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MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SENIOR CITIZEN AFFAIRS

KENYA SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY - 2023

SOCIAL PROTECTION
enhancing synergies, improving lives

KENYA VISION 2030

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations and acronyms .... **v**
Foreword .... **vii**
Acknowledgements .... **viii**

Executive summary .... **ix**

Chapter 1. Introduction **1**
1.1 Background 1
1.1.1 Reviews 2
1.1.2 The structure of the policy 3
1.2 Policy direction 3
1.2.1 Vision 3
1.2.2 Goal 3
1.2.3 Strategic objectives 3
1.2.4 Guiding principles 3

Chapter 2. Situation Analysis **6**
2.1 Socio-economic context and the COVID-19 pandemic 8
2.2 Social Protection and legal frameworks ....
. 9
2.3 Social Protection in the context of national development 10
2.4 Social Protection Context 11
2.5 Achievements of the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) 11
2.5.1 Overall achievements 11
2.5.2 Pillar-specific achievements from the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) 12
2.5.3 Final considerations on the implementation of the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) 14

Chapter 3. Rationale and Policy Direction **15**
3.1 Rationale for the Kenya Social Protection Policy (2023) 16
3.2 Policy direction 16
3.2.1 PILLAR 1 | Income Security 16
3.2.2 Policy statements 18
3.3 PILLAR 2 | Social Health Protection 19
3.3.1 Policy Statements 19
3.4 PILLAR 3 | Shock-Responsive Social Protection.................... 20
3.4.1 Policy Statements 20
3.5 PILLAR 4 | Complementary Programmes 21

3.5.1 Social and Economic Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods 21
3.6 Access to Healthcare, Nutrition and Education 22
3.6.1 Social Welfare System 23
3.6.2 Disaster Risk Reduction, Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change 23
3.6.3 Policy Satements 23

Chapter 4. Institutional Arrangements **25**
4.1 National, County and Intergovernmental Implementation Structures 26
4.2 Interoperable Systems 28
4.3 Capacity Development 29

Chapter 5. Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning **32**

Chapter 6. Communication **35**

Chapter 7. Financing **37**
7.1 Current situation 38
7.2 Key policy measures for strengthening social protection financing 38

ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APSP	African Platform for Social Protection
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
CBT	Community-Based Targeting
CHASP	Capacities for Health and Social Policy
CoP	Community of Practice
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSCSP	County Steering Committee for Social Protection
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSPS	Civil Service Pension Scheme
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
DCS	Directorate of Children's Services
DSA	Directorate of Social Assistance
DSD	Directorate of Social Development
EAC	East African Community
EFC	Error, Fraud and Corruption
ESR	Enhanced Single Registry
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth Development Office

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	General Food Distribution
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
HTM	Harmonized Targeting Methodology
HTT	Harmonized Targeting Tool
IDPS	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPRS	Integrated Population Registration System
KNSPP	Kenya National Social Protection Policy
KHIS	Kenya Health Information System
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KSPP	Kenya Social Protection Policy
KYEOP	Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MERL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning
MIS	Management Information System
MLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education

MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NICHE	Nutritional Improvements through Cash and Health Education
NSCSP	National Steering Committee for Social Protection
NSNP	National Safety Net Programme
NSPS	National Social Protection Secretariat
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OP-CT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
PFSSPFO	Policy Framework for Sustainable Social Protection Financing Options
PSSB	Presidential Secondary School Bursary
PwSD	People with Severe Disabilities
PwSD-CT	Cash Transfer for Persons with Severe Disabilities

RBA	Retirement Benefits Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDL&SD	State Department of Labour and Skills Development
SDSP&SCA	State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs
SGSP	Sectoral Group for Social Protection
SP	Social Protection
SPF	Social Protection Floor
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNDP IPC-IG	United Nations Development Programme—International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

FOREWORD

Innovative Social Protection interventions have progressively been gaining prominence within developing economies. This has created the need for Governments and other organisations to strengthen Policy and strategic frameworks that support and consolidate the design and delivery of diverse Social Protection Interventions.

The Government of Kenya has a responsibility to provide essential social services that ensure the development and enhancement of human capital through poverty reduction and inclusive growth. This means creating an environment in which every individual can develop and expand skills and capacities to sustain their livelihoods and contribute to the collective National and global growth and development. The creation of such an environment requires strategic investment in Social Protection and broader social sector services that should be expanded to protect populations across their life cycle. Notably, this intent is aligned with the provisions of the Sustainable Development Goals, with special focus on Target 1.3 — which aims to *"Implement Nationally appropriate Social Protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable"*.

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) guarantees Social, Economic and Cultural rights, such as health, education, food and livelihoods, and asserts the right of every person to Social Security. As such, it continues to prioritise Social Protection programmes, providing leadership towards the development of various framework documents. Notably, the growth of Social Protection in Kenya has been guided by the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011), which provided a programming framework organised into three distinct Pillars: Social Assistance, Social Security and Health Insurance.

One of the recent critical milestones in the Social Protection Sector has been the adoption of a harmonised policy for the delivery of Social Protection programmes in Kenya. This has allowed all Social Protection interventions to use streamlined tools for identification, registration, payment, and case management. Other milestones include the establishment of the Community of Practice (CoP) for Social Protection practitioners in Kenya, which lays the foundations for knowledge management and sharing of best practices.

Kenya has continued to pay increased attention to and investments in Social Protection in recent years, leading to continuous expansion of coverage and strengthening of systems and capacities to support the delivery of various programmes and interventions. Moving forward, the Government of Kenya will continue to increase financing and investments in Social Protection, including in shock responsiveness, integration and inclusivity, which requires the strengthening of coordination, evidence generation and realignment of policies, systems, and resources, as reflected in the aspirations of the Kenya Social Protection Investment Plan.

I wish to affirm our commitment to the implementation of all provisions of this Policy and urge all relevant Government departments/structures, development partners and other stakeholders involved in Social Protection at both National and County levels to be guided by these provisions in their design and delivery of Social Protection programmes in the country.

Finally, I would like to thank National and County Governments, development partners, employers and workers' organisations, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the general public and all other stakeholders who participated and contributed to the development of this Policy and continue to support the growth of Social Protection sector in Kenya.

Hon. Florence K. Bore
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

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This Policy has been developed through a comprehensive consultative process with all relevant stakeholders in the Social Protection Sector.

We acknowledge the contributions and continued commitment of various Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Development Partners, Employers' and Workers' Organisations, and all partners/stakeholders who contributed directly or indirectly to the development of this Policy.

In particular, the Policy development process benefited greatly from the dedicated leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (ML&SP) and the coordination of the National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS). There was significant participation by the Directorate of Social Assistance (DSA), the Directorate of Children Services (DCS), the Directorate of Social Development (DSD), and the Ministries of Education, Labour, Health, Agriculture and the National Treasury.

Further, we acknowledge other actors, including: the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD), the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), the Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA), the Federation of Kenyan Employers (FKE), and the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU).

We appreciate the financial and technical support from our development partners, notably the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank, the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the USAID Health Equity and Resource Optimization (USAID HERO) Project. We would also like to thank the Save the Children (SCI Kenya), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), African Platform for Social Protection (APSP) and other CSOs.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Social Protection is becoming increasingly important worldwide as a powerful tool for combating poverty, inequality, and vulnerability to risks and contingencies across the life cycle, including shocks due to natural disasters, pandemics, and man-induced crises; and fostering inclusive growth and development. This global recognition has elevated social protection coverage to one of the key instruments for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Constitution of Kenya (2010), in Article 43 (1) (e) of the Bill of Rights, states that "every person has the right to Social Security" and further in Article 43 (3) that "*the State shall provide appropriate Social Security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependants*". The Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) considered the Bill of Rights in the contextualisation of Social Protection in the country. It adopted an operational definition of social protection and set priorities to improve coordination and integration across the Social Protection sector, focusing on three Pillars: (i) Social Assistance; (ii) Social Security; and (iii) Health Insurance. It also put forward recommendations for the institutional framework and financing of the sector, as well as measures to strengthen its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Management Information Systems (MISs) and communication components.

This Policy takes into account the achievements and challenges unveiled by the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) to advance a more robust, efficient and comprehensive Social Protection system that effectively answers to increasing demands and the changing Social Protection landscape.

In this Policy, Social Protection is defined as:

"A set of policies, programmes, interventions, and legislative measures aimed at cushioning all persons in Kenya against poverty, vulnerability, exclusion, risks, contingencies, and shocks throughout their life cycle, and promoting the realisation of economic and social rights."

The Policy adopts a life-cycle approach as one of its guiding principles, which not only supports the implementation of the right to Social Protection for the people of Kenya, but also contributes to basic education, nutrition, food (security), healthcare, and employment. Therefore, the implementation of this Policy is key for the progressive realisation of economic and social rights as mandated by Article 21 of the Constitution of Kenya.

This Policy contextualizes Social Protection around four Pillars:

1. **Pillar 1: Income Security**
2. **Pillar 2: Social Health Protection**
3. **Pillar 3: Shock-Responsive Social Protection**
4. **Pillar 4: Complementary Programmes**

These Pillars are aligned with the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202 of 2012. They ensure income security through contributory and non-contributory schemes, support access to social health protection, address vulnerability to climate change and other shocks, and foster access to complementary programmes towards the progressive realisation of Universal Social Protection.

Vision, Goal and Objectives

The vision of Social Protection is *“an inclusive and healthy society in which all persons in Kenya benefit from and contribute to social and economic development.”*

The goal of Social Protection is to *“ensure that the people of Kenya live in dignity and are able to exploit their human capabilities to further their development and contribute to the economy.”*

This Policy will pursue the following strategic objectives:

1. Expand the coverage of the Social Protection Sector to offer Income Security to all citizens throughout their life cycle.
2. Facilitate access to Social Health Protection.
3. Enhance the capacity of the Social Protection system to respond to shocks.
4. Foster all citizens’ human capital, capabilities, resilience, and well-being.
5. Improve institutional capacity and coordination for Social Protection delivery.

Institutional Framework and Coordination

The State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs, through the National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS), has borne many of the coordination responsibilities in the Social Protection sector, including the consultation process for the development of this Policy and the Social Protection response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key lessons drawn from the implementation of the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) show that there is need for stronger, more established structures, systems and specific legislation regarding the institutional framework and coordination mechanisms for the Social Protection system.

Social Protection remains a function of the National Government, but the role of County Governments has increased significantly. A coordination structure at the National level will be established to bring together ministries, National institutions, County Governments, and development partners. This coordination structure will be responsible for establishing guidelines to maximize synergies, coordination and coherence within the system. Moreover, the operationalization of the institutional framework and enhanced coordination structures will also require (i) the interoperability of the monitoring and information systems, with special focus on the Enhanced Single Registry, to allow for cross-checking and improved coordination and coherence in Social Protection programme design and implementation; and (ii) a continuous effort to strengthen capacities in the sector to support coordination within and across Pillars and different Government levels.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning

Building a sound M&E Framework for the Social Protection sector is a key contributor to fostering coordination, accountability, and synergies within and across Pillars. This Policy acknowledges a sector-wide M&E Framework, which facilitates evidence-based decision-making, supports coordination and information sharing and outlines indicators for tracking progress within the sector.

Communication

Communication is critical to improving visibility and the understanding of the Social Protection Sector. This Policy proposes the development of a Communication Strategy which will increase awareness on Social Protection at all levels, promote knowledge management and enhance accountability and transparency.

Financing

Sustainable financing of the measures and interventions envisioned in this Policy will require diversified and expanded resource streams. Various financing options will be pursued to enhance expansion of coverage and adequacy of benefits. This will include the establishment of a Social Protection Fund, the identification of alternative financing options and collaboration with development partners and other stakeholders. Accountability, transparency and integrity shall be strengthened and advocacy for the continuous prioritization of Social Protection will be enhanced at both National and County levels.

01. INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Social Protection has become increasingly important as a powerful tool for combating poverty and vulnerability to shocks throughout people's life cycle. Evidence from different studies has shown that investing in Social Protection has a higher impact on human capital development, social cohesion and inclusive growth. It is also acknowledged as a human right and a key instrument for the achievement of the SDGs.

Social Protection is supported by various legislative frameworks and instruments at global, regional and local levels. At the global level, such instruments include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPWD), the Madrid International Plan of Ageing (2002), ILO Conventions and Recommendations, and the SDGs.

Regionally, these instruments include but are not limited to: the Livingstone Accord (2006), the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Union Social Policy Framework (2008), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights for Older Persons.

The Constitution of Kenya (2010), in the Bill of Rights, guarantees all Kenyans Economic, Social and Cultural (ESC) rights. Article 43(1)(e) and 43(3) state that "every person has the right to Social Security" and that "the State shall provide appropriate Social Security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependants", respectively. Moreover, the Constitution is explicit about the rights of population groups that face specific risks and have different needs throughout the life cycle, such as children, women, elderly people, people with disabilities, youth, minorities, and marginalized communities. These groups are particularly vulnerable to shocks and may suffer from multiple deprivations.

Kenya developed its first Social Protection Policy in 2011, the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (KNSPP, 2011), to give strategic guidance on the implementation and delivery of Social Protection interventions in the country in line with the Constitutional provisions, Vision 2030, and other related international instruments. The Policy initiative was part of the broader global, regional, and National dynamics which positioned Social Protection as a key driver in the development process. The Kenya Social Protection Policy (2023) takes stock of the achievements and challenges over the last 11 years of implementation of the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) and offers a stronger basis for the institutionalization of Social Protection.

The Kenya Social Protection Policy (2023) adopts a Rights-Based and Life-Cycle Approach to Social Protection. These two approaches support the implementation of the population's right to Social Security/protection and contributes to ensuring the right to basic education, nutrition, food security, health care, and employment. The implementation of this Policy is a key instrument for the gradual realization of economic and social rights as mandated by Article 21 of the Constitution of Kenya and the overall global agenda of Universal Social Protection.

The Policy provides for the minimum four (4) basic Social Protection guarantees, which are in line with the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202 of 2012:

i. Access to essential health care, including maternity care.
ii. Basic income security for children, providing access to nutrition, education, care, and any other necessary goods and services.
iii. Basic income security for persons of active age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment and underemployment, maternity, and disability.
iv. Basic income security for elderly people.

To ensure the progressive realization of the universality principle of these Social Protection guarantees, Kenya will strengthen and combine Social Insurance, Social Assistance, and employment support schemes using both universal and targeted approaches, depending on the adequacy of programme design relative to the context and availability of financial resources. In addition, the Policy provides for protection to those vulnerable to climate-related shocks and other natural and man-induced disasters, including pandemics.

The Kenya Social Protection Policy (2023) puts forward a system that seeks to:

i. Combine protective, preventive and promotional (including labour activation) measures, benefits and services;
ii. Promote productive economic activities, including for informal workers, while fostering the formalization of labour;
iii. Ensure coordination and coherence with other policies that enhance formal employment, income generation, education, literacy, vocational training, skills, and employability; and
iv. Promote secure work, entrepreneurship, and sustainable enterprises within a decent work framework.

1.1.1 Reviews

The current Policy will be revised regularly under the leadership of the Ministry responsible for Social Protection in response to the needs and demands of the people of Kenya. The need for review as well as the timeline according to which reviews should be conducted will be determined and triggered by the National Social Protection Secretariat.

1.1.2 The structure of the Policy

This Policy is presented in seven chapters: (1) Introduction; (2) Situation Analysis; (3) Rationale and Policy Direction;(4) Institutional Arrangements and Coordination (5) Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning; (6) Communication; and (7) Financing.

1.2 Policy direction

The Vision, Goal and Objectives of Kenya's Social Protection System are as follows:

1.2.1 Vision

The Vision of Social Protection is *"An inclusive and healthy society in which the people of Kenya benefit from and contribute to social and economic development."*

1.2.2 Goal

The Goal of Social Protection is to *"Ensure that the people of Kenya live in dignity and can exploit their human capabilities to further their development and contribute to the economy."*

1.2.3 Strategic objectives

This Policy will pursue the following strategic objectives:

1. Expand the coverage of a National Social Protection sector that offers Income Security to all citizens throughout their life cycle;
2. Facilitate access to Social Health Protection;
3. Enhance the capacity of the Social Protection system to respond to covariate shocks;
4. Foster the human capital, capabilities, resilience, and well-being of all citizens; and
5. Improve institutional capacity and coordination for Social Protection delivery.

1.2.4 Guiding principles

The implementation of Social Protection in Kenya will be based on the Constitution, which guarantees the Rights of citizens and mandates the Government to uphold these rights. In addition, the implementation of the Policy will be guided by a set of core principles, namely:

- **Inclusive Life Cycle Approach:** addressing challenges faced by citizens of all ages.

- **Rights-Based Approach:** the provision/implementation of Social Protection shall take note of every citizen's right to Social Protection as an entitlement.

- **Equity, Non-Discrimination and Social Justice:** building a more equitable society in line with the Constitution of Kenya, which states that "the State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth."

- **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** promoting equal rights and opportunities for all genders in the design and implementation of Social Protection interventions.

- **Leadership and Integrity:** The government will provide leadership and integrity for the Social Protection sector, in line with Chapter 6 of the Constitution of Kenya.

- **Good Governance, Accountability, and Participation:** Social Protection programmes will be transparent, consultative, and inclusive. Accountability to citizens and civic participation will be integral to the sector.

- **Adequacy, Affordability, and Sustainability:** The government will ensure sustainability and quality of benefits and services, considering the country's economic status.

- **Flexibility and Responsiveness:** The system will respond to emergencies and social and economic shocks within changing contexts through coordinated institutional channels.

- **Evidence-based:** The government will ensure that Social Protection Policy and Programmes are informed by the evidence generated through Research, Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning (MERL), conducted regularly by credible and independent National and international institutions.

- **Common Standards:** State and non-state actors involved in implementing and supporting Social Protection will commit to common sets of performance and financial management standards and reporting procedures

02. SITUATION ANALYSIS

SITUATION ANALYSIS

The situation analysis is divided into five sub-sections. The first looks at the socio-economic context in which this Policy will be implemented, considering the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The second considers the legal framework that informs the Social Protection Sector. The third looks at Social Protection in the context of National development. The fourth assesses the Social Protection context, and the last section summarises the main achievements and current gaps in the implementation of the KSPP 2011 as reflected in the findings of the Kenya Social Protection Sector Review (2017) and in light of other recent dynamics in the sector.

2.1 Socio-economic context and the COVID-19 pandemic

The implementation of this Policy must be closely informed by the country's socio-economic context, its social protection needs, and the State's capacity to generate revenue — including contributions and taxes — to finance the expansion of the Social Protection Sector. Despite significant progress in the past decade in terms of both growth and poverty reduction, Kenya still has high poverty and inequality.

The current poverty figures per the Kenya Integrated Budget Household Survey (KIBHS), 2016 show a significant reduction in poverty rates, from 46.7 percent in 2006 to 36.1 percent in 2016. This reduction was more pronounced in rural areas — from 49.7 per cent to 40.1 per cent — than in urban areas, but the latter had a much lower poverty rate (29.4 percent) in 2016. The report also indicates that 8.9 per cent of Kenyans are extremely poor. It also showed that poverty incidence rates vary substantially across counties, ranging from a high of 79.4 per cent in Turkana County to a low of 16.7 per cent in Nairobi County. These two extreme cases are the two counties with the largest total population of poor people: about 5.2 per cent of the poor population live in Turkana and 4.5 per cent in Nairobi, largely due to the latter's much larger population. Although poverty rates are higher in counties in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), which are mostly rural, urban poverty should not be overlooked, especially based on the economic disruptions attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Country's rapidly growing urbanization.

Table 1. Trends in poverty incidence between 2005/06 and 2015/16, as a percentage

Indicator	Place or Residence	Poor Individuals 2005/2006	Poor Individuals 2015/2016	Change between 2006 to 2016	Children (0-17) 2015/2016	Elderly (70+) 2015/2016
Overall poverty rate (%)	National	46.6	36.1	-10.5	41.5	39.1
	Rural	49.7	40.1	-9.6	43.9	39.0
	Peri-urban	n/a	27.5	-	30.2	42.7
	Core-urban	34.4	29.4	-5	37.9	35.0

Source: KNBS (2018).

Poverty rates were higher for children (41.5 per cent) and the elderly (39 per cent), and lower for working-age adults: 29.1 per cent (18-35 years) and 32.5 per cent (36-59 years). These figures show that children and the elderly are more affected by poverty, which reveals the importance of the life-cycle approach to Social Protection to reach those most affected by poverty effectively.

Nevertheless, these poverty figures have worsened due to the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Recent estimates from the World Bank (Kenya Economic Update, November 2020) show that the pandemic increased poverty by four percentage points (adding 2 million 'newly' poor) due to its severe impacts on livelihoods, employment, and incomes.

In addition, the unemployment rate doubled, reaching 10.4 per cent of the population in the second quarter of 2020, according to the KNBS Quarterly Labour Force Survey. Workers who managed to remain employed worked fewer hours and received lower pay. Between February and June 2020, it is estimated that the average revenue of household-run businesses, mainly in the informal economy, decreased by almost 50 per cent.

The Kenya National Bureau for Statistics (KNBS) Economic Survey 2020 showed that Kenya's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) had grown by 5.4 per cent in 2019, compared to 6.3 per cent in 2018. On average, the country grew by 5.6 per cent per year in the past five years (2015-2019), placing it as one of the fastest-growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa. The World Bank attributes this sustained economic expansion to a stable macro-economic environment, positive investor confidence, and a resilient service sector. Inflation was largely under control, with a slight increase from 4.7 per cent in 2018 to 5.2 per cent in 2019. Employment generation kept its pace, with a total of 846,300 jobs created in 2019, with the informal sector being responsible for 90 per cent of that increase.

This sustained growth has been interrupted by the COVID-19 crisis. The supply and demand shocks on both the external and domestic fronts have affected Kenya's economy. In addition to the pandemic, the locust attack in early 2020 has negatively impacted the food security and growth of the country's agricultural sector. Based on World Bank projections, the country's real GDP growth is estimated to fall between -1.0 per cent and -1.5 per cent in 2020. Projected recovery is expected to reach 6.9 per cent and 5.7 per cent in 2021 and 2022, respectively. Still, much will depend on the risk of a protracted global recession undermining Kenya's export, tourism, remittance inflows, and weather-related shocks.

Regarding other macro-economic indicators, inflation has remained at a level similar to 2019, largely controlled by the huge output gap, while fiscal deficit widened to 8.2 per cent in June 2020 (from 6 per cent in June 2019), and public debt increased from 62.4 per cent to 65.6 per cent over the same period. The increase in both fiscal deficit and public debt will pose a challenge for the Government, which will have to balance the need to invest in economic recovery while simultaneously ensuring fiscal consolidation.

To foster the recovery process, it will be essential to use Social Protection programmes to support household members who have lost their livelihoods. Increasing the coverage of existing Cash Transfer programs to cater to the 'newly poor' can effectively avoid detrimental coping mechanisms and preserve food security and children's human capital.

However, funding these programs can be challenging, as the fiscal Policy must balance the need to neutralize the negative socio-economic effects of the pandemic on the one hand and the medium-term objective of reaching fiscal consolidation on the other. The right balance will require the implementation of Social Protection programmes according to the Pillars outlined in this Policy to help the economy recover through the demand side while at the same time improving the effectiveness and efficiency in the use of the resources to be allocated to the implementation of Social Protection programmes to contribute to the fiscal consolidation process.

