

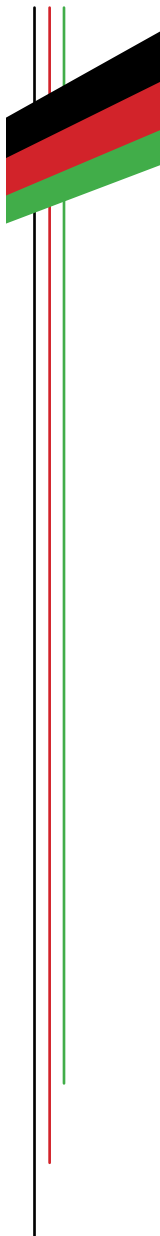
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION SECRETARIAT

KENYA SOCIAL PROTECTION MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK 2018-2022

(Revised August 2020)

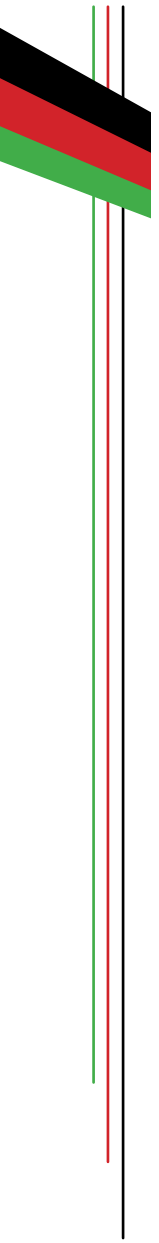
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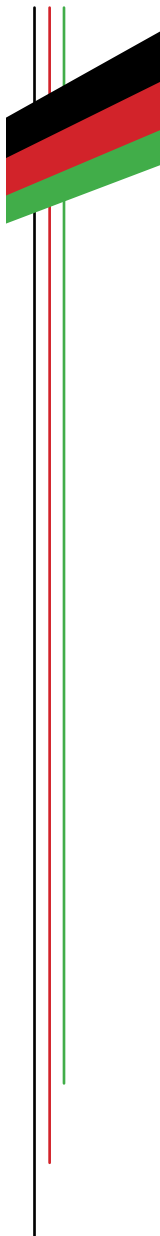
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(Revised August 2020)



Foreword



The Kenya Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SPM&EF) 2018-2022, highlights the aspirations of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of achieving the outcomes and intended impact of the Kenya Social Protection (SP) Sector policy and programs. The achievements of the sector can only be measured through a robust M&E system and automated data collection and reporting tools.

The overall objective of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework is to provide a tool for systematic and routine monitoring, evaluation and reporting of high level indicators of the progress and achievements of the Social Protection Sector in Kenya for the period 2018-2022. Being the 1st of its kind, it is envisioned that the M&E framework will facilitate evidence based decision making in development of the SP sector policy, support coordination and inform resource allocation by stakeholders in the sector as well as generate data and validate the achievements of the objectives of the Kenya Social Protection policy.

Through the fostered synergies of the National Social Protection Secretariat and stakeholders, the implementation of the SPM&EF will bridge barriers and weak data linkages in the SP sector by establishing stronger harmony and collaboration in reporting through the national social protection single registry system interlinked to other stakeholder Management Information systems. The results under the framework are based on a theory of change approach and sets out a linkage between different levels of the SP goal, expected impacts, outcomes, outputs, inputs and activities. The theory holds that if these outcomes are achieved the overarching goal of social protection which is *“to ensure that all Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development”* shall be on track to being achieved.

I sincerely thank the UNICEF for their financial and technical support in the development of this framework and the WFP for their commitment and logistical support to the process. My appreciation extends to all stakeholders from the main line Government ministries of Government, Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs), CSO's, development partners and private entities who formed the Technical Working Group that was behind the preparations of this framework. I commend the Principal Secretary, State Department for Social Protection, Mr. Nelson Marwa Sospeter, EBS for the leadership provided in the development of the SPM&E F, the Head of National Social Protection Secretariat Mrs. Cecilia Mbaka and the team that worked to ensure that this M&E framework comes to fruition. It is my hope that stakeholders will find this framework useful for their operations and will fully support its implementation and achievements by using it to monitor report and evaluate their own social protection interventions.

Simon Chelugui,

Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection



Acknowledgement

The State Department for Social Protection (SDSP) acknowledges with gratitude efforts made by the National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS) and the technical team of monitoring and evaluation experts from line ministries, semi-autonomous government agencies, development partners and UN agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations and civil society organizations who worked on this Social Protection Monitoring & Evaluation Framework under the able guidance of the Head of the National Social Protection Secretariat. The team provided commendable inputs from their experiences, expertise and networks to develop a tool for comprehensive tracking and reporting on progress in the social protection sector.

I wish to therefore, convey my very sincere gratitude to all those who spared their time to participate in this noble cause by providing the necessary information, advice and comments that have shaped this framework. Special thanks go to the M&E Technical Working Group (M&E TWG) who represented from line Ministries; including, the Ministries of Labour & Social Protection (MLSP), Agriculture (MoA), Education, Devolution & ASALs, Health and the National Treasury & Planning, the Council of Governors (CoG), Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies, namely; the National Hospital Insurance, (NHIF), the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), the Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA), the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPWD) among others and members of the Civil society Organizations (CSOs) without whom development of this framework would never have been possible. Above all, I would like to thank the members of my team at the NSPS led by Stefanie Bitengo for their tireless efforts, their patience and dedication in ensuring that the SP M&E F is in place is commendable.

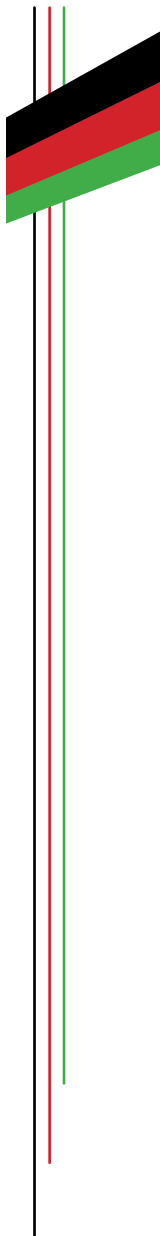
My Heartfelt gratitude goes to the UNICEF for providing technical and financial support for both the development and implementation of the framework. Thanks to UNICEF consultant Rosemary Wang'ombe for providing technical guidance in the development and implementation of the SPM&EF. My very sincere appreciation further goes to the World Food Programme (WFP), ILO, USAID, FKE, and COTU for providing technical guidance throughout the development process.

As we move forward to implement the framework, I seek support from all the stakeholders and other people of goodwill to consider using this framework in reporting on the various social protection services they continue to offer to the Kenyan people. These will go a long way to contributing towards improved welfare for all Kenyans.

Cecilia Mbaka

Head, National Social Protection Secretariat

Executive Summary



This document outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the Kenya Social Protection sector for the period 2018-2022. Its main focus is to measure outcomes of the main social protection programs implemented by Government of Kenya (GOK) as outlined in the Kenya Social Protection Policy 2019.

The SPM&EF brings together all the stakeholders developing and implementing social protection programs across the main line Government ministries, Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs), development partners and private entities. These include but not limited to MLSP, MoH, MoE, MoA, NSPS, NDMA, RBA, HSNP, NSSF, NHIF, MDA, National Treasury and Planning, MED, UNICEF, ILO & WFP.

The first version of the SPM&EF 2018-2022 was developed in 2018 alongside the National Social Protection Policy of 2011. This is therefore a reviewed version of the framework based on the Kenya Social Protection Policy 2019. The framework contains a results framework and a monitoring framework. The results framework is based on a theory of change approach; it sets out a linkage between different levels of the SP goal, expected impacts, outcomes, outputs, inputs and activities. The theory holds that if these outcomes are achieved they will result in the goal of “ensuring 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”.

The Kenya social protection sector policy 2019 adopts a life cycle approach that supports the implementation of social protection based on the basic social protection guarantees that shall be established by law, in line with ILO 202. The policy recognizes the socio-economic changes that have occurred in the recent years, particularly in terms of poverty reduction between 2016 and 2006. About 36.1% of Kenyans lived below the poverty line in 2016, down from 46.7% in 2006. It gives emphasis to outlined measures laid out by the **Vision 2030 Third Medium Term Plan (2018-2019) -MTP III**. The plan states that “the Government will implement measures towards achieving comprehensive social protection”. The policy puts forward a reorganization of the Social Protection system into four pillars that recognizes the progress observed in the sector since the adoption of the of the 2011/12 NSPP: **Pillar 1: Income security. Pillar 2: Social health protection Pillar 3: shock-responsive social protection Pillar4: complementary programmes.**

The overall objective the M&E framework is to provide a tool for the systematic and routine monitoring, evaluation and reporting of high level indicators progress and achievements of the Social Protection Sector in Kenya for the period 2018-2022. Specifically it sets out to;

- Facilitate evidence based decision making in development of policy, support coordination and inform resource allocation by the stakeholders in the sector;
- Generate data and validate the achievements of the objectives of the Kenya Social Protection policy;
- Outline indicators to track progress of the sector using the monitoring framework for the SP.

The SPM&EF outlines high level outcome results statements for each pillar in the social protection policy 2019. In order to achieve the Impact result, the following outcomes under each pillar will be achieved;

- **Pillar 1: Income security: Outcome Statement 1.** By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to income security through social assistance and social security programs.

- **Pillar 2: Health Protection: Outcome Statement 2.** By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to Health care through health insurance schemes.
- **Pillar 3: shock-responsive social protection: Outcome statement 3:** By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to social protection during shocks, emergency and disasters.
- **Pillar 4: complementary programmes: Outcome statement 4:** By 2022, vulnerable HH and individuals have access to livelihood strategies through complementary programs
- **Coordination and Linkages of SP sector: Outcome Statement 5.** National, County governments and relevant stakeholders have improved coordination mechanisms to enhance coverage of Vulnerable HH and Individuals in social protection programs.

The M&E framework responds to the current challenges that characterize the Kenya Social Protection Sector which include; the weak data sharing links for reporting between the GOK single registry and other GOK approved MIS systems that support social protection reporting and the lack of a tracking system to support the evidence based policy review and implementation.

