The three pillars of Vision 2030

Political pillar

Social pillar
A social and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment.

Economic pillar

UNDAF Strategic Result 1
Transformational governance

UNDAF Strategic Result 2
Human capital development

UNDAF Strategic Result 3
Inclusive and sustainable economic growth

UNDAF Strategic Result 4
Environmental sustainability, land management and human security

Outcome 2.1
Education and learning

Outcome 2.2
Water, sanitation and hygiene: environmental preservation, food availability/nutrition and health

Outcome 2.3
Multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response

Outcome 2.4
Social protection

Output 2.4.1
National ownership and leadership

Output 2.4.2
Coordination

Output 2.4.3
Programme implementation

Activity 2.4.1.1
Strengthen social protection policy and legal framework

Activity 2.4.1.2
Provide South-South cooperation to improve capacity of the National Social Protection Secretariat

Activity 2.4.1.3
Develop a national strategy for integrated social protection

Activity 2.4.2.1
Establish social protection coordination mechanisms

Activity 2.4.2.2
Establish and model integrated social protection system

Activity 2.4.2.3
Develop and manage the Single Registry

Activity 2.4.3.1
Provide training on social protection, including in emergencies

Activity 2.4.3.2
Implement social protection programmes and the child protection system

Activity 2.4.3.3
Expand access of workers to social protection coverage

UNDAF Strategic Result 2
Human capital development
By 2030 Kenya’s development is led and driven by a healthy, highly skilled, innovative, resourceful and motivated human capital in an empowered, resilient and inclusive society that is reconciled, peaceful, cohesive, gender responsive and infused with integrity.
Outcome 2.4

Social protection

By 2018 social protection policy and strategies ensure Government’s effective leadership role, sustainability of achievement, and promotion of innovation and learning; and the social protection systems are adequately resourced, devolved, well coordinated, effective, efficient and sustainable.

Activity 2.4.1.1
Strengthen social protection policy and legal framework

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Provide South-South cooperation to improve capacity of the National Social Protection Secretariat

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Expand access of workers to social protection coverage
WFP assists a trader in Kakuma with completing a cash transfer transaction
© WFP Kenya
The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014–2018 for Kenya is an affirmation of the United Nations to support Kenya’s Vision 2030, the country’s development programme. In contrast to former development interventions, and in line with the United Nations approach of “Delivering as One”, the 2014–2018 UNDAF has been developed so that the leadership and ownership of its activities are in the hands of the Kenyan Government. This is demonstrated through the framework’s cohesion with current government priorities and planning, and the opportunities it provides United Nations agencies to fully align their activities.

Kenya’s Vision 2030, which was initiated in 2008, sets goals around three pillars of development: social, economic, and political, to be achieved through a number of successive five-year plans. The second medium-term plan (2013–2017) was launched amid acknowledgement that not only is more concerted effort required if Vision 2030 is to be fully met, but also in the context of Kenya’s 2010 constitution, giving greater devolved governance and decentralized power to its 47 counties.

Within the context of both Delivering as One and the Kenyan Government’s request that United Nations development support be more strategic, long-term and, crucially, in line with Kenya’s second medium-term plan, it was agreed that future UNDAFs would be based on four long-term strategic results: Transformational Governance; Human Capital Development; Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth; and Environmental Sustainability, Land Management and Human Security.

Each strategic result is subdivided into three or four outcomes. This report concerns itself only with one of the four outcomes of the Human Capital
Development strategic result: Social Protection, which demands that “By 2018, social protection policy and strategies ensure government’s effective leadership role, sustainability of achievement, and promotion of innovation and learning; and the social protection systems are adequately resourced, devolved, well-coordinated, effective, efficient and sustainable.”

The social protection outcome is divided into three outputs: National Ownership and Leadership; Coordination; and Programme Implementation. Within this context, the United Nations aim is to assist in strengthening the Kenyan Government’s leadership and commitment to social protection policies, so that by 2018, Kenya’s social protection system is effective and efficient both nationally and at county level, and both in the immediate and longer term. One important tool in achieving this improvement will be through promoting South-South cooperation to provide examples of functioning social security systems in other countries, and the challenges faced and overcome in establishing these systems.

The Social Protection Group, which commits to undertake all the activities required to fulfil the social protection outcome of the UNDAF, was formed in June 2014 and currently includes four agencies from the United Nations: the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The group’s key government counterpart is the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection1, which houses the Social Protection Secretariat, responsible for providing strategic coordination for the social protection sector. A mid-term review meeting of the Social Protection Group in Mombasa in April 2016 highlighted the importance of continuing to reach out to other relevant agencies and government ministries.

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1 Previously known as the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services.
The Social Protection Secretariat currently exists under the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection to strategically coordinate the social protection sector in Kenya.

(such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Education Science and Technology) who have an interest in enhancing social protection in Kenya and whose contribution to the process would be invaluable.

This report concerns itself with the Social Protection Group’s achievements at the UNDAF mid-term point (June 2016) and expected progress in the forthcoming year towards achieving the social protection outcome.

BUDGET FOR THE FIRST 2 YEARS (2014 – 2016) OF THE UNDAF STRATEGIC RESULT 2, HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT (LEFT) AND THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OUTCOME (RIGHT) SUBDIVIDED INTO OUTPUT

- **Outcome 2.1** Education and learning
  - Output 2.4.1 National ownership and leadership: US$3.3 million
  - Output 2.4.2 Coordination: US$6.3 million
  - Output 2.4.3 Programme implementation: US$13.5 million

- **Outcome 2.2** Water, sanitation and hygiene
  - Strategic Result 2 Human capital development: 51%
  - Outcome 2.1 Education and learning: 31%
  - Outcome 2.2 Water, sanitation and hygiene: 8%
  - Outcome 2.3 Multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response: 10%

- **Outcome 2.3** Multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response
  - Strategic Result 2 Human capital development: 51%
  - Outcome 2.1 Education and learning: 31%
  - Outcome 2.2 Water, sanitation and hygiene: 8%
  - Outcome 2.3 Multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response: 10%

- **Outcome 2.4** Social protection
  - Strategic Result 2 Human capital development: 51%
  - Outcome 2.1 Education and learning: 31%
  - Outcome 2.2 Water, sanitation and hygiene: 8%
  - Outcome 2.3 Multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response: 10%
WFP's Food for Assets programme
OUTCOME 2.4 SOCIAL PROTECTION: SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

By 2018, social protection policy and strategies ensure Government’s effective leadership role, sustainability of achievement, and promotion of innovation and learning; and the social protection systems are adequately resourced, devolved, well-coordinated, effective, efficient and sustainable.

This section briefly describes the first two years of activities and achievements made towards realizing Outcome 2.4 of UNDAF Strategic Result 2. To facilitate the evaluation of activities, the UNDAF laid out targets both per outcome and for every output under each outcome. Progress towards achieving the targets for outcome 2.4 is given in Table 1. Promising advances have been made towards the two targets that are currently measurable. Progress towards achieving the targets for the outputs is given at the end of the report.

