged with the Federation of Kenya Employers with the support of the International Organization of Employers due to the labour market challenges triggered by COVID-19 pandemic. This engagement sought to ensure that employers are at the forefront of protecting the workers through provision of decent wages and establishment and strengthening of sustainable social insurance systems. The JP has also enhanced social dialogue through engagement of government, employers and workers and other key stakeholders for enhanced social security benefits to include on maternity, work injury and illness and unemployment protection. Social dialogue has also been enhanced for the extension of social protection coverage to the rural and informal economy workers resulting in an assessment of coverage being conducted and development of a strategy for expansion.

Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework

- The JP was building on the existing UN support to the Government of Kenya under UNDAF 2018-2022 to strengthen its social protection sector. The JP worked alongside the Government of Kenya to achieve one of the UNDAF outcome meant to ensure that by 2022 marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender-based violence and violence against children. This was to ensure that Kenya has a clear plan and fiscal options for operationalizing universal social protection. This work was carried out through three pathways of:
 - **UNDAF Output 1: Strengthening the policy and legislative environment** - Through the JP's output on Strengthening the enabling environment for Universal Social Protection (USP), several cost-benefit analyses and feasibility studies as well as actuarial analyses have been conducted to ensure an enabling environment and costed business cases for universal social protection. These have been used for policy advocacy and learning to support decision-making and strengthening of the policy and legislative environment for social protection in Kenya. In addition, the JP contributed to the generation of evidence on the barriers that prevent excluded populations from accessing different forms of social protection. The JP also advocated for a policy shift in social security benefits from employer liability to social insurance based systems for unemployment protection and work injury and illness compensation while also advocating for universal maternity benefit. Through this output the JP supported evidence generation on the effect of shocks on vulnerable households dependent on agriculture and how their resilience can be enhanced through cash plus interventions.
 - **UNDAF Output 2: Building and enhancing delivery systems for the government to manage programmes at scale** – This output was achieved through the JP's output of ensuring design options and rollout plans for USP are developed. Design options and roll-out plans for pilot UCB were developed and paved way for the implementation of the pilot UCB, covering approximately 8,204 children aged 0-36 months in 3 select counties. Additionally, design options for long term UCB, social security, enhanced linkages between social protection mechanisms and social health insurance were developed in consultation with GoK and to some extent some of these design options, discussions will continue with government and through other funding sources for adoption and rollout. The JP also supported an assessment of barriers and gaps to accessing social protection for rural and informal economy workers and developed an extension strategy to address the bottlenecks. An assessment on integration of refugees, migrant workers and host communities into the NSSF informal economy product 'habahaba' was also conducted and recommended actions developed. In addition, the JP has supported the review of delivery systems infrastructure and enhancement plan to accommodate universal programmes. For instance, the JP supported the disability

data disaggregation in the Enhanced Social Registry (ESR). To enhance the country's shock responsiveness capacity and future coverage expansion, the JP supported the registration of 151,656 households of the 1,332,527 vulnerable households registered into the Enhanced Single Registry. The Enhanced Single Registry is a web-based information system that supports effective implementation of Social Protection and comprising of the social registry and the integrated beneficiary registry components.

- **UNDAF Output 3: Supporting functional collaboration at national and devolved government levels and across sectors** – Through the JP's output of enhancing integration between universal social protection programmes and economic and social services, technical support to design and implement complementary services has been offered within a broader context of improved coordination and coherence of social protection, agricultural and overall rural development policies. In addition, integrated innovative models on universal social protection/socio-economic interventions have been developed targeting vulnerable populations such as people living with disability. A good example is the design of the Wajir county disability inclusion programme supported by the JP to improve the income security and livelihoods for persons with disability in the county. The JP also supported women living and affected by HIV to mitigate the negative economic impact of COVID-19 through economic empowerment and advocating for HIV-sensitive social protection.

COVID-19 impact

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

I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level

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

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

- Through the UNDAF strategic results area 2.6, the JP outlined joint work plans for 2020/2021 & 2021/2022 with government and continued to actively promote collaboration to ensure sustained commitment from all stakeholders in government for delivery of results.
- Due to the delays associated with COVID-19, the JP initiated adaptations to ensure realization of programmatic and financial results. The adaptations entailed engaging in parallel workstreams for activities and also accelerating key processes where a chronological approach was necessary.