The SPM&EF is structured under the following chapters;

- **Chapter 1:** Introduces the SPM&EF providing a background of the development of the 1st version and the context of the review by laying out an overview of the Kenya Social Protection Policy 2019.
- **Chapter 2:** Outlines the objectives, the rationale and the components of the SPM&EF.
- **Chapter 3:** Presents the SPM&E Results Framework outlining the expected impact, outcomes and outputs.
- **Chapter 4:** Provides a detailed breakdown of the SP monitoring Framework and the specific indicators that will measure impact, outcomes and outputs.
- **Chapter 5:** Presents the SP M&EF tools for data collection and reporting.
- **Chapter 6:** Describes the detailed SP reporting and formats for the quarterly and annual report and the role of the ESR in providing data for reporting.
- **Chapter 7:** Provides guidance on planning and conducting the SP Evaluations and proposed evaluation questions.
- **Chapter 8:** Outlines the SPM&E Responsibilities for implementing the framework and the continued required capacities.
- **Annexes:** A compilation of annexes of the comprehensive M&E framework, M&E tools, the Annual reporting template and the ToR's for planning and conducting an evaluation.

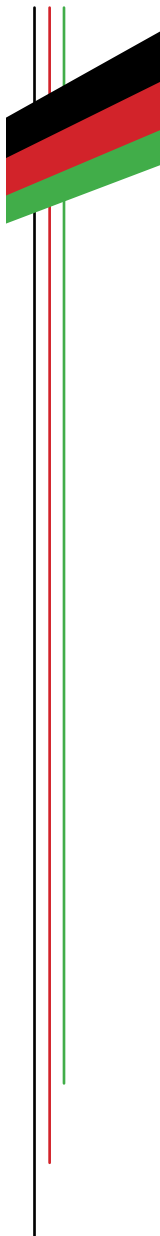
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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASALS	Arid and Semi-arid Lands
CCTP-MIS	Consolidated Cash Transfer Program-Management Information System
CSPS	Civil Service Pension Scheme
COG	Council of Governors
CT	Cash Transfer
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PWSD	People With Severe Disability
DCS	Department of Children's Service
DSD	Department of Social Development
ESR	Enhanced Single Registry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFD	General Food Distribution
HSNP	Hunger Safety Net Programme
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRPS	Integrated Population Registration System
KHIS	Kenya Health Information System
KLMIS	Kenya Labour Market Information System
KYEOP	Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project
KSPP	Kenya Social Protection Policy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
MNCH	Maternal Neonatal and Child Health
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoDA	Ministry of Devolution and Asals
MoE	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disability
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NICHE	Nutritional Improvements through Cash and Health Education
NSNP	National Safety Net Programme
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
NSPS	National Social Protection Secretariat
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
PSSB	Presidential Secondary School Bursary
RBA	Retirement Benefits Authority
SA	Social Assistance



SAU	Social Assistance Unit
SDL	State Department of Labour
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDSP	State Department of Social Protection
SP	Social Protection
SPF	Social Protection Floor
SP M&EF	Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
SR	Single Registry
WFP	World Food Program
UHC	Universal Health Cover
UPE	Universal Primary Education



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Kenya Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SPM&EF) 2018-2022 was developed in the year 2018 by the National Social Protection Secretariat. Its main focus was to measure outcomes of the main social protection programs implemented by Government of Kenya (GOK) as outlined in the National Social Protection Policy 2011.

The National Social Protection Policy 2011 recognizes that contributory and non-contributory social protection initiatives have existed in Kenya since independence. It also recognizes that apart from the government, social protection interventions are provided by many different stakeholders such as private sector, non-state actors, communities and households. The policy clustered the Social Protection space in Kenya under three main areas; social assistance, social security and health insurance.¹ It further outlines the policy measures and actions under each pillar that build up to accomplish the overall goal of Social protection in Kenya.

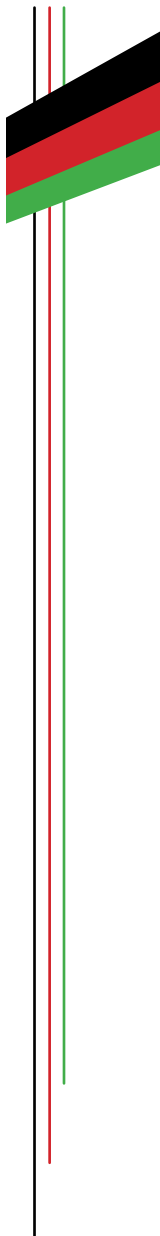
The goal of Social Protection as stated in the policy is to ensure that *'ensure that the people of Kenya live in dignity and are able to exploit their human capabilities to further their development and contribute to the economy'*. The commitments of the policy are backed by the Constitution of Kenya 2010 Bill of Rights, Article 43, which articulates that every Kenyan has a right to social security and the State is required to provide the same for anyone who is unable to; and this would cover all social protection aspects of health care and human dignity. The policy also highlights that monitoring and evaluation are an integral part in the implementation of the policy. The National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS) is the institution tasked to specifically monitor strategies, programs and interventions developed within the framework of the policy. The NSPS should monitor timeframes against given achievements and objectives within the social protection sector. It is against this background that the NSPS commissioned the development of the Kenya Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2018-2022, which will monitor the sector and enhance evidence based policy decision making in the sector.

1.1.1. Development and Implementation of the SPM&EF 2018-2022 version 1

The first version of the SPM&EF 2018-2022 was developed in 2018 alongside the National Social Protection Policy of 2011. It therefore captures the outcomes from the three pillars of the social protection sector in *social health insurance, social security and social assistance*. The framework contained a results framework and a monitoring framework. The results framework is based on a theory of change approach; it sets out a linkage between different levels of the SP goal, expected impacts, outcomes, outputs, inputs and activities. The theory holds that if these outcomes are achieved they will result in the goal of *"the people of Kenya live in dignity and are cushioned from poverty and vulnerability"*.

Over the period of development and implementation of the SPM&EF, stakeholder collaboration in the sector led to; the development of SPM&EF and the M&E tools for data collection for the sector, dissemination and capacity building of the SPM&EF to social protection practitioners in the counties and joint monitoring of social protection programs. The developed M&E tools for data collection have enriched data sharing among the participating institutions and the analyzed data has correspondingly led to the production of the Annual Social Protection Report for the years 2018 and 2019 by the NSPS.

1 Government of Kenya, 2011, Kenya National Social Protection Policy



1.1.2. Reviews of the SP M&E Framework

Over the year 2018-2019 there have been policy developments in the sector, the main focus being the review of the National Social Protection policy 2011 to an updated version of 2019. These changes in the policy have necessitated the consultative review of the SPM&EF to reflect the modifications captured in the new policy that translate Kenya's vision around a comprehensive social protection system.

This current SPM&EF is a summation of amendments that; build on, update and revise the Kenya National Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2018-2022 that was developed in 2018 through a participatory approach and adopted by the Government of Kenya.

The revisions of the SPM&EF take into consideration the changes adopted in the new Kenya Social Protection Policy 2019. The policy adopts a life cycle approach to social protection and the transformative approach in the 2011 Social Protection Policy. The lifecycle approach takes into consideration the *provision/protection, prevention, promotion and the transformative aspects of social protection and elaborates the main pillars of social protection system in Kenya to include; (i) income security, (ii) health protection, (iii) shock responsive social protection and (iv) complementary programmes.*

The **reviews of the SPM&EF build up** on the results and logical framework to provide for additional indicators in the outcome and output statements that will reflect the additional pillars.

The **modifications to the SPM&EF include updates** that will not only measure the social assistance, security and health, but will also take into account the achievements of objectives towards shock responsive social protection, income security and complementary programs.

Future Reviews: The SPM&EF will be revised regularly by the National Social Protection Secretariat in response to the changing strategies and policies of the sector.

1.1.3. Overview of the Kenya Social Protection Sector Policy 2019

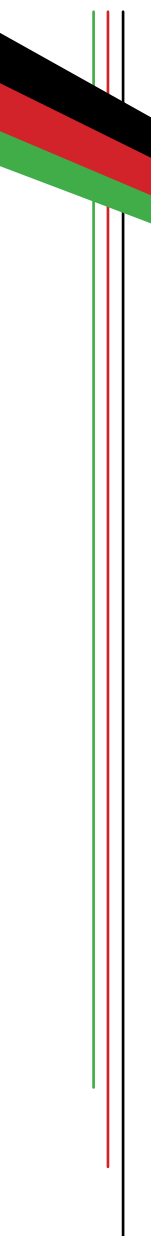
The Kenya social protection sector policy 2019 adopts a life cycle approach that supports the implementation of social protection based on the basic social protection guarantees that shall be established by law, in line with ILO 202. This puts forward a nationally defined minimum for income security for children, older persons, essential health care including maternity care and income security for persons in active age who are unable to earn sufficient income such as the unemployed, maternity and disability. In addition it also provides social protection guarantees to those vulnerable to climate-related shocks or to other natural and man induced disasters. The universal principle of social protection guarantees in Kenya adopts a combination of universal benefit schemes, social insurance schemes, social assistance schemes, and employment support schemes.

The policy puts forward the operational definition of social protection as:

Set of policies, programmes, interventions and legislative measures aimed at cushioning all Kenyans against poverty, vulnerability, exclusion, risks, contingencies and shocks throughout their lifecycles, and promoting the realization of economic and social rights”.

The Policy advances a progressive system that seeks to promote preventive and promotional active measures, benefits and social services, while ensuring coordination of policies that promote employment, education, vocational training and income generation to reduce precariousness. A lifecycle approach to social protection contributes to ensuring the right to basic education, nutrition, food (security), health care and employment especially to the needy.

The policy recognizes the socio-economic changes that have occurred in the recent years, particularly in terms of poverty reduction between 2016 and 2006. About 36.1% of Kenyans lived below the poverty line in 2016, down from 46.7% in 2006. This reduction in poverty rates was more pronounced in rural areas - from 49.7% to 40.1% - than in urban areas, although the latter had a much lower poverty rate in 2016 at 29.4%. Social protection has been factored among the key priorities that the Government will focus on



as outlined in the measures laid out by the **Vision 2030 Third Medium Term Plan (2018-2019)** -MTP III. The plan states that “*the Government will implement measures towards achieving comprehensive social protection*”. It outlines various measures that are likely to be achieved in the sector these include; (i) expanded coverage of the benefits both in the contributory schemes as well as the scaling up of the cash transfer (CT) programs by the government, (ii) the expansion of operations and systems development of the sector through the rolling out of the Harmonized Targeting methodology for all CT programs and (iii) the strengthening and decentralization to the Integrated Management Information System (MIS) through the Single Registry (SR).