Beneficiaries of the Government’s Cash Transfer for Older Persons programme in Turkana.
© Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection
### TABLE 1 TARGETS FOR OUTCOME 2.4 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Key: SRA 2 Outcome 2.4 ratings (Achieved - Target met as at June 2016; Partially Achieved – Progress towards achievement is being made, and result will likely be achieved by 2018; Not yet achieved – May not achieve the result by 2018; Not applicable at mid-term review – Performance against the indicator is not yet available.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET 2018</th>
<th>ACTUALS BY JUNE 2016 AND SOURCE</th>
<th>OUTCOME RATING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Proportion of poor households accessing social protection</td>
<td>Social transfers 14%. Social health insurance 26%. Social security 12%. (2010)</td>
<td>Social transfers 50%. Social health insurance 40%. Social security 40%.</td>
<td>These 2 indicators will be measured through the Social Protection Sector Review, the report of which will be available in 2017.</td>
<td>Not applicable at mid-term review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. № of individual Government-led social protection programmes</td>
<td>21 separate programmes (2010)</td>
<td>&lt;10 separate programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Response time of social protection interventions during and following emergencies</td>
<td>3 months (2011)</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>No emergencies were declared during the period.</td>
<td>Not applicable at mid-term review.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. № of children accessing child protection services per year, disaggregated by gender and age.</td>
<td>5,000 (2012)</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>101,500²</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall rating for outcome 2.4 informed by performance of Outcome indicators as at the mid-term of the UNDAF: Partially Achieved

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² 8,777 girls and 12,271 boys were reached with direct child protection services, in three Child Protection centres (Garissa, Malindi and Nakuru) and the GBV Wellness Centre in Turkana, along with 25,035 refugee children in Kakuma (15,175 boys/9,863 girls), and 6,024 conflict affected children (4,105 boys/1,919 girls) in Mandera. In Kakuma, 5,542 households with 47,718 (25,646 Male and 22,072 female) children were visited for child protection follow up. (Source: CPC data, Wellness Centre data, KRCs data and CPIMS Kakuma). 1,215 children supported under the Turkana joint programme on Human Security and 410 in Kitui skills development programme protecting them from worst forms of child labour.
A boy smiles at Nduru Primary School in Siaya County, Western Kenya

© UNICEF Kenya
Output 2.4.1

National ownership and leadership

The Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, the Ministry of Health, county governments and partners have adequate institutional, technical and financial capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate social protection programmes to achieve (a) progressive and sustainable expansion of coverage and adequacy for benefits; and (b) enhanced capacity to respond to shocks.

Summary of achievements

This output is critical to the sustainability and effectiveness of Kenya’s social protection system, and focuses on supporting the Government to put the appropriate legal and policy frameworks in place. The output involves activities related to generating evidence, learning, and advocacy, as well as policy dialogue and formulation. Below are a few key highlights drawn from the many activities carried out during the period.

The Social Protection Group made important progress during their first midterm period on key pieces of legislation needed to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for Social Protection in Kenya. The first Kenyan Social Protection Conference Week held in January 2015, brought together a broad
Discussions highlighted the urgent need to enhance efficiency in the implementation of social protection programmes by: concentrating resources; defining roles and responsibilities; and facilitating coordination of social protection programming between different government ministries, development partners and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). At the end of the conference, participants adopted a Joint Call for Action as a measure to provide a framework to address shortcomings in service delivery to citizens and to provide a strong foundation for advancing the agenda for social protection in Kenya.

Subsequently, the National Assembly passed a Sessional Paper on Social Protection in August 2015, articulating a strategy for implementation of the Social Protection Policy (2012), and strengthening the legal framework for the sector. The Sessional Paper is an important pre-cursor to the Bill, which was drafted in 2012 and is currently being revised in preparation for its re-entry into the legislative process in 2017.

The Social Protection Secretariat and relevant government departments have also benefitted from training and exchanges of experience on social protection measures with other countries in the past two years. For example, a multi-ministerial delegation

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3 Resources mobilized and spent are actuals for 23 months (July 2014 to May 2016) and estimates for one month (June 2016).

4 1 US Dollar equals 101.16 Kenyan Shilling (current exchange rate 05/07/16)
from the Government of Kenya visited Brazil in May 2016. The mission exposed the participants to the Brazilian model, the successes and challenges of making linkages between agriculture, education, nutrition and social protection, and the systems that have been built to support Brazil’s programmes. South-South learning exchanges have fostered fresh thinking about the potential for an integrated approach to social protection in Kenya, and serve to stimulate the core team responsible for moving the agenda forward.

An analysis of the legal framework of the social security system in Kenya was conducted to facilitate the process of ratifying ILO Convention 102, which sets minimum standards on social security. The National Labour Board was reconstituted and is set to discuss key ILO Conventions lined up for ratification (among them Convention 102) and demonstrate intent for ratification.

**STORY WORTH TELLING**

KENYA’S INAUGURAL SOCIAL PROTECTION WEEK

The first ever Social Protection Conference Week marked a significant milestone in the Social Protection sector in Kenya in January 2015. The event was launched by the President of the Republic of Kenya His Excellency Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta and took place at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre (KICC), Nairobi.

The theme of the conference was “Enhancing synergy in Social Protection Delivery”, and it brought together representatives from Government line Ministries and Agencies, social protection experts, development partners, civil society representatives, academics, researchers, beneficiaries and caregivers from all corners of the globe. The event offered a platform for interactive discussions on the various issues that guide and affect social protection delivery and the growing opportunities for social protection in Kenya and Africa in general.
Children enjoying hot school meals in Kakuma Refugee Camp

© WFP
Summary of activities and plans for the next 12 months

Activity 2.4.1.1
Advocate and provide technical assistance to further develop and strengthen social protection policy and legal framework

Promoting the National Social Protection Bill has been one of the major activities of the UNDAF Social Protection Group during its first two years. January 2015 saw the Kenyatta International Conference Centre hosting the National Social Protection Conference, opened by the President of Kenya. Over 500 participants from Brazil to Ethiopia and the United Kingdom attended the week-long event. The resultant Joint Call for Action requests Parliament to expedite the passing of the Social Protection Bill. The Group has been advocating the Bill to members of the Parliamentary Committee, and following a parliamentary lobbying meeting in Mombasa in June 2015, the National Assembly passed the Sessional Paper on Social Protection (see Box 3). The Sessional Paper is an important precursor to the Bill, which is being updated in preparation for its re-entry into the legislative process in 2017. Enactment of the Bill has been pending since it was drafted in 2012; without it, gains made in social protection are vulnerable to changes in political will and leadership.

BOX 3 SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 2

Performance monitoring framework Output 2.4.1, Indicator 1

Sessional Paper No. 2 on the National Social Protection Policy is intended to ensure that all people have the requisite financial cushion to enable them to maintain a decent standard of living. These include access to:

- healthcare throughout their lives,
- income security provided through household and child benefits that facilitate access to nutrition and education
- income security through social assistance for older persons, people with disabilities, and those in active age groups who are unable to earn sufficient incomes in the labour market.

The Sessional Paper was developed through widespread consultations with government, development partners and the general public to ensure ownership by all concerned parties. Through this Sessional Paper, the Government of Kenya will review and align existing social protection strategies, programmes and activities with a view to passing the National Social Protection Bill in 2017.
The Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection leads a Technical Working Group (TWG) to update the Social Protection Bill. The UNDAF Social Protection Group is providing technical assistance to this TWG in advocating for the Parliamentary Committee to follow through on its enactment of the Bill. In October 2016, both the TWG and Social Protection Group will meet to plan for the next Social Protection Week to be held in April 2017. This will be an important moment to reunite key players in social protection internationally, take stock of progress, and continue to chart the way forward for Kenya’s social protection systems.

As the social security system within Kenya develops, raising public awareness of the changes taking place is essential for its smooth implementation and the effective progression of contributory social protection programmes, such as the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). NSSF rolled out a nationwide media campaign in 2015, targeting informal sector workers as well as the wider employed community in Kenya, to ensure that they are aware of the importance of social security and are able to access the system.

