

Joint SDG Fund  
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LNOB

## Joint Programme 2020 Annual Progress Report

### Cover page

**Country:** KENYA

**Joint Programme title:** A Progressive Pathway towards a Universal Social Protection System in Kenya to Accelerate the Achievement of the SDGS.

**Short title:** Universal Social Protection, Kenya.

**Start date:** January 2020

**End date:** January 2022

**RC:** Medhin Tsehau, UNAIDS Country director (Ai)

**Government Joint Programme Focal Point:** Cecilia Mbaka, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (Head, National Social Protection Secretariat)

**Representative of Lead PUNO:** Lauren Landis, World Food Programme

**List of PUNOs:** Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Organization, United Nations Children's Fund and World Food Programme

**RCO Main JP Focal Point:** Aleesha Peer Mohamed **E-mail:** [aleesha.peermohamed@one.un.org](mailto:aleesha.peermohamed@one.un.org)

**Lead Agency Main JP Focal Point:** David Kamau **E-mail:** [david.kamau@wfp.org](mailto:david.kamau@wfp.org)

**Contact person for Joint Communications:** Christine Murugami **E-mail:** [martin.karimi@wfp.org](mailto:martin.karimi@wfp.org)

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

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

**Annual Financial Delivery Rate:** 28%

**Rate of Committed Funding:** 68%

### **Short description of the Joint Programme:**

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

### **Executive summary**

The Joint Programme, has in its first year of implementation, made considerable progress in providing technical assistance to the Government of Kenya to work towards a more inclusive and government-led social protection system. The strategic support primarily comprises building the evidence base to demonstrate the potential benefits of a universal social protection system in Kenya as opposed to the current targeted approach. PUNOs have strategically demonstrated their comparative advantage necessary for facilitating provision of social protection services to all Kenyans across the lifecycle e.g. the feasibility study for a Universal Child Benefit (UCB) has been completed with three design options for rollout presented to the Government while the ongoing development of a cost-benefit analysis is poised to demonstrate the potential benefits of UCB in Kenya. The designed UCB pilot will partly be implemented as a response mechanism for COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on children's wellbeing and families at large.

The design for the midline impact survey for the universal senior citizens grant has been approved by the Government and partners and the actual survey will be commissioned in March 2021. The results are poised to facilitate further expansion of universal old age pensions in Kenya. To deepen the inclusion agenda within the social protection system, a gender analysis study has been commissioned and the envisioned results will be used to develop an action plan for implementation of key recommendations and further support the development of a solid investment case (including a cost-benefit analysis) for gender-responsive social protection in Kenya.

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. A high-level dialogue forum on establishment of a Social Insurance Based Employment Injury Compensation Scheme was held, with broad participation from Government, employers, and workers organizations amongst other key stakeholders. An Issues Paper on current status of the occupational diseases/illness/injury compensation systems was developed and discussed during the dialogue forum. Consensus was built and a Technical Committee established to develop a technical memorandum to further guide the process. 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.

The rural population and the economies therein remain a priority for the Joint Programme. To this end, and in line with the project's aspirations, the Kenya Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (KIAMIS) has been designed and the development process is ongoing; this is a critical action towards not only building a registry for the identification and registration of farmers and management of inputs and cash transfer services provided but also linking the agriculture and social protection sectors in the context of rural economies. The KIAMIS will eventually be linked to the Enhanced Single Registry which is a vital tool for overall sector coordination and provision of vital information necessary for policy decisions. In support of learning, sharing and innovation, the Kenya Community of Practice for Social Protection was launched in the year under review with two webinars with key themes relevant to the universal social protection agenda held.

## A. Annual Progress

### A.1 The overall approach

#### *Broader context and Joint Programme changes*

The implementation process of the Joint Programme activities kicked off in January 2020 as initially planned. However, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in March in Kenya affected the Joint Programme's implementation plan. The pandemic has aggravated the vulnerability of low-income populations and exposed them to the consequences of reduced access to health, food security and nutrition, income, and employment opportunities. This has led to an increased need for social protection services. As a result, contingency measures for the sector's response to the pandemic were established. Adaptations were made, and continue as needed, as the Government intervenes to cushion the most vulnerable populations from the sustained effects of COVID-19 to the economy. Beyond the immediate response to the pandemic, Kenya faces considerable challenges in the recovery, and therefore will experience an upsurge of demand for social security, social assistance, and labour safeguards - which further justifies the need to reposition existing approaches to social protection, trade and labour markets.

The overall strategy of the Joint Programme is to support the Government of Kenya to move from a poverty-targeted approach to a more inclusive approach to social protection. With the advent of COVID-19 and the resultant negative social and economic impact on livelihoods, it is expected that more households' wellbeing has deteriorated. In response, the Joint Programme continues to support government priorities around implementing its social protection agenda and priorities, introducing new interventions such as the universal child benefit and advocating for the expansion of health coverage to all Kenyans while exploring innovative ways to expand coverage to informal and rural economy workers.

In addition to the approach outlined in the Joint Programme document, technical support provided to government has evolved to include the development of a social protection sector COVID-19 response plan with broadened policy provisions for shock-responsive social protection, integrated delivery systems such as MISs and enhanced multisectoral collaboration for optimized impact of social protection interventions. The theory of change for the Joint Programme is aligned to the current UNDAF results framework and based on consultation with Government and other stakeholders. As such, the theory of change has not changed because the proposed activities remain responsive to the needs of the government.