- In order to ensure strong government leadership and ownership of the universal social protection agenda, the JP held several high-level buy-in and advocacy engagements involving senior Government officials and with key agencies like the national treasury. This has been coupled by extensive social dialogues and consultations with multiple stakeholders to ensure sustainability of the activities initiated by the JP.
- Through the Kenya Socio-Economic Response Plan for COVID-19 which outlined social protection as a key pillar for economic recovery, the JP has been a key instrument for catalyzing effective response to the social and economic effects of COVID-19. Technical assistance was provided to strengthen the capacity of government and strengthen the shock responsiveness of the national social protection system to deliver and enhance access to social protection services in building back better during and after COVID-19 pandemic and also in case of other related emergencies. For example, although the development of the ESR and the social registry was supported through SIDA funding, in order to promote shock responsiveness, the JP provided support in populating the social registry with data for 151,656 households of the 1,332,527 vulnerable households registered into the Enhanced Single Registry. In some Counties, this data has been used to promptly respond to drought emergency through Government led response initiatives. Also, although the JP supported the foundational work (feasibility study, cost benefit analysis and baseline survey) which contributed to the design of the pilot UCB, the cash transfer to the UCB end beneficiaries was supported through the SIDA joint programme for child and social protection funding. During the UCB pilot, the JP also supported the Cost of the Diet (CotD) assessment whose findings will be used to enrich the evidence from the pilot in advocating for UCB scale up. The evidence from the CotD assessment will guide the establishment of nutrition sensitive cash transfers as well as guide on the necessary interventions that would support maximum use and impact of UCB at household level, including the potential benefits of inclusive cash-plus interventions
- The JP contributed to the development of the new UN-Government Cooperation Framework by putting forward interventions that further advance the objective of universal social protection in Kenya. This includes the scale up of a government financed UCB, enhancing coverage and adequacy of social security benefits such as maternity income protection, unemployment protection and work injury and illness compensation systems and expansion of social protection to the informal and rural economy workers as well as the endline impact assessment for the Inua jamii senior citizen cash transfer programme.

SDG acceleration

- **SDG 1 - End Poverty in all its forms everywhere:** Recognizing the poverty rate in Kenya and especially how this affects the growth and development of children, about 12 million children remain in need of some form of social protection. As a result, the JP supported the foundational work (feasibility study, baseline survey and a cost benefit analysis) which informed the design of the universal child benefit (UCB) pilot implemented targeting over 8,204 children in 3 counties. During the UCB pilot, the JP also supported a cost of the diet analysis to enrich the evidence from the pilot meant to inform the UCB scaleup by advocating for transfer values adequate to promote vulnerable people from poverty situations. The UCB pilot helped to cushion the beneficiary households from the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19.
- **SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture:** Due to the social and economic impact of COVID-19, thousands of households lost livelihoods occasioned by business closures as well as job cuts. This is compounded by the triple emergencies of floods, desert locust invasions, drought and COVID-19 which affected rural livelihoods. As a result, the JP supported the government to undertake a study on how to optimize cash plus interventions to improve household resilience and food security. The evidence from this study contributes to dialogue on improving the resilience of agriculture-dependent households in arid and semi-arid counties as well as institutional capacities at national, county and community level for early warning, preparedness and rapid response to threats and crises hence promoting food security. Also because of the high rate of undernutrition among children in Kenya, the UCB pilot aimed to improve the wellbeing and nutritional status of children while strengthening local economic recovery following the COVID-19 crisis. The UCB focused on providing disability-inclusive nutrition and child protection services alongside cash
- **SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth:** The JP contributed to the advancement of discussions on social security benefits in areas of occupational injury and illness compensation mechanisms, unemployment benefit and maternity benefit. Social dialogue forums on establishment of a Social Insurance Based Employment Injury and Illness Compensation Scheme were held, with broad participation from Government, employers, and workers organizations, an Issues Paper was developed and a benchmarking mission to the Tanzania Workers Fund was undertaken to enhance knowledge exchange and information sharing. The JP also supported a gap analysis on social security to enhance the Trade Union role in advocating for increased coverage and adequacy of benefits. Social dialogue on extending social protection

to the rural and informal economy was initiated with an assessment on coverage being conducted through the JP's support. The assessment recommended the need raise awareness on benefits of enrolling with existing schemes and modes of registration; make contributions to the scheme more flexible and affordable; extension of social protection through formalization of the informal economy; easy mechanisms of registration; design and provide short term benefits for informal economy workers; build capacities of devolved units; introduce an emergency disaster contingency fund and develop a strategy for extending social protection to the informal and rural economy workers which is currently being finalized. In addition, dialogue on unemployment protection was also initiated in partnership with Ministry of Labour and the National Social Security Fund and an actuarial analysis conducted to inform on minimum design options for the benefit. A feasibility study and costing exercise for the introduction of a Maternity benefit was finalized to support NHIF in designing the new benefit in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

- **SDG 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries:** The Joint Programme re-ignited high-level dialogue for urgent extension of social protection benefits to informal and rural economy workers to advance inclusivity and narrow the current inequality gap. An assessment on integration of refugees, migrant informal economy workers and host communities into the NSSF informal economy product 'habahaba' was also conducted. The specific needs of children, persons with disabilities, older persons and those affected by shocks have been addressed through various studies and assessments commissioned by the Joint Programme.
- **SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development:** Partnerships for the implementation and achievement of SDGs targets have been strengthened through the Joint Programme. PUNOs collaborated with different government agencies (both national and County level), worker and employer representative organizations and civil society organizations in the implementation of the Joint Programme and various dialogues centered on issues of social protection, informality, skills development for the youth, disability inclusion, HIV sensitivity and post-COVID socioeconomic recovery as well as drought response have been held.