The 2001 Children Act is being drafted into a new law based on advice from the independent Commission on the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC). The Department of Children Services and the National Council for Children Services have initiated the process of drafting the new law, supported by UNICEF. The Anti-FGM Board Strategic Plan of Action (2016-2021) which sets priorities to accelerate abandonment of FGM and child marriage in line with the 2011 Prohibition of FGM Act and the 2014 Marriage Act is almost completed.

Work is ongoing to improve the legislation surrounding child labour in Kenya, which remains a serious issue. Kenyan children continue to work in agriculture, herding, mining, domestic service and on the streets of major urban centres across the country. The Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection is working on a strategy for strengthening institutional and legislative responses to protecting child domestic workers. It has been working with members of parliament for the finalisation, approval and implementation of the Child Labour Policy.
Requirements for ratifying Convention 189, which prohibits the employment of domestic workers under the age of 18, are also being assessed. The ratification of this convention will further enhance legislative provision for the protection of children from domestic work. Activities during the period included sensitizing domestic workers on Convention 189 and regular meetings with the Government, workers and employers on the country’s preparedness for ratification of the convention. It is anticipated that the ratification agenda will be prioritised by the National Labour Board which has been reconstituted.

BOX 4 ILO CONVENTION 102

Convention 102, adopted by ILO in 1952, sets out the basic social security principles on which all social security systems should be based globally. The convention divides social security into nine areas: medical care, sickness benefit, unemployment benefit, old-age benefit, employment injury benefit, family benefit, maternity benefit, invalidity benefit and survivors’ benefit. Minimum standards are set for each area in relation to minimum level of benefits to be paid, the minimum percentage of the population to be protected, and the conditions for and period of entitlement to the benefits. Convention 102 is currently ratified by 50 states.
Activity 2.4.1.2
Provide technical assistance and South-South cooperation to build on the capacity of the National Social Protection Secretariat to carry out its strategic coordination mandate

The UNDAF Social Protection Group has organised many trainings during the two-year period — too many to describe in this report. Instead, this section focuses on some key South-South exchanges to illustrate the approach to learning being followed, which has less to do with classrooms and presentations, and more to do with sharing experiences, understanding multiple models and building networks.

South-South cooperation under the UNDAF kicked off in December 2014 when the Social Protection Secretariat participated in a global workshop on developing synergies in national social protection programmes, in Banjul, The Gambia. The group from Kenya was exposed to the work being carried out by more than 15 other African countries, and made contacts that have facilitated an ongoing exchange between practitioners.

Then in mid-April 2015, 23 senior government officials from Zambia, Ethiopia, Sudan, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Tanzania, South Africa and Namibia, plus 11 Kenyan government members met in Nairobi to share experience and knowledge on non-contributory social protection floors, i.e. nationally defined sets of at least four basic social security guarantees that ensure minimum income security for all and access to universal essential healthcare. The exchange culminated in a visit to Kiambu county to look at the biometric identification system used there.

In addition to the valuable exchange and network building, the training served as a pilot to further enhance modules used for capacity building on administering non-contributory social protection programmes in Kenya.

**BOX 5 THE MAIN CASH TRANSFER SAFETY NET PROGRAMMES IN KENYA AS AT JUNE 2016**

- Inua Jamii (National Safety Net Programme)
- Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfer
- Older Persons Cash Transfer
- Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer
- Hunger Safety Net Programme
- Home-grown school feeding programme
- Jenga Jamii (WFP’s Asset Creation programme)
In May 2016 a team of 14 Government representatives from the health, education, agriculture, social protection, treasury and devolution and planning ministries (including two Members of Parliament and two Principle Secretaries) had the opportunity to travel to Brazil to study their social protection model. The team looked at how Brazil’s programmes are structured for scale, predictability, multi-sectoral integration, job creation and private sector growth, and how the lessons learnt in Brazil could inform the way forward in Kenya.

Exchange and learning happened also within Kenya. On 18 June 2015, 70 county officers from across Kenya converged in Nairobi to receive training on how best to manage the expansion of the cash transfer for orphans and vulnerable children programme. Eighty officers have been trained under the National Safety Net programme since 2014 to date. The courses undertaken include designing safety net programmes, project planning and management, financial management, monitoring and evaluation.

The UNDAF Social Protection Group will also develop a South-South plan for 2016–2018, designed to continue to assist Kenya and other countries to learn from each other’s experiences. The plan will map out exactly where South-South best practice can be shared according to Kenya’s needs, and how Kenya can indeed showcase its own evolving social protection model to other counties.

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5 Performance monitoring framework, output 2.4.1, indicator 2
Brazil is a global model that has not only grappled with poverty, inequality, hunger, low education standards and health services provision in the past but has managed to address these challenges substantially through a number of innovative tools and policies.

In May 2016 a Kenyan multi-ministerial technical delegation attended a two-week mission in Brazil. The team participated in the eleventh edition of International Seminar on Policies for Social Development organised by the Government of Brazil, took part in high-level policy discussions with senior government officials of the federal government of Brazil and undertook a field visit in the state of Paraiba within the North Eastern region of Brazil.

The two-week integrated social protection learning mission:

- Provided an opportunity for the Government of Kenya to understand the Brazilian model of social protection with a view of launching a long-term cooperation;
- Gathered evidence on successful linkages between Agriculture, Education, Nutrition & Health and Social Protection, and the systems that have been built to support Brazil’s social development programmes.

Some of the key lessons learnt by Kenya from the Brazilian social protection model include:

**Legislation and policies**
A high level of Presidential commitment has played a big role towards hunger and poverty eradication. Brazil left the hunger map in 2014 and has continued to achieve further gains geared towards combating hunger, malnutrition and poverty.

**Transformative results**
The Zero Hunger and Brazil Without Extreme Poverty strategies have recorded significant results within a period of ten years. The return of investment of 1.78 Real into the economy for every Real invested in social development programmes is significant. The cash benefits, conditions and perhaps the complementary services provided to these families have contributed to the realization of these results.
Simple design, clear targets
The design of both Zero Hunger and Brazil Without Extreme Poverty strategies is simple and easy to conceptualize within the three levels of government and at the community level as well. Registration of families for instance is simplified and undertaken by the respective municipalities. The two strategies have distinct and very clear goals: eradication of hunger, malnutrition and extreme poverty. This has made it easier for the stakeholders to achieve the targets for each of the programme with ease.

Coordination and management
Brazil’s case provides a best practice of how large scale interventions with significant impact on a national scale can be seamlessly coordinated and results tracked. There is a clear and functional coordination process which involves federal ministries, secretariats, 26 state and the departments therein as well as 5,570 municipalities with organs such as Social Assistance Referral Centres. The Ministry of Social Development coordinates these strategies and a joint work plan across 21 ministries.

Key recommendations for Kenya’s Social Protection model which came out of the mission include:

- Fast track drafting and enactment of an all-inclusive National Social Protection Bill
- Develop an integrated social protection strategy for the country, coordinating all sectors contributing to the growth of Kenya’s social protection sector
- Continue to strengthen the National Social Protection Secretariat to strategically coordinate social protection sector effectively. In addition, transform the study mission’s technical team into an inter-ministerial taskforce.
The January 2015 the first National Social Protection Conference saw much discussion on how to implement an improved social protection system in Kenya, and resulted in a Joint Call for Action (see Box 5). The Social Protection Group is tracking progress made towards this call, and is taking the following steps towards laying down a comprehensive five-year strategy for Social Protection:

- Conducting a comprehensive Social Protection Sector Review, consultations for which will be finalised by November with a view to publishing the findings in March 2017. The last review was done in 2012, forming the baseline for the new Social Protection Policy. The review planned for 2016/2017 will be the first follow up, critical to documenting progress in the sector over the past five years, and to informing the five-year strategy.