2.2 Social Protection and Legal Frameworks

Kenya is a signatory to several international instruments and frameworks at both global and regional levels, which are relevant to implementing this Policy. Article 2 (6) of the Constitution states that any treaty or Convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the Country's law. These international instruments include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) which acknowledges Social Protection as a fundamental human right, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1967), the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967), the African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969), the UN Convention on the Elimination of the All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979), the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (2006), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990), the Protocol on African Charter on Human and People with Disabilities, the Protocol on African Charter on Human and People Rights for Older Persons, and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions and Recommendations, especially Convention 102, Recommendations 202 and 204, among others.

In addition to the country's international commitments, Kenya's Social Protection system is also governed by national legal frameworks. Key among them is the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and other sector-specific legislations, such as National Social Security Fund Act (Cap 258), the National Hospital Insurance Fund Act(now repealed), the Basic Education Act (Cap 211), the Employment Act (Cap 226), the Retirement Benefit Authority Act(Cap 197), the Children Act (Cap 141), and the Persons with Disabilities Act (Cap 133), to mention a few.

The Government developed its first National Social Protection Policy in 2011 (adopted in 2012) — the Kenya National Social Protection Policy — to provide strategic guidance and coordination of the Social Protection Sector in the country and ensure efficient and effective delivery of Social Protection interventions. The Policy structured Social Protection around three Pillars: 1) Social Assistance, 2) Social Security, and 3) Health Insurance.

The Policy envisaged Social Assistance as a protective function, mainly covering non-contributory transfer programmes aimed at preventing the poor or those vulnerable to shocks from falling into deeper poverty situations. In practice, it covered a broad range of initiatives, including cash transfers, food aid, affordable health charges, child protection services, and responses to life-threatening emergencies to improve the coping mechanisms of vulnerable groups. Thus, the Social Assistance Pillar included very diverse programmes, such as four social cash transfer programmes — OVC-CT, PWSD-CT, OP-CT, and the HSNP, school feeding programmes, general emergency relief food distribution schemes, food for assets, access to agricultural inputs, health voucher schemes, and HIV/AIDS nutrition schemes.

The Social Security Pillar aims to maintain individuals' incomes by providing them with earnings-related benefits derived from contributions previously made by employees and employers, sometimes supplemented by the state budget. It has mostly been a preventive function by providing retirement pensions, disability insurance, and survivor and employment benefits. The Social Security Pillar comprised the contributory NSSF, the fully tax-financed Civil Service Pension Scheme (CSPS), complementary contributory occupational schemes (employer-based), and individual schemes (open to all voluntarily).

Health Insurance was a way to finance and manage healthcare based on risk pooling. It pools the health risks of the people on the one hand and the contributions of individuals, households, enterprises, and the Government on the other. Thus, it protects people against financial and health burdens. This pillar included the Government-managed NHIF and Government-regulated private health insurers.

Despite these range of legal instruments, there are still gaps in terms of a comprehensive Social Protection legislation to support effective coordination across Ministries, Agencies and levels of Government for effective and efficient delivery of Social Protection programmes. The legislation will also ensure that all Social protection Programmes — especially social assistance programmes — are fully anchored in law and sustainable.

2.3 Social Protection in the context of National Development

The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to create "a globally competitive and prosperous Country with a high quality of life by 2030" and to transform Kenya into "an industrialized, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens." Under its Social Pillar, Vision 2030 acknowledges that "widespread prosperity also involves the building of a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment" and states that the major aim of the social pillar is "to improve the quality of life for all Kenyans by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes". Moreover, Social Protection is specifically depicted among the key areas under human resource development, labor, and employment, a key sector in the "Foundation of the Pillars," representing the enabling factors for Vision 2030.

The Vision 2030 Third Medium Term Plan — MTP III — (2018-2022) outlines the policies, legal and institutional reforms, and the programs and projects that are to be implemented over a five-year period to achieve high, accelerated, inclusive, broad-based, and sustainable economic growth, as well as socio-economic transformation and development. It has also mainstreamed the implementation of the 17 SDGs. In this context, Social Protection has been listed among the key priorities on which the Government will focus, stating clearly that "the Government will implement measures towards achieving comprehensive Social Protection."

With regard to Social Protection, the MTP III foresees the following: (i) expanding NSSF coverage in the formal and informal sectors, as well as its range of benefits; (ii) ensuring portability of Social Security and Social Protection benefits; (iii) expanding access to Health Insurance for vulnerable groups and informal sector workers; (iv) scaling up of the following cash transfers schemes: OVC, OPCT, PWDs, and the HSNP; (v) the finalization and roll-out of the Harmonized Targeting Methodology (HTM) for all the cash transfer programmes; and (vi) the strengthening and decentralization of the integrated MIS based on the single registry in all counties.

Increasing efforts have been made to link Social Protection programmes and tools with other sectoral programmes, including social services and economic inclusion programmes at both National and County levels. Fostering these linkages is instrumental to increasing Social Protection coverage and enhancing multi-sectoral coordination and coherence at the National and County levels. This will facilitate the achievement of the SDGs, strengthen the social and economic pillars of Vision 2030 and the priority areas of the MTP III, and contribute to the 'Big Four' initiatives, particularly Universal Health Coverage and food and nutrition security.

Although Social Protection is not a devolved function, many of the relevant complementary policies to enable it to have its full impact have been devolved, mainly health services (promotion of primary health care), agriculture, pre-primary education and childcare facilities, public works, and soil and water conservation. Thus, there is scope to strengthen the coordination and cooperation between National and County-level Governments to enhance the delivery of both Social Protection and complementary programmes and ensure synergies across interventions. There is a need to develop more strategies to ensure that the County Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) fully integrate Social Protection.

2.4 Social Protection Context

The Kenya Social Protection Sector Annual Report 2018/2019 showed the Government's financial commitment to social assistance remained at 0.4 per cent of GDP and an annual expenditure of KES 26 billion. The estimated number of beneficiaries of predictable and regular cash transfers in 2018 was about 1.3 million. Actual spending on Social Assistance programmes was KES 29.5 billion.

The annual report 2018-2019 indicates that the National School Meals Programme covered 1.6 million pupils in 26 of Kenya's 47 counties, mostly in ASAL regions. In addition, the HSNP programme was implemented in four ASAL counties: Wajir, Turkana, Marsabit and Mandera. The Government of Kenya has provided a funding of KES 2.4 billion to the Home-Grown School Meals Programme.

Social Security schemes experienced a 12.36 per cent base asset growth, amounting to KES1.204 trillion, up from KES1.072 trillion. This includes the income drawdown funds. Pension schemes covered a total 3,640,232 individuals, up from 3,240,002 in the previous year. However, coverage remains at 20 per cent of recorded employment. The largest scheme is the NSSF, with a total of 2,629,689 beneficiaries. Ten per cent of the total workforce are active NSSF members.
In the financial year 2018-2019, the total beneficiaries enrolled in the NHIF amounted to 9,146,684. This translates into a total membership of 27 million contributors, including dependants, or about 52 per cent of the Kenyan population. Coverage of

the formal sector comprised 4,284,310 beneficiaries, while informal sector coverage comprised 4,284,310 beneficiaries. There are 1,791,526 total beneficiaries of NHIF subsidy programmes, with the highest number of beneficiaries under the Linda Mama Programme (which covers 1.08 million registered expectant mothers). The other subsidies include the PwSD-CT (42,000), OVC (181,000) and OP 70+ (484,026).

According to the 2018 Kenya Household Health Expenditure and Utilization Survey, approximately 20 per cent of Kenyans have some form of insurance coverage: 89 per cent of those insured were covered under the NHIF, while private insurance covered 9.4 per cent of those insured, followed by community-based insurance (1.3 per cent).

2.5 Achievements of the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011)

2.5.1 Overall achievements

Since 2011, there have been many developments in Kenya's Social Protection System. The social assistance and the health insurance pillars have been more successful in implementing the measures established by the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) than the social security pillar, especially with regards to increasing coverage and coordination within and across pillars. Despite the introduction of the NSSF Act 2013, there has not been much progress in terms of increasing coverage, range and adequacy of benefits, and adding a pension scheme to the current provident fund.

The following are the some of the most important achievements during this period:

i. Cash-based Social Assistance programmes have notably expanded their coverage and level of expenditure. This expansion of cash transfer programmes has largely replaced food assistance programmes.
ii. The National cash transfer programmes are now fully financed by the Government of Kenya rather than by development partners.
iii. Improved and strengthened coordination within Social Assistance and across the Social Protection System more generally.
iv. Harmonization of cash transfer programmes has improved with the introduction of the Single Registry, the Harmonized Targeting Tool (HTT), and Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme MIS (CCTP-MIS) for all four cash transfer programmes under the umbrella of the National Safety Net Programme (NSNP), namely PWDS-CT, HSNP, CT-OVC, and OPCT.
v. Move towards more inclusive schemes with the introduction of the Inua Jamii 70 Years and Above (Inua Jamii 70+) cash transfer programme in 2017. This is an individual-based entitlement departing from the household-based and poverty-targeted approach.
vi. Improved payment mechanisms through the adoption of a choice payment model for benefits in 2019/20, facilitating easy access for cash transfer beneficiaries.
vii. In 2013, a scalability mechanism was introduced, and trigger mechanisms for the HSNP were developed in the event of droughts.
viii. There has been an increase in NSSF coverage, particularly among informal sector workers.
ix. The increase in the coverage of the NHIF, notably among beneficiaries of Social Assistance programmes and informal sector workers.
x. The adoption of integrated social cash transfers that link to complementary programmes such as nutrition, school feeding, agricultural subsidies, and Health Insurance subsidies, such as Universal Health Care and NHIF.

xi. Development of a Social Protection capacity-building programme. A curriculum has been developed and the program institutionalised at the Kenya School of Government.
xii. The establishment of a Community of Practice (CoP) for the Social Protection Sector.
xiii. The development of the 2018-2022 Social Protection MERL Framework.
xiv. The release in 2020 of the First Kenya Social Protection Sector Report 2018/2019.

2.5.2 Pillar-specific achievements from the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011)

Social Assistance performance according to the Social Protection Sector Review (2017)

According to the Social Protection Sector Review (2017), regular and predictable cash transfers under the NSNP reached 829,872 households in 2016, more than double the number of households that benefitted from cash transfers at the time of the previous Policy. The cash transfer programmes under the NSNP accounted for 81 per cent of the total number of beneficiary households of Social Assistance programmes. Overall, the Social Assistance sector supported 1.02 million households, about 12 per cent of the total number of households in Kenya. The NSNP cash transfers were also responsible for 83 per cent of Social Assistance expenditures, making cash transfers the dominant modality of Social Assistance. The introduction of a cash transfer scheme for elderly people aged 70 or older who do not receive the OP-CT benefit or a pension further increased the number of beneficiaries.

The Single Registry was established in 2016 as a repository for information on beneficiaries of different Social Protection programmes and a tool to support coordination and management. It also allowed for verification and identification of beneficiaries via its integration with the National Population Registry, which became an important mechanism in preventing fraud and enhancing accountability. The Single Registry has undergone further enhancements, including a Social Registry Module that incorporates household data of potential beneficiaries.

Another important tool developed in the social assistance sector is the scalability mechanism, which has allowed the HSNP to expand horizontally and vertically during droughts. The shock-responsiveness of the HSNP has proven to be effective and the programme has become an internationally recognized example of how Social Protection programmes can expand rapidly to address climate-related shocks.

A significant achievement has been the development of the HTM for identification and targeting of beneficiaries of Social Protection programmes. The HTM has put forward and tested a protocol for a common approach to targeting that builds synergies across various programmes and prevents duplications (e.g., different questionnaires, PMT formulas, and CBT processes applied to the same communities and households, etc.), while respecting different programme objectives.