#### *Ensuring that Joint Programme remains strategic and catalytic*

The Joint Programme builds on existing UN support to the Government of Kenya under UNDAF 2018-2022 to strengthen its social protection sector. Through UNDAF, the UN works alongside the Government of Kenya to ensure 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 work is carried out through three pathways of strengthening the policy and legislative environment, building and enhancing delivery systems for the government to manage programmes at scale; and supporting functional collaboration at national and devolved government levels and across sectors.

The Joint Programme thus works towards enhancing integrated multisectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement towards social protection are implemented with greater scope and scale. The Joint Programme is expected to contribute to the development of the new Cooperation Framework by putting forward interventions that further advance the objective of universal social protection in Kenya such as the pilot and subsequent scale up of a government-financed Universal Child Benefit, initiating a feasibility study of a maternity benefit and high-level dialogue on a social-insurance based employment benefit. Additionally, the Joint Programme continues to support the government's development of integrated delivery systems for the administration of social protection schemes and linkages within and across sectors using the Enhanced Single Registry.

While there has been no formal re-purposing of funding for the Joint Programme, the planned activities were adapted to the changing contexts. The widespread devastating socio-economic effects of COVID-19 highlighted the importance of having universal and inclusive social protection and accelerated the ongoing work on the UCB. Building on the ongoing discussion and the feasibility study completed in early 2020, and as part of the COVID-19 response, a pilot UCB has been designed and will be implemented to initially cushion families in

selected locations. It will further provide lessons for the subsequent scale-up and long-term sustainability. The design of the pilot UCB programme is in the final stages and its rollout is scheduled for the first quarter of 2021 in three identified counties.

Through the SDG Platform, the partners have engaged with the Federation of Kenya Employers with the support of the International Organization of Employers due to the labour market challenges triggered by COVID-19 pandemic. This engagement seeks to ensure that employers are at the forefront of protecting the workers through provision of decent wages and establishment and strengthening of sustainable social insurance systems.

The Joint Programme remains a fit instrument for catalyzing effective response to the social and economic effects of COVID-19. Kenya has developed a Socio-Economic Response Plan for COVID-19 outlining social protection and basic services as key pillar for economic recovery. This plan is to be implemented from January 2021 and the UN SDG Fund will be a vital tool for delivering on the proposed commitments. The Joint Programme will, in this regard, provide dedicated technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of government to deliver and enhance access to social protection services.

## A.2 Update on priority issues

### *SDG acceleration*

- SDG 1 - End Poverty in all its forms everywhere: The proportion of the population covered by social protection systems/floors significantly expanded with additional 10 billion Kenya shillings of government financing to cushion vulnerable Kenyans in the wake of COVID-19. Through this funding, a total of 333,200 beneficiary households from the 47 counties have been supported with each household receiving Kes.1000 (equivalent to US\$ 9) on a weekly basis for three consecutive months through mobile money transfer.<sup>1</sup> This additional financing also cushioned identified households from implementing negative copings mechanisms such as disposal of productive household assets exposing the families to severe vulnerability and potentially sinking into a poverty trap. The foregoing has been augmented by Joint Programme initiatives such as the feasibility study and cost-benefit analyses of the UCB, for which a pilot will be implemented in 2021.
- SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture: Due to the social and economic impact of COVID-19, thousands of households have lost livelihoods occasioned by business closures, job cuts etc. This is compounded by the dual emergencies of floods and desert locust invasions which affected rural livelihoods. In the first wave of the desert locust invasion, the Government of Kenya with the support of Joint Programme partners, commissioned a study to determine the levels of livelihood losses. Based on the findings of the study, part of the Joint Programme partners provided a 3-month unconditional cash transfer of KES. 2,000 to food insecure households in Samburu, Wajir, Marsabit and Garissa counties to stabilize the families' food and nutrition security condition. The study recommendations informed further actions which include procurement and distribution of certified seeds, fertilizers, and livestock range cubes to the affected households in selected counties of the Northern Kenya region. The target counties are recovering from the 2017-18 drought, currently affected by the desert locust upsurge, flooding and continue to be at high risk of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth: The Joint Programme contributed to the advancement of discussions on social security benefits in areas of occupational injury and illness compensation mechanisms, unemployment benefit and maternity benefit. A dialogue forum on establishment of a Social Insurance Based Employment Injury Compensation Scheme was held, with broad participation from Government, employers, and workers organizations. Following the forum, a gap analysis study on social security was conducted and a business case developed to enhance advocacy for increased coverage and adequacy of benefits. Dialogue on extending social protection to the rural and informal economy was initiated with an assessment on coverage planned for roll out.

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

- SDG 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries: The Joint Programme re-ignited high-level dialogue for urgent extension of social protection benefits to informal and rural economy workers to advance inclusivity and narrow the current inequality gap. The specific needs of children, persons with disabilities, older persons and those affected by shocks have been addressed through various studies and assessments 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 has been strengthened in the first year of this Joint Programme. PUNOs collaborated with government ministries, departments, and agencies in the implementation of the Joint Programme. This include the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, National Social Security Fund (NSSF), National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), and National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). The agencies brokered dialogue between the private sector, workers and employer organizations (Federation of Kenyan Employers, Central Organization of Trade Unions in Kenya, International Organization of Employers) to explore areas of engagement centered on issues of social protection, informality, skills development for the youth, disability inclusion and post-COVID socioeconomic restructuring.