Policy integration and systems change

- The Joint Programme provided technical assistance services to the government and social partners in conducting studies and assessments of the social protection system across areas of social assistance, social health insurance and social security and provided various policy recommendations to influence systemic change towards universal social protection. An example is support provided to the review and validation of the national social protection policy which outlines provisions for collaborative government work on social protection with sectors such as health, agriculture, labor, education and devolution. The JP also contributed to the development of the National Economic Recovery Plan in which the PUNOs have a strategic positioning for advancing the provision of social protection and access to basic services.

Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups

The Joint Programme identifies the following vulnerable groups as directly influenced by the programme: women, children, girls, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, rural workers and Persons affected by HIV, Tuberculosis, leprosy and other chronic illnesses, refugees and migrant workers, informal and rural economy workers including small scale farmers, producers and producer associations, fishers, pastoralists and households living in rural areas. Through the JP support, the following interventions were conducted targeting the different vulnerable groups while ensuring leaving no one behind.

- Building the capacity of government officers on disability data disaggregation in line with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics; and the establishment and launch of the Kenya Business Disability Network; and disability data dissemination with the Enhanced Single Registry. The disability statistics training of government officers paved way for conduction of a survey to determine support needs for persons with disability and their primary care givers. In addition the JP provided support to Wajir county in designing a disability inclusive social protection programme whose aim is to improve the income security and wellbeing for persons with disability in the county.
- In light of the adverse impact COVID-19 has had on children, the JP supported the foundational work which paved way for UCB pilot rolled out in three counties. The UCB pilot reached more than 7,400 caregivers (and 8,204 children under 3 years) with cash transfers amounting to 800 KES per month per child) and other services such as nutrition, child protection, and disability inclusion counselling and referrals in the three selected counties.
- With support from the JP an assessment on how the extension of social protection benefits can be effectively expanded to the informal and rural economy workers was done and a strategy for extension developed. Additionally, the JP team worked with National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) in coming up

with options for extending social health protection coverage to uncovered groups like social assistance recipients, informal economy workers and also worked with the National Social Security Fund to conduct an assessment of integrating refugees, migrant informal workers and host communities to the 'habahaba' product designed for informal economy workers

- An assessment of the linkages and referral mechanisms in the social protection sector in Kenya, was undertaken with the aim of enhancing access to services for vulnerable groups.
- To enhance HIV sensitive social protection, an advocacy brief was developed on extending social protection coverage to people living with HIV and capacity building on business skills with linkage to financial services providers done to mitigate the negative social economic impact of HIV on women living and affected by HIV.
- The JP also supported the government to undertake a midline impact evaluation for the Inua Jamii 70 years and above cash transfer programme to take stock the extent to which the programme impacts the wellbeing of older people and their households. The results show that the transfer allowed older persons, especially women, to be less dependent on others and more valued within their household and their community. The results further showed that the transfer increased beneficiaries' sense of purpose and satisfaction from being able to help others as opposed to only receiving help.

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

Total number **8,204**

Percentage of women and girls: **49.1%**

Note: These numbers are based on the Universal Child Benefit pilot programme to which the JP contributed to its design. Although the JP did not fund the UCB pilot cash transfer, it contributed in its design through the foundational work (the UCB baseline survey, Cost benefit analysis and the feasibility study) funded by the JP.

Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment

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

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of JP: **30%**

Human rights

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

- Universality of social protection: the JP supported the government to meet its obligations of ensuring minimum essential levels of all economic, social and cultural rights. These minimum essential levels are those which are crucial to securing an adequate standard of living through basic subsistence, access to social security and protection for all. The Universal Child Benefit pilot is a good example of a universal

social protection programme catalysed by the JP to promote the wellbeing of all children under 3 years within the pilot locations.

- The JP supported the government to advance dignity with significant efforts aimed at combating various forms of discrimination and related prejudices. For instance, the programme design for the Wajir disability programme was developed under the JP's support in line with the rights for persons with disability as outlined in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Implementation of activities as clearly outlined in the design will improve the wellbeing of Persons with Disability in the county.
- The JP advanced the principle of risk pooling and social solidarity by advocating for social insurance in enhancing social security benefits to ensure for increased coverage, comprehensiveness, and adequacy.
- The JP sensitized women living with HIV on social protection and supported them to develop an advocacy brief on HIV-Sensitive Social Protection to advance inclusion of people living with HIV in social protection programmes.
- The JP worked to ensure the design and implementation of social protection programmes are inclusive of all vulnerable groups taking into account the challenges faced by the groups in accessing and utilizing social protection. For example, a rapid assessment on the coverage of social security to informal and rural economy workers was conducted to inform the development of an extension strategy to this 'missing middle' population.
- The JP also advocated for social insurance based social security benefits such as unemployment protection, occupational injury and illness compensation system which will enhance risk pooling and social solidarity. Design options for a universal maternity benefit were also done.