- An Investment Plan will be developed following the Sector Review to cost for the Strategy and beyond. The vision is up to 2030.

- The Sector Review and Investment Plan will be discussed and adopted at the second Social Protection Conference planned for the first half of 2017. The biennial conferences are critical moments for advocacy and mobilisation around key issues, for gaining high level commitment, and for vertical and horizontal information sharing: from community level to national government level, across the sector (social assistance, health insurance, social security) and with other sectors involved in social protection (agriculture, finance, health), and between countries in the region.

- Finally, based on the Sector Review findings and a number of other studies commissioned by the UNDAF Social Protection Group, augmented by the learning done through South-South exchanges, a five year strategy will be developed for the sector by the end of 2017.
ACTIVITIES OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION GROUP:
The Past and Forthcoming

1. To establish a clear plan and milestones for consolidation and harmonization of existing social protection programmes beginning with the cash transfer programmes under the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection and the Ministry of Devolution and Planning
2. To establish a mechanism for setting standards for a minimum package of social protection for all poor and vulnerable Kenyans
3. To develop guidelines and standards for the coordination, implementation and financing of social protection programmes at national and county levels
4. To establish a mechanism and criteria for regular review of levels of benefits linked to economic conditions
5. To review fiscal conditions for social protection and develop an agreed financing strategy based on projections of need, that is also fiscally sustainable
6. To establish structures and mechanisms for linking social protection programmes with other complementary programmes
7. To strengthen the functionality of the Single Registry to enhance accountability, transparency and efficiency in service delivery
8. To develop a plan for gradually extending social protection to deserving groups as defined in the Constitution- those who are currently not included in the programmes
9. To develop a single monitoring and evaluation framework and platform for collecting and sharing information on social protection
10. To create platforms and mechanisms that enhance consultations with and participation of beneficiaries to facilitate greater accountability and ownership
11. To establish a Kenyan Chapter of Community of Practice
12. To reconvene to jointly review progress within 24 months from the day of signing this Statement.

BOX 6 SELECT CALLS FROM THE JOINT CALL FOR ACTION

1. To establish a clear plan and milestones for consolidation and harmonization of existing social protection programmes beginning with the cash transfer programmes under the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection and the Ministry of Devolution and Planning
2. To establish a mechanism for setting standards for a minimum package of social protection for all poor and vulnerable Kenyans
3. To develop guidelines and standards for the coordination, implementation and financing of social protection programmes at national and county levels
4. To establish a mechanism and criteria for regular review of levels of benefits linked to economic conditions
5. To review fiscal conditions for social protection and develop an agreed financing strategy based on projections of need, that is also fiscally sustainable
6. To establish structures and mechanisms for linking social protection programmes with other complementary programmes
7. To strengthen the functionality of the Single Registry to enhance accountability, transparency and efficiency in service delivery
8. To develop a plan for gradually extending social protection to deserving groups as defined in the Constitution- those who are currently not included in the programmes
9. To develop a single monitoring and evaluation framework and platform for collecting and sharing information on social protection
10. To create platforms and mechanisms that enhance consultations with and participation of beneficiaries to facilitate greater accountability and ownership
11. To establish a Kenyan Chapter of Community of Practice
12. To reconvene to jointly review progress within 24 months from the day of signing this Statement.
The UNDAF Social Protection Group will produce and share the following publications to inform key policy decisions about social protection in Kenya:

- Migration in Kenya: A Country Profile (completed in 2015), this analysis provides policy makers with critical information about the nature of migration and human trafficking in Kenya
- Analysis of the Coverage of Vulnerable Children by Social Assistance Programmes in Kenya (2016), which includes information and recommendations about expanding definitions of child vulnerability beyond orphanhood and chronic illness (which is the current definition of child vulnerability in Kenya’s Inua Jamii safety nets programme)
- An evaluation of WFP’s Asset Creation Programme in Kenya’s Arid and Semi-arid lands (ASAL) from 2009 to 2015 (2016), to present available evidence of the potential of public works programmes aimed at improving food security of households in drought-prone areas of the country with productive capacity but limited employment opportunities
SOCIAL PROTECTION EVIDENCE REPORTS

- County Social Protection Coordination Mapping and Capacity Assessment (2016), to document the types of social protection programmes and coordination mechanisms at the county level and provide recommendations for strengthening coordination around social protection between counties and the national government.
- Assessment of Targeting Methodologies used in Kenya’s main Social Assistance Programmes (2016), to provide evidence and recommendations to strengthen targeting in Inua Jamii and WFP’s Asset Creation (Jenga Jamii) programme.
- Assessment of the effectiveness of social assistance cash transfer values (2016), to provide recommendations for ensuring transfer values are meeting the needs of vulnerable households, and are periodically reviewed and updated.
- Programme Implementation and beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (2016), to document key issues related to implementation and service levels in the Inua Jamii programmes.
- Kenya Social Protection Sector Review (2017), the first comprehensive follow up to the 2012 sector review which formed the baseline for the Social Protection Policy.

WFP registers beneficiaries for its cash for assets programme in Namon

© WFP
Output 2.4.2

Coordination

The Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, the Ministry of Health, county governments and partners have adequate technical and financial capacity to set up a functional social protection coordination mechanism at national and county levels, which are inclusive and ensure harmonization, efficiency, complementarity and synergies of interventions.

Summary of achievements

The UNDAF Social Protection Group identified effective coordination between county and national levels as critical to a strong, efficient social protection system. An increasing number of county governments are initiating their own social protection programmes, which would benefit from the systems and standards developed at the national level, including sharing data on who’s receiving what through which programme, a capability now available through the Government’s Social Protection Single Registry.

The county level collaboration planned under this work stream includes also modelling integrated approaches to social protection, mapping social protection
programmes nationwide, drawing up guidelines for improving county capacity, and supporting coordination of programmes.

Cross-county coordination is also essential to tackle human trafficking in Kenya. The information from the country migration profile developed in 2015 is allowing training and assistance to be targeted to counties particularly hard hit by the practice to improve provision of direct help to trafficked people supported by robust county-level referral mechanisms, and implementation of preventive anti-trafficking measures. This work is being augmented by training for healthcare workers across Kenya in clinical management of sexual and gender-based violence, including in human trafficking.

Coordinating case management and referral systems throughout Kenya is essential for an improved social protection system. The records of beneficiaries of Kenya’s Inua Jamii safety net programmes are being digitized, enabling them to be added to the Government’s Single Registry. Centralizing this data enables beneficiary information to be cross-referenced and coordinated; users of the new information management system are being trained, both in Nairobi and outlying counties. Turkana will be the first county to have a system in place where issues of child protection can be cross-referenced with the social protection system.

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6 Resources mobilized and spent are actuals for 23 months (July 2014 to May 2016) and estimates for one month (June 2016).

7 1 US Dollar equals 101.16 Kenyan Shilling (current exchange rate 05/07/16)
Activity 2.4.2.1
Advocate and provide technical assistance to establish social protection coordination mechanisms at county and national levels

Within the context of devolving power from national to county level in Kenya, social protection remains a national function. Nevertheless there is a requirement for coordination of social protection at county level, and, given the scale of need, some county governments have already initiated their own social protection programmes. The UNDAF Social Protection Group is mapping and assessing coordination mechanisms for social protection at county level, as well as consulting on county roles and guidelines for county governments intending to implement social protection programmes of their own. Guidelines will be drafted and proposals for capacity strengthening and support on coordination are being developed. In a subset of counties, the UNDAF Social Protection Group proposes to model various integrated approaches to social protection, to generate evidence about what works. The County Social Protection Coordination Mapping & Capacity Assessment underway will feed into the Social Protection Sector Review, due to be concluded the first half of 2017.