### *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 et al)., informal and rural economy workers to include small scale farmers, producers and producer associations, fishers, pastoralists and households living in rural areas.

- Trainings were conducted for Kenya National Bureau of Statistics officers on disability data disaggregation in line with The Washington Group on Disability Statistics. The aim is to create a disability monograph for the Kenya Population and Housing Census which will strengthen collection, analysis and use of national-level disability data for policy formulation and decision-making.
- The Kenya Business Disability Network was established and launched, bringing together businesses to enhance inclusion of people with disability in employment.
- The feasibility study to inform the design of the Universal Child Benefit was finalized while a cost-benefit analysis is ongoing. In light of the adverse impact COVID-19 has had on children, discussions are ongoing to accelerate the child benefit as a government response measure and advocacy tool with a pilot cash transfer to be rolled out in the second year of the programme.
- Engagement with National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) has been initiated on extending social health protection coverage to uncovered groups such as social assistance recipients, informal economy workers. Preliminary discussions are ongoing to support NHIF conduct a feasibility study on maternity benefits.
- An impact evaluation study for the government-financed senior citizens pension scheme (70+) has been launched to assess the impacts of the senior citizens pension scheme on older persons and their households since its inception in 2018.
- The Joint Programme team is in the process of contracting a consulting firm to assess coverage and how the extension of social protection benefits can be effectively delivered to the informal and rural economy workers.
- A gender specialist is conducting a comprehensive gender assessment of the social protection sector in Kenya, which includes identification of entry points and areas of intervention, as well as an investment case for gender-transformative social protection and an analysis of the extent to which the social protection delivery systems generate disaggregated data and indicators by sex, age and disability.
- A consultancy firm has been contracted to assess linkages and referral mechanisms in the social protection sector in Kenya, with the aim of enhancing access to services for vulnerable groups.
- Technical assistance is being provided to NHIF to conduct a maternity benefit feasibility study.

The Joint Programme paved way for inclusion of more households into the social protection system. While the current number of social protection cash transfer schemes remained at 1.3 million households, the number is poised to increase to 1.5 million by the end of the project period. This increase will be made possible through the roll-out of the proposed UCB and a possible expansion of the existing schemes based on the evidence that is being generated from the studies supported by this Joint Programme.

### Gender marker

- Gender analysis was integrated into the context analysis of social protection system in Kenya. The three output areas of policy/legislation, delivery systems strengthening and coordination/intersectoral linkages have mainstreamed gender equality with gender-responsive programme output indicators.
- The Joint Programme supported the government to undertake a comprehensive gender assessment study of the social protection system in Kenya. The study assesses the extent to which the social protection delivery systems generate gender-responsive data and indicators by sex, age and disability; and develop an investment case for gender-sensitive social protection in Kenya.
- 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 is undergoing an enhancement process to improve its capability of generating gender-disaggregated data at household level.

### Human rights

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

- **Universality of social protection:** the Joint Programme supports the government to meet its obligations of ensuring minimum essential levels of all economic, social and cultural rights. 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 Joint Programme supports the government to ensure **dignity and autonomy and avoid discrimination** and prejudice against vulnerable groups. This has been done by identifying and prioritizing these groups in social protection policies and legislations.
- The Joint Programme works 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. The extension of social security to informal economy workers, design and pilot of a Universal Child Benefit are examples of ongoing work responsive to addressing various needs across the lifecycle.
- The Joint Programme **advances social solidarity** by advocating for social insurance in enhancing social security benefits.
- By **developing a gender-responsive programme** with an engendered theory of change towards the realization of the SDGs, the Joint Programme supports the government to account for the different experiences of men, women, girls and boys at different stages of their lives.
- The enhancements provided to strengthen the management information systems enable **transparency, accountability and accessibility of reliable information** on social protection programmes administered by government. These comprise developments to the Enhanced Single Registry and related MISs that **enable** government and other stakeholders to **access information** and **upholds the rights of programme beneficiaries to meaningfully and effectively participate** in the implementation of such programmes through the targeting, enrolment and case management processes of the programme cycle.

### Partnerships

- The Joint Programme has engaged in dialogue with the private sector, employers organizations (International Organization of Employers and Federation of Kenya Employers) and the UN SDG Partnership Platform in Kenya. The dialogue sought to connect local stakeholders in the UN Resident Coordinator's office and UN agencies with employer organizations to explore converging areas for collaboration, such as social protection, informality, skills development for the youth, and post-COVID 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 this Joint Programme includes providing strategic leadership to the sector and commissioning studies and analyses that advance the government's

agenda priorities for social security and social protection in addition to strengthening linkages with other sectors.

- 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 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.

### Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
Joint Programme launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>The launch event was held virtually on 15<sup>th</sup> 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's Office provided statements in the event about the importance of ensuring social protection in Kenya and the envisioned benefits of the Joint Programme.</i>
Annual Joint Programme development partners'/donors' event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>During the launch of the Joint Programme all JP donors and other development partners were invited; a good number participated. The next engagement which will bring the Joint Programme donors and other development partners together is scheduled for the first quarter of 2021.</i>

### Funding and financing

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

- Pilot of the UCB
- Advocacy with the Government (the National Treasury, Parliament, the Executive) for tax-based financing to implement a Universal Child Benefit;
- Implementation of pilots on integrated models for social protection (resilient livelihoods cashplus and socio-economic programmes targeting Persons Living with HIV and Persons with Disability).
- Stakeholder engagement and advocacy for the establishment of maternity benefits, social insurance based employment injury and illness compensation system and unemployment protection.
- Extension of social protection to the informal and the rural economy.

### Innovation, learning and sharing

The Kenya Community of Practice for Social Protection, launched in 2020, provides an interactive forum for sharing of knowledge and skills, exchange of information, mentorship and sharing of best practices by organizations and individuals involved in the social protection space in Kenya. Two learning sessions have been held on: The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the government's social protection sector; and the adaptations of social protection actors to COVID-19 such as horizontal and vertical programme expansions, introduction of urban cash transfer programmes etc. Further learning and sharing is expected in the second year as key findings from the commissioned studies and analyses are validated and published.

### *Strategic communications*

- The Joint Programme lobbies and supports actions that will correct the existing policy gaps to create the environment necessary for inclusive social protection. Since the Government is the lead implementer of the JP, the participating UN agencies have conducted strategic advocacy in order to influence the government's policymaking and resource-allocation processes by demonstrating the potential gains of universal social protection and supporting the capacity building of government officers on social protection in local and international fora.
- The Joint Programme actively engages with donor partners with key messaging on the work of the JP and their role as critical support and advocacy partners in securing increased and ring-fenced government funding for the sustainability of the social protection sector.
- The Joint Programme supports resource mobilization efforts and strengthen donor and private public partnerships as demonstrated by stakeholder engagement through acknowledgements, participation and representation.
- The launch of the Kenya Community of Practice in 2020 provides an opportunity for strengthened coordination, learning and sharing between stakeholders on the three areas of social security, social assistance and health insurance. Several webinars have been held focusing on learning from how social protection actors in the country have innovated, re-oriented or expanded their programs to address COVID-19 and the launch of the Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.



## B. Annual Results

### Overall progress

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

The Joint Programme, in its first year, sought to undertake a series of analyses and assessments to increase the evidence base demonstrating the potential benefits of an inclusive social protection system. Most of these studies have been commenced with strategic results-oriented engagements with the project stakeholders held. They include:

- Provision of ongoing leadership for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework's Child and Social Protection outcome team bringing together PUNOs and Government departments.
- Trainings were conducted for Kenya National Bureau of Statistics officers on disability data disaggregation in line with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics. The objective was to create a disability monograph for the Kenya Population and Housing Census which will strengthen collection, analysis and use of national-level disability data for policy formulation and decision-making.
- High Level Dialogue Forum on Establishment of a Social Insurance Based Employment Injury Compensation Scheme chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection brought together stakeholders from the Government (The National Treasury, Attorney General's Office, Parliamentary Committee on Labour and Social Welfare), employer organizations (Federation of Kenya Employers) and workers organizations (Central Organization of Trade Unions in Kenya) amongst others.
- An Issues Paper on the current status of the occupational diseases/illness/injury compensation systems was developed and tabled for discussion during the dialogue forum. Consensus was built on issues tabled and the need to establish a social insurance-based compensation mechanism with a Technical Committee established to develop a technical memorandum to further guide the process.

In line with the project's workplan, the implementation of the workstreams for the first year is underway. The following progress has been made:

- The comprehensive gender assessment of the social protection sector in Kenya with the initial inception report received. The study examines the extent to which the social protection delivery systems generate disaggregated data and indicators by sex, age and disability; and will build a solid investment case for gender-responsive social protection in Kenya.
- A comprehensive social security gap analysis is ongoing with an aim of developing a business case to enhance advocacy for increased coverage and adequacy of benefits for formal and informal economy workers.
- Shortlisting of a consultancy to conduct an assessment on social protection coverage for rural and informal economy workers and identify barriers to access is planned. This assignment will also include the development of policy options to increase social protection coverage for rural and informal economy workers.
- The feasibility study to inform the design of the Universal Child Benefit has been finalized, with the cost-benefit analysis component ongoing. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic and the adverse impact on children, discussions are ongoing to accelerate this as a government response measure and advocacy tool. A concept paper on how to fast track UCB as a response to COVID-19 has been prepared and a discussion is ongoing with the government on the design of a pilot planned in three counties. A high-level design note for the pilot is currently under review from senior officials at the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.
- A consultancy firm has been engaged to conduct an assessment and propose design options for linkages and referral mechanisms within the social protection sector in Kenya.
- The contracting process for a consultant firm to undertake the midline impact evaluation of the 70 Years and Above Cash Transfer Programme to generate evidence on the impact of cash transfers on older persons and their households.
- Engagement with the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) was initiated on how to expand social health protection coverage for uncovered groups to include recipients of social assistance, informal

