

BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT



SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY, 2021 (October 2021)

Submitted to the County Executive Committee by:

CECM: Education, Youth, Gender, Culture, Sports, and Social Services

Signature Date

APPROVAL

This Baringo County Social Protection Policy is hereby approved by the County Executive Committee during the..... Meeting held on.....

Signed: Name.....
Governor

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FOREWORD

Social protection has increasingly become a policy tool globally as governments devise innovative ways of combating extreme poverty, reducing vulnerabilities of its people as well as cushioning them from shocks for more sustained development. Social protection is anchored in the international human rights laws, ILO conventions as well as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Kenya, social protection is anchored in Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya, respective national development plans and County Integrated Development Plans.

Social protection has been adopted both at the national and county level to help alleviate suffering of special interest groups such as women, youth, orphans and vulnerable children- (boys, girls and intersex children), persons living with disability, the elderly, minority and marginalised groups. It is a deliberate investment that enables the government to cushion its most vulnerable population from extreme poverty as well as shocks and risks that arise as a result of natural or man-made disasters.

Since promulgation of the Constitution in 2010 and the subsequent adoption of devolved governance system in Kenya, county governments have increasingly recognized the importance of social protection as a key gateway to ensure sustained development while mitigating poverty within the county.

In this regard, Baringo County Government has initiated a process of formulating a social protection policy which will ensure effective and efficient implementation of all social protection programmes in the County. The policy has adopted a progressive approach where social protection is not just a humanitarian tool but rather a crucial part of the development agenda, creating an enabling environment for innovative programmes, opportunities for resource mobilisation, leveraging on technology as well as real time monitoring, reporting and learning.

This policy will enhance Baringo County Government's effort to ensure increased access to social protection by vulnerable members of the society, build their resilience

and cushion them against social-economic, political and environmental risks and shocks. Further the policy takes note of how poverty is heightened by Gender discrimination, thus its implementation will be guided by adherence principles of non-discrimination and rule of law in order to increase respect for human rights, disability rights and embrace gender equity and equality.

This policy was developed through consultative process involving various actors from the national and county government, beneficiaries and development partners under the leadership of the County Department of Education, Youth, Gender, Culture, Sports, and Social Services working hand in hand with the Baringo County Social Protection Technical Working Group.

I would like to acknowledge the contributions of county officials, stakeholders and World Food Programme (WFP) in supporting this process to its successful completion. In addition, I wish to reiterate that the finalisation of this policy alone will not eliminate the challenges we have in the county, but rather, every stakeholder will be called upon to continue collaborating with the Baringo County Government in order to ensure successful implementation of this policy. This will be achieved through; proper planning, designing inclusive programmes, allocation of adequate resources, effective implementation and strengthening of partnerships and coordination (both vertically and horizontally) with all stakeholders. In so doing, we shall cushion the Baringo County residents and people from extreme poverty, shocks and risks while increasing access to good nutrition, education, health services, income avenues, gender equality and other sustained livelihood strategies.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful finalization of the Baringo County social protection policy shows commitment of different actors drawn from the national and county government and all other key stakeholders in the County. We would like to extend our appreciation to the leadership of Baringo County Government for the support and goodwill showcased in this process.

Special thanks to the County Executive Committee Members and the Members of the County Assembly for their leadership and participation in the validation processes and subsequent support in ensuring approval of this policy to allow implementation.

Special thanks to Baringo County Social Protection Technical Working Group who invested time and efforts in this process by attending the consultative forums and providing inputs throughout the process. Your dedication as a team has progressed this process.

Our heartfelt gratitude to the World Food Programme (WFP) for their commitment in supporting this process through technical and financial support. We also thank the national government represented by the State Department for Social Protection which provided immense technical support during the policy formulation.

To every civil society, private actors and the people of Baringo County who supported this process, your input is acknowledged. I therefore call upon all stakeholders to remain committed to the process of implementing this policy as we seek to protect the poorest and most vulnerable in the County in order to improve Baringo County's economic growth.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social protection is provided for in Article 43 of the Constitution as one of the economic and social rights. In particular, Sustainable Development Goal target 1.3 requires member states to implement appropriate social protection systems to fight extreme poverty and reduce inequalities. This right is equally provided for under the African Union's Social protection policy framework, 2008 which encourages member states to commit to progressively realise a minimum package of basic social protection for special interest groups. The Constitution of Kenya , 2010 provides for social protection as a right under Article 43, and also provides for complementarity between the National and County Government in discharge of their functions stipulated in Schedule six (VI). Indeed, the importance of county governments' role and contribution to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the Kenya Vision 2030 cannot be underestimated.