Social Security performance according to the Social Protection Sector Review (2017)

More recently, the legislation governing retirement benefits in Kenya has been amended to allow contributions for post-retirement medical funds to safeguard medical cover for the elderly. The private sector pension schemes have implemented this modality. The law also allows members of umbrella Retirement Benefit Schemes to transfer a portion of retirement benefits to a medical cover provider for those who did not have enough medical funds.

The NSSF Act (Cap 258) introduced several changes to the Social Security Pillar. It increased the rate of contribution for both employees and employers; set new minimum and maximum earnings on which contributions are calculated to increase the total amount of payable contributions; divided contributions into two tiers: one for the provision of lump-sum benefits and another for an annuitised 'pension' benefit; and initiated the voluntary contribution of informal sector workers into the NSSF. The NSSF membership increased from 1.2 million to 2.5 million workers between 2013 and 2017, mostly due to the inclusion of informal sector workers.

Health Insurance performance according to the Social Protection Sector Review (2017)

The Government of Kenya is committed to achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2022 and strengthening the health financing system to underpin these efforts, as articulated in the draft Kenya Health Financing Strategy (2020-2030). Social Protection Health Insurance strategies have been strongly aligned with and leveraged on the UHC agenda to offer health coverage to all, including poor and vulnerable people. This has been further demonstrated by the initiatives of the Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Project (KSEIP) under component two, where there are interventions to provide coverage to all the NSNP beneficiaries through NHIF.

The NHIF has a mandate to provide accessible, affordable, sustainable, and quality Health Insurance for all Kenyan citizens aged 18 years or older, including their dependents. NHIF membership is compulsory for all formal workers and voluntary for informal sector workers. The NHIF has added hospital-based outpatient treatment to the package of benefits provided to its standard membership, including cancer treatment and kidney dialysis.

NHIF membership reached 6.8 million people in 2016/17, up from 2 million according to the Kenya Social Protection Sector Review (2017), which translates into a total coverage of 17 million Kenyans (including principal contributors and their dependents), or 36 per cent of the population. This increase in NHIF membership is largely attributed to the facilitated access of self-employed workers and other workers in the informal sector, as well as the inclusion of entitlements to NHIF membership to some of the beneficiaries of the cash transfers. These groups are required to make a relatively low-cost contribution; the uncovered costs are met by a corresponding premium payment from different levels of Government.

2.5.3 Final considerations on the implementation of the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011)

Despite the growth in the sector, there is still need to increase coverage, adequacy and quality of benefits, coordination, and financing, as well as strengthen systems across all areas of Social Protection. At the same time, there is also an urgent need to further strengthen the legal and institutional framework for Social Protection in Kenya.

As for the challenges linked to climate shocks and humanitarian crises, the country has made significant progress in using Early Warning Systems to quickly respond to emergencies triggered by shocks. The enhancement of the Single Registry to include a Social Registry function is a key step in strengthening shock responsiveness, which must be complemented by coordination across various areas and levels of Government and contingency plans and funds.

Finally, another major recent development is the growing demand from counties to engage in Social Protection, mostly through implementing complementary programmes from sectors that have been devolved to them.

03. RATIONALE AND POLICY DIRECTION

RATIONALE AND POLICY DIRECTION

3.1 Rationale for the Kenya Social Protection Policy (2023)

The development of the Kenya Social Protection Policy (2023) was informed by the need to create a policy framework that addresses the country's evolving and growing Social Protection needs. In addition, emergencies and shocks witnessed in the past few years, including the COVID-19 pandemic, have also heightened the need for a policy framework that is more progressive and ensures adequate response.

Considering lessons drawn from the previous Social Protection policy, as captured in various sector review reports, there is fundamental need for Social Protection to strengthen complementarity, improve data management and collaboration, focus on the informal sector, and expand Health Insurance. The new Policy would be instrumental in implementing lessons around these key emerging areas.

3.2 Policy Direction

For the purposes of this Policy, Social Protection refers to:

"The set of policies, programmes, interventions and legislative measures aimed at cushioning all persons in Kenya against poverty, vulnerability, exclusion, risks, contingencies, and shocks throughout their life cycles, and promoting the realization of economic and social rights."

This definition accommodates both contributory and non-contributory schemes in the form of universal, categorical and targeted benefits and services, as appropriate.

In view of the rationale above, this Policy has reorganized Social Protection in Kenya into four Pillars:

1. **Pillar 1: Income Security**
2. **Pillar 2: Social Health Protection**
3. **Pillar 3: Shock-Responsive Social Protection**
4. **Pillar 4: Complementary Programmes**

3.2.1 PILLAR 1 | Income Security

The Income Security Pillar includes a combination of contributory and non-contributory Social Protection programmes to cushion all citizens against risks and contingencies they face throughout their life cycle. Thus, it also intends to prevent and protect individuals and households from falling into poverty and promote and transform their lives and livelihoods for enhanced social justice and cohesion. Pooling together in a coherent manner, Social Assistance and Social Security programmes shall enable Kenya to move towards the attainment of a Social Protection Floor and meet SDG Target 1.3 by 2030.

The Social Security component of the Pillar will be based on a three-tier system, while the Social Assistance component will seek to address vulnerabilities faced by different groups as indicated below:

- **Protection for children**. CT-OVC currently targets poor and vulnerable children, but this will be gradually transformed and expanded to a more inclusive child benefit programme.

- **Protection for Persons with Severe Disabilities.** The poverty-targeted cash transfer programme that targets PWSDs will be replaced by a more inclusive scheme for persons with disabilities. Disability-inclusive social and economic programmes will be promoted and enhanced.

- **Protection for the unemployed working-age population and/or those with very low earnings.** Poor and vulnerable households which do not benefit from the National cash transfers can be identified through the Enhanced Single Registry and linked to complementary programmes under Pillar 4, including skill development, financial education, economic inclusion programmes, etc.

- **Protection for employed workers, whether in formal or informal sectors.** The Kenya 2020 Economic Survey indicates that there are 18.1 million employees in Kenya's labour market, of whom 15.05 million (83 per cent) are from the informal sector, and of whom 5.3 million (35.4 per cent) live in urban areas, while 9.7 million (65 per cent) live in rural areas. The NSSF will continue with the expansion of benefits and coverage across both formal and informal sectors. This expansion will consider challenges faced by informal and rural economy workers to ensure active participation in Social Security and will support the achievement of SDG Target 1.3. Notably, The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated, more than ever, the importance of including informal sector workers into contributory schemes so that both idiosyncratic and covariate shocks are adequately covered for all Kenyans.

- To enhance coverage and adequacy of benefits, this Policy recommends the cushioning of workers as follows:

  a) Unemployment Protection: Workers who have involuntarily lost their jobs shall benefit from unemployment benefits with linkages to active labour market policies, which will be developed and implemented. In the case of informal workers who may not be able or willing to continue with their respective activities, a lump-sum benefit might be endorsed, deriving from the individual's voluntary contributions within a minimum period. In both cases, this is a short-term benefit, and the normative setting shall be based on actuarial evaluations regarding the various situations workers might find themselves in.

  b) Migrant Workers: A migrant welfare fund will be established to cushion migrant workers against risks and shocks.

  c) Employee Injury and Disease Benefits: A social insurance-based work injury and illness compensation system shall be established. In addition, standard setting regulations might be endorsed regarding introducing preventive and rehabilitative services.

d) Maternity Income Protection: A maternity benefit shall be introduced to cushion mothers from maternity or pregnancy-related income losses, with a particular focus on informal economy workers.

e) Sickness: There is need to cushion workers during periods of sickness and recuperation, aligned with internationally accepted minimum standards and the right to reasonable working conditions.

f) Old-Age Benefits: To protect the elderly, the three-tier retirement scheme comprising non-contributory pension schemes will be expanded to increase coverage and benefit levels.

The three-tier scheme consists of:
- **Zero Tier:** Non-contributory pension schemes or regular Social Assistance cash transfer programmes for the elderly. Steps will be taken to increase the Inua Jamii 70+ cash transfer programme coverage to attain universal coverage.
- **First Tier:** Support the full implementation of the NSSF Act (Cap 258) to enable the elderly to benefit from publicly administered, contributory pension schemes. The NSSF will lead this tier. The NSSF will shift from a provident fund towards a pension fund.
- **Second Tier:** Complementary, contributory schemes offered by private providers overseen by the RBA, as well as the Civil Service Pension Scheme. This tier refers to additional pension schemes contracted by individuals willing to complement their old-age pension already guaranteed by the first or second tiers. The RBA will ensure that private providers deliver decent and reliable services, while also stimulating the supply of — and the demand for — such kinds of pensions.

3.2.2 Policy Statements

The Government of Kenya, working with all other stakeholders, shall:
- i. Establish and strengthen legislation to enhance coordination mechanisms, financing and institutional frameworks necessary to provide contributory and non-contributory benefits to all persons in Kenya.
- ii. Progressively scale up and strengthen Social Assistance programmes.
- iii. Decentralise the implementation systems of Social Assistance transfers to both County and Sub-County levels.
- iv. Strengthen benefit delivery systems to increase efficiency, effectiveness and accessibility.
- v. Carry out the indexation of Social Assistance benefits.
- vi. Extend Social Security coverage to all workers and their dependants, across both formal and informal sectors.
- vii. Implement the NSSF Act (Cap 258).
- viii. Introduce and implement a range of products to cover other Social Security branches, including sickness and injury benefits, maternity benefits, and unemployment benefits.

ix. Adopt innovative mechanisms for efficient and effective management of Social Security contributions and benefits.
x. Support RBA to effectively establish regulatory and supervisory standards.
xi. Support the development and strengthening of mechanisms for occupational safety and health to prevent and compensate work injuries and diseases.
xii. Facilitate and enhance the portability of Social Security benefits.
xiii. Support the development and implementation of Social Protection measures, including Social Security, Social Assistance and labour market programmes for Kenyan migrant workers.
xiv. Promote good governance and accountability for both contributory and non-contributory schemes.
xv. Support ratifications of ILO Conventions C102 and C183 towards the attainment of the minimum Social Protection Floors.

3.3 PILLAR 2 | Social Health Protection

This Pillar refers to interventions that protect citizens against health risks and burdens throughout their life cycle, insuring all citizens against health hazards and preventing unexpected out-of-pocket health expenditures that may threaten their income security. This Pillar contributes to the realisation of Article 43 of the Constitution by expanding health insurance coverage through public/social and private health insurance, increasing access to quality healthcare services and offering financial protection to people when accessing health care. It focuses on ensuring equity and efficiency in the access and delivery of healthcare services and the realisation of Universal Health Coverage. This Pillar will also support strengthening the healthcare system to be responsive to health-related shocks.

The Government will implement policies and programmes to realize Universal Health Coverage, which primarily increases access to quality health care and reduces medical costs incurred by Kenyans. In the progressive realization of Universal Health Coverage, this Pillar will support the prioritization of the Social Assistance beneficiaries and informal sector workers. In addition, this Pillar will also support the establishment of linkages and integration with other systems, including the Enhanced Single Registry to promote efficiency and enhance accountability. Strategies will also be developed to encourage and — where possible — mandate all working-age adults to contribute to NHIF and ensure access to health care even after retirement.

3.3.1 Policy Statements

The Government of Kenya, working with all other stakeholders, shall:
i. Implement the Social Health Insurance Act, 2023 to support the implementation of UHC
ii. Expand health insurance coverage and health service provision to poor and vulnerable groups, informal and rural workers.
iii. Develop strategies to ensure increased coverage among formal sector workers.
iv. Develop measures to strengthen the response to healthcare crises and future pandemics
v. Support the development of a mechanism to facilitate a post-retirement medical insurance scheme for employees.

vi. Facilitate and enhance the portability of social health protection benefits.
vii. Support the development and implementation of mechanisms to extend social health insurance for migrant Kenyan workers.
viii. Introduce a maternity benefit to cushion mothers from maternity or pregnancy related income loss, with a particular focus on informal economy workers.