Partnerships

- The JP has engaged in dialogue with the private sector, employers organizations (International Organization of Employers and Federation of Kenya Employers) and the SDG Partnership Platform in Kenya. The dialogue sought to connect local stakeholders in the UN Resident Coordinator's office and UN agencies with employer and worker organizations to explore converging areas for collaboration, such as social protection, informality and post-COVID-19 economic recovery.
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is the main government cooperating partner and leads the implementation of the Joint Programme. Its role in the JP included providing strategic leadership to the sector and commissioning studies and analyses that advance the government's agenda priorities for social security and social protection in addition to strengthening linkages with other sectors. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is also driving processes in collaboration with employer and worker organizations for the establishment of social insurance based social security benefits to include the occupational injury and illness compensation where the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services is leading transitional processes on design options and legal anchorage of the system. This also includes the processes of establishing an Unemployment Insurance Fund as approved by the Cabinet.
- Building on the comparative strength of each PUNO, a diversity of partnerships are in place for the Joint Programme. These range from the National Hospital Insurance Fund and National Social Security Fund for the provision of social health insurance and social security respectively, to the National Drought Management Authority for collaboration on shock-responsive social protection. The Ministries of agriculture, health and education are also engaged to support socially-protective interventions in their domains. The Central Organization of Trade Unions in Kenya was also engaged to enhance advocacy on social protection coverage and adequacy of benefits
- The Joint Programme actively engages with the Joint SDG Fund donors, already present in Kenya, some of whom are already engaged with the PUNOs in similar social protection work e.g Government representatives of Sweden and the European Union.

Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing

- The JP has undertaken advocacy with the Government and especially the National Treasury for tax-based financing to implement a Universal Child Benefit and this advocacy will continue even after the JP by building on the evidence from the UCB pilot and establish mechanisms for scale up
- Through implementation of JP supported pilots on integrated models for social protection (resilient livelihoods cashplus and socio-economic programmes targeting Persons Living with HIV and Persons with Disability). For example, the Wajir County disability inclusive programme model has created a pathway through which the county government will continue to allocate funds for the disability cash transfer as obligated by the county disability act of 2021
- Stakeholder engagement and advocacy for the establishment of maternity benefits, social insurance based employment injury and illness compensation system and unemployment protection.

- Extension of social protection to the informal and the rural economy.
- Strengthening coherence between social protection, livelihood interventions, early warning information and people’s engagement to respond to the immediate challenges posed by COVID-19 and other shocks; and the basis for more inclusive economic development and resilience building pathways in the medium and long-term
- Strengthening social security institutions

Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners’/donors’ event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The launch event of the JP was held virtually on 15th July 2020. High-level representatives from the Government of Kenya’s Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the participating UN Organizations, and the Resident Coordinator Office provided statements in the event about the importance of ensuring universal social protection in Kenya and the envisioned benefits of the JP. All the JP donors and other development partners were invited and a good number of them participated. In addition, a donor event for the JP was held on 25th January 2022. The event was a hybrid of physical with 32 participants and 53 logging virtually. Participants were drawn from: the donor community including the 12 donors for the SDG fund, UN Resident Coordinator Office-Kenya, Participating United Nations Organisations (PUNOs), Government of Kenya, Development Partners, INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organizations) and the Academia. The progress of the JP and the milestones achieved was presented and the donors urged to continue supporting the JP beyond 2022.</i>
Final JP event (closing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Although the JP did not hold a mega closing event, an evaluation closing/validation event was held on 24th January 2023. This event brought together Government officers, stakeholders in social protection, the UN implementing agencies, the UN Resident Coordinator Office and the evaluation consultants to review the evaluation report and provide feedback which was used to improve the report.</i>
Other strategic events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>A high-level meeting was held in February 2021 to officially introduce the Sectoral Group for Social Protection (SGSP) to the Cabinet Secretary of the then Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and, after the restructuring of the ministries, a meeting with the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes held in December 2021. The SGSP brings together partners whose function is primarily to provide development support to the social protection sector in Kenya. This includes bilateral and multilateral donors as well as development partners providing substantive resources and/or support to the sector.</i>