This policy was developed through broad consultations with key stakeholders within and outside the County targeting both state and non-state actors. The policy seeks to provide a framework for effective implementation and coordination of social protection interventions within Baringo County.

The policy will focus on four priority areas (also known as core interventions or pillars) which are informed by the needs of the people of Baringo County, specific challenges and contributions provided in the consultative forums held. The four priority areas are:

- a. *Income Security,***
- b. *Social Health Protection,***
- c. *Shock-Responsive Social Protection and***
- d. *Complementary Social Protection.*** In addition the Policy has cross cutting themes on human rights, gender and disability mainstreaming applicable throughout all the pillars.

This policy envisions; “**A county with an inclusive, empowered and resilient community for sustainable and equitable social and economic development.**”

The above vision will be realised hand in hand with the following **specific objectives**:

- a) To support the people of Baringo County (individuals and households) from the impact of poverty and adverse shocks to their source of livelihood.
- b) To promote coordination, strengthen existing synergies and collaboration among social protection providers and all stakeholders for effective implementation of social protection and this policy.
- c) To improve access to health care and universal health coverage for the people of Baringo.
- d) To improve nutrition status for the vulnerable in the County by incorporating in the programmes; human rights, disability and gender transformative approaches.
- e) To employ innovation in social protection programmes and build individual and communities’ adaptive capacities and resilience in advance of shocks and crises.
- f) To mainstream human rights, disability and gender responsiveness into County’s social protection policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels.
- g) To increase resource allocation and mobilisation for social protection programmes in the County.
- h) To establish systems and empower the public on importance of social protection, existing programmes and feedback mechanisms.

This policy is organised in **5 chapters** whose contents are as follows:

Chapter 1:- provides a detailed background on social protection, legal frameworks on social protection as well as the rationale for social protection policy development by the Baringo County Government.

Chapter 2:- provides a detail evidence-based situational analysis of Baringo County, gaps and challenges that impact negatively on effective implementation of Baringo County social protection programmes. Then chapter then concludes by setting the stage for the justification and development of this policy.

Chapter 3:- details on Baringo County’s social protection strategic focus. This chapter outlines the vision followed by mission, goal, specific objectives, guiding principles,

policy direction and policy measures which establish a value system that will support effective and efficient implementation of the social protection programmes.

Chapter 4:- provides for identified social protection priority areas (core intervention areas or Pillars). These 4 pillars will support innovative and ongoing social protection programmes in order to achieve social inclusion, equality, equity, the goal and vision of this policy.

Chapter 5:- details how the policy intends to guide coordination, collaboration, communication, feedback, monitoring and evaluation as well as resource mobilization strategies. Annexed is an implementation matrix which will support implementers to identify some of the interventions that can be adopted and a financial projection to guide resource mobilization activities.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AU	African Union
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIPD	County Integrated Development Plan
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CoK	Constitution of Kenya
CSP TWG	County Social Protection Technical Working group
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East Africa Community
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FY	Financial Year
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GTA	Gender Transformative approach
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GTA	Gender Transformative Approach
HDI	Human Development Index
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
NCCK	National Council of Churches in Kenya
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable children
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Social protection
SPF	Social Protection Floors
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Active labour force:	refers to special age groups from (15 to 64) years
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Cash transfer	Regular and predictable tax-financed payment of money provided by government or non-government organizations to individuals, families or households.
Consumption	Measure of expenditure by households on goods and services.
Covariate shocks:	Refers to the experience that affect a large number of households, entire communities, regions within same geographical location (county or country).
Graduation:	A situation whereby a previously extremely poor household increase their household productivity and resilience to the extent that their consumption permanently remains over and above the official extreme poverty line.
Gender, disability and human rights mainstreaming	Means a strategy through which concerns, needs, experiences and rights of Persons with disabilities and of all genders are made an integral part or dimension of the design, budgetary allocation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of social protection policy and programmes and promote human rights for all.
Gender transformative approach	Means to transform unequal gender relations to promote shared power, control of resources and decision-making between women, men, boys and girls and attain gender equality and women's empowerment. For instance, for WFP, gender transformative food assistance involves designing and implementing policies and programmes that recognize the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment in achieving positive development outcomes and promoting universal human rights.
Idiosyncratic shocks:	are those that occur when only one or a few individuals or