Kenya is a known source, transit and destination country for human trafficking. Following on from IOM’s Migration Profile for Kenya, published in December 2015,
the UNDAF Social Protection Group is currently planning to build on key findings of the profile through the following activities: Development and agreement of national Standard Operating Procedures on the identification and referral of victims of trafficking, a mapping of available government and non-governmental service providers, capacity development for law enforcement officials, as well as the continuation of providing direct assistance to trafficked girls, boys, men and women. IOM plans to conduct training in three key counties, namely Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, targeting all front-line government officials who have a role in combating the problem. Child protection, labour and law enforcement officers, as well as social protection workers will be trained on topics ranging from state obligations for the protection of trafficked persons to best practices in prevention, protection and prosecution.

Enhancing the protection of unaccompanied migrant children and stranded migrants is another upcoming area of the Group’s work. A key aspect will be the development of a training curriculum on child protection and an initial assessment on measures that need to be taken to better assist vulnerable migrants in Kenya. The Group aims to improve access to protection facilities, including in the form of shelters and mobile service centres to vulnerable migrants such as victims of trafficking.

The Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection has started to implement some of the recommendations of the Task Force on Foreign Employment Management which proposes, among others, mandatory vetting of all foreign recruitment agencies. The Ministry is also in the process of developing a labour migration management policy which, if continued and finalised by 2018, will boost efforts of fighting human trafficking in this country.
**Activity 2.4.2.2**
*Provide technical and financial assistance to establish and model integrated social protection system*

Modelling different approaches to integrated social protection is a cost-efficient way to generate evidence about what works on-the-ground to achieve social protection impacts. The UNDAF Social Protection Group has initiated a number of closely monitored models since 2014, the results of which should be available to inform policy decisions by 2018.

**Turkana:** The links between child protection services and the social protection system are being tested in Turkana County. Turkana is one of four counties that have a child protection implementation plan in place and in which cash transfers are also being scaled up. The model developed will provide information on how children identified as vulnerable through the child protection services can access cash transfers for orphans and vulnerable children and the Hunger Safety Net programme. One of the main instruments of child protection is the case management system, which identifies essential information on children as victims of violence, abuse, and exploitation. The research model will focus on this case management system and possible links with the Single Registry. Development of this model is planned for 2016 and will start with 500 households.

Also in Turkana, the Group worked with partners to withdraw 1,215 children from child labour in Turkana Central and Loima sub-counties and send them to school. To prevent recidivism, the families of these children were linked to livelihood support programmes. Work is on-
going with primary schools in the region to identify and enrol children who have been involved in child labour.

**Kisumu:** In 2015 the Group launched an integrated social protection programme in Kisumu, focusing on entrepreneurship and income-generating activities for youth. This focused work in Kisumu has evolved to identify how cash transfers are covering the HIV affected population. Following success in developing and publishing the National Guidelines for Alternative Family Care of Children in Kenya, a roll-out plan was agreed and will commence soon in Kisumu County. Transition of children from institutional to family care will be linked to cash transfer programmes to support needy families within a family set-up.

**Kakamega:** In Kakamega, the Oparanya CARE maternal and newborn health programme has benefitted 30,000 women, giving each 12,000 Kenyan Shillings over 1,000 days from the start of their pregnancy until their child is two years old. A baseline study comparing factors such as the socioeconomic and health status of the women and their ability to access health-care services compared with women not in the programme is planned for 2017.

**Kitui:** Another model was established in Kitui County, to gather evidence about the impact of social assistance programmes on children’s nutrition status. This model will be scaled up to the additional counties: Kilifi, Nakuru, Nairobi and Garissa by mid-2018. Also in Kitui county, 180 girls and 230 boys are also being assisted. These children had left school prematurely and were working as child labourers. Under the programme, they are gaining marketable skills that will enable them obtain decent jobs upon reaching adulthood. Professions chosen by the children include tailoring, motor mechanics, carpentry and road maintenance technology (Ddonou). Half of the children are also receiving additional training in entrepreneurship, of which a further 50 received start up kits. It is hoped that the county government, which already has a strong youth training programme, albeit not currently concentrated on children involved in child labour, will take up this pilot initiative.
In addition to these model programmes, integrated social protection needs the support of a robust complaints and grievances mechanism. Since January 2016, the UNDAF Social Protection Group has been strengthening the complaints mechanism.

“Strengthening Human Security in the Border Communities of Turkana, Kenya”, was implemented between July 2012 and February 2016 in two sub-counties of Turkana, Turkana Central and Loima. The programme aimed to contribute to improved human security in Turkana Country through improved food security, diversified livelihoods, improved health and education, and increased protection. The programme was implemented jointly by IOM, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO, and in collaboration with county and national government, community based organizations and partners. The most important lesson highlighted by the evaluation (2016) was that the results of the programme were seriously undermined by the fact that no complementary programme activities had taken place across the border in West Pokot. The longstanding conflict between the Pokots and the Turkana are the result of boundary disputes and scarce resources, and affect human security on both sides of the border. A second phase of the programme was recommended, to consolidate achievements in Turkana Central and Loima sub-counties, and expand to affected areas in West Pokot.

LESSON LEARNT
HUMAN SECURITY IN TURKANA WILL NOT IMPROVE WITHOUT COMPLEMENTARY PROGRAMMES IN WEST POKOT

Margaret Elim poses for a portrait at Namoruputh Health Centre, Loima Sub-county. In her arms is her son, Lokolong, who was born at the Centre after a difficult pregnancy and labour © UNICEF
and grievances mechanism for recipients of *Inua Jamii* safety net programmes, including by starting up a toll-free helpline. Set up of the helpline progressed well in the first half of 2016; staff were recruited and trained on how to operate a call centre, equipment was installed, and a customer relations management system was customized and configured to record and manage calls. To advertise the helpline, 500,000 fliers were distributed to the county offices of the departments of Children Services and Social Development across the country. Specific outreach and communication methods to assist in rolling out the helpline will feed into the Secretariat’s communications strategy, to be finalised by the end of the year. During the initial roll-out, the Group agreed to focus sensitization mainly on older persons: a particularly vulnerable population in Kenya. The Secretariat plans to roll out the helpline in five counties by the end of 2017, then make a plan for a more substantial roll-out in 2018.

The Group also assisted the Ministry of Health to develop training for approximately 130 health care workers in clinical management of sexual and gender-based violence, including human trafficking. This training built the capacity of health care practitioners to effectively respond to sexual and gender-based violence both in day-to-day situations and in emergency and humanitarian contexts. The training targeted 30 national health care practitioners in November 2015, and during 2016-17 a further 100 will be trained at county level.

There has been increased proactive law enforcement in identifying and referring cases of trafficked persons, including for rescue of victims of trafficking. The
Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also been working with the Group to identify trafficked persons within migrant communities abroad. The Group has further supported the development of a National Referral Mechanism for victims of trafficking together with its partners and under the overall agency lead of UNODC.

Plans are afoot to set up a complaints and feedback mechanism for victims of trafficking via a phone application, this is expected to be rolled out in Kenya by the end of 2018.
Rebecca Ngina is a 17 year old girl from Mbusyani. She finished her primary education in 2013 and started doing casual labour in her small village i.e. digging terraces, washing clothes for people and even cutting firewood at a fee. She did not proceed to secondary school due to lack of school fees and so she had to start working to sustain her family’s basic needs. She is the second born in a family of four and her younger siblings look up to her since the first born is already married and unable to provide much assistance.

