



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

Breakout Session 7: Experiences on enhanced social protection coverage

Social Assistance coverage and Social Insurance coverage in Africa

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Social assistance & social insurance

'... policies and programmes aimed at preventing or protecting all people against poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion throughout their life-course, with a particular emphasis towards vulnerable groups'

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (non-contributory)



Reduce poverty and inequality

- Cash/in-kind transfers
- Public works
- Fee waivers
- Subsidies

SOCIAL INSURANCE (contributory)



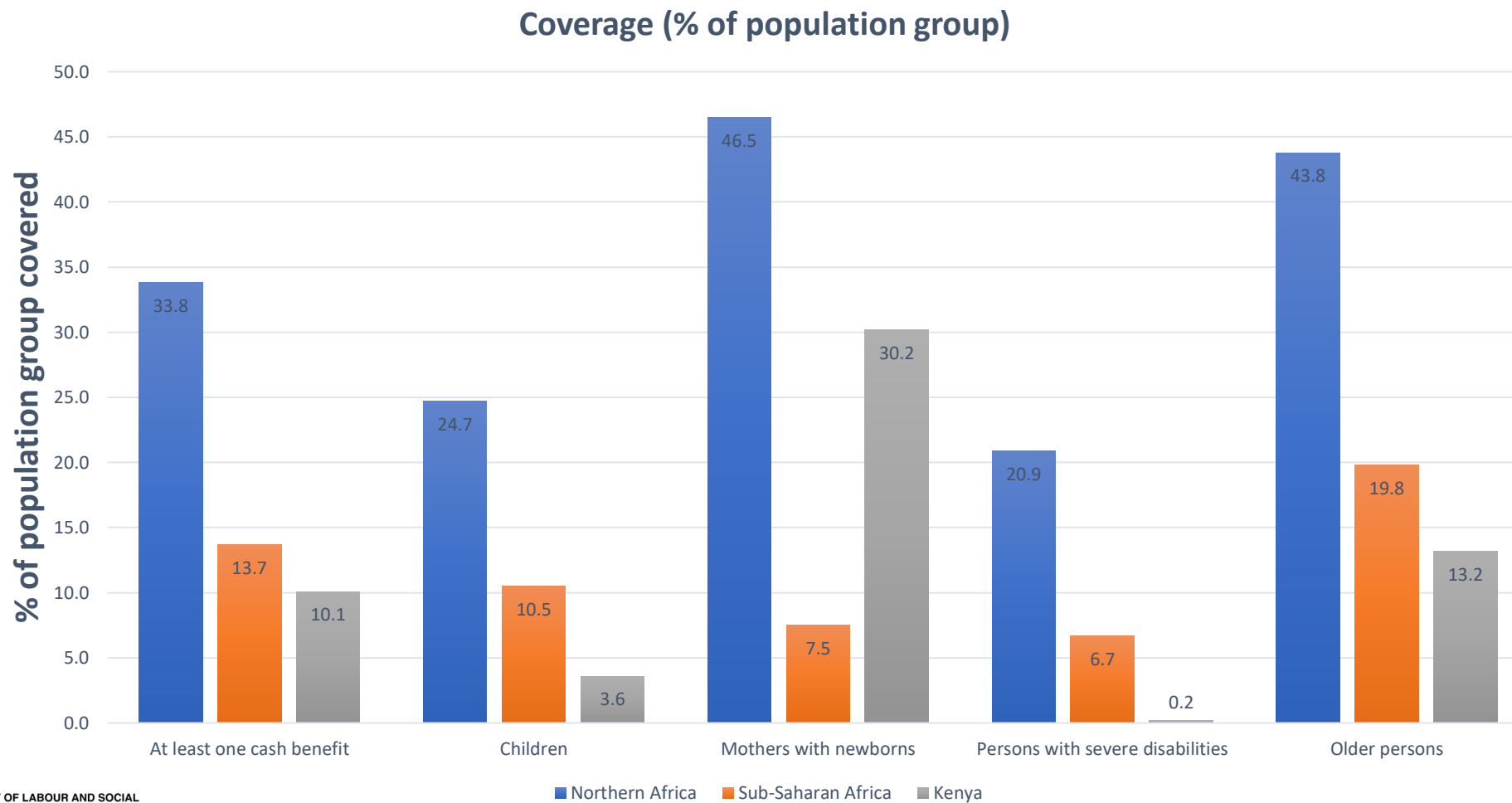
Ensure adequate living standards in face of shocks/life changes