- economy workers, refugees and host communities. Terms of Reference have been developed to support NHIF conduct a feasibility study on the provision of a maternity benefit.
- The feasibility study for a Community-Based Health Insurance in Garissa, that will link to NHIF and its mainstreaming into the NSNP programmes, has commenced. Partners in this activity include: the Garissa county government and the Ministry of Health at County level, the Department of Social Development and Department for Children’s Services at county level.
  - Formalization of the NHIF partnership with UNICEF also included the ongoing recruitment of a communication and advocacy specialist to support the maternal and child health-oriented *Linda Mama* programme.
  - The Community of Practice, an integral part of the Joint Programme’s communication strategy, was launched in 2020. Two webinars have been held focusing on learning from how social protection actors in the country have innovated, re-oriented or expanded their programs to address COVID-19 and the launch of the Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.
  - Initial discussions have commenced with the Government on setting up to set up the Kenya Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (KIAMIS) for the identification and registration of farmer and management of agricultural subsidies and cash transfers. A firm to design the system has been engaged. The system will be linked to the Enhanced Single Registry - the central and coordinating MIS for social protection in Kenya - to strengthen the linkages between social protection, agriculture, and livelihood opportunities.
  - Engagement has been initiated on disability data disaggregation on the Enhanced Single Registry which will include capturing beneficiary data on whether they have a disability, type, and severity. The ESR interface that allows data sharing has been validated and this creates room for discussions with government on linkages to disability-disaggregated data.
  - Engagement with the private sector on disability inclusion in the workplace has begun.
  - Technical assistance to NHIF on conducting a maternity benefit feasibility study.

### *Contribution to Fund’s global results*

The Joint Programme provided technical assistance services to the government in reviewing the National Social Protection Policy, approved in 2012, which outlines provisions for collaborative government work on social protection with sectors of health, agriculture, labour, health and devolution. The Joint Programme also contributed to the development and implementation of the National Economic Recovery Plan in which the JP has a strategic positioning within advancing the provision of social protection and access to basic services. In response to COVID-19, The JP contributed to the horizontal and vertical scale up of the National Safety Net Programme and organizational cash transfer programmes to reach new categories of vulnerable persons such as those who lost their livelihoods in rural, urban and peri-urban areas. In strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators, the JP conducted trainings of government officers on disability-inclusion in statistical data collection and analysis, which will be useful to not only social protection but other government sectors who engage the services of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

### *JP Outputs and Outcomes*

In strengthening an enabling environment for gender-responsive universal social protection, a series of business cases with costed action plans for universal social protection have been commissioned e.g. feasibility studies for maternity benefits, Universal Child Benefit, extension of social protection to the informal and rural economy, midline impact evaluation of the 70 Years and above cash transfer programme among others. This will inform the financing mechanisms for universal social protection. Technical assistance provided towards the development of design options and roll out plans for gender-responsive social protection commenced with the development of costed design options for: the extension of social insurance (NHIF coverage to new groups); extension of social security benefits to rural and informal economy workers; and the Universal Child Benefit. A roadmap for the review of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework and enhancements for gender-responsive management and delivery systems and a Monitoring and Evaluation framework implemented. Lastly, in order to realize enhanced gender responsive integration between universal social protection and economic and social sector interventions; integrated models targeting key interest groups are in the design stages with MIS systems being adapted or developed to facilitate linkages between universal social protection and socioeconomic sectors through Cashplus and economic inclusion programmes.

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, it is expected that the Joint Programme will work to demonstrate to government the potential benefits of investing in universal social protection. This will form the blocks towards Government of Kenya developing a clear plan and design options for universal social protection.

#### *Workplan*

- JP workplan was modified
- JP workplan was not modified

Explain briefly: The PUNOs consultatively agreed that there was limited need for a change in the workplan. New activities were carried under existing broader workplan output areas.

## C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation

### *Next year*

The main focus of the annual work plan is to implement activities whose foundational work began in 2020. These include:

- Advocacy, learning and sharing on the commissioned studies and analyses to inform government and partners' policy and programming decisions.
- Conducting a feasibility study/design review of information systems to enable interoperability of the Ministry of Agriculture's farmer registry with the Enhanced Single Registry and capture data on the formalization of rural economy sectors.
- Piloting of NHIF registration of existing cashplus and National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) beneficiaries in Garissa county, based on the findings of the feasibility study, and the five counties in the Nutritional Improvements Through Cash and Health Education programme (Kitui, West Pokot, Marsabit, Kilifi and Turkana).
- Design and piloting of Universal Child Benefit with provisions for disability-inclusive targeting.
- Piloting of linkages and referral system in 1-2 counties to be integrated into NSNP supported by the Enhanced Single Registry and Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme MIS.
- Provide TA for the design options for complementary interventions related to food security and nutrition such as the UCB.
- Identify, in close collaboration with the government, areas to focus on to strengthen the gender dimension of the social protection sector, building on the key findings and recommendations of the ongoing assessment.
- Provide guidance to the terminal evaluation of the Joint Programme.
- Coordinate the Joint Programme visibility and donor engagement initiatives.
- Provide leadership role for the Child and Social Protection outcome team of the 2018-2022 UNDAF.
- Provide technical assistance to the development of design options for complementary socioeconomic interventions at county level that are linked to the national social protection agenda. These interventions will be related to food security and nutrition with linkages to Persons with Disability and Persons Living with HIV as key interest groups.
- Enhance learning, dialogue and design of social security benefits to include work injury and illness compensation systems, pensions, maternity benefit and unemployment protection
- Extension of social protection to the informal economy.