Innovation, learning and sharing

- The Kenya Community of Practice (CoP) whose development was finalized in 2020 continued to actively engage its members through several webinars. The CoP platform provides an interactive forum for sharing of knowledge and skills, exchange of information, mentorship and sharing of best practices by organizations and individuals involved in the social protection space in Kenya. The CoP through the State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes has conducted a series of webinars with a significant knowledge sharing, coordination, and advocacy. Key focus has been coordination, emergency response, and financing in emergencies.
- The UCB pilot utilized mobile money to transfer cash to beneficiaries – this represents an innovation compared to the transfers on bank accounts utilized so far and, considering mobile money services are extremely widespread in Kenya, opens a possibility to ease payment processes and reduce the distance covered by beneficiaries as they access their cash.
- Importantly, a Sectoral Group for Social Protection (SGSP) bringing together development partners and government bodies working in the sector has been put in place, with regular meetings, thematic subgroups and jointly identified key areas and milestones. The SGSP greatly eases coordination and information sharing, as well as identification and realization of key priority activities.
- Inter-country learning, knowledge exchange and information sharing was also done through a benchmarking mission to the Tanzania Workers Compensation Fund. The mission was coordinated by the Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services and included delegates from the Federation of Kenya Employers, Central Organization of Trade Unions in Kenya, Attorney General Office, The National Treasury and the Association of Kenya Insurers.

II. Final Results

Overall progress

- All expected results achieved
- Majority of expected results achieved
- Only some expected results achieved

Please, explain briefly:

The Joint Programme sought to undertake a series of analyses and assessments to increase the evidence base demonstrating the potential benefits of an inclusive social protection system. All of these analyses and assessments have been completed except the gender assessment which faced a challenge of securing a suitable gender expert to support the process. Although the gender assessment was not achieved through the JP, moving forward, PUNOs will mobilize resources to finalize the planned gender assessment. The reports for all the assessments and analysis supported by the JP are in place and strategic results-oriented engagements with stakeholders undertaken for dissemination. To enhance consensus on establishment of social security benefits based on the solidarity principle, feasibility studies and social dialogue processes were initiated which will support the design of benefit packages currently underway.

Contribution to Fund's global results

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

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

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

- Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented
- ⇒ In response to the adverse social and economic impact of Covid-19 and to generate lessons and evidence for scale up, while also supporting advocacy activities, the JP conducted a feasibility study and cost benefit analysis for a UCB of which a pilot was rolled out. The pilot includes a partnership with Save the Children, focusing on providing disability-inclusive nutrition and child protection services alongside cash. Beneficiary registration and baseline assessment were conducted to pave way for several cycles of cash transfer which was delivered to more than 8,000 beneficiaries receiving Kes 800 per month. The PUNOs are planning to undertake an evaluation in 2023 supported by other funding sources to assess the results and generate lessons for informed policies and long-term UCB roll out whose design is in place.

JP Outputs and Outcomes

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outputs**

- In strengthening an enabling environment for gender-responsive universal social protection, the JP commissioned a series of business cases with costed action plans for universal social protection. These will inform the financing mechanisms for universal social protection. For instance:
 - Process of conducting a Feasibility Study for the introduction of a Maternity Benefit was finalized, stakeholder consultations were conducted and Institutional assessment of NHIF done to analyze capacity of the scheme to introduce and deliver the benefit to its membership and through the Linda Mama programme. Design options have been developed and costing exercise finalized
 - The feasibility study and the cost-benefit analysis to inform the design of the Universal Child Benefit (UCB) were finalized and presented to the National Treasury as part of advocacy. The design of the long-term UCB is in place and several consultative forums with key stakeholders including National Treasury have been held and the design option agreed on. In response to the adverse social and economic impacts of Covid-19 on children, a pilot UCB which was preceded by a baseline survey was