In 2014, Rebecca filled in the eligibility forms supplied by Kitui Development Centre and qualified to benefit from the Dutch funded ILO Child Labour project. Her dream was to learn how to do hair dressing but she still had to commute from home since she was taking care of her siblings. Rebecca was placed in an apprenticeship in Mbusyani where she would go for some hours and then goes back home.

Rebecca trained for a few months and was able to start earning while still on training. She is able to plait braids, do hair setting and even blow dry. This has made her life far more manageable than before, in a day she can get enough money to feed her family and has started saving little money to start her own salon.

Rebecca is now very happy and has hope for the future for herself and her siblings and has gained back her self-confidence.
Cabinet Secretary Mrs Phyllis J. Kandie, Cabinet Secretary for Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection meets beneficiaries taking part in a biometrics registration exercise in Kajiado

© Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection
Kakamega loses almost one mother every day due to complications during pregnancy and delivery. The county records a maternal mortality rate of 316 per 100,000 live births only slightly below the national average at 400.

Six months ago, Kakamega’s Governor H.E. Wycliffe Oparanya spearheaded a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant women and new mothers with a goal to significantly reduce maternal and infant mortality.

26-year-old Esther is a mother of two and a beneficiary of the OparanyaCare programme. Esther has received 6,000 Kenyan shillings so far from the programme which means she has satisfied the first three conditions -- she completed four clinic visits during her pregnancy; delivered her baby Bravine at a public health facility; and within the first four weeks after her delivery she went in to check on her Vitamin A levels.

If she goes into a facility the following week with Bravine to check his Vitamin A levels at six months, she will soon after receive a message on her cell phone telling her that she has received 2,000 Kenyan Shillings on her mobile.

It was at the hospital, after she had delivered Bravine that Esther came to know about the OparanyaCare program. Yet, she is still unsure how many payments are due to her. “I was encouraged to register but was not explained how the programme works. I was only told I will receive money on my phone,” she says.

While Bravine looks healthy at six-months, his older sister Sheila has trouble with her eyes and she is often seen rubbing them. Some of the money that Esther has received through the OparanyaCare program has gone in to treating Sheila’s health conditions. “There were lots of challenges with the first child. She was unwell all the time and didn’t get the attention a newborn deserves,” says Esther, prompting her to take a conscious decision to have a skilled delivery during her second pregnancy.
Esther and baby Bravine in front of their mud-house

© UNICEF
**Activity 2.4.2.3**

*Provide technical and financial assistance to develop, expand and manage the Social Protection Single Registry*

As planned, the UNDAF Social Protection Group has linked the data of the country’s five largest cash transfer safety net programmes together in the Single Registry. Protocols for protecting personal data are in place for all of the programmes participating in the Single Registry. The data protocols were approved by the Ministry of Labour and East African Affairs in June 2016, bringing the current phase of Single Registry enhancements to a close. Plans for phase two (expected to be completed in 2018) are outlined below.

The Single Registry is the Government’s management information system, and includes a database of households and individuals currently registered and benefiting from the Inua Jamii national safety net programmes in Kenya alongside the asset-creation activities implemented by WFP. Plans for the development of the Single Registry started in 2012, and having just reached the end of its first phase, with all cash transfer Management Information Systems linked and data protection protocols agreed, is about to be launched in 2016.

Currently, data from the Single Registry is being used to map social cash transfer coverage of vulnerable children nationwide. Understanding the proportion of children who benefit from social cash transfers, and the variation in coverage in different parts of the country, will inform policy in terms of further targeting social assistance to children.

**Single Registry: Phase two**

Starting mid-2016, the Single Registry will be extended to other areas of social protection, including social insurance, and to counties. It is also on the Groups agenda to make the Single Registry more representative of all vulnerable groups – children, elderly and persons with disability.
The Single Registry has already begun to play its role as a tool to support coordination and efficiency. The system provides a single point of reference for information on who is receiving what type of social assistance. It presents data from the four Inua Jamii programmes alongside WFP’s asset-creation programme, to give programme managers and implementers a clear and coherent overview. In 2015, an analysis done of information in the Single Registry and other programme systems provided the evidence needed for a significant realignment of WFP’s food assistance programmes, and a complete phasing out of general food distribution in Turkana, Mandera, Wajir and Marsabit, reducing relief assistance by more than USD 2 million per month.
Output 2.4.3
Programme implementation

The Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, the Ministry of Health, county governments and partners have adequate institutional, technical and financial capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate social protection programmes to achieve (a) progressive and sustainable expansion of coverage and adequacy for benefits; and (b) enhanced capacity to respond to shocks.

Social protection services must be available in times of emergency, and the work under this output is orientated towards that. A profiling of migration patterns in Kenya was completed in early 2016 by the Department of Immigration, to inform future programmes and implementation of migration policy in Kenya. Researchers estimate that 20,000 children are trafficked in Kenya every year, and that forced migration and internal displacement continue to be a key problem affecting the country. Migration policy is in planning stages in Kenya, with two policies now available in draft: the Migration Policy and the National Labour Migration Policy. The National Diaspora Policy was recently adopted and launched on 20 January 2015 by President Kenyatta.

The implementation of child protection systems in a number of counties, along with the expansion of the national child helpline (116) are underway, along with an analysis that will help to scale up the national social cash transfer programmes to target the most vulnerable children during emergencies.
Improvements in the legislation on child domestic labour in Kenya are on-going. Requirements for the ratification of Convention 189, prohibiting children under the age of 18 from being employed, are being assessed, along with various work streams aimed at implementing the Child Labour Policy. Progress has been made to assist workers in both the informal and formal sectors to gain better access to social protection programmes, especially the National Hospital Insurance Fund and the National Social Security Fund.

IOM has been directly supporting victims of human trafficking, giving them direct support in many areas, including access to travel services, medical and psychological health care and educational support.

**Increased budget and coverage**

The Government of Kenya’s budget for cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable has increased from 19.7 billion Kenyan Shillings to 50 billion Kenyan Shillings since 2014, now covering 829,135 households across all the 47 counties and leading to a reduction in poverty.

245,853 older persons receiving cash transfers now have NHIF cover – fully funded by the Government of Kenya.

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8 Resources mobilized and spent are actuals for 11 months (July 2014 to May 2015) and estimates for one month (June 2015).
9 1 US Dollar equals 101.16 Kenyan Shilling (current exchange rate 05/07/16)
Summary of activities and plans for the next 12 months

Activity 2.4.3.1
Provide technical and financial assistance at national and county levels to strengthen capacity for social protection, including in emergencies

To date, 37 health-care providers in Kenya have been trained on the management of sexual and gender-based violence and health issues resulting from human trafficking. Topics covered ranged from the forms and causes of sexual and gender-based violence, through its forensic considerations and medical management, to the legal framework on human trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence in Kenya. Participants from Taita Taveta, Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Tana River and Nairobi counties attended. The training was designed to test the integrated sexual and gender-based violence/human trafficking curriculum and identify and overcome hindrances in the implementation services to assist victims of sexual and gender-based violence/human trafficking within counties.

A three-day meeting in Baringo on the Government’s Ending Drought Emergencies Framework in May 2015 brought together national and county government representatives, amongst many others, to take stock of how counties can adequately plan for and mitigate unpredictable effects related to drought. Work is also underway to reduce the impacts of disasters and improve contingency planning in drought-prone counties. In July 2015 five county governments (Samburu, Baringo, Wajir and Marsabit) assessed their needs for capacity strengthening to prepare for and respond to drought emergencies. Child protection is also being mainstreamed into contingency planning, with Child Protection Centres linking to community based child protection mechanisms.