3.4 PILLAR 3 | Shock-Responsive Social Protection

Shock-Responsive Social Protection entails the provision of relief and protection to persons affected by emergencies, as well as social and economic shocks such as droughts, floods, forced displacement, and pandemics, therefore mitigating the loss of livelihoods and income. This ensures that the affected populations employ appropriate coping strategies that promote long-term investment in physical and human capital. It enables households to avoid negative coping strategies such as selling assets, child labour, early marriages etc.

Shock-Responsive interventions are time-bound and are expected to facilitate recovery from shocks, build resilience and rebound to normalcy. To ensure rapid response, shock-responsive Social Protection interventions should be anchored on existing Social Protection Systems.

Kenya's successful experience with shock-responsive interventions has seen the development of trigger mechanisms and Early Warning Early Action systems, in the context of climate change, natural disasters such as pandemics, and man-induced disasters. In this Pillar, tools and instruments that have supported emergency response in some ASAL counties will be expanded to other regions and adapted to other types of shocks. This is intended to strengthen the country's preparedness to deal with any emergency situation. In particular, shock-responsive (emergency) cash transfers are to be gradually integrated into the systems of regular Social Assistance programmes, in line with the Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) strategy. The integration allows for rapid vertical and horizontal expansion of emergency cash support.

Appropriate Early Warning Systems and trigger mechanisms related to different types of shocks will be further developed and integrated to allow for appropriate early action and response to each type of covariate shock, including humanitarian responses. Interventions that enhance adaptive capacity and build resilience under Pillar 4 shall be further integrated with the Shock-Responsive Social Protection Pillar. This Pillar includes collaboration with the humanitarian agencies responsible for supporting refugees, particularly in emergency and humanitarian crises.

3.4.1 Policy Statements

The Government of Kenya, working with all other stakeholders, shall:
i. Improve emergency preparedness by strengthening relevant trigger systems and Early Warning Early Action mechanisms to inform appropriate response options and expand responsive Social Protection interventions across the country.
ii. Enhance and utilize integrated systems to inform the expansion of shock-responsive interventions.

iii. Strengthen linkages between emergency response mechanisms and interventions that enhance resilience and adaptive capacity at all levels.
iv. Strengthen Policy and legal frameworks for inclusive Shock-Responsive Social Protection, including humanitarian response, within the available Social Protection mechanisms in the country.
v. Support the financing and implementation of the DRF strategy.
vi. Strengthen coordination, collaboration and networking with humanitarian agencies and other relevant stakeholders in the provision of humanitarian support and implementation of inclusive shock-responsive Social Protection interventions.

3.5 PILLAR 4 | Complementary Programmes

This Pillar comprises interventions aimed at promoting Human Capital Development and the productive capacity of all citizens. It seeks to facilitate access to social services such as healthcare, nutrition and education, and strengthen social welfare structures and the capacity of social workers. It further seeks to promote livelihoods, skills training, foster labour and economic inclusion, and build resilience among Social Protection beneficiaries, particularly beneficiaries of cash transfers.

Complementary programmes focus on interventions that contribute to people's livelihoods, social and economic inclusion, adaptation to climate change, and resilience (reinforcing measures under Pillar 3). This Pillar also includes other specific programmes led by County Governments, which should complement, rather than duplicate, those provided by the National Government.

Facilitating access to social services allows for the development and accumulation of human capital (for which health, nutrition, education, and training are core inputs), contributing to long-term economic growth and the sustainability of the Social Protection system. In addition, linkages with economic inclusion interventions and labour market policies can boost ownership of productive assets and facilitate access to jobs, particularly for the youth. To create synergies and boost the impacts of these complementary programmes, it is necessary to foster a coherent approach that relies on the integration between Income Security and broader social and productive policies. Setting up coordination mechanisms to achieve this objective at both National and County levels will be one of the most important missions of the various sectors contributing to the Social Protection System in the coming years.

This Policy proposes several complementary programmes that can be implemented independently or as integrated/ Cash Plus programmes. These should target:

3.5.1 Social and Economic Inclusion and Sustainable Livelihoods

Social Protection also includes active labour market programmes, in addition to Social Security and Social Assistance programmes and passive labour market policies such as unemployment benefits/insurance. Vocational training, remedial education, job intermediation, temporary job creation, and employment subsidies are examples of programmes that support the working-age population. In developing countries, active labour market programmes, in the face of the large size of the informal sector, are often linked to interventions to foster labour and productive inclusion with a focus on self-employment and entrepreneurship rather than exclusively targeting wage employment. In the case of the rural population, especially smallholder farmers, the focus is on improving their productivity through access to inputs, credit, extension services, and markets. Given the size of the informal sector and the prevalence of rural workers, an adequate Social Protection policy could not overlook the following interventions:

- **Skills training:** To address the problem of youth unemployment, the Government has identified scaling up skills training as one of the priorities of the MTP III. One the programmes highlighted in this strategy is the Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project (KYEOP), which provides skills training and work experience in the formal and informal sectors as well as support to small enterprises (e.g., start-up grants). It targets vulnerable young women and men between 18 and 29 years old who are not currently working and who have experienced extended spells of unemployment or are in vulnerable or precarious jobs. In addition, the Government will seek to expand technical and vocational training as part of the National Skills Development Programme.
- **Support for Economic Inclusion:** Will focus on households already receiving Social Assistance under Pillar 1. This model consists of a sequenced set of interventions, namely life and business skills training, livelihoods asset transfers, coaching/mentoring and financial literacy training, and access to credit. Some pilot programmes are being implemented in the country to draw lessons for a model that could be scaled up as part of a complementary intervention to social cash transfers.
- **Support to smallholder farmers:** Two key priority programmes in the Vision 2030 MTP III are: (1) access to subsidized inputs for smallholder farmers, including a voucher scheme to facilitate access to agricultural inputs for vulnerable subsistence cereal farmers; and (2) the Agricultural Insurance Programme, meant to support smallholder farmers to access agricultural insurance to manage risks and losses, increase crop productivity and livestock production through improved access to credit and higher yielding technology, and support the transition from subsistence to commercially-oriented farming.

3.6 Access to Healthcare, Nutrition and Education

Complementary Social Protection initiatives from the health sector include nutrition counselling and provision of supplementary feeding to children with acute malnutrition as well as cash transfers to pregnant and lactating mothers who attend public health clinics for check-ups and delivery. Lessons from ongoing experiences at the County level, associating these interventions to the NSNP, will inform the scale-up of these programmes.

In the education sector, complementary programmes will focus on bursaries to secondary schools that shall be inclusive and allow beneficiaries of Social Assistance cash transfer programmes to pursue further education. The expansion of school meals can contribute to better education outcomes such as increased enrolment, attendance, performance, and children's nutrition. In addition, the Home Grown School Meals Programme can be implemented jointly with procurement from smallholder farmers who will receive support from the Ministry of Agriculture to diversify and improve their production. The programme can further contribute to increased income and market access for poor vulnerable farmers at the local level.

3.6.1 Social Welfare System

Social workers will play a critical role in the implementation of Pillar 4, being part of a wider process of information dissemination regarding what support is available to beneficiaries of Social Assistance and Social Insurance (income security), but also in case management — with a focus on referring persons in need to other social services and delivering psychosocial support, which will require investment in human resources and better coordination. To support their work, the Government will develop a National Social Work Strategy with a focus on adult and children's personal social services, building on the current social work responsibilities of the Directorate of Children's Services and Directorate of Social Development at the State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens Affairs.

3.6.2 Disaster Risk Reduction, Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change

Dealing with challenges posed by climate change effectively involves more than the activities around the Shock- Responsive Social Protection Pillar. It also requires the promotion of adaptation (to climate change) and resilience (to covariate shocks). Adaptation refers to the capacity to alter livelihoods so that foreseeable shocks do not impact citizens or communities as dramatically. Resilience refers to the capacity of citizens and communities to endure shocks without compromising their basic welfare and livelihoods or having to resort to undesirable coping mechanisms.

The 2018-2022 Disaster Risk Financing Strategy states that in "recognizing the risks posed by natural and climate-related hazards (as well as man-made hazards), the Government of Kenya has committed to a broad, multi-Sectoral approach to reducing vulnerability and strengthening resilience. Disaster Risk Management (DRM) is now a priority at both National and County levels of Government. Kenya's Medium-Term Plan III (2018 – 2022) — developed to implement Kenya's Vision 2030 — has DRM as a core component and is aligned with Kenya's international and continent-wide commitments on reducing disaster risk."

It is expected that County Governments will continue to develop a wide range of complementary programmes. Each County will decide on the appropriate programme-mix based on local priorities and needs. The National Government will facilitate the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate resilience initiatives with programmes across the four Pillars.

Importantly, the Enhanced Single Registry will be developed to allow for linkages across all intervention Pillars within the Policy.

3.6.3 Policy statements

The Government of Kenya, working with all other stakeholders, shall:

i. Promote opportunities for the improvement of livelihoods and employment and enhance social and economic inclusion of Social Protection beneficiaries, as well as other vulnerable groups, including informal workers.

ii. Promote Social Protection interventions that lead to improvements in enrolment, attendance, retention, and completion of school.
iii. Promote initiatives such as Home-Grown School Meals Programmes that support smallholder farmers and other vulnerable groups.
iv. Promote the integration of nutrition and health education interventions within Social Protection programmes.
v. Promote Social Protection initiatives that support adaptation and resilience to covariate shocks.
vi. Promote the integration and coordination of complementary programmes and services.
vii. Establish a coherent and comprehensive framework for the social welfare system.

04.
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) provided for the establishment of the National Social Protection Council (NSPC), to “coordinate and oversee the development, implementation, and integration of social protection strategies, programmes, and resources”. However, the required legislation to formally establish the NSPC was not adopted. In the absence of the NSPC, the National Social Protection Secretariat in the State Department for Social Protection has provided the leadership for coordination and Policy implementation within the Sector.

As a result, the NSPS has contributed to the achievement of various milestones, some of which include the expansion of social transfers, the establishment of the Single Registry, the finalization of sector reviews, the development of the Social Protection Learning Programme and the establishment of a Community of Practice (CoP) for the Social Protection Sector, among many others. The CoP represents an important step to keep the Social Protection agenda moving forward and facilitate the implementation and coordination of the Social Protection Policy at both National and County levels, given that its scope covers both levels. This is particularly important, as currently there is no Intergovernmental coordination or coordinating structure at the County and Sub-County levels.

Coordination between National and County Governments for the implementation of Social Protection Programmes is a priority under this Policy, particularly for the implementation of Pillar 4 (complementary programmes), and will require an adequate institutional framework with effective coordination mechanisms. A mapping of Social Protection programmes in 2017 (commissioned by UNICEF and NSPS) identified 448 Social Protection programmes operating in 46 counties in Kenya. This mapping revealed the important role of County-led complementary programmes, especially in facilitating access to health, nutrition, education, livelihood support, and income-generating activities. The role of the County Government structures in coordinating and financing Social Protection interventions is therefore critical to the realisation of the Policy measures specific to each of the 4 Pillars.

4.1 National, County and Intergovernmental implementation structures

Social Protection remains a function of the National Government, but the role of County Governments has increased significantly. Key lessons drawn from the implementation of the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011) show that there is a need for stronger, more established structures and systems for the delivery of Social Protection programmes at the County level, as well as the need to strengthen coordination between the National and County-level Social Protection functions.