- implemented in three counties. The pilot covered more than 7,400 caregivers (and 8,204 children under 3 years) with cash transfers amounting to 800 KES per month per child) and other services such as nutrition, child protection, and disability inclusion counselling and referrals. In order to build more evidence to inform the long term UCB, Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) - Cost of the Diet (CoTD) assessment was conducted whose findings will inform the establishment of nutrition sensitive cash transfers for the long term UCB.
- Through the JP support, dialogues on how to extend social protection to the informal and rural economy workers commenced with an assessment on coverage being conducted to identify the gaps and barriers and develop policy options to expand social protection to this critical category of workers and an extension strategy developed. Further, an assessment on integration of refugees, migrant informal workers and host communities into the NSSF 'habahaba' informal economy product was conducted and recommended actions developed. Dialogue process to build consensus on introduction of social insurance based social security benefits were done for the introduction of Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) and work injury and illness compensation system. An actuarial analysis was done to inform the design of the UIF and an Issues Paper and learning mission to Tanzania Workers Compensation Fund was conducted to support the process of establishing a social insurance based occupational illness and injuries compensation system.
 - A comprehensive social security gap analysis was finalized and a business case to enhance the Trade Unions advocacy for increased coverage and adequacy of benefits for formal and informal economy workers developed
 - Midline impact survey for the universal senior citizens cash transfer was conducted by PUNOs in collaboration with Government and other partners. The findings showed that, having the 70+ years cash transfer as a source of income allowed older persons, especially women, to be less dependent on others and more valued within their household and their community. The programme mitigated the stress from financial insecurity and increased beneficiaries' sense of purpose and satisfaction from being able to help others as opposed to only receiving help.
 - The JP's support to Wajir county government to come up with a disability inclusive integrated programme design which was based on a sound cost benefit analysis was a key milestone for ensuring effective implementation of the county led disability cash transfer which is anchored in the county disability act of 2021.
- The JP provided technical assistance towards the development of design options and roll out plans for gender-responsive social protection which commenced with the development of costed design options for:
- The extension of social insurance to uncovered groups: This included engagement with the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) on how to expand social health protection coverage for uncovered groups to include recipients of social assistance, informal economy workers, refugees, and host communities. Building on this engagement, strategic options for extension of social health protection to these uncovered populations are being developed and an institutional assessment to enhance delivery is also underway.
 - Extension of social security benefits to rural and informal economy workers; a study to assess the social protection coverage to the informal and rural economy was conducted to identify barriers to access and develop policy options to increase social protection coverage for rural and informal economy workers. The assessment recommended the need raise awareness on benefits of enrolling with existing schemes and modes of registration; make contributions to the scheme more flexible and affordable; extension of social protection through formalization of the informal economy; easy mechanisms of registration; design and provide short term benefits for informal and rural economy workers; build capacities of devolved units; introduce an emergency disaster contingency fund and develop a strategy for extending social protection to the informal and rural economy workers. As a result, an extension strategy with costed policy options has been developed.
 - Design options have also been developed for the introduction of a maternity benefit and Unemployment Insurance Fund. Design options have also being developed to transition the occupational injury and illness compensation scheme from an employer liability to a social insurance based system governed through a tripartite mechanism,
 - Long term UCB: with completion of the feasibility study and cost benefit analysis, design options for a long term UCB are in place and were discussed with Government and the option of choice agreed on which will further be informed by the evidence from the pilot UCB and the Fill the Nutrient Gap-cost of the diet assessment supported by the JP.
 - Disability inclusive programme design option for Wajir County: This was anchored on the County disability act of 2021 which mandated the county to allocate funds to support persons with disability

and improve their wellbeing. The programme design will help the county effectively implement the disability cash transfer targeting all persons with disability to improve their wellbeing and income security.

- Lastly, in order to realize enhanced gender responsive integration between universal social protection and economic and social sector interventions; integrated models targeting key interest groups were designed with management information systems being adapted or developed to facilitate linkages between universal social protection and socioeconomic sectors through cash-plus and economic inclusion programmes.

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

- Through the three output areas of: strengthening the legislative and policy frameworks, strengthening systems for delivery of social protection; and enhanced coordination and intersectoral linkages, the JP worked to demonstrate to government the potential benefits of investing in universal social protection. This formed the blocks towards Government of Kenya developing a clear plan and design options for universal social protection. The JP also conducted assessments and analysis which recommended strategies on how to address critical barriers to the realization of universal access to social protection in Kenya by various vulnerable groups. Through improving of the enabling environment, developing of evidence-based and gender responsive policies, strategies and legal frameworks, the JP helped to come up with implementable designs and sustainable financing options that demonstrate that universal social protection is a valuable and achievable investment for the future of the country. Women living and affected by HIV were empowered through business skills training using the Get Ahead Tool, strat-up kits were provided with linkages to financial services providers.

⇒ **Monitoring and data collection:**

- The JP has enhanced monitoring and data collection processes to facilitate accurate analysis by providing advisory technical support for the development and enhancement of management information delivery systems as well as in the implementation of a roadmap for the review of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework in advancing gender-responsive social protection system in Kenya. Through the JP's technical support, the social registry was enhanced to enhance the country's shock responsiveness capacity and future coverage expansion. To this end, the JP supported the registration of 151,656 households of the 1,332,527 vulnerable households registered into the Enhanced Single Registry. The Enhanced Single Registry is a web-based information system that supports effective implementation of Social Protection and comprising of the social registry and the integrated beneficiary registry components.

III. JP finalization and evaluation

Final JP evaluation and lessons learned

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): July/2022

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): February/2023

Main findings:

- The Joint Programme was very relevant to the needs of the Government of Kenya. It aligned to Government's priorities, including making progress towards the SDG's
- The Jointness of the programme allowed for a more comprehensive and multifaceted approach to addressing social protection challenges, which capitalised on the unique experience and expertise of the different actors involved
- The success of the Joint Programme is largely attributed to the keen involvement and leadership provided by the Government of Kenya, a strong political will and the engagement of a wide range of actors
- Through the activities conducted the Joint Programme focused on various vulnerable groups including Persons with Disabilities, women with HIV, older persons, informal and rural economy workers and children with disabilities
- Overall, the Joint Programme has played a catalytic role in securing the increase in Government spending on social protection, as well as in promoting high level discussions on the subject
- The Joint Programme contributed to efficiency, and reduced duplication, in two ways: first, by capitalizing on the skills of all agencies involved; and second, through the active sharing of information on approaches taken and progress made
- The activities conducted by the Joint Programme were coherent with the Government's overarching policies, strategies, and programmes, and UNDAF.