In strengthening an enabling environment for gender responsive universal social protection, a series of business cases with costed action plans for universal social protection will have been finalized including validated innovative financing mechanisms for universal social protection.

Technical assistance provided towards the development of design options and roll out plans for gender-responsive social protection will aim to have in place costed design options for: the extension of social insurance (NHIF coverage to new groups); extension of social protection to informal economy workers; and the Universal Child Benefit. Additional reviews and action plans will have been developed as part of the enhancements to delivery systems and a Monitoring and Evaluation framework implemented. To realize enhanced gender responsive integration between universal social protection and economic and social sector interventions; it is envisioned that at the end of the JP, MIS systems will be in place to facilitate linkages between universal social protection and socioeconomic sectors. A mapping of coordination mechanisms at national and county levels will also have been completed with key action recommendations for government and other stakeholders. Socio-economic interventions for women living with HIV will also have been initiated.

At the end of the programme. It is expected that the four UN agencies will have worked together in actualizing research and evidence to advocate for and secure GoK's commitments in financing the universality agenda. 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, it is expected that the Joint Programme will have clearly demonstrated to government the potential benefits in investing in universal social protection. This will form the blocks towards Government of Kenya developing a clear plan and design options for universal social protection.

### *Towards the end of JP implementation*

The expected Joint Programme results are a stronger commitment by the Government to increase financing for social protection for the realization of universal social protection in Kenya. This comprises costed commitments to establish and implement policies and programmes to reach new categories of vulnerable people across the lifecycle such as all children and urban cash transfers for the poor in urban and peri-urban areas. The JP also expects to have broadened partnerships necessary for the implementation of innovative interventions for the extension of social security to the rural and informal economy; and effectively utilize integrated delivery systems for the administration of social protection. Whereas these interventions may be incremental in scope and scale, they are sound contributions towards the realization of universal social protection to accelerate the SDGs in Kenya.

We do not expect further modifications to the overall Joint Programme.

### *Risks and mitigation measures*

There have been minimal changes to the risk matrix. Among the key contextual risks that was previously expected as a low-impact risk was the occurrence of a sudden shock or crisis such as a flood or drought. In the first half of 2020, Kenya was hit by three concurrent humanitarian crises: invasion of desert locusts, widespread floods and COVID-19 pandemic. The desert locust invasion and COVID-19 pandemic were not only protracted in nature, but also had rebounding effects across the economy. The locust invasion hit rural agricultural areas the hardest while COVID-19's socioeconomic fallout was relatively marked in urban areas and along several employment sectors such as agriculture and service industries due to movement restrictions. These occurrences and their magnitude necessitated the elevation of this certain risk to one of high impact in 2021.

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 the social protection or inadequate resource allocation to the social protection sector. Whilst these risks would have a significant impact on the ability of the Joint Programme to achieve its planned results, we are confident that they will not occur. The current Kenyan leadership 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, including providing additional funding for cash transfers in 2020 following COVID-19, and has expressed a keen interest to work together with the Joint Programme to explore options for long-term financing of specific interventions such as the Universal Child Benefit.

The risks of not ensuring the expected support from partners would be the lack of implementation and achieving scalable results especially given six months of low activity in 2020 due to movement restrictions. To mitigate the risks the joint programme will:

- Ensure that Government and relevant partners continue to lead the process at all levels of the programme.
- Continuously advocate targeting key political champions such as the Office of the President and the National Parliament.
- The Joint Programme will build in social dialogue structures to enhance consensus building and national ownership of the schemes and programmes.

## Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

### 1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

#### Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused on in 2020

SDG:1.3.1

SDG:2.1.1

SDG:8.5.

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

1.1 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scope<sup>2</sup> in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme provided technical assistance services to the government in commissioning studies and assessments of the social protection system across areas of social assistance, social health insurance and social security. An example is support provided to the review of the Social Protection Policy which outlines provisions for collaborative government work on social protection with sectors such as health, agriculture, labour, education and devolution. The Joint Programme also contributed to the development of the National Economic Recovery Plan in which the Joint Programme has a strategic positioning for advancing the provision of social protection and access to basic services.

1.2 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scale<sup>3</sup> in 2020? (if so, brief explanation)

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme contributed to the horizontal and vertical scale up of the government-financed cash transfer programmes to increase the benefit size and reach additional households and new categories of vulnerable persons.

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

1.3 Number of innovative solutions tested in 2020

Total number disaggregated by % successful and unsuccessful: 2 (100% successful)

Rapid horizontal programme expansion during COVID-19; and integrated child and social protection programming.

Explain briefly: As part of this JP, a horizontal scale up using mobile money technology delivered emergency cash transfers to COVID-19 affected vulnerable families within the confines of the social protection system. In addition, the process of linking social and child protection as part of the COVID-19 response intervention is ongoing. In the period under reference, families which received children who had erstwhile been in

charitable and statutory institutions but had to be reintegrated into the community due to COVID-19 effects were provided with a one-off cash transfer meant to cater for the most basic necessities.