	households in a community suffer losses, (where one household's experience is typically unrelated to neighbouring households)
Inclusive Lifecycle approach	A social protection system that provides transfers that address risks and challenges across the lifecycle, and which are accessible citizens across each stage of the lifecycle. When a lifecycle system is inclusive, it is provided to all or most citizens in each category.
Orphans and vulnerable children	Defined in the programme as children aged 0-17 years old with at least one deceased parent, or a parent who is chronically ill, or whose main caregiver is chronically ill.
Poverty Line	A level of consumption that is determined by governments as defining poverty. It is used as a monitoring tool by government to assess progress in addressing poverty.
Poverty:	A state of continuous deprivation, a lack of the key basics of life. Basics include economic, social, psychological, and physiological factors. Poverty, therefore, has many dimensions that encompass both income poverty and human or capability poverty. Poverty manifests itself at the individual, household, community, and national levels. It also has a gender dimension. Those who have been consulted in participatory poverty assessments have defined poverty in terms of a lack of felt basic needs and of living a deprived life.
Poverty rate	The proportion of people in a group or a population with income under the poverty line at a point in time.
Safety Net	Measures to catch those who experience a shock or crisis

	and need to access social protection.
Risk:	Means the probability of an event occurrence that may adversely affect welfare of human beings. It can also be described in terms of a balance between probability and magnitude. Probability can be expressed in terms of the probable frequency with which a shock will be experienced by an individual, household, or community.
Shock:	A loss that affects the capacity of a household to cope with its daily demands. Idiosyncratic shocks are those that occur when only one or a few individuals or households in a community suffer losses, whereas covariate shocks affect a large number of households, entire communities, regions within a country, or several countries. Some of these shocks may result from acts of nature (such as floods, droughts, or disease) whereas others are caused by human activity (such as environmental degradation or ethnic conflict).
Sustainable Development Goals	Also known as global goals, are a collection of 17 inter-linked global goals that provides a 'blue print to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the united Nations General Assembly are intended to be achieved by 2030.
Targeting	The means by which individuals are selected as beneficiaries of social protection schemes.
Total Fertility Rate	is the average number of children born to a woman in her reproductive life time if she were to pass through all child bearing years conforming to the age specific fertility rates in a population.
Vulnerability:	Refers to limited ability to manage risks or cope with shocks that may lead to undignified lives.
Vulnerable Groups:	are categories of the population who are predisposed to deprivation, extreme poverty and social exclusion by virtue of age, gender, disability, ethnicity and geographical location or

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Social protection is a policy tool that helps governments to ensure sustainable development by reducing poverty and inequality. Social protection reflects a societal and political commitment to inclusive development, gender equality and social justice. It enables governments to support wealth creation by stabilising assets, income, individual and households' capabilities in the face of economic and environmental shocks. Further, social protection provides tangible, direct and effective means for enhancing human development objectives such as better nutrition, education, health and reduce overall inequality and embrace gender equality and equity. Social protection also cushions persons who are vulnerable to climate-related shocks and other natural and man-induced disasters.

Globally, social protection is anchored in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR 1948), relevant human rights conventions, ILO conventions and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The basis for social protection being the universal right of everyone to social security and a standard quality of life by prioritising actions to reducing inequalities, build resilience against shocks. The 2030 Agenda takes cognisance of the importance of social protection in fostering sustainable development by cushioning people from poverty and related risks as evidenced in the provisions of the specified Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goals No. 1 (ending poverty), No. 2 (eradicating hunger) No.3 (ensuring healthy lives), No. 5 (achieving gender equality) and No. 10 (reducing inequalities).¹ Further, the World Bank Group has estimated that about 115 million people will be pushed to extreme poverty in the year 2020 due to effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.²

1 UNESCAP report. See <<https://www.unescap.org/our-work/social-development/inequality-and-social-protection/about>> accessed on 24th November, 2020.