A national child protection information management system (CPIMS) which will aid in coordination, implementation and monitoring of child protection cases and services is being rolled out in nine counties, with proposed roll out to all 47 counties by the end of 2018.
The Department of Children Services operates three Child Protection Centres (Garissa, Malindi, Nakuru) offering comprehensive child protection services to children and families. In Turkana, UNICEF supports the ‘Wellness Centre’ offering medical and counselling services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (S/GBV) at the Lodwar Hospital, in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee. Through these combined centres, 8,777 girls and 12,271 boys received direct child protection services to date. Awareness of violence against children has further been scaled up through inclusion of key messages in school music festivals.

**BOX 7 UTILITY OF TRAINING IN SOCIAL PROTECTION GIVEN TO COUNTY OFFICIALS ON SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

Performance monitoring framework Output 2.4.3, Indicator 2

IOM reviewed the training curriculum used for the health care workers in sexual and gender-based violence in December 2015 and has pinpointed the skills and knowledge that were passed on to the trainees. Following on from this pilot training, IOM intends to roll out this finalised curriculum at the national and sub-national levels from this year.

A follow-up survey, to assess the efficacy of the training, will then be administered to the trainees to establish what they remember and if they are applying that knowledge in their day-to-day work. For the training to be considered successful, at least 75 percent of trainees should report using the knowledge and skills they were given.
Performance monitoring framework Output 2.4.3, Indicator 3

Transfer values across the social cash transfer programmes in Kenya vary in how they are set and adjusted. Safety nets for orphans and vulnerable children, older persons, and persons with severe disabilities transfer KES 2,000 per household per month, regardless of the household size. This transfer value has not been adjusted since 2012. The Hunger Safety Net Programme transfers KES 2,450 per household per month, again irrespective of the household size. This transfer value is adjusted annually in relation to inflation. The transfer value for Cash for Assets varies according to county (averaging KES 2,500 per household per month) and is adjusted whenever retail food prices in the counties increase or decrease by more than 10 percent.

As part of the development of a broader consolidation strategy for the national safety net programmes, the UNDAF Social Protection Group is analysing the adequacy of transfer values, to harmonize them where possible, and to establish a mechanism for reviewing and adjusting values over time.

The UNDAF Social Protection Group is teaming up with the Communications Authority of Kenya to address online child abuse and exploitation in Kenya. Additionally, it is working with the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund in the Ministry of Devolution, County Governments and the Department of Children Services to develop a long-term strategy in addressing issues faced by children and families living on the streets.

The National Child Helpline (which has national coverage to report and seek help on child abuse) is expanding to provide quality counselling and referral services to children in six counties: Nairobi, Garissa, Uasin Gishu, Kakamega, Siaya and Nakuru. Work is under way to improve the case management system. Data analysis on the national social cash transfer programmes is underway to target children who are most vulnerable in emergency and humanitarian situations. Household data for Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit and Turkana will be
BOX 9 STRENGTHENING THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM THROUGH CHILD PROTECTION CENTRES

Since 2009, UNICEF and partners have supported the establishment and operation of child protection centres in Kilifi, Garissa, Mombasa and, most recently, Nakuru counties. These centres provide integrated child protection services to children and families in need of care and protection. Services include case management, referrals to medical and/or legal services to victims of abuse and violence, psycho-social support through counselling, advice to families, and follow up. UNICEF will continue to advocate to national and county governments, through its partnership with the Department of Children’s Services, that they establish additional child protection centres in three more counties, Kakamega, Nairobi and Siaya in 2016, with additional ones before.

Augmented to include under-fives, i.e. children who have been born since the initial registration for the Hunger Safety Net Programme in 2011/12. At present there is no mechanism for automatic updating of household registration data when a new child comes into a household, which means that some of the most vulnerable during a crisis are not assisted because they are not visible in the system. This activity will explore the potential for links between the system for birth registration and the social protection database(s), i.e. to support identity registration for child-headed households and birth registration for households without identities.
The 90th Kenya Music Festival - 2016
“Nurturing Innovative Competencies for Economic Prosperity”

The Government of the Republic of Kenya, through the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST), has a long-standing tradition in promoting the performing arts as a key vehicle for children to develop and nurture their artistic skills, while building their team spirit and self-confidence, which in turn supports their formal learning. The Kenya Music Festival in 2016 celebrated its 90th edition and offered around 1.5 million children a direct opportunity to participate. Around nine million children and young people (from pre-school age to University) from all over Kenya indirectly participated and benefited from the messages used in the various performances, including original composition, set pieces, drama, song, dance, public speeches, etc.

This year, UNICEF Child Protection section, with funding from the Government of Sweden, and the MOEST jointly selected the topic of “No violence against children is justifiable – all violence against children can be prevented” as one of the themes to raise awareness of children, parents and teachers on the effects of violence against children and how to take action. Teachers and adjudicators were trained and children and young people were encouraged to develop messages on ending harmful practices (e.g. female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage) and protecting children from online abuse to be included in their songs, plays, poems or dances.

The regional competitions; national level competition in Nairobi culminated in the Kenya Music Festival Winners’ State Concert, hosted by HE the President Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, C.G.H. at the State House in Nairobi. Children from Junior Academy of Nakuru County won this year’s festival with a choral verse called ‘Names’, calling for tolerance and non-discrimination.
Students and teachers of High Peak Primary in Nakuru celebrate with the CS of Education, Dr. Fred Matiang’i outside the Moi Sports Centre, Nairobi

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Activity 2.4.3.2
Provide technical support and capacity strengthening to implement directly social protection programmes and the child protection system, both nationally and in selected counties

Two publications on caring for children beyond traditional parental care, *Guidelines for the Alternative Family Care of Children in Kenya* (2014) and *National Standards for Charitable Children’s Institutions in Kenya* (2014), were launched at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre in March 2015 by the Minister of East African Community, Labour, and Social Protection. The guidelines were used to initiate training to improve the capacity of county and sub-county children’s officers, police officials and social workers, amongst many others working in child protection. Over 500 key stakeholders from Kilifi, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu and Kakamega counties now have increased knowledge on how to implement and monitor agreed alternative care practices.

Following success in developing and publishing the National Guidelines for Alternative Family Care of Children in Kenya (early 2015), the Department of Children Services developed a roll-out framework commencing in Kisumu County. Transition of children from institutional to family care will be linked to cash transfer programmes to support needy families within a family set-up.

The National Gender Directorate’s Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board held community dialogues to raise awareness of children’s rights and harmful traditional practices, encouraging alternative rites of passage, and training on social norms in Migori, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Wajir and West Pokot.

In the area of child protection in emergencies, UNICEF works with partners, UNHCR and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) (supported by CERF, BPRM, ECHO and the Government of Japan), to address protection concerns of unaccompanied, separated and vulnerable children in Kakuma Refugee camps. Their joint work ensures child
protection needs are accurately assessed and recorded in an improved Inter-Agency Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) by trained case workers. In the past two years, significant progress has been made in improving the quality of Best Interest Assessments (BIA)s, and tools to carry out vulnerability assessments based on case prioritization criteria were developed (a first globally). This has helped improve case management, including family tracing and reunification. A fully digitized CPIMS system will be deployed by September 2016.

The strengthened child protection services in Kakuma resulted in direct services to 12,818 unaccompanied and separated children and a total of 10,242 children accessed psychosocial support.