1.4 Number of integrated policy solutions implemented with the national partners in lead in 2020

Total number: 1

Provide the list: Shock-responsive social protection system

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme contributed to the development and implementation of appropriate tools necessary for provision of adequate and timely benefits whenever shocks and stressors occur. The accelerated development of an application programming interface (API) for the Enhanced Single Registry is classical example of a solution that was put in place to facilitate better coordination with effective information sharing mechanisms.

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

Yes

Not

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme facilitated 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 to be undertaken. 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.

1.6 Did your Joint Programme develop a functioning partnership framework for integrated policy solutions to accelerate progress on SDGs in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: There is a partnership forum which brings key players in the sector together. However, in the second year, an expansion that will include the private sector players among others is envisioned.

## 2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

Yes, considerably contributed

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme's work plan is aligned with the UNDAF outcome area on 'Child and Social Protection' as the basis for UN engagement in Kenya. Therefore, progress made in the Joint Programme contributed to overall UNCT coherence.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for participating UN agencies in their interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other Joint Programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme contributes to One UN efforts in engaging with government to 'deliver as one'. The agencies involved are therefore increasingly delivering technical assistance to the Government jointly which reduces overall costs. Further key issues that are of

interest to Government and PUNOs are discussed jointly and solutions reached during the biweekly/monthly coordination meetings with the State Department for social protection and other government agencies. These engagements cut on unnecessary transactional costs.

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme aligns with the Strategic Results Area 2 on “Human Capital Development” in the Kenya UNDAF 2018-2022. Within it, the Joint Programme activities align with the outcome and outputs outlined in outcome area 2.6 on “Child and Social Protection, Response to Gender-Based Violence and Harmful Child Practices”.

2.4. Did your Joint Programme secure additional funding resources in 2020?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: We prepared and submitted a proposal to the SDG Fund secretariat for consideration of additional funds. Locally, we engaged a number of donors and development partners and articulated the role of this catalytic instrument. We expect to generate more funds in the second year of the Joint Programme.

### 3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 Target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
<b>Outcome 1: Outcome 1 – By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender-based violence and violence against children (UNDAF outcome 2.6)</b>						
Outcome 1 indicator – Proportion of population covered by social protection systems/ floors	12%	16%	Data unavailable**		23%	
Outcome 1 indicator Proportion of total government spending on Social protection	0.42%	0.6%	Data unavailable**		0.8%	
<b>Output 1 – Enabling environment for gender responsive universal social protection (USP) in Kenya is strengthened</b>						



<p>Output 1.1 indicator Costed action plan/ business case for gender aware USP inclusive of social assistance and security</p>	<p>Social Protection Policy &amp; strategy</p>	<p>Draft USP action plan</p> <p>CBA and Feasibility studies done</p> <p>Business case for USP developed</p> <p>Costed roadmap/action plan on progressive realization of USP</p> <p>Capacity building activities on gender carried out</p>	<p>Draft USP action plan ongoing</p> <p>CBA and feasibility studies ongoing</p> <p>Business cases for the USP components ongoing</p> <p>Costed action plan on progressive realization of USP ongoing</p> <p>Partially achieved - policy development activities have engendered capacity training. Continues to be embedded in every activity.</p> <p>Gap analysis on social security and business case developed</p>	<p>The activity is on track. It comprises the various studies that are ongoing and will build a comprehensive USP business case.</p>	<p>Costed, finalized &amp; approved action plan for USP</p>	
<p>Output 1.2 indicator – Sustainable financing mechanism developed</p>	<p>Investment plan for social protection.</p>	<p>Financing studies Draft</p> <p>Social assistance fund legislation</p>	<p>Financing studies of the investment plan ongoing</p> <p>Social assistance fund legislation draft finalized</p>		<p>Innovative financing mechanisms for USP identified</p> <p>Sustainable financing mechanism finalized</p>	

<b>Output 2 – Design options &amp; roll-out plans for gender responsive universal social protection are developed</b>						
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	Feasibility/Actuarial studies on social insurance to commence in 2021  Assessment of social protection in the informal economy to commence in 2021	The development of ToRs and onboarding of a consultant were undertaken in 2020 for extension of social protection to the informal economy and maternity benefit feasibility study.	Design options for social insurance programmes  Design options for extending SP to informal economy workers	
Output indicator 2.2 A Universal Child Grant designed	Nothing in place	Feasibility studies for the rollout and roadmap to UCG	The feasibility study of the Universal Child Benefit/Grant has been finalized.  A roadmap has been developed.		Design options for the UCG are developed and validated	
Output indicator 2.3 – Gender sensitive social assistance management and delivery system reviewed	Single registry MIS exists but on a targeted approach	MIS/ M&E framework review	Reviews and enhancements to the MIS/M&E are ongoing to accommodate SP programmes by all stakeholders in and out of government.	This is an activity planned to continue to the end of JP.	Action plan for enhancement of management & delivery system & M&E framework developed	
Output indicator 2.4 - Strengthened Social Security M&E system to track contributions and benefits and enhanced reporting	Scheme specific MIS	Review/develop MIS/M&E to accommodate enhanced benefits	Discussion are ongoing on the development of scheme specific MIS/M&E frameworks to accommodate enhanced benefits		Enhanced MIS/M&E system tracking additional benefits	