2 Poverty Overview by World Bank Group. See <www.worldbank.org> accessed on 23rd November, 2020.

In Africa, it is estimated that as at March 2019, a total of 422 Million people were living below the global poverty line; simply put, 1 in every 3 people in Africa, is living in poverty. This is despite the great strides made by African governments in reducing numbers of people falling into extreme poverty.³ This gain, however, is likely to be negated by nature, health, social, economic, political, and environmental shocks and crises such as the Covid-19 pandemic. Depending on the number of individuals or households that are simultaneously affected, risks are either idiosyncratic (individual) or covariate (aggregate).⁴

Social protection has been implemented in Kenya in many different forms over many decades, including various programmes created in response to emergencies. The formulation of social protection interventions in Kenya has been informed by both lived experiences as well as international, regional and national legal frameworks. Kenya is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) which states that social protection is a fundamental human right for all citizens. In addition Kenya has ratified different conventions that explicitly provide for the right to social protection including; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The African Union Commission identifies social transfers as a key tool in tackling extreme poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. This has also influenced social protection clauses (provisions) in the African regional human rights frameworks like the African charter on human and people rights (ACHPR), the African charter on rights and welfare of the child (ACRWC) to guide member states in their development and governance agenda.

3 Poverty in Africa is now falling- but not fast enough report. <<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2019/03/28/poverty-in-africa-is-now-falling-but-not-fast-enough/#:~:text=>> accessed on 23rd November, 2020.

4 See <<https://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/download/lifecycl/lifecycle.pdf>> accessed on 23rd Nov, 2020.

In Kenya, social protection is enshrined in Article 43 of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya⁵ which **“guarantees all Kenyans their economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to health, education, food and decent livelihoods.”** Article 43(3) asserts the right of every person to social security. Likewise, Article 21 reiterates the state’s obligation to realization of all human rights including the social and economic rights. It obligates the State to **“observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights.”** This article mandates the state organs and public officers to **address the needs and uphold human rights of vulnerable population that face specific risks in their life cycle such as; the elderly, children, persons with disabilities, the youth as well as minorities and marginalized groups.** Further, Article 27 of the Constitution requires Government to undertake measures to ensure protection of its people against any form of discrimination on grounds like, birth, sex, gender among others.

The Kenya National Social Protection Policy of 2011⁶ provides an overarching framework for social protection in Kenya. Further, it highlights three critical components of social protection; social assistance, health insurance and social security. The overall goal of Kenya’s social protection policy, is, **“To ensure that all Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development.”**

Many county governments in Kenya continue to appreciate the importance of social protection and how it impacts on the county development agenda. This is due to the benefits attributed to social protection which include; reduction of poverty levels, equitable access to basic social services, increase in households’ capacity to acquire assets, increased income, better nutrition, enhanced access to education, reduced social exclusions, gender inequality, tensions, conflicts and increased resilience of individuals and households to environmental and man-induced shocks.

⁵ The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

⁶ Kenya National Social Protection Policy, June, 2011. See< <https://www.socialprotection.or.ke/about-sps/kenya-national-social-protection-policy>> accessed on 20th October, 2020.

Although social protection in Kenya is not a devolved function, it is notable that the devolved system of governance created by the constitution led to establishment of 47 county governments which were allocated responsibilities for the delivery of most social services. Some of these services includes health services (promotion of primary health care); agriculture; pre-primary education and childcare facilities; public works; and soil and water conservation.

There is no one standard definition of social protection; however, this policy has adopted the following definition from the draft Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2019 which defines **social protection as:-'a 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.** In addition, social protection refers to policies and actions that cushions a certain vulnerable population from extreme poverty, through long-term, predictable and coordinated interventions.⁷

1.2 The case for social protection

Social protection is a human right that is guaranteed by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. For a country to achieve social justice, inclusion, social and economic development, then there must be a strong social protection system to build resilience and self-reliance on society and among the lower income households. Baringo County Government has the responsibility to ensure that her residents realise enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights in addition to other rights.

Baringo County has a significant number of vulnerable populations largely because of the following factors; high poverty rates, gender inequalities, unpredictable weather conditions, weak market systems, food insecurity, malnutrition, illiteracy and unemployment.

⁷ The role of social protection in protracted crises report by FAO. < <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6636e.pdf> > accessed on 23rd Nov, 2020.

Further, the existence of many vulnerable groups such as the elderly, orphaned and vulnerable children (OVCs), Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), female-headed households, street families, food-insecure households, unemployed youth, people living with HIV, Tuberculosis (TB) and other chronic diseases, widows, young mothers and marginalized populations exposes households to poverty and other vulnerabilities that impede on the County's social and economic development.