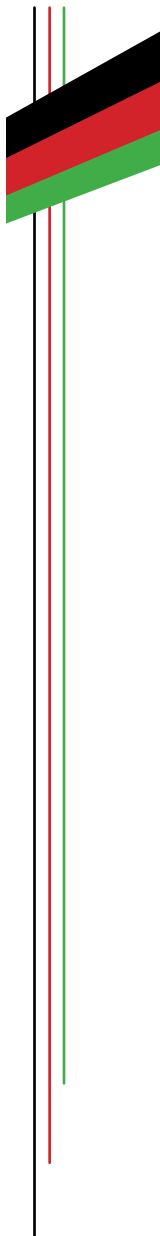
The policy maintains that the **Goal of social protection is to:** “*ensure that the people of Kenya live in dignity and are able to exploit their human capabilities to further their development and contribute to the economy*”. To reach this goal the policy will pursue the following **specific strategic objectives;**

- To **expand** the coverage of a national social protection sector that offers income security to all citizens throughout their lifecycle;
- To **facilitate** access to social health protection;
- To **enhance** the capacity of the social protection system to respond to covariate shocks;
- To **foster** human capital, capabilities, resilience and well-being of all citizens
- To **improve** institutional capacity and coordination for social protection delivery

The policy puts forward a reorganization of the Social Protection system into four pillars that recognizes the progress observed in the sector since the adoption of the of the 2011/12 NSPP:

- **Pillar 1: Income security.** This pillar includes a combination of the contributory social insurance sector and non-contributory social assistance programmes to protect all citizens against risks and contingencies they face throughout their lifecycle. Pooling together the two branches of the social security sector (which in principle includes both contributory and non-contributory benefits) shall enable Kenya to take decisive steps towards meeting the SDG target 1.3.1 related to social protection coverage.
- **Pillar 2: Social health protection.** This pillar refers to interventions with a view to increasing coverage of health insurance. Building on the recent effort in increasing coverage of the NHIF among informal sector workers and among beneficiary of social cash transfer, this pillar will further contribute to achieve universal health coverage.
- **Pillar 3: shock-responsive social protection.** This pillar includes the provision of relief and protection to persons affected by covariate shocks such as droughts, floods, forced displacement, etc. Shock response interventions are time bound, but ideally need to be built on existing social protection tools to allow for a speedy response.
- **Pillar 4: complementary programmes.** This pillar includes interventions that promote livelihoods, foster labour and economic inclusion and build resilience; facilitate access to social services such as health care, nutrition, education and training; and strengthen social welfare structures and the capacity of social workers.

The policy recognizes that in order to successfully implement and strengthen the National and County coordination mechanisms, effective delivery of social protection programs will greatly rely on improved ICT systems and enhanced linkages between stakeholders, enhancing the single registry and building the capacities of the Social Protection practitioners. In addition, the role of the monitoring and evaluation has been prioritized by strengthening and implementing the comprehensive social protection M&E framework. The policy also places emphasis on the development of a communication strategy to fight the misconceptions around social protection.



2. Objectives, Rationale and Scope of the SPM&EF

2.1 Objectives of the SPM&EF

The purpose of this M&E framework is to provide a tool for the systematic and routine monitoring, evaluation and reporting of high level indicators of the progress and achievements of the Social Protection Sector in Kenya for the period 2018-2022. With specific objectives to;

- Facilitate evidence based decision making in development of policy, support coordination and inform resource allocation by the stakeholders in the sector;
- Generate data and validate the achievements of the objectives of the Kenya Social Protection policy;
- Outline indicators to track progress of the sector using the monitoring framework for the SP.

2.2 Scope and Rationale of the SPM&EF

The M&E framework responds to the current challenges that characterize the Kenya Social Protection Sector which include; the weak data sharing links for reporting between the GOK single registry and other GOK approved MIS systems that support social protection reporting and the lack of a tracking system to support the evidence based policy review and implementation. The justification for developing the framework is that it;

- Strengthens the Social Protection mandate to monitor track progress of the sector beneficiaries and provide direction in policy review and improvements of the social protection system.
- Supports the monitoring the KSP and fulfills obligations laid out in the Policy;
- Enables the NSPS fulfill its mandate in coordination and reporting of the social protection sector as pertains to vision 2030, the MTP III and SDG 1.3.
- Provides understanding of and leads to the development of actions of vital crosscutting issues such as gender, equity and inclusivity.
- Helps build synergies in the sector to enhance coordination, consensus and ownership of SP policies and programs through reporting.
- Supports reporting and provides a basis for linkages between different levels of government; between the national and the county governments and stakeholders.

2.3 Components of the SPM&EF

The SPM&EF comprises of these main features;

- The SPM&E Results Framework
- The SP monitoring Framework
- The SP M&EF tools
- The SP reporting
- The SP Evaluation Plan
- The SPM&E Responsibilities and Capacity

3. The SPM&EF Results Framework

The Results framework is based on a theory of change that expresses the expected results at each level of the program. It establishes a sequential linkage between the different levels achievements starting from the impact to outcomes and finally the outputs these are articulated through result statements.

3.1 SP M&EF Results

Impact level results statements describe the long term changes in the lives of a population as a result of the program implementation. The SP M&EF Impact results statement which is the Goal reads;

The people of Kenya live in dignity and are cushioned from vulnerability through social protection to enable them exploit their human capabilities for their own social, economic and political development.

Outcome level result statements describe observable changes in coverage, changes in behavior or performance of targeted institutions, system or individuals that manifest the skills and knowledge acquired because of interventions implemented or program outputs.

The SPM&EF outlines high level outcome results statements for each pillar in the social protection policy 2019 as outlined in Fig 1 the Kenya Social Protection Results Framework. In order to achieve the Impact result, the following outcomes under each pillar will be achieved;

- **Pillar 1: Income security: Outcome Statement 1.** By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to income security through social assistance and social security programs.
- **Pillar 2: Health Protection: Outcome Statement 2.** By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to Health care through health insurance schemes.
- **Pillar 3: Shock-responsive social protection: Outcome statement 3.** By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to social protection during shocks, emergency and disasters.
- **Pillar 4: Complementary programmes: Outcome statement 4:** By 2022, vulnerable HH and individuals have access to livelihood strategies through complementary programs
- **Coordination and Linkages of SP sector: Outcome Statement 5.** National, County governments and relevant stakeholders have improved coordination mechanisms to enhance coverage of Vulnerable HH and Individuals in social protection programs.

At the **output** level the results describe changes in capacities of individuals or institutions including new products, skills, abilities, services, policies and guidelines. The SP M&EF outcome statements highlighted above will be achieved by specific outputs that range from sustaining financial and technical assistance to improving service delivery and improving policies and legal adequacy of social protection benefits. These are highlighted below in Fig 1. Each outcome has 2 to 3 outputs which will be measured by specific indicators that are highlighted in the SP monitoring framework *Annex A*.

Fig 1: Kenya Social Protection Results Framework (2018-2022)

Impact	Outcome	Output
<p>The people of Kenya live in dignity and are cushioned from vulnerability through social protection to enable them exploit their human capabilities for their own social, economic and political development</p>	<p>Outcome Statement 1. By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to income security through social assistance and social security programs.</p>	<p>1.1. By 2022, the National and County governments have sustained technical and financial capacity to develop and improve systems for enrollment and coverage of social assistance programs.</p>
		<p>1.2. By 2022, GoK has increased financial and technical capacity to improve adequacy of social security benefits</p>
		<p>1.3. By 2022, the Ministry responsible for Social security has updated policies and frameworks for delivery of social security services.</p>
	<p>Outcome Statement 2. By 2022, increased proportion of Kenyans have access to Health care through health insurance schemes</p>	<p>2.1. By 2022, GOK has increased capacity to mobilize employers, employees and informal workers to contribute to Health Insurance Schemes.</p>
		<p>2.2 By 2022, the GOK have increased technical and financial capacity to provide health care for Kenyans</p>
	<p>Outcome Statement 3: By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to social protection during shocks, emergency and disasters.</p>	<p>3.1: By 2022, GoK has increased financial and technical capacity to improve response to shocks, emergencies and disasters.</p>
		<p>3.2: By 2022, GOK has enhanced coordination mechanisms and intersectoral linkages to improve shock responsive social protection.</p>
	<p>Outcome Statement 4: By 2022, vulnerable HH and individuals have access to livelihood strategies through complementary programs</p>	<p>4.1. By 2022, the National and County governments have sustained technical and financial capacity to develop and improve systems for service delivery of complementary social protection programs.</p>
		<p>4.2: By 2022 National and County governments have strengthened capacity to improve access to different forms of capital including economic inclusion interventions</p>
		<p>4.3 National and County governments have improved delivery and expansion system for health care, nutrition, and education</p>
	<p>Outcome Statement 5. National, County governments and relevant stakeholders have improved coordination mechanisms to enhance coverage of Vulnerable HH and Individuals in social protection programs.</p>	<p>5.1. By 2022, the National and County governments have sustained technical and financial capacity to develop and improve systems for service delivery of social protection programs.</p>
		<p>5.2 By 2022, National, County governments and relevant stakeholders have enhanced systems and networks for a coordinated and integrated social protection sector.</p>
		<p>5.3 By 2022, National and County Governments collaborate to improve policies, legal and institutional frameworks to provide an enabling environment for delivery of Social Protection programs</p>
		<p>5.4 By 2022, Social protection programs have enhanced strategies for communication and mobilization to improve uptake of social protection services.</p>

4. SP Monitoring Framework

This section presents the monitoring framework that will highlight indicators; these are measures that monitor the progress at each result level. The list of indicators include the indicator name the possible disaggregation, means of verification, definition of the indicator and the baseline and target values to measure achievements. The detailed Matrix is Annexed A in this document. The breakdown highlighted in this section outlines indicators at impact, outcome and output level.

4.1 Impact Level indicator

The impact indicators are associated to longer term results following multiple interventions by various institutions at a national scale. The table 1 highlights the impact indicator to measure the desired impact.

Table 1: Impact Indicator

Impact Statement: The people of Kenya live in dignity and are cushioned from vulnerability through social protection to enable them exploit their human capabilities for their own social, economic and political development						
Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification
Impact 1	Poverty Reduction: % of population classified as absolute poor	36.1 (2015/16)		Rural, Urban, County, CT-OVCs, 70+yrs, PWD's	5 yrs.	KIHBS

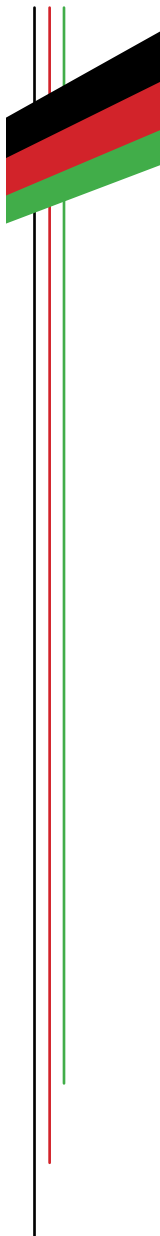
The indicator subsumes that poverty reduction will be attributed to Social Protection interventions.