Conclusions:

- The Joint Programme was relevant to the Kenyan context because it delivered in areas that were Government priorities, which reflected the need of the Kenyan population
- The Government of Kenya leadership and strong collaboration between actors, including non-state actors; and the engagement of more than one PUNO agency in single activities contributed to improved effectiveness
- Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, an important challenge, the programme was able to reach the vast majority of planned results, and the UNDAF goals as expected, contributing mainly Strategic Results Area 2.6.
- Ensuring a sustainable social protection system requires a wide range of factors be in place. Ensuring the long-term sustainability of Joint Programme Activities will require continued programming and financing to upscale activities and fill persistent knowledge gaps

Recommendations:

- Consider the continuation of the Joint Programme through the implementation of a second phase with a duration of 5 years minimum
- The development of a new Joint Programme Phase should consider the inclusion of additional government actors who are also engaged, albeit more informally, in the social protection sector. For example, the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Trade
- The process to mobilise resources for a future phase, should actively include the different stakeholders involved in the planning and design of the intervention.
- Through discussion with government during the design phase, ensure that any future Joint Programme continues to enjoy Government leadership/buy-in. The inclusion of non-state actors early on in the process, is also critical.
- In order to enable gender mainstreaming, a thorough gender analysis covering all relevant areas should be conducted

Lessons learned:

- Engaging the Government and ensuring their leadership and ownership has been a critical determinant of the success of the Joint Programme.
- The multi-stakeholder coordination forums have also been a critical tool to ensure dialogue, share information and enable all participating agencies to broaden their perception/understanding of social protection and its complexities

After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling

- Based on the evidence generated under the JP and inclusion of social protection as a priority in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and government plans the JP will continuously engage with government to increase funding allocation to further strengthen social protection systems. It is important to note that in the UNSDCF 2022-2026, there is a JP for child and social protection which has been created and its objectives will build on the gains from this JP and other related social protection JPs since 2018 and to ensure continuous advocacy for sustainable financing for universal social protection.
- The JP will also continue to advocate with government for increased funding to social protection. The JP will continue to advocate with the relevant government agencies and departments, employers, workers and other relevant stakeholders for the adoption of social insurance-based work injury compensation system, maternity and unemployment benefits to enhance risk pooling and social solidarity and sustainable measures for expanding social protection to the informal and rural economy workers. Using the evidence generated from the UCB pilot, the JP will also continue to engage the National Treasury and advocate for allocation of funds for the long term UCB and for its scale up. Further resources will be mobilized to build on the foundations laid by the JP to further scale up the programmes, assess their impact and generate more evidence for continuous improvement.

Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

1. JP contribution to global Fund’s programmatic results

Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

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

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

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

Outcome indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope ⁷	2	2	N/A
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Social Protection Policy • The unemployment protection and occupational injury and illness compensation mechanisms initiated by the JP 			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale ⁸	2	2	N/A
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Child Benefit pilot designed and rolled out • Design of the Wajir County Disability inclusive Programme 			

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

Output indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	2	2	
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	2	2	

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

- Yes
- No

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

⁷Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

⁸Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

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

2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Outcome 1: By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender-based violence and violence against children (UNDAF outcome 2.6)				
Outcome 1.1 indicator: Proportion of population covered by social protection systems/ floors	12%	23%	According to the UNDAF evaluation, this indicator was 18% by end of 2020	Social Protection coverage in Kenya is likely to have gone up with the introduction of the Universal Child Benefit (UCB) pilot supported by the JP. In addition, during the period of JP implementation, the government also allocated funds for COVID-19 and drought response which are all efforts to increase coverage and government spending on social protection. The actual change will be documented through the third Sector Review analysis scheduled in 2023/2024. A sector review which would have given the current status of the two indicators was due in 2022 but this was not possible due to the General elections and the worsening drought situation which was declared a national disaster by the president on 8 th September 2021. This forced the Government and partners to reprioritize the focus to election preparedness and drought response.
Outcome 1.2 indicator: Proportion of total government spending on Social protection	0.42%	0.8%	According to the UNDAF evaluation this indicator was at 0.7% by end of 2020.	
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	Costed, finalized & approved action plan for USP	The JP supported the development of costed options for a comprehensive USP business case as follows: UCB pilot, Long-term UCB, Maternity benefit, policy options for extending coverage to informal and rural economy and integrated disability inclusive programme for Wajir county. All these costed options were developed in	