Specific legislation will be proposed regarding the institutional framework and coordination mechanisms of the Social Protection system. A new legal framework will be developed, reflecting the operational definition, vision and strategic objectives of Social Protection, as well as to support the expansion in coverage to monitor the country’s progress towards SDG Target 1.3. The NSPS will lead the processes for the development of the legal framework.

A coordination structure at the National level will be established to bring together Ministries, National institutions — including those representing County Governments — and development partners. This coordination structure will be responsible for establishing guidelines to maximize synergies, coordination, and coherence within the system. It shall have a minimal administrative structure and rely on the support of the NSPS for technical and administrative assistance. It will report directly to the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry responsible for Social Protection.

Similar coordination structures will be established at the County and Sub-County levels to oversee the implementation of National and County programmes that are part of the Social Protection System.

More precisely, this Policy recommends the establishment of the following structures:

- **The National Social Protection Steering Committee:** This Committee shall meet quarterly to promote sector-wide cross-pillar coordination. It will agree on a joint work programme and set up technical working groups to foster synergies across programmes within and between Pillars and to address any additional need for harmonization and/or coordination identified by the steering committee, including between National and county-level Governments.

- **The National Social Protection Secretariat:** Will be in charge of supporting and following up on the work of the NSCSP as well as reporting to the NSCSP and the Ministry responsible for Social Protection on the activities developed at the County level.

- **National Technical Working/Thematic Groups:** These committees shall be linked to the CSCSP and will support the implementation and integration of specific programmes or processes that require collaboration across different stakeholders at the National level.

- **The County Steering Committee for Social Protection (CSCSP):** Will be responsible for developing a County-level Social Protection strategy in line with National and County-level Government priorities and will be mandated to ensure the effective implementation of the KSPP at the County level.

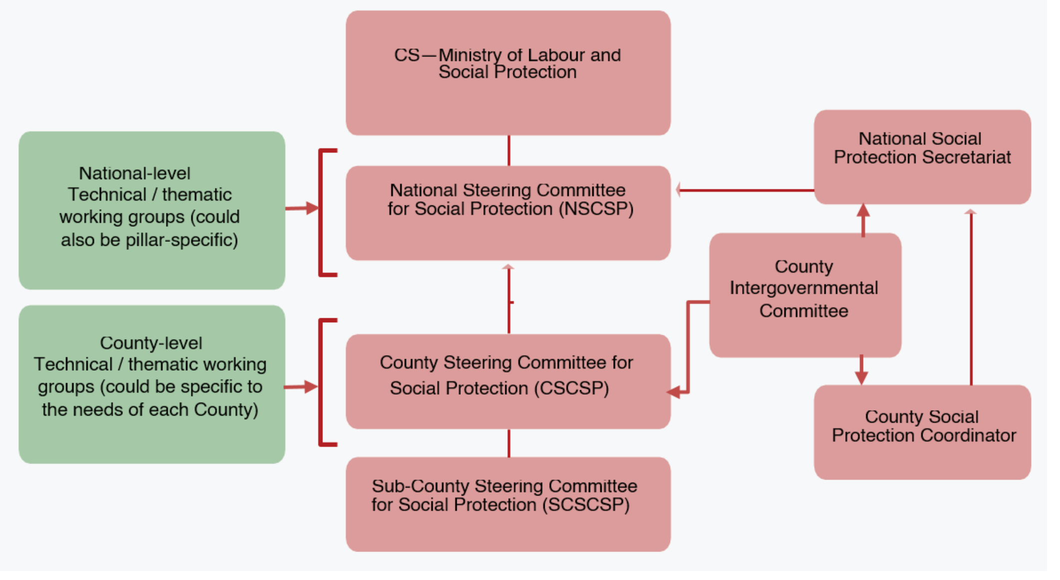
- **Social Protection County Coordinator:** There should be a Social Protection County Coordinator who will be part of the NSPS and responsible for the connection between the work of National and County steering committees on Social Protection.

- **County-level Technical Committees:** These committees shall be linked to the CSCSP and will support the implementation and integration of specific programmes or processes that require collaboration across different stakeholders at the County level.
- **Sub-County Steering Committees:** These committees should support the coordination and integration of programmes at the Sub-County level.

- **The NSCSP and the CSCSP** shall prioritise activities related to the interoperability of the Enhanced Single Registry system. This prioritisation will allow for the integration of MISs, starting from core social protection programmes up to complementary Social Protection programmes, whose implementation responsibility lies with National or County-level Governments.

- **Non-state actors**, such as development partners, CSOs or Non-Profit Organisations actively involved in the Social Protection Sector.

Figure 1. Coordination structures at the National and County levels



To address the challenges of coordination, ensure the effectiveness of the four Pillars and foster coherence in the social protection system, the following measures shall be fully implemented:

i. Establish specific coordination mechanisms at the National, County, and Sub-County levels with the participation of all stakeholders across the Social Protection Pillars
ii. Develop tools and instruments to lay the basis for within-pillar and cross-pillar coordination at both National and County levels

4.2 Interoperable Systems

The interoperability of the existing monitoring and information systems is critical to improving coordination coherence and fostering the efficiency of public resources. As highlighted in the situation analysis, the establishment of the Single Registry was one of the major achievements of the past 10 years in Social Protection. It has been developed as a tool that consolidates programme information from different Social Protection implementers' MISs into one single database to promote the following:

- Maintain an inventory of all Social Protection programmes in the country.
- Contribute to the limitation of errors/fraud by linking it with the Civil Registry (the Integrated Population Registration System).
- Enhance programme efficiency and effectiveness.
- Enable the implementation of the monitoring programme.
- Function as a basis for emergency response and other complementary initiatives.
- Offer a comprehensive overview of Social Protection beneficiaries and payments, enabling policymakers to benefit from such information in their decision-making processes.

Despite the major achievements of the Single Registry, there are still necessary steps that must be taken towards the better use of the information available in Social Protection Programmes' MISs and the Single Registry and facilitate the coordination of the sector. The MISs of Social Assistance, Social Security and Labour market programmes must be interoperable to facilitate cross-checking and referral systems. In addition, the Single Registry needs to move beyond the concept of a registry of beneficiaries to include a Social Registry featuring socio-economic information on all potential beneficiaries of Social Protection programmes. To improve the Single Registry, the Government will continue advancing and tapping into the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve MISs for more efficient delivery of Social Protection Programmes.

To this effect, the Government will implement the following measures to improve system interoperability:

i. Establish an Enhanced Single Registry that is fully linked with other relevant registries.
ii. Develop frameworks for the integration and/or interoperability of the Single Registry with other MISs.
iii. Enhance and decentralize Social Protection MISs and programme registries.
iv. Strengthen the payment systems of Social Assistance and Social Security to improve efficiency.
v. Establish/enhance efficient and effective Grievance and Case Management mechanisms.
vi. Strengthen the security and data protection provisions as per existing legislation on data.
vii. Foster interoperability with the beneficiary/contributor databases of the NSSF and NHIF and other relevant MIS databases.

4.3 Capacity Development

Kenya's Social Protection sector has grown very rapidly, especially after the adoption of the Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011). To keep up to date with new developments and innovations in the field, the Government has invested heavily in the training and capacity building of its staff for the efficient conception and delivery of social protection programmes. This in turn has created a pool of skilled Social Protection practitioners who are specialists in various aspects of social protection implementation, such as programme design, MIS development, M&E, payments, and targeting.

Despite all these achievements, there are still critical gaps in linkages and synergies across programmes and sectors. The CoP for Social Protection will partially fill this gap with a platform that brings together these various skills and specialties and which could proactively be harnessed to build on the existing wealth of knowledge.

Some core areas for implementation of the four Pillars that will require capacity development at both National and County levels include:

i. Sustainable Social Protection financing;
ii. Shock-responsive/adaptive Social Protection;
iii. Integrated Social Assistance/the Cash Plus agenda;
iv. Innovations and technology in Social Protection;
v. Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning for Social Protection; and
vi. Social Protection programming for urban environments.

vii. Capacity strengthening programmes, including the Training of Trainers (TOTs), which has been developed, will be rolled out at the same time as the dissemination of the Policy.

In the longer term, the mainstreaming of Social Protection in the curriculum and syllabus of training institutions, including Universities at both undergraduate and graduate/research levels, shall prepare professionals who will work in the sector with a variety of backgrounds. These backgrounds should include disciplines as diverse as Statistics, Public Policy, Economics, and Social Studies, with the possibility of developing a full-fledged course on Social Protection services to train social workers to work at the County and Sub-County levels. Notably, progress has been made towards the development of a Social Protection curriculum which has been introduced as a course at the Kenya School of Government.

Policy measures to guide a strategy for capacity development include:

i. Strengthen the human resource capacity for the Social Protection System at National and County levels.
ii. Develop and implement a Social Protection capacity development strategy.
iii. Strengthen the institutionalization of capacity development for Social Protection in Kenyan training institutions and institutions of higher learning

05.
MONITORING EVALUATION RESEARCH AND LEARNING

MONITORING, EVALUATION, RESEARCH AND LEARNING

It is imperative to monitor and evaluate the progress and impacts of interventions envisioned in this Policy. In addition, new evidence for informing future policy decisions will be an integral component of policy formulation and programming. The results will be used within and across other sectors in a broad context of reporting and learning for decision-making, planning, resource allocation, and delivery of improved services in the sector.

Establishing common standards, indicators, Interoperable Information Management Systems, and gathering and analyzing essential data regularly and consistently, as well as reporting, are critical elements to support the monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment of Social Protection programmes. Building a sound MERL Framework for the Social Protection sector fosters coordination, accountability, and synergy.

In the past couple of years, a National M&E Framework that includes key sector indicators, joint work plans, performance monitoring plans, reporting guidelines, reporting tools, and results frameworks has been developed in an effort to overcome key gaps identified in Kenya's Social Protection System in the Kenya Social Protection Sector Review Report (2017), which cited the absence of a comprehensive MERL framework for the Social Protection system to allow effective MERL of Policy measures.

The M&E Framework will provide a tool for the systematic and routine Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research of high-level indicators regarding the progress and achievements of the Social Protection Sector in Kenya. It provides an understanding and leads to the development of actions regarding vital cross-cutting issues such as gender, equity and social inclusion. It will help build synergies in the sector and enhance coordination, consensus and ownership of social protection policies and programmes through reporting. This will provide a basis for linkages between the various levels of Government and between the National and the County Governments and stakeholders.

In addition, the framework seeks to respond to challenges that characterise Kenya's Social Protection Sector, including issues such as weak data sharing links for reporting between the Enhanced Single Registry and the MISs of other Social Protection programmes, and the lack of a tracking system to support evidence-based policy review and implementation.

The M&E Framework's specific goals include:

i. Facilitating evidence-based decision-making in the implementation of this Policy.
ii. Supporting coordination and informing resource allocation by the Government and Sector Stakeholders.
iii. Generating data and validating the achievements of the objectives of this Policy.
iv. Reviewing and updating indicators to track the progress of the sector using the monitoring framework for Social Protection.

Building on the M&E Framework, key Policy measures to promote MERL shall include:

i. Strengthen and implement the comprehensive Social Protection M&E Framework.
ii. Carry out research on Social Protection to generate evidence to inform policy decisions.
iii. Include Social Protection-specific indicators in the National Economic Surveys.
iv. Promote learning and data sharing across the Social Protection Sector.
v. Strengthening mobilization of resources for M&E efforts.

06. COMMUNICATION

COMMUNICATION

Communication in Social Protection is critical to improving visibility and understanding of the sector. To this end, a comprehensive Communication Strategy shall be developed. It must be tailored to various audiences so that information needs and misconceptions around the objectives and impacts of Social Protection can be properly addressed by various stakeholders.

A clear Communication Strategy will inform citizens about any new programmes, areas of coverage, implementing agencies, and programme eligibility. This is important in addressing misconceptions and prejudices around social protection and must be based on evidence. It should go hand in hand with the M&E Framework and relevant researches. In particular, the dissemination of the results of various researches, as well as regular M&E reports, have the potential to persuade policymakers on the importance of Social Protection and its positive return on investment.