4.2 Outcome and Output Level Indicators

Outcome level results can be influenced by multiple interventions undertaken by institutions at a regional and national scale to be fully achieved. As earlier highlighted, the outcomes represent the pillars of social protection. Table 2 highlights the outcomes and the corresponding outputs and the indicators.

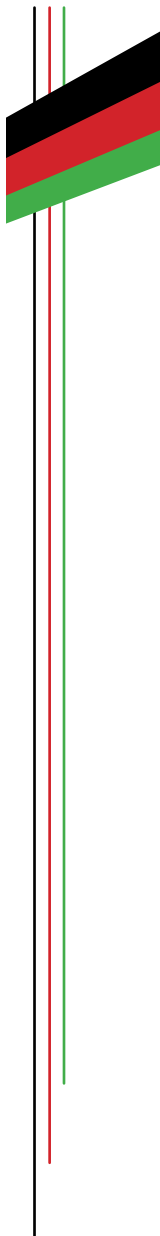
Table 2: Outcomes and Output Indicators

Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification
Outcome Statement 1. By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to income security through social assistance and social security programs.						
1A	Proportion of Kenyan HHs covered by social assistance programs (NSNP, WFP, County Prog)	12%	24%	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	SR
1B	Proportion of Kenyan workers covered by pension schemes	20%	26%	Schemes, Age, Gender, Geographical location, Formal, Informal, private and public, disability, migrant workers	Annual	RBA MIS



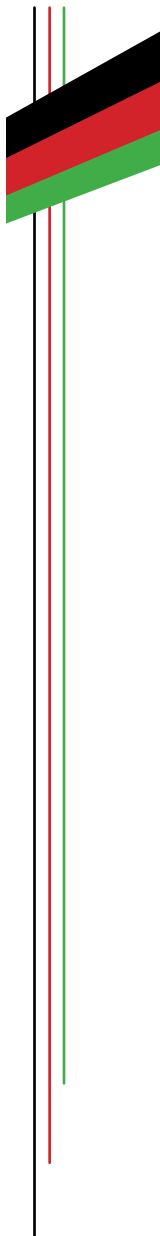
Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification
Output 1.1: By 2022, the National and County governments have sustained technical and financial capacity to develop and improve systems for enrollment and coverage of social assistance programs.						
1.1.1	Number of HH covered by National Safety Net Program (NSNP)	1,334,000	1,844,000	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location	Annual	SR
1.1.2	Total expenditure on Social assistance programs (NSNP)	29.5 B	40 B	Programs, cash transfer benefits, administrative costs	Annual	SR
1.1.3	Proportion of social assistance expenditure (NSNP) to GDP	0.3% of GDP	0.4% of GDP	Programs	Annual	SR
1.1.4	Existence of a system and mechanism that identifies the poor and vulnerable HH with working age population without occupation	None	social registry	Age, Gender, Geographical location, Disability	Annual	ESR
Output 1.2: By 2022, GoK has increased financial and technical capacity to improve adequacy of social security benefits						
1.2.1	Total benefits paid to NSSF members including administrative costs	3.7B		Benefits paid, administrative costs, schemes	Annual	RBA MIS
1.2.2	Total annual members contributions to NSSF	14B		Formal and Informal, employers, Gender, Migrant workers	Annual	SR RBA MIS
1.2.3	Asset Value - NSSF	213B			Annual	RBA
1.2.4	Annual expenditure of all social security schemes	74.5B		Pay-out and admin costs, schemes	Annual	RBA MIS
1.2.5	Proportion of WIB claims settled	35%	60%	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	MLSP-KLIS, DOSHS
Output 1.3: By 2022, the Ministry responsible for Social security has updated policies and frameworks for delivery of social security services.						
1.3.1	Existence of a framework for enhanced coverage of employed and unemployed workers on sickness, maternity protection, employee injury and disease benefits and unemployment protection.	No framework	Framework in place		Annual	NSSF, DOSHS, NHIF
1.3.2	Existence of a Framework implementation plan for the collaboration between employers and workers	No framework	Implementation plan in place		Annual	NSSF

Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification
Outcome Statement 2. By 2022, increased proportion of Kenyans have access to Health care through health insurance schemes						
2.A	Proportion of Kenyans covered by NHIF	20%	32%	Age, Geographical location, Formal and Informal, schemes, migrant workers and refugees, contributor, dependent and gender	Annual	SR, NHIF MIS
2.B	Proportion of registered NSNP beneficiaries who are accessing NHIF services at National and County	11%	75%	Age, disability, Geographical location	Annual	SR
2.C	Proportion of health facilities accredited by NHIF	67% -GOK 21%- Private 4%- mission Hosp	100%	Geographical location, Private, public, mission, Level of HF	Annual	SR, NHIF MIS
Output 2.1: By 2022, GOK has increased capacity to mobilize employers, employees and informal workers to contribute to Health Insurance Schemes.						
2.1.1	Stakeholder Engagement strategies & Implementation Plan	Stakeholders strategies	Enhanced Stakeholders strategies		Annual	NHIF
2.1.2	Existence of Policy and legal framework and guidelines to enhance Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Draft framework	UHC framework		Annual	NHIF
Output 2.2: By 2022, the GOK have increased technical and financial capacity to provide health care for Kenyans						
2.2.1	NHIF total annual revenue/ contributions received	53.4B	135 B	Schemes, Formal, Informal sector,	Annual	SR, NHIF MIS
2.2.2	Total Expenditure on health insurance by NHIF (total annual payout)	53.6B	135B	Benefits paid out, schemes, admin costs	Annual	NHIF MIS
2.2.3	Proportion of Government expenditure in health to GDP	6.7%		Benefits paid out, schemes, admin costs, county schemes	Annual	MOH NT
Outcome statement 3. By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to social protection during shocks, emergency and disasters.						
3A	Proportion of Households receiving a shock response social protection payment	TBD	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	ESR
3B	No. of additional HH covered in shock responsive emergency, disasters, floods & drought affected counties	0	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	ESR, Devolution
3C	Proportion of internally displaced people (IDP) receiving social protection	TBD	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	ESR, Devolution



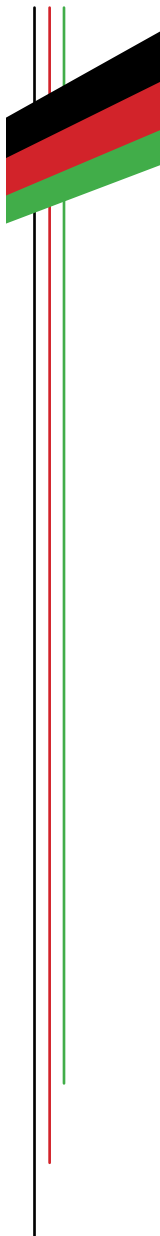
Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification
Output 3.1: By 2022, GoK has increased financial and technical capacity to improve response to shocks, emergencies and disasters.						
3.1.1	Proportion of HH that received drought and emergency scale up payments through Hunger Safety Net Program	45,000	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	SR, NDMA MIS
3.1.2	Drought and Emergency scale up payments	438.4 M	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	SR, NDMA MIS
3.1.3	Total expenditure on relief assistance (cash transfer)	0	TBD	Programs, cash transfer, administrative costs	Annual	SR, MoDA
3.1.4	Population of HH receiving in kind assistance (food and non- food items)	417,000	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs,	Annual	SR, MoDA
Output 3.2: By 2022, GOK has enhanced coordination mechanisms and intersectoral linkages to improve shock responsive social protection.						
3.2.1	Established and expanded linkages to shock responsive social protection mechanisms at National and county level	Independent parallel response	Expansion of integrated emergency cash support		Annual	ESR
3.2.2	Existence of early warning and response mechanisms linked to each type of covariate shock & humanitarian response	Early warning system	Early warning and response system		Annual	ESR
3.2.3	Implementation of Disaster risk financing strategy	Zero	Initiatives undertaken through strategy		Annual	ESR
Outcome statement 4. By 2022, vulnerable HH and individuals have access to livelihood strategies through complementary programs						
4A	Proportion of beneficiaries linked and covered by Complementary Initiatives in the Enhanced single registry (nutrition, education, agricultural subsidies)	TBD	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	ESR
4B	Proportion of unemployed working age population that receive social assistance (economic inclusion, skills training, & financial protection)	zero	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	ESR

Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification
4C	Proportion of small holder farmers receiving subsidized inputs & agricultural insurance programme	TBD	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	ESR, MOA MIS
4D	Proportion of school going children under the presidential bursary program	3%	5%	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	ESR, DCS
Output 4.1: By 2022, the National and County governments have sustained technical and financial capacity to develop and improve systems for service delivery of complementary social protection programs.						
4.1.1	No. of farmers benefitting from crop insurance	416,924	2 M	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	SR, MOA MIS
4.1.2	Total expenditure on crop insurance program	94 M	TBD	Benefits and administrative costs	Annual	SR
4.1.3	No. of farmers benefitting from Livestock insurance	18,102	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	SR, MOA MIS
4.1.4	Total expenditure on livestock insurance program	1.170B	TBD	Benefits and administrative costs	Annual	SR, MoA MIS
4.1.5	Total expenditure on the presidential bursary for school going children	400 M	400M	Payments plus administrative costs	Annual	SR
Output 4.2: By 2022 National and County governments have strengthened capacity to improve access to different forms of capital including economic inclusion interventions						
4.2.1	Economic inclusion interventions tested & implemented	None	Economic inclusion models and delivery mechanisms	Types of interventions	Annual	ESR
4.2.2	No of community members supported in economic inclusion interventions	0	1500	Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location,	Annual	ESR
4.2.3	Existence of SP strategies & mechanisms with adaptive skills for beneficiaries that respond to emergencies, climate change and shocks	None	Integrated strategies		Annual	ESR
4.2.4	Existence of a national strategy for community development		National Strategy for Community Development		Annual	ESR



Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification
Output 4.3: National and County governments have improved delivery and expansion system for health care, nutrition, and education						
4.3.1	% of counties strengthened to support nutrition sensitive safety nets	1%	10%	Geographical location	Annual	ESR
4.3.2	No. of HH covered under nutrition sensitive safety net (NICHE)	1000	23,500	Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location,	Annual	ESR
4.3.3	No. of school children under school meals program	1.6M		Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location,	Annual	SR
4.3.4.	Total expenditure on school meals program	2.4B		Geographical location, administrative costs	Annual	SR, MOE MIS
Outcome Statement 5. National, County governments and relevant stakeholders have improved coordination mechanisms to enhance coverage of Vulnerable HH and Individuals in social protection programs.						
5A	Proportion of Kenyans covered in the single registry by social protection programs	12%	24%	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	ESR
5B	Proportion of poor and vulnerable households enrolled on the social registry	0%	75/39	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	ESR
Output 5.1: By 2022, the National and County governments have sustained technical and financial capacity to develop and improve systems for service delivery of social protection programs.						
5.1.1.	No of Social protection practitioners trained in the institutionalized social protection program	Zero	300 SP practitioners trained	Gender, Geographical location,	Annual	SP Reports
5.1.2	No. of Social protection stakeholders trained in Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SP M&EF)	80	360 Officers trained	Gender, Geographical location,	Annual	SP Reports
5.1.3	Existence of an SP M&E reporting dashboard along-side the Enhanced Single Registry ESR	None	SP M&E automated reporting dashboard		Annual	ESR, SP Reports
5.1.4	Existence of SP sector strategy for research, evaluations that informs national socioeconomic surveys of SP specific indicators	None	SP research strategy		Annual	ESR, SP Reports

Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification
5.1.5	Existence of an inventory of social protection programs in the country	No. of inventory Mapping report -448 SP programs	Inventory Set up	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	SR, SP Mapping Report
Output 5.2: By 2022, National, County governments and relevant stakeholders have enhanced systems and networks for a coordinated and integrated social protection sector.						
5.2.1	Existence of an Enhanced single registry that is linked to county and/or Sector specific MISs	Second phase SR completed	Third phase SR completed and SP programs linked- 15	Geographical location,	Annual	ESR
5.2.2	Existence and utilization of Generic County MIS linked to the single registry	Generic County MIS developed	Generic County MIS developed and counties linked- 30 counties	Geographical location,	Annual	ESR
5.2.3	Utilization of the Harmonized targeting methodology by counties and programs for targeting of SP interventions	HTM methodology developed	HTM methodology developed and adopted	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	ESR
Output 5.3: By 2022, National and County Governments collaborate to improve policies, legal and institutional frameworks to provide an enabling environment for delivery of Social Protection programs						
5.3.2	% of counties with implementing policies and legislation on social protection	10%	60%	Geographical location,	Annual	SP Reports
5.3.3	Existence of Social Protection Policy framework and guidelines	Draft NSPP	Social Protection Bill enacted		Annual	SP Reports
Output 5.4: By 2022, Social protection programs have enhanced strategies for communication and mobilization to improve uptake of social protection services.						
5.4.1	% of Population covered by SP communication and/or mobilization strategies	0	70%	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	SR, SP reports
5.4.2	Existence of a Knowledge Management system for social protection	None	KMS		Annual	SR, SP Reports
5.4.3	Existence of a Community of Practice (COP) for social protection actors Kenyan Chapter	None	COP Platform		Annual	SR, SP reports



5. SPM&EF Monitoring Tools

The M&E tools are a vital component of the data management of the SPM&EF. Stakeholders participated in the design of user friendly tools and reporting templates with an aim of developing a regular and standardized way of gathering data and reporting in line with the SP M&E. The tools are in an excel format where organizations populate the data. The M&E data collection and reporting tools will be embedded into the enhanced single registry to enable automated reporting alongside the operational guidelines. Once the data is analyzed the NSPS will compile the quarterly and annual report. Training on the use of tools will be continuous for the NSPS staff and the M&E TWG members. The SP M&E tools are *Annexed B* in this document.

6. SP Reporting and the ESR

Reporting on the social protection sector alongside the SPM&EF indicators is a requirement in order to achieve the objective of tracking progress of the sector and informing policy decisions. SP reporting practice includes stakeholders populating data tools and then sharing with the NSPS, thereafter data is analyzed and SP reports are prepared and shared back to the stakeholders for validation. It is envisioned that the automated reporting through the ESR dashboard will be seamless and fast as the tools will be available for populating online. Reports will be prepared quarterly and annually.

6.1 Quarterly Reports

The Government reporting cycle is aligned to quarterly performance reporting requirements and is currently applicable to the stakeholders reporting on the progress of the SP. The existing model of quarterly reporting has been adopted by the SP M&EF.

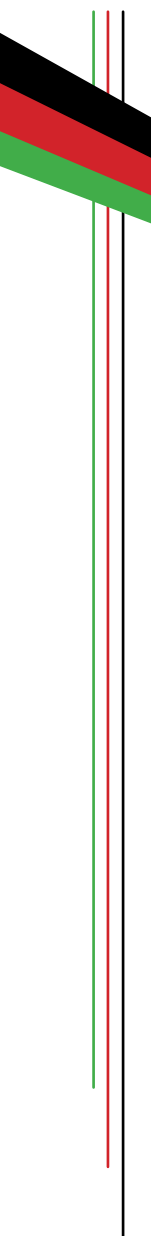
The quarterly reports are cumulative data over the previous three months of the indicators where data is available. Institutions are to populate the data on the ESR dashboard reporting template which will be analyzed and a predetermined format of a **quarterly e-bulletin** will be generated automatically. E-bulletin serves as a fact sheet for ESR statistics.

Table 3: Quarterly Reporting Cycle

Quarterly Reporting Cycle	Data Populated on ESR	Report Publication
July to September	1 st -10 th of October	15 th of October
October to December	1 st -10 th of January	15 th of January
January to March	1 st -10 th of April	15 th of April
March to June	1 st -10 th of July	15 th of July

6.2 Annual Reports

Annual reports will be prepared and shared to stakeholders at the end of the financial year and the same report made available in the website (www.socialprotection.or.ke). The annual reports will provide a wide-range of information on the social protection sector. The report contains analyzed data of M&E framework indicators for which data are available, and all disaggregation required in the M&E framework. This includes all output and outcome and impact indicators in years when evaluation or KIHBS data become available. Data pertains to the previous 12 months. Data are from the ESR and populated template will be summarized into the report. Annual reports are posted on the Social



Protection Secretariat website 90 days after the end of the financial year (by the 30th September each year). An annual SP learning event will be organized to presents the annual reports and allows each sector stakeholders to learn from each other. The template for SP Annual Report is *Annexed C* in this document.

6.3 Enhanced Single Registry (ESR)

As part of the mandate for coordination of social protection programs under the NSPS, the single registry (SR) for social protection was established in 2012. Currently the SR contains and reports on data on the Government social assistance programs (NSNP) and WFP cash for assets program. The trajectory of the SR in phase 4 is to expand and include data on potential beneficiaries for social protection programs, i.e. an enhanced Single Registry (ESR) with linkages to social protection programmes and stakeholders at National County levels. The ESR will therefore be the main data collection, data quality assurance and data accessibility tool for social protection in the country. As a data source, it is hoped that reports will be generated for various indicators aligned to the SP M&EF. The ESR also has a module for complimentary initiatives & other upcoming program modules. As a data source, it is hoped that reports will be generated for various indicators. In addition, a module will be included in the single registry for the Kenya Social Economic Inclusion Program (KSEIP) and a social registry that captures information on non-beneficiaries that would be covered in the event of shocks and emergencies, or are potential beneficiaries for the cash transfer programs.

The reporting module in the ESR generates data based on various queries. The SPM&EF reporting template will be fed with data from the institutions that have populated them. The indicators in the ESR will consist of the information on *baseline values, point-in-time values and target values*. The e-bulletin for quarterly reporting will be generated by the ESR.

7. SP Evaluation Plan

This section outlines the steps the social protection sector will undertake to plan and conduct an evaluation. An evaluation plan is a framework for guiding, planning and coordination of evaluations within specific monitoring and evaluation frameworks, policies, programs and interventions. The evaluation plan provides a platform for generation of evidence and data for the SP sector on impacts, outcomes, outputs as well as helps in building synergies and thereby strengthening the evidence base in the sector. The evaluation plan lays the first step towards informing collection of data that can allow assessment of efficiency and effectiveness of social protection programmes in the country as well as allow for measuring of performance in the sector as a whole.

7.1 Criteria for evaluation

Successful evaluations require very clear standardized and agreed upon criteria to be used in measuring the degree to which programme interventions, actions and activities are able to lead to desired outcomes and objectives. Following a consultative process, stakeholders identified the OECD/DAC as the base guiding criteria under the SP Evaluation plan.

The main criteria therefore to guide evaluations under the SP Evaluation Plan include the following:

- **Relevance:** to measure the extent to which policies, strategies, interventions have been relevant to the sector beneficiaries.
- **Efficiency:** this measures the extent to which an intervention was achieved using the least resources to achieve the desired results. The resources used by the inputs to achieve outputs.
- **Effectiveness:** this measures the extent to which interventions have achieved the objectives of the social protection sector.

- **Impact:** The changes achieved by an intervention both positive and negative, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
- **Sustainability:** measures whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue overtime in the event donor funds are withdrawn.

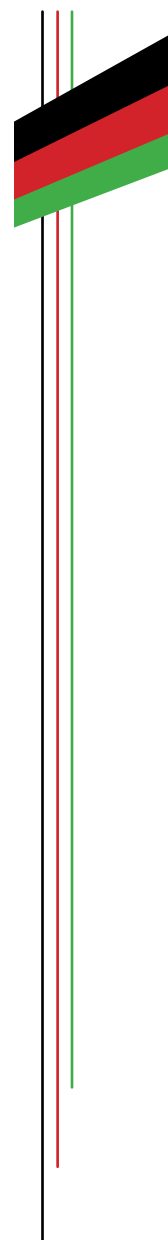


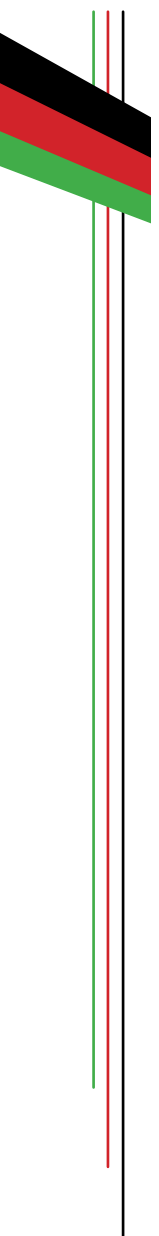
Table 4: Proposed Evaluation Questions based Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability

Criteria	Questions
Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. How relevant was the social protection Policy in guiding implementation of social protection programs? ii. How well does the policy/programs align with priorities of key stakeholders and target group within the sector? iii. How appropriate are the various programs strategies towards achieving the specific National Social Protection policy objectives?
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To what extent are the various Social Protection programs achieving intended outcomes in reaching the target population? ii. How can implementation of various programs be improved to deliver planned outputs?
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To what extent do the various Social Protection programs acquire/use resources of appropriate quality and quantity at the lowest possible cost? ii. To what extent are maximum outputs produced for any given set of inputs? iii. Can the costs of selected Social Protection programs be justified by the results? iv. To what extent do various Social Protection programs deliver services timely as per respective guidelines?
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. How did various Social Protection programs make a difference on the lives of the target population? ii. What are the unintended, positive or negative, outcomes of various programs?
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To what extent will changes produced by various Social Protection programs be sustained?

