



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL  
PROTECTION  
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL  
PROTECTION & SENIOR CITIZEN AFFAIRS

# ENHANCING COORDINATION IN SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY REGIMES

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# Introduction

Many social protection systems face persistent problems of:

- i. Fragmentation,
- ii. Duplication,
- iii. Distorted incentive structures and
- iv. Unclear lines of responsibility.





# Impediments to Social Protection Rights

Without coherent coordination instruments:

- i. Lack of accountability,
- ii. Lost synergetic opportunities,
- iii. Inefficient use of public resources and
- iv. Dwindling public support – which ultimately impedes the realization of the right to social security and of other, closely related human rights, for instance the rights to an adequate standard of living, to food and water and sanitation, to education or the right to the highest attainable standard of health





# Integrated Delivery Mechanisms

There is need to coordinate or integrate the following areas of work:

- i. Public information campaigns and awareness raising,
- ii. Registration of beneficiaries,
- iii. Contribution collection and compliance (where applicable),
- iv. Delivery of benefits,
- v. Complaint and appeals mechanisms and
- vi. The monitoring of schemes and programmes.



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# Coordination Related Aspects

- Coordination between non-contributory programmes;
- Coordination between different actors;
- Coordination of social protection financing through social budgeting;
- The role of international actors;
- Coordination in public administration through integrated information management as well as coordination across countries to ensure portability of entitlements.





# Policy Coherence for Social Protection I

- The need for closer coordination increases with the number of programmes and schemes in place. In Bangladesh, for instance, the 2015 National Social Security Strategy aimed to consolidate and systematize 145 disparate programmes, often financed with small respective budgets and low benefit amounts.
- National social protection strategies should identify and seek to close gaps in social protection systems through effectively coordinated schemes and specify the necessary financial requirements, the time frame and sequencing to achieve these objectives.





# Policy Coherence for Social Protection II

- The policies and strategies should also define roles and responsibilities of the actors in the system to translate the policy vision into reality.
- The policies should be based on national consultations through effective social dialogue and the social participation of representatives of workers' and employers' organizations and other persons concerned.



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# Design Considerations I

- Consider the specific needs and financial capacities of workers and their families, both in the formal and informal sectors.
- Ensures high levels of protection with adequate levels of benefits and can facilitate labour market transitions.
- Strong and effective public administration requires a clear definition of roles, responsibilities, clarity in reporting lines and oversight functions at all levels of administration.
- Use existing structures such as economic and social councils to enhance coordination between schemes and programmes







# Design Considerations II

- Set up specifically dedicated social protection coordination bodies, often at a level above the ministries and for example attached to the president's office.
- Beyond coordinating the social protection work of national ministries and authorities, this coordination task needs to cut across institutions at all administrative levels referred to as vertical coordination.
- Examples: Jamaica; Iraq; Rwanda; Brazil; Barbados; Mauritius; Argentina; Ghana; and Kenya
- The delivery of social security systems should be enhanced by high-quality public services. Such services include healthcare and long-term care services, social welfare services, education and child-care services, as well as transport, water and sanitation or civil registration.





# Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

- The strategies should be embedded in wider development frameworks and coordinated with other public policies to seize synergetic opportunities.
- In particular, this includes strategies to facilitate the transition from the informal to the formal economy, a pervasive issue in many developing countries.
- Taking into account the plurality of political, social and economic circumstances, preferences and legacies, it is evident that there is no one-size-fits-all solution.
- It is incumbent on policy-makers that different approaches are considered, with a view to combining them in an efficient and effective way. This includes a wide range of possible benefits, schemes and financing options.





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# THANK YOU!

## ANY QUESTIONS?

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