- Health insurance
- Pension
- Sick leave
- Unemployment

Source: Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B)



Comparing coverage of cash benefits (contributory and non-)



Source: ILO World Social Protection Database and ILO 2020-22 Social Protection Report



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Accelerating Inclusive and Integrated Social Protection





Social assistance coverage in Lesotho

| Program | Number of beneficiaries | Percent of target group | Target group |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Old Age Pension | 83,751 | >100 | 70+ year olds without civil service pensions |
| Child Grant Program | 65,000 (children)* | 11* | Children living under the poverty line |
| OVC-Bursary | 23,000 | 11 | Secondary students |
| Public Assistance | 12,000 | 6 | Households in extreme poverty |
| School Feeding | 400,000 | 100 | Primary students |
| Cash for work | 80,000 | 20 | Rural adults 20-44 yrs old |
| Tertiary bursaries | Varies, around 23,000 | 4 | Ages 19-22 |

Source: ASPIRE

* Calculated based on 2017 coverage. In late 2020 the CGP expanded to around 50,000 households covering over 120,000 children.

** Coverage of bursaries for university students was 84% and 53% for post-secondary TVET students

Source: World Bank (2021) Lesotho Social Protection Programs and Systems Review





Drivers of high coverage in Lesotho

| Social assistance spending | Key drivers of high coverage |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 6.8% of GDP (10% of national budget) | <p>High level support – e.g. Old Age Pension championed by Prime Minister with support from Minister of Finance.</p> <p>Evidence generation, strategic advocacy with decision makers –e.g. Child Grant Programme initially driven by international organisations now nationally “owned” and funded.</p> <p>Positive politicisation – as programmes expand they become popular, leading to increased political commitment.</p> <p>Sources: World Bank (2021); Hemsteede (2017)</p> |



Social assistance coverage in Kenya

| Name of cash transfer | Recipient criteria | Benefit level | People reached ³ |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Older persons cash transfer (OPCT) | Any Kenyan citizen aged 65 to 69 | KES 2,000 (USD 18) per month | 203, 011 individuals |
| Inua Jamii Pension scheme | Any Kenyan citizen aged 70 and above | KES 2,000 (USD 18) per month | 523,000 individuals |
| Cash transfers for orphans and vulnerable children (CT-OVC) | Poor households caring for orphans or other vulnerable children | KES 2,000 (USD 18) per month | 246,000 households |
| Persons with severe disability cash transfer (PWSD-CT) | Poor households caring for a child or adult living with a severe disability | KES 2,000 (USD 18) per month | 45,505 individuals |
| Hunger safety net program (HSNP) | Poor households living in areas with high poverty rates and vulnerable to drought (currently targeted to four counties of Northern Kenya with planned expansion into four more counties) | KES 5,400 (USD 48) every two months | 100,000 households regular support, scaled up to over 270,000 households in response to shocks (with planned expansion to more households) |