7.2 Planning and Managing an Evaluation

Recognizing that the NSPS will be expected to manage planning of the Evaluations alongside other stakeholders' it is important to have clear guidelines on what planning for an evaluation entails; Key steps involved in the planning process entail the following:

- **Drafting the TORs:** the NSPS and the M&E TWG will be responsible for drafting the TOR's for undertaking the evaluations. A guide for the developing of the TOR's is annexed D.
- **Contracting the evaluators based on the TOR's:** This entails competitively selecting a firm or individual to undertake the evaluation. This may be done in consultation with relevant stakeholders such as the funding and implementing agencies.

- 
- **Project-managing the evaluation in terms of timelines, budget and deliverables;** Following up with the evaluators on a regular basis will be required and continuous coordination among stakeholders. There will be need to leverage on expert reviews such as the TWG team being able to review and approve the inception report among other deliverables.
 - **Reporting; reviewing and approving final report:** This is to ensure that the evaluation objectives have been achieved by examining the draft report and sharing with stakeholders for approval and concurrence
 - **Dissemination and follow up:** At this level there is need to ensure dissemination and follow-up of the findings; ensuring timely development of management response and implementation of recommendations
 - **Budgeting:** Required resources will vary depending on the scope of the evaluation, the data collection needs, the complexity of the analysis, the breadth and depth of stakeholder engagement, dissemination plans and the context of the evaluation.

8. SP M&EF Responsibilities and Capacity

NSPS M&E Unit: is responsible for the successful implementation of the SPM&EF. The responsible M&E officer will ensure that; all data is obtained and analyzed from the stakeholders, thereafter quarterly and annual reports are prepared and disseminated to the stakeholders and the officer will convene the monthly M&E TWG meetings.

M&E Technical Working Group (M&E TWG): to ensure stakeholder involvement and participation in development of the framework and M&E tools, an M&E technical working group (M&E TWG) comprising of key social protection stakeholders from the public, private and civil society was established. The M&E TWG was established with specific TOR's, holds monthly meetings and has a key mandate for reporting and populating data for the SP quarterly and annual reporting from their respective organizations. Beyond the development of key documents, the M&E TWG have and will plan and conduct joint monitoring and they will be responsible for building the capacity of national and county social protection officers on the SPM&EF.

ANNEX A: SPM&E FRAMEWORK

Result	Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
Impact statement: The people of Kenya live in dignity and are cushioned from poverty & vulnerability through social protection to enable them exploit their human capabilities for their own social, economic and political development.											
	Impact 1	Poverty Reduction: % of population classified as absolute poor	%	36.1 (2015/16)		Rural, Urban, County, CT-OVCs, 70+yrs, PWD's	5 yrs.	KIHBS	KNBS	The overall national headcount rate (proportion of poor individuals in Kenya)	Poverty reduction will be attributed to SP interventions
Outcome Statement 1. By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to income security through social assistance and social security programs.											
Coverage	1A	Proportion of Kenyan HHs covered by social assistance programs (NSNP, WFP, County Prog)	%	12%	24%	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	Single registry	NSPS	Ratio of households receiving direct cash transfers to the total Kenyan population.	Govt. funding for SP will increase
	1B	Proportion of Kenyan workers covered by pension schemes	%	20%	26%	Schemes, Age, Gender, Geographical location, Formal, Informal, private and public, disability, migrant workers	Annual	RBA MIS	NSPS, NSSF, RBA, National Treasury	Ratio of active contributors to the pension system to working-age population or labour force	Members in schemes will increase.



Result	Indicator	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
Output 1.1. By 2022, the National and County governments have sustained technical and financial capacity to develop and improve systems for enrollment and coverage of social assistance programs.											
Coverage	1.1.1	Number of HH covered by National Safety Net Program (NSNP)	#	1,334,000	1,844,000	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location,	Annual	SR	NSPS	The total beneficiaries enrolled onto the government NSNP.	Govt. will scale up programs
	1.1.2	Total expenditure on Social assistance programs (NSNP)	KES	29.5 B	40 B	Programs, cash transfer benefits, administrative costs	Annual	SR	NSPS	The total expenditure from benefits paid out plus administrative costs	Govt. funding will increase.
Expenditure	1.1.3	Proportion of social assistance expenditure (NSNP) to GDP	%	0.3% of GDP	0.4% of GDP	Programs	Annual	SR	NSPS	Total benefits paid to out to the national expenditure budget	Government funds will increase
	1.1.4	Existence of a system and mechanism that identifies the poor and vulnerable HH with working age population with-out occupation	Status	None	social registry	Age, Gender, Geographical location, Disability	Annual	ESR	NSPS	poor and vulnerable HH unemployed Kenyans will be identified	Govt. will identify potential beneficiaries in the social registry.
Output 1.2. By 2022, GoK has increased financial and technical capacity to improve adequacy of social security benefits											
Expenditure	1.2.1	Total benefits paid to NSSF members including administrative costs	KES	3.7B		Benefits paid, administrative costs, schemes	Annual	SR, NSSF RBA MIS	NSPS, NSSF, RBA,	Total annual payout on NSSF	Benefits will be paid.
	1.2.2	Total annual members contributions to NSSF	KES	14B		Formal and Informal, employers, Gender, Migrant workers		SR, NSSF RBA MIS	NSPS, NSSF, RBA,	Annual growth rate of the NSSF for last FY	Members will increase

Result	Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
	1.2.3	Asset Value - NSSF	KES	213B			Annual	SR, NSSF RBA MIS	NSPS, NSSF, RBA,	Total current value of the NSSF	Assets will cover benefits.
	1.2.4	Annual expenditure of all social security schemes	KES	74.5B		Pay-out and admin costs, schemes	Annual	SR, RBA Annual Report	RBA	Total payments made for benefits and for the administrative costs	Benefits will be paid out
	1.2.5	Proportion of WIB claims settled	%	35%	60%	Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location,	Annual	SR, MLSP-KLMIS, DOSHS	MLSP	Number of claims that were paid	Funds will be available
Output 1.3. By 2022, the Ministry responsible for Social security has updated policies and frameworks for delivery of social security services.											
Capacity	1.3.1	Existence of a framework for enhanced coverage of employed and unemployed workers on sickness, maternity protection, employee injury and disease benefits and unemployment protection.	Status	No framework	Framework in place		Annual	NSSF, DOSHS, NHIF	NSPS, NSSF, RBA, MLSP, NHIF	Qualitative coverage extension of social security benefits.	MLSP will establish and strengthen legislation
	1.3.2	Existence of a Framework implementation plan for the collaboration between employers and workers	Status	No framework	Implementation plan in place		Annual	NSSF	NSPS, NSSF, RBA, National Treasury	A Framework to increase strategies for membership in social security programs	Govt. will develop strategies

Result	Indicator	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
Outcome Statement 2. By 2022, increased proportion of Kenyans have access to Health care through health insurance schemes											
Coverage	2A	Proportion of Kenyans covered by NHIF	%	20%	32%	Age, Geographical location, Formal and Informal, schemes, contributor, dependent, gender	Annual	SR, NHIF MIS	NSFS, NHIF, MoH,	ratio of the contributors including dependants covered by NHIF to the total Kenyan population	NHIF coverage will expand to all Kenyans.
	2B	Proportion of registered NSNP beneficiaries who are accessing NHIF services at National and County	%	11%	75%	Age, disability, Geographical location	Annual	SR	NSFS, NHIF, MoH	ratio of the NSNP beneficiaries covered by NHIF to the total NSNP population	Beneficiaries of CTs will be covered by NHIF.
	2C	Proportion of health facilities accredited by NHIF	%	67% -GOK 21%- Private 4%- mission Hosp	100%	Geographical location, Private, public, mission, Level of HF	Annual	SR, NHIF MIS	NSFS, NHIF, MoH	Ratio of the health facilities (private, public, mission) accredited by NHIF to the total health facilities registered by ministry of health.	NHIF will empanel health facilities both public and private

Result	Indicator	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
Output 2.1. By 2022, GOK has increased capacity to mobilize employers, employees and informal workers to contribute to Health Insurance Schemes.											
Capacity	2.1.1	Stakeholder Engagement strategies & Implementation Plan	Status	Stakeholders strategies	Enhanced Stakeholders strategies		Annual	NHIF	NSPS, MOH, NHIF	Stakeholder engagement plans	NHIF will have strategies to engage stakeholders
	2.1.2	Existence of Policy and legal framework and guidelines to enhance Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Status	Draft UHC framework	UHC framework		Annual	MOH	MoH	UHC Policy and Framework	MOH have legal mandate provide UHC
Output 2.2 By 2022, the GOK have increased technical and financial capacity to provide health care for Kenyans											
	2.2.1	NHIF total annual revenue/ contributions received	#	53.4B	135 B	Schemes, Formal, Informal sector,	Annual	SR, NHIF MIS	NSPS, NHIF, MOH	total current value of the NHIF contributions	Membership will increase
	2.2.2	Total Expenditure on health insurance by NHIF (total annual payout)	KES	53.6B	135B	Benefits paid out, schemes, admin costs	Annual	NHIF MIS	NSPS, NHIF, MOH	payout ratio=paid out benefits to total NHIF revenue	Funds will be available to pay benefits
	2.2.3	Proportion of Government expenditure in health to GDP	%	6.7		Benefits paid out, schemes, admin costs, county schemes	Annual	NT	MOH, NT	Ration of health expenditure to GDP	Govt. will increase financing of health care



Result	Indicator	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
Outcome statement 3: By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to social protection during shocks, emergency and disasters.											
Coverage	3A	Proportion of Households receiving a shock response social protection payment	%	TBD	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	ESR	NSPS, NDMA, HSNP	ratio of individuals/ HH receiving assistance in shock to total registered individuals in the single registry affected by shock	HH in Shock response will receive social assistance
	3B	No. of additional HH covered in shock responsive emergency, disasters, floods & drought affected countries	%	0	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	ESR, Devolution	NSPS, NDMA, MoDA, Interior WFP	HH covered by Government in response to shocks.	GoK funds will be available
	3C	Proportion of internally displaced people (IDP) receiving social protection	%	0	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	ESR, Devolution	NSPS, NDMA, MoDA, Interior, WFP	ratio of IDP's receiving social assistance to total registered IDP's	IDPs will receive social protection.
Output 3.1: By 2022, GoK has increased financial and technical capacity to improve response to shocks, emergencies and disasters.											
Coverage	3.1.1	Proportion of HH that received drought and emergency scale up payments through Hunger Safety Net Program	%	45,000	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	SR, NDMA MIS	NDMA,	Payments made to the total number of households triggered in 4 counties where HSNP is functional	HH in need of emergency cash transfer will be paid