According to the 2019 population Census, Baringo County has a population of 666,763 persons composed of 336,322 male 330,428 females and 13 intersex persons. The County has a total of 13,121 persons with various forms of disabilities, translating to 2% of the County's entire population. Further the County's multi-dimensional poverty incidences is estimated at 60.3% in comparison to National multi-dimensional poverty rate estimated at 53.0%⁸. Food security indicators per household in the county stands at 4.8% compared to the national average of 8.4%.⁹ This indicates that many households consume less than 5 of the ten recommended food groups per day. A study conducted in 2019 culminating to a report titled, 'County Gender Data Sheet report'¹⁰ various findings pointed to impact of poverty and inequality to development and vice versa. For instance the study established that:-

- a. Baringo County Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 4.8 which was lower in comparison to other 9 counties that were targeted by the study. This shows that the use of modern contraceptive methods has resulted in the TFR decline.
- b. Further, the County had recorded a 100% immunization coverage of *Bacillus Calmette and Guerin* (BCG) vaccination which is critical for child survival.
- c. Baringo County was found to have over 75% of women aged 15-49 having received Ante Natal Care (ANC) from a skilled provider.
- d. HIV prevalence in the County showed that more female than male were affected.¹¹

8 Kenya Comprehensive Poverty Report: Children, youth, women & men, elderly. From national to county level", KNBS 2020

9 KNBS Basic Report on Well-Being in Kenya, 2018 based on Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey of 2015/16.

10 See https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/SUMMARY%20BOOK_WEB.pdf

11 HIV/AIDs Prevalence Rate by Sex, 2017- Source: County Governments, Department of Medical Services and Public Health.

In this regard, Baringo County Government is seeking ways of empowering its residents through social protection programmes, that are well coordinated through linkages created with the State Department for Social Protection for greater impact within the county.

1.4 Policy Statement

This policy provides a framework for effective implementation and coordination of social protection interventions within Baringo County. Further, it will avail stakeholders a variety of strategies to adopt in their social protection programming to effectively achieve the intended vision outlined in this policy. The policy will focus on four priority areas (pillars) namely; **Income Security, Social Health Protection, Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Complementary Social Protection**. Further the implementation of the policy will have an overall appreciation and adoption of human rights, gender and disability mainstreaming in all its programmes to ensure protection of the vulnerable and marginalised people in the County.

1.3 Rationale for the Social Protection policy

Baringo County Government, guided by her interest to invest in strengthening coordination and implementation of social protection programmes at the county level. Therefore, the County has developed this County Social Protection policy to provide a framework for coordination and cooperation between national, county governments and stakeholders to enhance the delivery of social protection and additional complementary programmes within the Baringo County.

This social protection policy will enhance County Government's effort to increase access to social protection programmes by vulnerable members of the society, build their resilience and cushion them against gender inequality, social-economic, political and environmental risks and shocks.

1.4 The Policy Development Process

The development of this policy adopted a consultative and participatory approach which enhanced the findings of the desk research on social protection, the legal frameworks and the social protection situation in Baringo County and Kenya at large.

The drafting process began with a week-long forum where the county leadership and technical team were sensitised about social protection, followed by in-depth consultations with stakeholders (within and outside the County) and formation of a County Social Protection Technical Working Group (CSP TWG) which supported the consultation and collation of input of the forums. The draft policy was thereafter validated by the CSP TWG, the Baringo County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) and the social welfare Committee of the County Assembly and public participation forums, all the input and feedback received was collated in the policy. Thereafter, the policy was finalized and subsequently forwarded to the relevant CECM for further tabling to the Cabinet and the County Assembly for adoption and implementation.

1.5 International, Regional, National and County frameworks on Social Protection

Kenya has ratified several international conventions whose application and implication extends to the 47 County Government units in Kenya. At the heart of these convention is the historic human rights instruments, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which affirm the human dignity and human rights of every person in the world. Further it acknowledges social security (Article 22) and social protection (Articles 23, 25) as fundamental human rights. This means that states have an obligation, under international human rights law, to guarantee a minimum level of social protection. Further that all individuals hold the right to social protection.

Other agreements and conventions relevant to social protection that Kenya has committed to include: the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1967), the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (1967), the African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969), the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979), the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990), the UN Convention of the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (2006), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990), the International Labour

Organization (ILO) Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999), the ILO Minimum Age (for employment) Convention (1973), ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) and several ILO Conventions and Regional Protocols on migrant labour.