Documentation and dissemination of the impacts of Social Protection interventions in fostering human development and inclusive growth are key to ensuring broader support for implementing the Social Protection Policy. The recently launched Community of Practice for Social Protection is a key tool to support dissemination of information and a clear communication among policymakers and practitioners.

The implementation of the Social Protection Strategy foresees the introduction of new programmes and interventions and the reform and expansion of existing ones, as documented in Chapter 3. Thus, a clear Communication Strategy should be proposed to inform citizens about these changes, including how they will be implemented and who can benefit from them. This is particularly important in the case of shock-responsive Social Protection programmes, whose measures tend to be time-bound and the eligibility criteria of existing programmes can be made more flexible, which has the potential effect to generate misunderstanding among potential beneficiaries. Referral mechanisms should also be developed as part of the Strategy so that beneficiaries can have a good understanding of other programmes that they can access in case of need, particularly complementary programmes.

Citizens should be made aware of existing Complaint and Grievance Redress Mechanisms, as well as appropriate channels to receive information about Social Protection interventions. Through a clear Communication Strategy, potential beneficiaries should be fully aware of their rights and responsibilities. In addition, it can also be a tool to support the Error, Fraud and Corruption (EFC) framework by enabling the population to contact programme implementers at different levels.

The following Policy measures shall be undertaken to enhance communication in the Social Protection sector:

i. Develop a Communication Plan for Social Protection to guide the exchange of information among stakeholders.
ii. Enhance awareness on Social Protection at all levels.
iii. Enhance effective communication on preparedness and responsiveness during emergencies.

iv. Promote accountability and transparency mechanisms within Social Protection programmes.
v. Promote the use of the Knowledge Management Platform for Social Protection.

07.
FINANCING

FINANCING

7.1 Current situation

Effective and sustainable implementation of measures outlined in this Policy calls for fiscal space expansion alongside adequate funding to the Social Protection Sector. Article 20(5) of the Constitution indicates that the State must allocate sufficient resources to ensure the achievement of Constitutional Rights. Article 43 on Economic and Social rights, states that *"in allocating resources, the State shall give priority to ensuring the widest possible enjoyment of the right or fundamental freedom having regard to prevailing circumstances, including the vulnerability of particular groups or individuals"*. However, attention should be paid to its affordability, sustainability, and building of synergies through enhanced cross-sectoral coordination and coherence to improve both the effectiveness and efficiency of Social Protection expenditure.

The Social Protection Sector Review Report (2017) highlighted that, since 2011, there has been a substantial increase in Government funding of the Social Protection Sector, especially for cash transfer programmes. In addition, the investments of the NSSF funds are largely sufficient to meet its commitments. However, this is not the case for NHIF, since the Government needs to finance the expansion of coverage to those with no contributory capacity, particularly beneficiaries of the NSNP and beneficiaries of child and maternal health and nutrition programmes.

Identification of funding needs and potential financing options for Social Protection will enable the expansion of the country's fiscal space by availing different sources of financing for the sector. These include contingency funds, both at the National and County levels, which form key instruments for shock-responsive Social Protection and early action. Further, although development partners continue to support the implementation of the Social Protection System, it is important to ensure that the core of Social Protection funds come from Government recurrent budgets. Funding of the Social Protection system, particularly the non-contributory programmes under Pillars 1 and 3, will require that actors continue to pursue more innovative options for sustainable financing of the respective schemes.

Overall, it is important to note that increased resources are needed to maintain the current programmes and expand the sector, while increasing investment in Social Protection Systems towards universal coverage.

7.2 Key Policy measures for strengthening Social Protection financing

Social Protection financing will pursue the following measures:

1. Establish and operationalize a Social Protection Fund as per the Public Finance Management Act, (Cap 412A).
2. Mobilize resources for Social Protection initiatives.
3. Explore and develop alternative financing options for Social Protection to ensure adequacy and sustainability.
4. Strengthen collaboration with development partners and other stakeholders in Social Protection financing.

5. Strengthen Social Protection systems by operationalizing a Finance Risk Management Framework.
6. Advocate and lobby for the continuous prioritization and financing of Social Protection initiatives at National and County levels of Government.

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-spon-sibility
				Baseline 2023/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Strategic Objective 1: Expand the coverage of a National Social Protection sector that offers Income Security to all citizens throughout their life cycle																
Pillar 1: Income security																
Establish and strengthen legislation to enhance coordination mechanisms, financing and institutional frameworks necessary to provide contributory and non-contributory benefits to all people in Kenya.	Social Protection legislation enacted	Social Protection Act	1	-	-	1	-	-	-			50	-	-	-	NSPS
		No. of Regulations to give effect to the Act	1		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	
Progressively scale up and strengthen Social Assistance Programmes	Increased coverage for Social Assistance	No. of new beneficiaries enrolled	1,600,000	1,700,000	500,000	500,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	29,800	43,000	55,000	67,000	72,000	77,000	DSA
		No. of new programmes	2	-	-	-	1	-	1¬				10 000		10 000	
Decentralize the implementation systems of Social Assistance transfers to both County and Sub-County levels.	MIS operationalized in all 47 counties	No. of counties and sub-counties facilitated to utilize the MIS System effectively	361	600	361	-	-	-	361			50	20	20	10	
Strengthen benefit delivery systems to increase efficiency, effectiveness and accessibility	Enhanced service delivery	% of beneficiaries meeting the eligibility criteria and accessing benefits in a timely manner	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	300	400	400	300	200	200	
		% of beneficiary grievances and updates addressed in a timely manner	100	95	100	100	100	100	100							
		% of operational delivery structures	100	40	100	100	100	100	100							
		Operationalize legislation on the indexation of social assistance benefit	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-spon-sibility
				Baseline 2023/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Extend Social Security coverage to all workers and their dependents, across both formal and informal sectors	Increased coverage of social security to all workers	No. of Newly Registered Members	6,500,000	600,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,600,000	6,500,000							NSSF
		Weighted Compliance to Default Ratio (%)	90%	70%	75%	80%	84%	87%	90%							
		% of workers covered by social security	34%	26%	27%	29%	30%	32%	34%							
		% of compliance with the NSSF act	100%	70%	75%	80%	84%	87%	100%							
Introduce and implement a range of products to cover other Social Security branches, includingsickness and injury benefits, maternity benefits, and unemployment benefits.	Comprehensive Social Security System.	No. of new benefits/ products introduced.	4	-	-	1	1	1	1	-		70	70	70	70	RBA
Adopt innovative mechanisms for the efficient and effective management of Social Security contributions and benefits.	Management of social security contributions and benefits enhanced	No. of innovations developed and adopted	5	-	-	2	1	1	1							
		% of benefits processed within the stipulated time.	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%							
Support the RBA to effectively establish regulatory and supervisory standards	Enhanced compliance of retirement benefit schemes	Compliance Risk Score	1.5	2.96	2.7	2.5	2.35	1.95	1.5							

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-spon-sibility
				Base-line 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Baseline 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Support the development and strengthening of mechanisms for occupational safety and health to prevent and compensate work injuries and diseases	Mechanisms for occupational safety and health for workers enhanced	No. of workers undertaking statutory training on occupational safety and health.	138,000	21,341	22,000	24,000	27,000	30,000	35,000	128	19	22	25	28	34	DOSHS
		No. of workplaces with access to safety and health services	50,000	31,594	33,000	35,500	39,000	44,000	50,000	143.5	25	26	27.5	30	35	
		% of amount compensated for work injuries and disease	100	10	15	25	37.5	50	100	7.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Support the development and implementation of social protection measures including social security , social assistance and labour market programmes for Kenyan migrant workers	Increased access to social protection by Kenyan migrant workers	% of Kenyan migrant workers covered by Social Security and Social Assistance schemes	90%	10%	20%	50%	70%	80%	90%	1,000,000,000	200	200	300	300		SDL
Promote good governance and accountability for both contributory and non-contributory schemes.	Improved governance and accountability	No. of policies and legislations developed and implemented	4		-	1	2	1	4							CPPMU
		% reduction in error, fraud and grievances	60	Base-line-con-sult all agencies	-	25	40	50	60							NSPS
		No. of operational oversight structures	362	baseline	-	1	47	157	362							
		No. of Stakeholders engaged	N/A		-											

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for five years	Time Frame						Budget						Re-spon-sibility
				Base-line 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Baseline 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Support ratifications of ILO Conventions C102 and C183 towards the attainment of the minimum Social Protection Floors.	Conventions ratified	No. of conventions ratified	3	-	-	-	1	1	1							NHIF/ MOH/ SHA/ ILO/ MOLSP
	Income Security for expectant and lactating mothers in the informal economy guaranteed	No. of benefits implemented	3	-	-	1	2	3	3							
		No. of pregnant and lactating mothers covered	5000	-	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	770						
		% of Pregnant and lactating mothers accessing maternity benefits														
Strategic Objective 2: Facilitate Access to Social Health Protection																
Pillar 2: Social Health Protection																
Implement Social Health Insurance Act, 2023 to support the implementation of UHC	Improved Health Outcomes and Financial Protection	% reduction out of pocket expenditure	22%	32%	29%	27%	24%	22%	22%	150,000						SHA/ MOH
		% of the members utilizing services	80%	40%	50%	55%	65%	75%	80%	103,000	119,0000	137,000	157,000	180,000	207,000	
		No. of new medical benefits introduced	10	24	2	2	2	2	2	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Expand health insurance coverage and health service provision to poor and vulnerable groups, informal and rural workers	Increased Health Insurance Coverage	% of registered households among the targeted groups-	45	31	32	34	38	40	45	100						
		No. of new health care facilities accredited by SHIF both rural and urban	2,000	8,000	400	400	400	400	400							
		% of claims settled within the stipulated period	100	87.5	100	100	100	100	100							

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-spon-sibility
				Base-line 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Develop strategies to ensure increased coverage among formal sector workers	Increased coverage among formal sector workers	Strategy document	1	-	-	1	-	-	20		20					
Develop measures to strengthen the response to healthcare crises and future pandemics	Improved responsiveness of the healthcare system to manage emergencies	To be provided	To be provided		100%	To be provided	-	-	To be provided							MOH
		To be provided	To be provided		48	To be provided	-	-								
		To be provided	100		To be provided	To be provided	-	-								
Support the development of a mechanism to facilitate a post-retirement medical insurance scheme for employees	Improved health protection for pensioners.	% of pensioners covered by medical schemes.	100	-	-	100	100	100	100		633	1270	2531	5061	10130	

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-sponsi-bility
				Baseline 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Facilitate and enhance the portability of social health protection benefits	Improved portability of social health benefits	No. of new bilateral and multilateral social health benefits agreements on portability	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	25	-	30			30	
		No. of guidelines that support portability of social health benefits	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	
		No. of interoperable-health Systems on social health benefits	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be provided	-	-	
Support the development and implementation of mechanisms to extend social health insurance for migrant Kenyan workers.	Increased access to social health insurance to migrant Kenyan workers	% of Kenyan Migrant workers registered in social health insurance schemes														SDL/ MOH
		Strategy to extend SHI to Migrant workers	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-		