Result	Indicator	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
	3.1.2	Drought and Emergency scale up payments	KES	438.4 M	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs	Annual	SR, NDMA MIS	NDMA,	Payments made to the total number of households triggered in 4 counties where HSNP is functional	Funding will be available from GOK
Expenditure	3.1.3	Total expenditure on relief assistance (cash transfer)	KES	0	TBD	Programs, cash transfer, administrative costs	Annual	SR	NSPS, MoDA, WFP	The total expenditure from benefits paid out plus administrative costs	Funds will be available
	3.1.4	Population of HH receiving in kind assistance (food and non- food items)	#	417,000	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location,	Annual	Single registry	NSPS, MoDA, WFP	Vulnerable HH receiving food distribution	HH will receive In-kind & CT assistance
Output 3.2: By 2022, GOK has enhanced coordination mechanisms and intersectoral linkages to improve shock responsive social protection.											
Capacity	3.2.1	Established and expanded linkages to shock responsive social protection mechanisms at National and county level	Status	Independent parallel response	Expansion of integrated emergency cash support		Annual	ESR	NSPS	Integrated vertical & horizontal expansion of emergency cash support	integrated system will be developed
	3.2.2	Existence of early warning and response mechanisms linked to each type of covariate shock & humanitarian response	Status	Early warning system	Early warning and response system		Annual	Single registry	NDMA, Devolution	Existence of early warning and response mechanisms to covariate shock & humanitarian response	Integrated response system will be developed.



Result	Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
	3.2.3	Implementation of Disaster risk financing strategy	Status	Zero	Initiatives undertaken through strategy		Annual	Single registry	NSPS, NDMA, Special Programs, WFP	Implementation of Disaster risk financing strategy	Rapid expansion of emergency cash support will be implemented.
Outcome statement 4: By 2022, vulnerable HH and individuals have access to livelihood strategies through complementary programs											
	4A	Proportion of beneficiaries linked and covered by Complementary Initiatives in the Enhanced single registry (nutrition, education, agricultural subsidies)	%	TBD	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	Enhanced Single registry	NSPS	Ratio of households (poor and vulnerable) receiving complementary to the total population receiving social protection.	Complementary Programs and Beneficiaries will increase.
	4B	Proportion of unemployed working age population that receive social assistance (economic inclusion, skills training, & financial protection)	%	zero	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	Enhanced Single registry	NSPS, MLSP,	ratio of poor and vulnerable HH unemployed Kenyans receiving a benefit to total of unemployed working age population registered in the ESR	Through social registry this target groups will be linked to programs
	4C	Proportion of small holder farmers receiving subsidized inputs & agricultural insurance programme	%	TBD	TBD	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	ESR, MOA MIS	MOA,	ratio of small holder farmers receiving subsidized inputs & insurance to total of small holder farmers	Govt. funds will be available

Result	Indicator	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
	4D	Proportion of school going children under the presidential bursary program	%	3%	5%	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	ESR, DCS	DCS	Ratio of school going children under presidential bursary program to total number of OVC school children	Govt. funds will be adequate
Output 4.1. By 2022, the National and County governments have sustained technical and financial capacity to develop and improve systems for service delivery of complementary social protection programs.											
	4.1.1	No. of farmers benefitting from crop insurance	#	416,924	2 M	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	SR, MOA MIS	MOA	Number of farmers paid compensation.	Funds will be available
	4.1.2	Total expenditure on crop insurance program	KES	94 M	TBD	Benefits and administrative costs	Annual	SR	NSPS	Total premiums paid plus compensation plus subsidy	Funds will be available
	4.1.3	No. of farmers benefitting from Livestock insurance	#	18,102		Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	SR, MOA MIS	MOA	Number of farmers paid compensation.	Funds will be available
	4.1.4	Total expenditure on livestock insurance program	KES	1.170B	TBD	Benefits and administrative costs	Annual	SR, MOA MIS	NSPS	Total premiums, admin costs paid plus compensation plus subsidy	Funds will be available
	4.1.5	Total expenditure on the presidential bursary for school going children	KES	400 M	400M	Payments plus administrative costs	Annual	SR	NSPS	Total payments plus administrative costs for the bursary	Govt. Funds will be available



Result	Indicator	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
Output 4.2: By 2022 National and County governments have strengthened capacity to improve access to different forms of capital including economic inclusion interventions											
	4.2.1	Economic inclusion interventions tested & implemented	Status	None	Economic inclusion models and delivery mechanisms	Types of interventions	Annual	ESR	NSPS, SDSP	Interventions include life and business skill training, livelihood asset transfer mentoring and financial literacy	A model will be developed and will consist of sequenced interventions.
	4.2.2	No of community members supported in economic inclusion interventions	#	0	1500	Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location,	Annual	ESR	NSPS, SDSP,	Community members trained in life and business skill training, livelihood asset transfer mentoring and financial literacy	Funding from Govt., CSO's and private sector will be available
	4.2.3	Existence of a SP strategies & mechanisms with adaptive skills for beneficiaries that respond to emergencies, climate change and shocks	Status	None	Integrated strategies		Annual	ESR	NSPS, SDSP	SP strategies that support adaptation and resilience	Strategies will be developed by stakeholders
	4.2.4	Existence of a national strategy for community development	Status		National Strategy for Community Development		Annual	ESR	NSPS, SDSP	Strategy to enhance community development	Stakeholders will support strategy development

Result	Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
Output 4.3 National and County governments have improved delivery and expansion system for health care, nutrition, and education											
	4.3.1	% of counties strengthened to support nutrition sensitive safety nets	%	1%	10%	Geographical location	Annual	ESR	NSPS, DCS, MOH	ratio of counties strengthened to support nutrition sensitive programs to total number of counties	Counties will express interest
	4.3.2	No. of HH covered under nutrition sensitive safety net (NICHE)	#	1000	23,500	Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location,	Annual	ESR	NSPS, DCS MOH	Under the KSEIP expansion of NICHE; HH in four additional counties.	Nutrition sensitive programs will be scaled up
	4.3.3	No. of school children under school meals program	#	1.6M		Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location,	Annual	Single registry	NSPS, MOE	Children in school feeding program in Kenya mainly ASAL regions	School meals will continue
	4.3.4.	Total expenditure on school meals program	KES	2.4B		Geographical location, administrative costs	Annual	SR, MOE MIS	NSPS, MOE	The total expenditure in cash and in-kind paid out plus administrative costs	Govt. Funding will be available



Result	Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
Outcome Statement 5. National, County governments and relevant stakeholders have improved coordination mechanisms to enhance coverage of Vulnerable HH and Individuals in social protection programs.											
Coverage	5A	Proportion of Kenyans covered in the single registry by social protection programs	%	12%	24%	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHS, individuals	Annual	ESR	NSPS	Ratio of households (poor and vulnerable) receiving any form of social protection to the total Kenyan population.	GOK Funding will be available to scale up SP programs
	5B	Proportion of poor and vulnerable households enrolled on the social registry	% by No. of Counties	0%	75/39	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHS, individuals	Annual	ESR	NSPS	Ratio of poor and vulnerable HH captured in the social registry to the overall total of poor and vulnerable HH.	GOK Funds will be available to populate the SR
Output 5.1. By 2022, the National and County governments have sustained technical and financial capacity to develop and improve systems for service delivery of social protection programs.											
Capacity	5.1.1.	No of Social protection practitioners trained in the institutionalized social protection program	#	Zero	300 SP practitioners trained	Gender, Geographical location,	Annual	SP Reports	NSPS	SP practitioners and TOT's trained through Kenya School of Government	Govt. will have adequate resources to roll out the training
	5.1.2	No. of Social protection stakeholders trained in Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SP M&E)	#	80	360 Officers trained	Gender, Geographical location,	Annual	SP Reports	NSPS	Build capacity on the SP M&E to SP sector Stakeholders at National & County levels to enhance M&E & reporting	Funds will be available for Training on the SPM&E

Result	Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
	5.1.3	Existence of an SP M&E reporting dashboard along-side the Enhanced Single Registry ESR	Status	None	SP M&E automated reporting dashboard		Annual	ESR, SP Reports	NSPS	SP M&E reporting dash board	Stakeholders will link & adopt reporting through the ESR
	5.1.4	Existence of SP sector strategy for research, evaluations that informs national socioeconomic surveys of SP specific indicators	Status	None	SP research strategy		Annual	ESR, SP Reports	NSPS	SP research strategy	Stakeholders will develop strategy
	5.1.5	Existence of an inventory of social protection programs in the country	Status	No inventory Mapping report	Inventory Set up	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHs, individuals	Annual	SR, SP Mapping Report	NSPS	All SP programs including complementary at National and County – Current 448 SP programs	An inventory will be maintained of SP programs
Output 5.2 By 2022, National, County governments and relevant stakeholders have enhanced systems and networks for a coordinated and integrated social protection sector.											
	5.2.1	Existence of an Enhanced single registry that is linked to county and/or Sector specific MISs	Status	Second phase SR completed	Third phase SR completed and SP programs linked	Geographical location,	Annual	ESR	NSPS	The SPS will collaborate with Ministries and programs in the SP sector to link to the single registry and share data- 15 counties linked	Counties will link to the SR through enhance coordination



Result	Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting Frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
	5.2.2	Existence and utilization of Generic County MIS linked to the single registry	Status	Generic County MIS developed	Generic County MIS developed and countries linked-	Geographical location,	Annual	ESR	NSPS	The SPS will collaborate with interested counties to link to the single registry and share data to 30 counties	Counties will link to generic county MIS
	5.2.3	Utilization of the Harmonized targeting methodology by counties and programs for targeting of SP interventions	Status	HTM methodology developed	HTM methodology developed and adopted	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHS, individuals	Annual	ESR	NSPS	Programs that are using HTM	Stakeholders will use the HTM
Output 5.3 By 2022, National and County Governments collaborate to improve policies, legal and institutional frameworks to provide an enabling environment for delivery of Social Protection programs											
	5.3.2	% of counties with implementing policies and legislation on social protection	%	10%	60%	Geographical location,	Annual	SR	NSPS,COG	Counties with policies and SP programs	Counties will implement SP programs
	5.3.3	Existence of Social Protection Policy framework and guidelines	Status	Draft NSPP	Social Protection Bill enacted		Annual	SR	NSPS	Policy measures and guidelines anchored in law	SP Policy will be enacted
Output 5.4 By 2022, Social protection programs have enhanced strategies for communication and mobilization to improve uptake of social protection services.											
	5.4.1	% of Population covered by SP communication and/or mobilization strategies	%	0	70%	Programs, Age, Gender, disability, Geographical location, HHS, individuals	Annual	SR	NSPS	Population reached through communication strategies	Funds will be available

Result	Indicator ID	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline value 2018	Target 2022	Disaggregation	Reporting frequency	Means of Verification	Responsible department/ agency	Definition	Assumptions
	5.4.2	Existence of a Knowledge Management system for social protection	Status	None	KMS		Annual	SR, SP Reports	NSPS	Knowledge Management Platform	Interactive KMS will be linked to COP
	5.4.3	Existence of a Community of Practice (COP) for social protection actors Kenyan Chapter	Status	None	COP Platform		Annual	SR, SP reports	NSPS	Operational Community of Practice	Practitioners will be interested



ANNEX B: SP Monitoring Tools

Monitoring and Evaluation tools and reporting guidelines for the Social Protection M&E Framework

Introduction

The M&E Framework for the Social Protection Sector was developed based on the reviewed National Social Protection Policy pillars and is broken down to 5 Outcomes. (I) Income Security (II) Health Protection (III) Shock Responsiveness and (IV) Complementary Social and (V) Social Protection Coordination. The specific outcomes and the scope of coverage;

(I) Income Security: By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to income security through social assistance and social security programs.