At a national level, problems with the timeliness of payments to beneficiaries of national safety nets programmes have been identified, and work was carried out to investigate where within the system the holdups are occurring. It is anticipated that by the end of the year, a significant advance in the regularity of payments will have been made.

In addition to training health care providers on the multiple issues surrounding human trafficking, IOM is also directly supporting trafficked victims. In the past 12 months, the agency has assisted 56 migrants either vulnerable to trafficking or actual victims of trafficking. This number includes Kenyans who travelled abroad for domestic work who were subjected to labour exploitation and, in some cases,
sexuality abuse; foreign women trafficked to Kenya who were subjected to one or both kinds of exploitation; and foreign women and girls who were transiting Kenya and who were identified as vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. Trafficked persons have been provided with international repatriation and onward domestic travel services, both mental and medical health care, family reunification, livelihoods, educational support, and counselling. The reintegration of the trafficked people into their countries of origin is also being monitored.

ILO Convention 189 recognizes child domestic work as a worst form of child labour. Article 4 of C189 requires member states to take measures to prevent exploitation of children from domestic work. ILO supported the Government to develop a plan of how to strengthen institutional and legislative response in protecting child domestic workers.
Activity 2.4.3.3
Advocate for and create linkages to expand access to Social Protection coverage for formal and informal economy workers

A number of projects are underway, aimed at helping workers in both the formal and informal economies improve their access to existing social protection mechanisms. Informal sector workers, youth and women entrepreneurs are being sensitized on existing social protection mechanisms and on the importance of enrolment in the National Hospital Insurance Fund and the National Social Security Fund.

In Kajiado, through the Woman Entrepreneurship Development and Economic Empowerment Project, 25 women living with HIV were assisted to improve their business skills and management, and encouraged to enrol in the National Hospital Insurance Fund. More than 75% enrolled as a result of the project, which also engaged other women entrepreneurs on economic empowerment, including sensitization on existing social security systems.

More informal sector workers are accessing social security and health insurance. Health insurance cushions informal workers and their dependants against the devastating costs of illness and injury. Social security provides workers with an opportunity to save for a pension, essential during old age, and reducing the number of older persons living in poverty and requiring assistance through a safety net programme. Awareness raising workshops held in Nakuru, Nyeri, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nairobi, reached more than 5,200 workers from the Matatu, Hair and Beauty industries. A follow-up audit of the workshops concluded that most of these workers have subsequently registered and are now covered by NSSF and NHIF. In addition, more than 6,300 long distance truck drivers volunteered for HIV
testing in the northern corridor of Kenya, including: Mariakani, Mlolongo, Busia, Salgaa and Malaba. Truck Drivers were sensitized about NHIF in partnership with the Union, and the majority of them have subsequently registered. A tracking of compliance exercise is set to be conducted within the Matatu and Private Securities sectors and will further inform on numbers of workers enrolled with NHIF and NSSF.

In the health sector, health workers’ occupational safety and health has been significantly improved in St. Mary’s Mission Hospital, Nairobi, through a project on the application of HealthWISE. Two hundred staff and management were trained on occupational safety and health using this tool, resulting in a marked improvement in a number of occupational health and safety areas, such as understanding safety and health protocols for tuberculosis and pre-exposure prophylaxis to HIV, and prevention and control guidelines for infectious diseases.

The Youth Entrepreneurship Facility and Law Growth Nexus III are two additional projects which have had a component of promoting social security cover in Kenya. With the former project, 16,000 youths were trained on generating business ideas and starting up and improving businesses. These trainings have emphasized the importance of social protection through enrolment with the National Hospital Insurance Fund and the National Social Security Fund. In 2016, the Law Growth Nexus project focused on the private security sector, promoting uptake of the funds by employees in private security in Nairobi, Thika, Nyeri and Nakuru counties.

It is worth noting that improvements in the National Hospital Insurance Fund and the National Social Security Fund have been seen in Kenya over the past years. For the latter fund, approval was given in 2013 to increase contributions of both
employees and employers to 12 percent of pensionable earnings, and membership
to the fund is mandatory for all employees subject to the Employment Act. In
addition, a pension fund has been created, entitling employees in the formal
sector to more benefits, including a retirement pension and invalidity pension.

A Labour Laws mobile application is set to be launched in July 2016. The mobile
application includes the NSSF Act and NHIF Act and will serve to further enhance
awareness of and access to information on the contributory social protection
schemes for employers and workers from both the formal and informal economies.
Lucy Mathenge has been in the Matatu business for the last 24 years and is currently the chairperson of SERIAN SACCO Ltd. Her Matatus operate between Nairobi city centre and the town of Rongai, twenty six kilometres from the city.

Lucy has witnessed a dramatic transformation in the Matatu sector since 1992. In 2010, a new rule came into effect: that all Matatu owners had to belong to a SACCO. This increased competition and it was hard to repay loans and meet the hefty advanced tax requirements set by the Government. According to Lucy, most Matatus did not have comprehensive insurance, the cost of doing so would not make the business viable. The National Transport and Service Authority has the capacity to discipline errant drivers, but about 20% of the vehicles in the Rongai route are not registered, thus not much control is derived from the NTSA rules.

Two years ago however, Lucy moved on to form a private company: SERIAN SACCO Ltd, with four co-owners. Lucy believes that following NTSA rules and especially the condition for SACCO membership made the management of SERIAN much easier. Through SERIAN, drivers have contracts with clauses on adherence to on safety and discipline. Each driver earns 26,000 Kenyan Shillings and is eligible for one day off in a week. Most employees are registered under the NSSF and the National Health Insurance Fund. This ensured greater worker retention, Lucy claims. Drivers and conductors have a savings scheme where their membership offers ownership and benefits accrued from the SERIAN SACCO. Seven drivers at SERIAN had actually managed to buy their own vehicles from the savings at the SACCO.

Lucy has been successful in running her Matatu business, she has educated all her five children up to University level, has built a home and is currently running a mortgage. She is the representative of the Matatu industry in the Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA).
A young Turkana girl carries her younger sibling at Ngitakito village in Lodwar town, Turkana County in north eastern Kenya

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### TABLE 2 PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT TARGETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baselines</th>
<th>Targets by 2018</th>
<th>Actuals at June 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Number of Social Protection Secretariat staff and relevant departmental staff trained on social protection approaches.</td>
<td>0 (2013)</td>
<td>150 by 2018</td>
<td>See page 20 for status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.4.2: Coordination</td>
<td>1. Comprehensive data on county coordination on Social Protection available</td>
<td>0 (2014)</td>
<td>47 counties (2017)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Single Registry in place that forms the basis for all social protection programming.</td>
<td>Five individual programme registries (2013)</td>
<td>Data from NSSF and NHIF linked to Single Registry (2018)</td>
<td>5 cash transfer safety nets programmes linked. See page 40 for status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Number of counties with functioning case management and referral mechanisms linking social protection and child protection systems.</td>
<td>0 (2013)</td>
<td>5 (2018)</td>
<td>See page 47 for status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**TABLE 2 PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTPUT TARGETS**

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.4.3: Programme implementation</td>
<td>1. Proportion of selected counties that have social protection and Child Protection development plans in their CIDPs.</td>
<td>TBC – (will come out of 2016 Sector Review)</td>
<td>TBC (2018)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Proportion of trained county officials who report using skills and knowledge in social protection for emergency response.</td>
<td>N/A (2014)</td>
<td>75% (2017)</td>
<td>See Box 7 on page 45 for status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Number of select counties that have child protection system implementation plans in place and effectively implemented.</td>
<td>4 (2013)</td>
<td>9 (2018)</td>
<td>See page 45 for status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>