			consultation with GoK and other key stakeholders.	
Output 1.2 indicator: Sustainable financing mechanism developed	Investment plan for social protection.	Innovative financing mechanisms for USP identified Sustainable financing mechanism finalized	Social assistance fund legislation draft finalized but not adopted by the Legislature	The regulations for the proposed social assistance fund are in place but were not approved by the National Assembly by end of 2021. According to Law when such a legislation is rejected, the process can be re-initiated after 9 months and as a result, the JP was not able to address all the issues raised by the National Assembly which was also affected by government reprioritization to focus on election preparedness and drought response. However, the government has initiated consultations with various stakeholders to come up with strategies on how the issues will be addressed to ensure adoption of the regulations by the Legislature.
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	Design options for social insurance programmes Design options for extending SP to informal economy workers	A gap analysis on social security was conducted and a business case developed to enhance Trade Unions advocacy for increased coverage and adequacy of benefits which has contributed to enhanced social dialogue to build consensus on establishment of social insurance-based benefits. Feasibility/Actuarial studies on social insurance related to unemployment protection and maternity benefit were finalized and design options discussed for further action. Assessment of social protection in the informal and rural economy was finalized and policy options to increase social protection coverage for rural and informal economy workers developed. An extension strategy has also been developed.	
Output indicator 2.2 A Universal Child Grant designed	Nothing in place	Design options for the UCB are developed and validated	The feasibility study and cost benefit analysis of the UCB was finalized and design options for the pilot and long-term UCB developed. A pilot UCB was rolled out in 2021.	
Output indicator 2.3 – Gender sensitive social assistance management and delivery system reviewed	Single registry MIS exists but on	Action plan for enhancement of management &	The JP provided technical support for the development of an Application Programming Interface (API) to enable the Enhanced Single Registry (ESR) to link with other databases. The	

	a targeted approach	delivery system & M&E framework developed	JP also supported disability data disaggregation in the ESR such that the M&E reports generated from the ESR are disaggregated by gender and disability.	
Output indicator 2.4 - Strengthened Social Security M&E system to track contributions and benefits and enhanced reporting	Scheme specific MIS	Enhanced MIS/M&E system tracking additional benefits	Discussions are ongoing on the development of scheme specific MIS/M&E frameworks to accommodate enhanced benefits	Additional social security benefits are yet to be adopted which has delayed their integration into the MIS/M&E frameworks.
Output 3 – Enhanced gender responsive integration between universal social protection and economic and social interventions and delivery systems				
Output indicator 3.1 - Integrated models on USP/socio-economic interventions that are gender sensitive are developed	5 programmes in place ⁹ but no system for linkages between sectors.	Systems (MIS and admin system) in place to facilitate linkages between USP and socioeconomic sectors	Design of Integrated model/socio-economic interventions targeting persons with disability in Wajir developed Kenya Business Disability Network established, and disability data disaggregation included in the Enhanced Single Registry Advocacy brief to enhance HIV sensitive social protection developed Economic empowerment of women living and affected by HIV conducted	
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	The JP established coordination linkages between the national and in some county governments especially in counties where JP supported activities were implemented. For example, coordination meetings were held between the JP PUNOs, the national and county government technical officers during the implementation of the pilot UCB. Co-leadership of UNDAF Sub-outcome 2.6 on Child and Social protection with the State	

⁹ NICHE, RMNCH in Kakamega and Vihiga, UHC in Kitui, Energy Cashplus in Garissa and Kilifi, Youth value chains programme in Kiambu county.

			Department for Social Protection. This included but was not limited to, strategic planning and coordination efforts through monthly, quarterly and annual meetings to discuss progress in implementation of the activities outlined in the UNDAF annual workplan for 2020-2022	
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Annex 2: Strategic documents

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

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
UCB Pilot Design	12/2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Inua Jamii 70+ cash transfer programme midline impact assessment report	07/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Fill the Nutrient Gap-Cost of the Diet assessment	08/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
Wajir County Disability inclusion programme design	07/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
UCB Pilot Baseline Survey	11/2021	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
UCB Feasibility Study	06/2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Assessment and option design of linkages and referral mechanisms within the social protection sector in Kenya	12/2021	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	

Optimizing Cash Plus Interventions to Improve Household Resilience and Food Security: Evidence from Selected Counties in Kenya	09/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Study on extension of social protection coverage to workers in the informal and rural economy in Kenya	09/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

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

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
National Social Protection Policy 2022	08/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Wajir Disability Inclusive programme	07/2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Maternity Benefit Feasibility Study with costed design options	Draft Finalized in June 2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	

Strategy for extending social protection to the informal and rural economy	Draft finalized in August 2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
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Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)

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

Annex 3: Results questionnaire

- This was submitted on the JP end date 15th September 2022

Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation

- Provided separately.