Source: UNICEF (2022) with data from socialprotection.or.ke



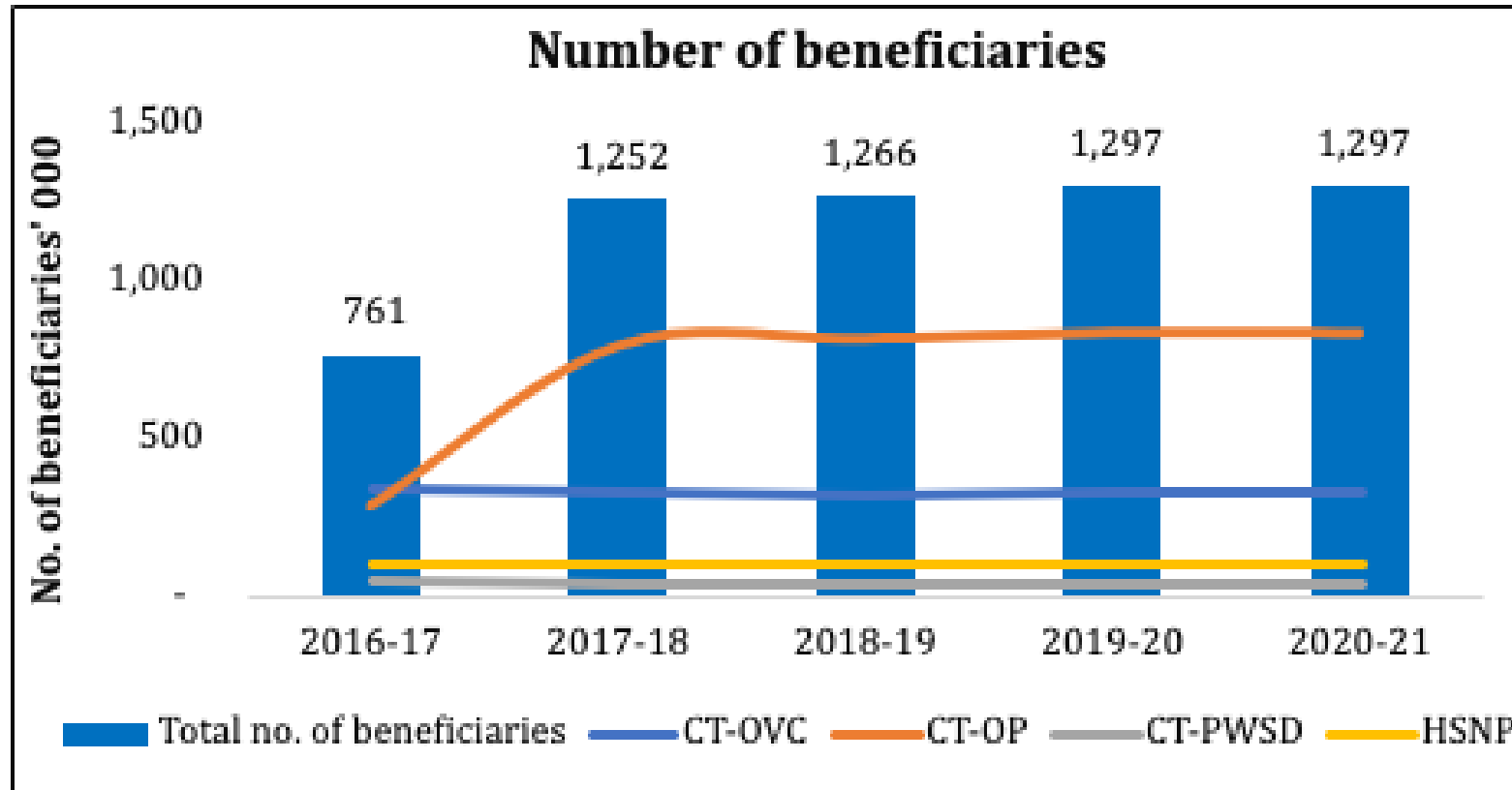
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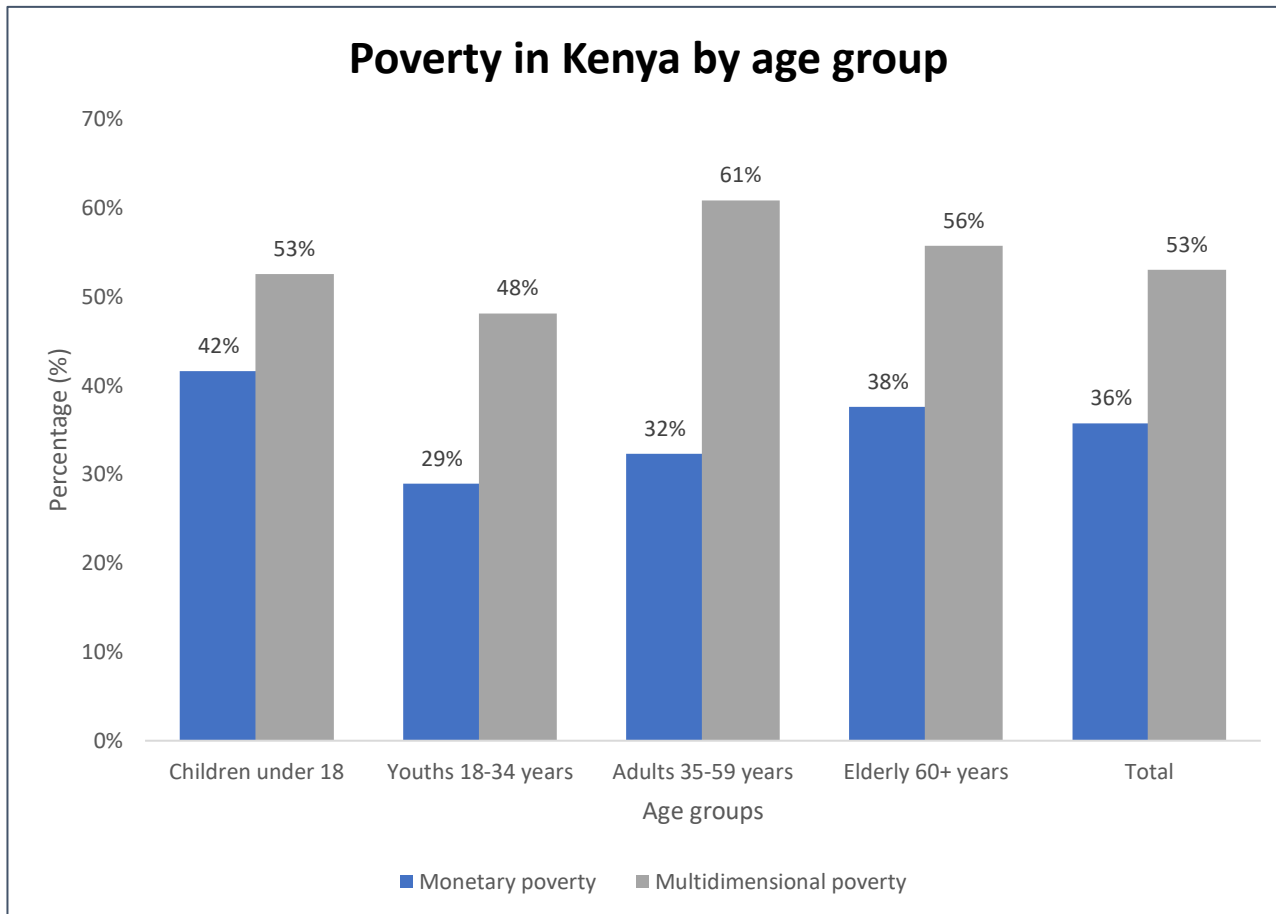