<b>Output 3 – Enhanced gender responsive integration between universal social protection and economic and social interventions and delivery systems</b>						
Output indicator 3.1 - Integrated models on USP/socio-economic interventions that are gender sensitive are developed	5 programmes in place <sup>4</sup> but no system for linkages between sectors.	-Integrated models targeting PWD, PLHIV  Integrated models targeting PWD, PLHIV	Integrated models /socio-economic interventions targeting PWD, PLHIV not in place  Kenya Business Disability Network Developed.	Integrated models /socio-economic interventions targeting PWD, PLHIV are planned for 2021 implementation	Systems (MIS and admin system) in place to facilitate 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	-	Partially achieved. This is a continuing activity for the duration of the JP through coordinated policy/systems work at national and county levels.		County mapping and coordination of the social protection mid-UNDAF review	

*\*\*The outcome indicator data will be provided by GoK around July 2021 as it conducts voluntary national reporting of the SDGs achievement.*

## **Annex 2: List of strategic documents**

### *Strategic documents that were produced by the JP*

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized (MM/YY)</b>	<b>Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it</b>
To be submitted at the end of the JP.		

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

**Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution**

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
To be submitted at the end of the JP.		

**Annex 3: Strategic communication results**

3.1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: The joint communications plan continues to use the established Kenya Chapter of the Social Protection Community of Practice for strategic communications through webinars, published content etc. In the second year when more results for the ongoing work is made available, the communications team will play a key role in amplifying the results and the benefits of significant recommendations.

3.2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget) 1.2%

Explain briefly: During the launch event of the UN SDG Joint Programme; print copies of the joint programme document for key stakeholders and visibility materials such as roll-up banners were provided.

3.3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: The launch event for the Joint Programme increased visibility with the Joint Fund donors and other multilateral partners, employers and workers organizations such as the International Organization of Employers, Federation of Kenyan Employers et al.

3.4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes
- No

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme has not had any engagement that can be directly linked with the Country Profile page. This will be a priority for 2021.

3.5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc.) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)? 1

Explain briefly: Following the launch of the JP, a local newspaper published an article detailing how Kenya stands to gain from the Joint Programme for Social Protection.

3.6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc.) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number: 1

Explain briefly: Kenya prepared one human interest story and shared with the Fund’s secretariat. In the second year of the Joint Programme more efforts will be devoted towards the production of communications/advocacy materials when the results for the first year’s work are available and ready for dissemination.

3.7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

Yes

No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme does not have independent social media accounts although the notable increase in individual PUNO social media following may to a certain extent be directly linked or attributed to the Joint Programme. A case in point is the publicity that was made during the launch of the Joint Programme by the PUNOs leading to a slight increase in the number of followers.

#### Multi-Media Faucets

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink
Community of Practice for Social Protection in Kenya Strategy	09/2020	The CoP Strategy outlines the objectives and key thematic areas under which the CoP will collaborate for learning and sharing on social protection in Kenya. It further outlines the structure of CoP, criteria for membership and the roles and responsibilities of the various duty bearers.

#### Social Media Campaigns

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
UN SDG Launch	Twitter	<p>Hon. Simon Chelugui, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection  <a href="https://twitter.com/CsChelugui/status/1311624445405073409">https://twitter.com/CsChelugui/status/1311624445405073409</a></p> <p>Arif Neki, SDG Partnerships Platform  <a href="https://twitter.com/arif_neky/status/1283302465497169921">https://twitter.com/arif_neky/status/1283302465497169921</a></p> <p>WFP in Kenya  <a href="https://twitter.com/WFP_Kenya/status/1283276356814610432">https://twitter.com/WFP_Kenya/status/1283276356814610432</a></p> <p>Social Protection Kenya  <a href="https://twitter.com/SP_Kenya/status/1283318857835388929">https://twitter.com/SP_Kenya/status/1283318857835388929</a></p>

UN SDG Launch	Facebook	Hon. Simon Chelugui, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection <a href="https://www.facebook.com/133903660763103/posts/during-the-launch-of-the-kenya-joint-sustainable-development-goals-fund-for-soci/717509262402537/">https://www.facebook.com/133903660763103/posts/during-the-launch-of-the-kenya-joint-sustainable-development-goals-fund-for-soci/717509262402537/</a>
CoP Launch	Twitter	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection <a href="https://twitter.com/LabourSPKE/status/1314130495006015488">https://twitter.com/LabourSPKE/status/1314130495006015488</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/LabourSPKE/status/1314123916831608832">https://twitter.com/LabourSPKE/status/1314123916831608832</a>

## Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level:	Likelihood:	Impact:	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
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, desert locust invasions and public health crisis such as COVID-19.	25	5	5	The systems strengthening initiative is informed by cyclical and emerging risks so that systems have the preparedness and resilience to respond to any eventualities. Adaptive	GoK

				measures continue to be taken on a needs-basis to ensure programmatic delivery is not hindered.	
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
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.	PUNOs
Good quality data and evidence cannot be generated.	8	2	4	PUNOs have a strong track record in producing good quality, evidence and data. Rigorous processes of design, consultation and strong involvement of GoK in designing and reviewing these processes contributes to this quality and relevance.	PUNOs
<b>Institutional risks</b>					
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 in social protection legislation they will be upheld.	GoK
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
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