(II) Health Protection: By 2022, increased proportion of Kenyans have access to Health care through health insurance schemes

(III) Shock responsive: By 2022, increased proportions of Kenyans have access to social protection during shocks, emergency and disasters.

(IV) Complementary social protection: By 2022, vulnerable HH and individuals have access to livelihood strategies through complementary programs

(V) Social Protection Coordination: National, County governments and relevant stakeholders have improved coordination mechanisms to enhance coverage of Vulnerable HH and Individuals in social protection programs.

Guidelines

These guidelines provide stakeholders a systematic approach to report on the M&E framework indicators by populating data in the provided templates;

1. The work sheets in this document are labeled for different programs, institutions and a general worksheet is provided for the other stakeholders providing social protection programs to populate with data.
2. Go to the labeled work sheet and fill in the general information of the program and move across the row to populate all the data including disaggregation fields. For general information, institutions can select from drop down list options to select a variable that applies to institution or program. Please provide any comments or additional information for missing data or related text narrative for indicators listed.
3. The information can be sent to info@socialprotection.or.ke

Name of Institution Responsible:	Contact Email
Name of Programme:	
Type of Administration	
Type:	
Contributory/ Noncontri:	
Legal Status:	
Functions:	
Year:	
Target Group	

No	Name of Program	Responsible Institution	Target Group	Number of beneficiary Households covered	Number of beneficiary Households covered	Number of beneficiary Households covered	Total Expenditure	Total Administrative Expenditure	Total Value of Benefit	Remarks
				Total	Male	Female	Millions			
1	Cash Transfers - program									
2										
3										



ANNEX C:

Kenya Social Protection Annual Report Template



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Acknowledgements

1.0 Chapter One

1.1. Introduction

Introduction Highlights; the objective –focus of the report and based on the year in focus which is 2018/19.

Mentions the scope of the report and the sources of data, documents under review (Footnotes, endnotes include reference documents like the SP M&EF etcetera)

2.0 Chapter Two – Social Protection in Kenya

2.1. Overview of Developments/ Achievements in Social Protection

Brief: *Government and partners have invested of financial and technical capacity in social protection- interventions by various ministries and partners-highlight... Stakeholders, success stories.*

2.1.1. Policy, Programs and Delivery Systems in Social Protection

Achievements of the sector with a narrative e.g;

1. **Policy:** *Review of the Kenya Social Protection Policy of 2011 to 2019*
2. **Programs:** *The design of the Kenya Social Economic Inclusion Program (KSEIP);*
3. **Delivery Systems:** *Enhancement of the single registry (SR)*

2.1.2. Coordination in Social Protection

Strategies, Systems, frameworks to enhance coordination and building synergy (National and County) – Linkages

2.2. Coverage of Beneficiaries by Social Protection Programs

Data on the SP sector as a whole-(Numbers, Proportions of beneficiaries of total population- as per the source Social Protection Sector review) -Specific Program data reports, SR, CCTP -MIS – (social assistance, social health insurance, social security, complementary beneficiaries, education, agricultural subsidies, nutrition, shock response- emergency school feeding, general food distribution)

2.3. Expenditure on Social Protection Benefits

Data on – total expenditure on social protection programs– source: Budget estimates (as a proportion of GDP)- Specific program data reports- (social assistance, social health, social security, complementary beneficiaries, education, agricultural subsidies, nutrition, shock response- emergency school feeding, general food distribution)

2.4. Financial and Technical Capacity in Social Protection Programs

3.0 Chapter Three- Income Security

3.1 Social Assistance Interventions

Intro- Context/ definition of social assistance programs in Kenya, Overview of social assistance programs in Kenya offered by the Ministry of Labour & social protection, HSNP (Inua Jamii),

3.1.1. Coverage of beneficiaries in social assistance programs

Data – Numbers, Source of data -SR and Program data shared through the M&E tool (Inua Jamii, school feeding, general food distribution)

3.1.2. Expenditure on Social Assistance benefits and administrative costs

Data- Total expenditure of social assistance as a proportion of the national budget, Program data shared through the M&E tool for Inua Jamii, school feeding.

3.2 Social Security

Intro- Context of social security programs in Kenya, Overview of NSSF programs formal and informal. Public & private pension schemes as covered by RBA.

3.2.1. Coverage of beneficiaries in social security programs

Data – Numbers, Source of data –RBA, NSSF and Program data shared through the M&E tool (NSSF programs), formal and informal sector, and private schemes

3.2.2. Contributions to social security schemes- NSSF

Data- Total revenue – contributions from formal and informal sector – source from RBA, NSSF- data to be shared through the M&E tool...

3.2.3. Expenditure on administration of social security

Data on – total expenditure on social security programs– source: RBA ..., civil servants pensions fund, pensions paid out

Adequacy of benefits- contributory amounts vs. compensation rates... Gaps in adequacy

4.0 Chapter Four- Health Protection

4.1 Social Health Insurance

Intro- Context of health insurance programs in Kenya, Overview of NHIF programs formal and informal. Health insurance subsidies offered by NHIF and MOH for Inua Jamii beneficiaries, Special programs offered for poor and vulnerable individuals.

4.1.1. Coverage of beneficiaries in health insurance programs

Data – Numbers, Source of data -SR and Program data shared through the M&E tool (NHIF programs), formal and informal sector, total health facilities and access

4.1.2. Contributions to Health Insurance Schemes- NHIF

Data- Total revenue – contributions from formal and informal sector – source from NHIF- data to be shared through the M&E tool...

4.1.3. Expenditure on Social Health Insurance benefits

Data on – total expenditure on social health insurance programs– source: Specific program data reports- NHIF & Private Health Sector

5.0 Chapter Six- Shock Response and Complementary

5.1 Shock Responsive Programs

Intro- Context of social shock responsive SP Kenya, offered for poor and vulnerable individuals.

5.1.1. Coverage of beneficiaries in shock responsive

Data – Numbers, Source of data -SR and Program data shared through the M&E tool, FAO

5.1.2. Expenditure on shock responsive

Data on – total expenditure on shock responsive programs– source: SR

5.2 Complementary programs

Intro- Context of complementary interventions and Special programs including NICHE and Economic Inclusion

5.2.1. Coverage of beneficiaries in complementary programs

Data – Numbers, Source of data -SR and Program data shared through the M&E tool, FAO

5.2.2. Expenditure on complementary programs

Data on – total expenditure on shock responsive programs– source: SR

6.0 Chapter Eight – Conclusion and Recommendations Way forward

ANNEX D:

Template of an Evaluation Terms of Reference

1. Background of the Evaluation

- i. Description of the intervention (programme, project, policy) to be evaluated, including its anticipated outcomes and outputs, activities, target groups and geographical coverage
- ii. Description of the local and national context within which the intervention is operating
- iii. Reference to any studies and evaluations that have been conducted in the past

2. Purpose and use of the evaluation

- i. Description of why the evaluation is needed (purpose)
- ii. Description of how the evaluation findings will be used (use)

3. Objectives and scope of the evaluation

- i. Presentation of evaluation objectives, that is, the key issues that the evaluation needs to focus on
- ii. Guidance on what aspects of the intervention the evaluation will and will not cover; for example, in terms of intervention time, geographical scope or intervention components

4. Evaluation questions

- i. List of key evaluation questions.
- ii. (If useful) list of sub-questions detailing the key evaluation questions

5. Evaluation approach and methodology

The development of evaluation approach and methodology is generally part of the responsibilities of the contracted evaluators. Therefore, the extent to which the ToR provides guidance on evaluation approach and methodology depends on how much direction the evaluation manager wants/can give to the evaluators.

- i. Guidance on the desired evaluation approach and methodology, such as evaluation design and data collection methods
- ii. Description of evaluation activities and tasks
- iii. Guidance on who to include as respondents or informants as part of the data collection
- iv. Description of available data and/or monitoring information that can be used as part of the evaluation
- v. Description of any ethical considerations that the evaluators need to take into account as part of the evaluation approach.



6. Evaluation management and governance

- i. Presentation of the unit/person who will manage the evaluation, their role and responsibilities and how the evaluators will relate to this unit/person.
- ii. Presentation of evaluation decision-making arrangements (e.g. existence of steering committee or reference group), their role and responsibilities and how the evaluators will relate to these arrangements
- iii. Description of any quality assurance arrangements that need to be followed

7. Evaluation deliverables and timeline

- i. Information about the evaluation products (reports, presentations, etc.) that needs to be produced, including any specifications about their format
- ii. Presentation of the timeframe for deliverables and evaluation activities, including expected start and end date
- iii. Description of any required meetings/consultations

8. Evaluation dissemination

- i. Description of primary intended users and wider audiences of the evaluation.
- ii. Specifications of how the evaluation will be disseminated; including roles and responsibilities

9. Evaluation budget and payment

- i. Available budget for the evaluation if appropriate to share
- ii. Payment schedule of the evaluators

10. Evaluation team and required competencies

- i. Guidelines about the composition of the evaluation team and who is eligible (e.g. whether an individual, team or institution is expected)
- ii. Description of specific expertise, skills and qualifications of the evaluator(s)



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