Social assistance coverage in Kenya



Source: World Bank, Social Protection and Jobs Public Expenditure Review

Low coverage of children especially problematic



- While **3.6%** children reached with child or family cash benefit, **42% children in monetary poverty**
- Problematic not only as most likely to experience monetary poverty, also:
 - Largest group (42% of population)
 - Greatest Return on Investment (Heckman)
 - Reduce costs to economy

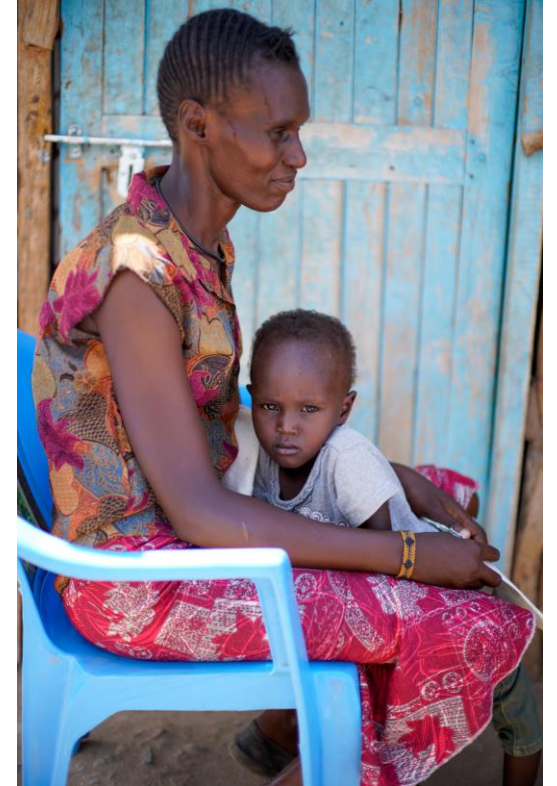
Many options for increasing coverage

1. Extending social insurance
2. Taxation (e.g. tobacco, financial transactions, mining, tourism, mobile comms.)
3. Eliminating illicit financial flows
4. Reallocation of public expenditure and enhancing quality of spending
5. Increasing aid and transfers



Summary and a call to action

- ✓ Kenya has been a pioneer in region through government-funded National Safety Net Programme
- ✓ However, coverage now lags behind region
- ✓ Urgent action needed to close coverage of social assistance
- ✓ Closing gap for children especially critical



Credit: Yu Tsukioka (UNICEF)



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THANK YOU!

ANY QUESTIONS?

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