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-sponsi-bility
				Baseline 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Strategic Objective 3: Enhance the capacity of the Social Protection system to respond to shocks																
Pillar 3: Shock- Responsive Social Protection																
Improve emergency preparedness by strengthening relevant trigger systems and Early Warning Early Action mechanisms to inform appropriate response options and expand responsive Social Protection interventions across the country	Improved Early warning Early action Systems	No. of Early Warning systems in place	1	To be provided	-	-	1	-	-	50	50	55	60	65	70	NDMA
		No. of Early Action mechanisms implemented	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	6,921	6,921	7,613	8,305	8,997	9,689	NDMA
		% of affected population reached on time during emergency	100	16	20	35	50	65	100							
		Reduced Turnaround time for response	1 week	3 months	3 months	2 months	1 month	2 weeks	1 week							
Enhance and utilize integrated systems to inform the expansion of shock-responsive interventions	Shock responsive social protection interventions scaled up	No. of SP systems integrated	25	To be provided	5	10	15	20	25							NDMA/ SDSP
		No. of agencies and Humanitarian actors utilizing the ESR MIS for shock -response														SDSP
Strengthen linkages between emergency response mechanisms and interventions that enhance resilience and adaptive capacity at all levels.	Linkages between emergency response mechanisms and interventions for resilience and adaptive capacity Strengthened	No. of interventions that support emergency response, and build resilience and adaptive capacity	4	3	-	1	1	1	1	1160	1160	1740	2320	2900	3481	

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-spon-sibility
				Baseline 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
		No. of households benefiting from the interventions	603,800	203,800	203,800	273,800	363,800	473,800	603,800	6500	6500	8871	11787	15351	19563	
Strengthen Policy and legal frameworks for inclusive Shock-Responsive Social protection, including humanitarian response, within the available Social Protection mechanisms in the country.	Intergrated shock-responsive social Protection system	No. of policy and legal frameworks developed	2	-	1	-	1	-								NSPS
		No. of counties that have developed County specific SP policy	45	2	3	5	12	12	13		30	50	120	120	130	NSPS, COG
		% implementation of policy &legal framework	100		-	10	40	70	100							NSPS
Support the financing and implementation of the DRF strategy	Improved Disaster Risk financing and Management	% increase in disaster risk financing	50	2,000,000,000	10	20	30	40	50							NDMA/ Trea-sury/ County
		No. of national and county development plans that have integrated the DRF strategy	48	-	48	48	48	48	48							NDMA/ Plan-ning/ County
Strengthen coordination, collaboration and networking with humanitarian agencies and other relevant stakeholders in the provision of humanitarian support and implementation of inclusive shock-responsive Social Protection interventions.	A comprehensive strategy for Humanitarian support and shock-responsive interventions developed and implemented	No. of joint strategies for Humanitarian support and shock-responsive interventions developed and implemented	1	0	0	1	-	-	-							NDOC/ NDMA

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-spon-sibil-ity
				Base-line 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
		No. of partnerships established for Humanitarian support and shock-responsive	50	5	10	10	10	10	10							NDMA
		No. of new Inclusive Shock-Responsive Social Protection Interventions	4	-	0	1	1	1	1							
Strategic Objective 4: Foster the human capital, capabilities, resilience, and well-being of all citizens																
Pillar No 4: Complementary Programmes																
Promote opportunities for the improvement of livelihoods and employment and enhance social and economic inclusion of Social Protection beneficiaries, as well as other vulnerable groups, including informal workers.	Improved livelihoods through social and economic inclusion interventions	No. of beneficiaries accessing complementary interventions	230,000	46,700	80,000	90,000	95,000	200,000	230,000	1,500						
		No. of informal and Rural workers accessing social and economic inclusion interventions	20,000000	500,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	2,200	800	800	800	800	800	NSPS
		No. of interventions that promote Social and Economic Inclusion	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	
Promote Social Protection interventions that lead to improvements in enrolment, attendance, retention, and completion of school.	Improved Completion rates for all children at all education Levels	% increase in the number of students completing each level of education as a result of social protection	To be provided	22,000	10	50	70	90	100	To be provided						SDSP, MOE

Promote initiatives such as Home-Grown School Meal programmes that support smallholder farmers and other vulnerable groups.	Improved Livelihoods among smallholder farmers and other vulnerable groups	No. of social protection interventions rolled out to the smallholder farmers, environmental groups including other vulnerable populations	12	5	7	9	10	11	12	20,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	MOA
		No. of smallholder farmers, environmental groups including vulnerable populations reached	1,500,00	390,000	300,000	600,000	900,000	1.2m	1.5m	11,000	3	3	2	2	1	
		% increase in farm productivity among the target group	100	50	100	100	100	100	100	30,000						
Promote the integration of nutrition and health education interventions within Social Protection programs	Increased access to nutrition and Health Education services in Social Protection programs	No. of children benefiting from integrated nutrition and health education services	250,000	39800	60,000	150,000	210,000	220,000	250,000	4	20	20	20	20	20	SDSP
Promote Social Protection initiatives that support adaptation and resilience to covariate shocks	Improved adaptation and resilience to covariate shocks	National Strategy on adaption and resilience to covariate shocks	1	0	1		-	-	-	5	5					
		No. of agencies implementing adaptive social protection initiatives	40	10	20	25	30	35	40							
		% of populations cushioned from covariate shocks	100	1.8	100	100	100	100	100	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-sponsi-bility
				Base-line 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Promote the integration and coordination of complementary programmes and services	Enhanced synergy and coherence in the implementation of complementary programmes	Integration and coordination framework	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	SDSP
		No. of partnerships established	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	
Establish a coherent and comprehensive framework for social welfare system	Improved Social Welfare Service delivery	Social Welfare Strategy	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		3	2				
Strategic Objective No.5: Improve institutional capacity and coordination for Social Protection delivery																
Institutional Arrangements																
Establish specific coordination mechanisms at the National, County, and Sub-County levels with the participation of all stakeholders across the Social Protection Pillars	Enhanced Coordination of Social Protection Programmes	Coordination Framework	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	SDSP
		No. of Coordination Committee established at all levels	362	1	-	-	200	162	-	2			40	30	-	
Develop tools and instruments to lay the basis for within-pillar and cross-pillar coordination at both National and County levels.	Enhanced Synergy within and across pillars in Implementation at the National and County Level	No. of tools and Instruments developed	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided							

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-sponsi-bility
				Base-line 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Interoperable Systems																
Establish an Enhanced Single Registry that is fully linked with other relevant agencies	Coordinated, efficient and effective social protection service delivery	No. of relevant registries linked to the ESR	7	2	3	4	7	-	-	10	10	10	10	-	-	SDSP
		No. of relevant agencies utilizing the ESR	40	10	15	10	5	5	5	-	10	10	10	5	5	
		% of vulnerable population registered in the ESR	To be provided	75	80	85	90	95	100	850	940	235	235	235	117.5	
Develop frameworks for the integration and/or interoperability of the Single Registry with other MISs	Enhanced data access and utilization data	Social Protection MIS Integration Framework	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		12.480	0	0	0	0	
		No. of MISs interoperable with ESR	6	2	2	2	2	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	-	
Strengthen the payment systems of Social Assistance and Social Security to improve efficiency	Efficient and effective payment systems for delivery of social assistance and social security benefits	% of households accessing benefits in a timely manner	100	90	95	100	100	100	100							SDSP
		% administrative costs associated with payment processing	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	
		% of fiduciary risks associated to payment processes	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	To be provided	

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Respon-sibility
				Base-line 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Establish/enhance efficient and effective Grievances and Case Management mechanisms	Improved efficiency and effectiveness in managing the grievances and cases across social protection sector	No. of functional Grievance and Case Management Systems integrated	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	50	10	10	10	10	10	
		No. of agencies utilizing the G&CM system	20	4	6	11	15	18	20	-	7.488	6.240	4.992	3.744	2.496	
Strengthen the security and data protection provisions as per existing legislation on data	Enhanced security and privacy of data in the Social Protection sector as per the Legislation	SP sector Data protection guidelines	1	-		1	-	-	-		5	20	-	-	-	SDSP, MOICT, ODPC
		No. of Business Continuity Plans / Disaster Recovery Plans	5		5	-	-	-	-		12.480	0	0	0	0	
Capacity Development																
Strengthen the human resource capacity for the Social Protection System at National and County levels	Human Resource Capacity Strengthened	No. staff recruited to support implementation of Social Protection interventions	2,603	2171	500	500	500	500	603	-	150	150	150	150	150	PSC HRMD
Develop and implement a Social Protection capacity development strategy	Capacity Development Strategy developed	Skills gap Analysis report	1	0	-	1	-	-	-	0	0	10	-	-	-	NSPS
		No. of staff equipped with skills to manage SP Interventions	500	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	35	35	35	35	35	HRMD
Strengthen the institutionalization of capacity development for Social Protection in Kenyan training institutions and institutions of higher learning	Social Protection Curriculum mainstreamed in Kenyan Training Institutions	No. of institutions offering SP related Courses	2	2		2	-	-	-	0						NSPS
		No. of trainees graduating with social protection related courses the reporting period	300	228	60	60	60	60	60	27.360	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	

Monitoring, Evaluation, Research, and Learning																
Strengthen and implement the comprehensive Social Protection M&E Framework	Efficient reporting system for social protection interventions	A reviewed SP M&E Framework	1	1	1	-	-	-	-		5					NSPS
		An integrated and automated M&E system	1	-	-	1		-	-			6				
		No. of agencies utilizing the M&E System	16	-		4	4	4	4			1	1	1	1	
Carry out research on Social Protection to generate evidence to inform policy decisions	Evidence based decision making	No. of SP research studies conducted	4		-	1	1	1	1	-	-	100	100	100	100	Relevant MDCAs
		% implementation of study recommendations	100		-	-	100	100	100	-	-	-	10	10	10	
Include Social Protection-specific indicators in the National Economic Survey	Impact of social protection interventions reported	No of indicators reporting on SP	No of indicators reporting on SP	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	NSPS
Promote learning and data sharing across the Social Protection Sector	Enhanced knowledge base in social protection	Knowledge repository center	1		1		-	-			10	2	2	2	2	
		No. of information sharing fora	7	-	1	2	1	2	1		20	170	20	170	20	
		No. of SP stakeholder utilizing the platform	100		100	100	100	100	100		-	-	-	-	-	
Communcation																
Develop a communication plan for Social protection to guide the exchange of information among stakeholders	Effective communication on social protection	A communication strategy	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		10	-	-	-	-	NSPS
Enhance awareness on social protection at all levels	Increased engagement by stakeholders in SP sector	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
		% population aware of social protection at all levels	100	-	-	100	100	100	100		-	10	10	10	10	

Policy Statement	Expected Output	Output Indicators	Target for 5 years	Time Frame						Budget (Ksh.Mn)						Re-spon-sibility
				Baseline 23/24	Y1 24/25	Y2 25/26	Y3 26/27	Y4 27/28	Y5 28/29	Base-line 23/24	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Lead
Enhance effective communication on preparedness and responsiveness during emergencies	Robust communication for preparedness and response to emergencies	Communication Strategy on emergency preparedness and response	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	NDMA
		Integrated public alert and warning system	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
		% Response rate within stipulated time	100		100	100	100	100	100		8	8	8	8	8	
Promote accountability and transparency mechanisms within Social Protection programmes.	Improved governance in social protection programmes	% compliance to service charters	100	-	100	100	100	100	100		-	-	-	-	-	NSPS
		Customer satisfaction index Survey	30		10	-	10	-			300		300		300	
Financing																
Establish and operationalize a Social Protection Fund as per the Public Finance Management Act	Increased funding for Social Protection Interventions	Social protection fund established	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	30	-	-	-	NT
		Proportion of SP funding for social protection to GDP	3%	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%	1.9%	2.6%	3%	-	5	5	5	5	5	
Mobilize resources for Social Protection initiatives	Social protection	Resource mobilization strategy	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	SDSP
Strengthen collaboration with development partners and other stakeholders in Social Protection financing		No. of partnership established	8	5	2	2	2	2	2	-	10	10	10	10	10	
Strengthen Social Protection systems by operationalizing a Finance Risk Management Framework.	Operational Risk Management Framework	Risk Management Framework	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	
		% compliance with Financial Risk Management framework	100	-	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	5	5	5	5	

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