Kenya's National Social Protection Policy has adopted the UN/ILO Social Protection Floor (SPF) initiative framework which adopts a lifecycle approach to social protection. It guarantees a universal minimum package of social transfers and services consisting of:

- Access to education and essential health services,
- Income security through family or child benefits, unemployment benefits, disability benefits, and
- Income security in old age (both contributory and non-contributory pensions).

Globally social protection has been integrated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) such as Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 16. Of interest to social protection is mainly SDG 1, target 1.3 which seek to have members states "implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable". This goes hand in hand with Goal 8, target 8.5 that encourages member state to achieve "full and productive employment and decent work for all men and women, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value".

At the African continent there are regional human rights charters and treaties that help govern member states' obligation to ensure enjoyment of economic social cultural rights and social protection. These include; the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990), African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981), Global compact on migration, in addition to various treaties and policy frameworks and regional trade agreements by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and East African Community (EAC) that obligate Kenya as a member state to perform and fulfill certain action and interventions towards enhancing social economic development

and boost Kenya's resilience for sustainable development nationally and regionally. Other applicable regional commitments to social protection in Kenya include; African Union Agenda 2063, EAC Vision 2050. Further the African Union (AU) Social Policy Framework for Africa (2008) encourages States to adopt minimum social protection policies covering; essential health care, social insurance, social welfare, employment guarantee and non-contributory cash transfer schemes for children, informal workers, the unemployed, elder persons and persons with disabilities.

At the National level, Kenya's social protection interventions are founded in the Constitution of Kenya (2010) under Article 43 and other crucial provisions within the Bill of Rights and the entire Constitution, such as Article 10 on national values among others. The Constitution borrows most of the international human rights principles and has domesticated them which affirms State's obligation promote, protect and fulfil human rights of most vulnerable in the County these includes; children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, youth and minorities and marginalized groups.

Other applicable legislations and policies at the National and County level that supports social protection realization as a right includes; Social Assistance Act No. 24 of 2013, National Social Protection Policy 2011, National Hospital Insurance Fund Act, Social Security Fund Act (2013), Children's Act (2001), Persons with Disabilities Act (2003), National Policy on Gender and Development (2019), Basic Education Act, Kenya health policy, community health policy, Pensions Act, (1950), Employment Act (2007, Rev. 2012); Work Injury Benefit Act (2007), Protection against domestic violence Act (2015) and National Pre-Primary Policy (2017) among others.

At the Baringo County Government level, the following County legislations and policies support social protection realization as a right:

- Baringo County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022,
- Baringo County Public Participation Act, 2015,
- Baringo County Education Bursary and Scholarship Fund Regulations, 2018,
- Baringo County Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Fund Regulations, 2019,

- Baringo County Cooperatives Management Fund, 2014,
- Baringo County Spatial Plan, 2020
- Baringo County Persons Living with Disabilities Fund, 2019 and
- Baringo County Youth and Women Fund Regulations, 2019 among others

CHAPTER 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction to Conceptual Approach to Social Protection

The definition of social protection differs depending on an individual and the country context. However, the key terms that remain central to the definition of social protection are; ‘the principle of minimum standard of living, income security and social inclusion.’¹² Kenya has made great strides in implementing some social programmes despite the challenges faced which are largely attributed to inadequate coordination mechanism, rigidity of the programmes, inadequate resources as well as the strict categorical targeting requirement for a particular vulnerable group that excludes other vulnerable groups.

The Kenya National Social Protection Policy, 2011 adopts five (5) broad policy objectives which seek to: protect individuals and household from the impact of adverse shocks to their consumption; support them to manage shocks and become self-sufficient; cushion workers from risks to income and poverty in post-employment life; promote investments into human capital and physical assets to build resilience and; promote synergies among social protection service providers and stakeholders in order to reduce poverty in the Kenya.

Social protection in Baringo County is founded on economic and social rights as per Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya (CoK) 2010 which guarantees the right to the highest attainable standard of health, right to accessible and adequate housing, reasonable standards of sanitation, freedom from hunger, to have adequate food of acceptable quality, right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities, right to social security and to education.

¹² See

https://www.minaloc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Minaloc/Publications/Policies/Social_Protection_Policy_Adopted_1.pdf accessed 20th July, 2021.

It is notable that The Kenya's National Policy on Social Protection, 2011 defines vulnerability by evaluation its two sides that is, 'an external side of risks, shocks, and stresses and an internal side of which is defenselessness, meaning a lack of means to cope with shocks without sustaining damaging losses. In general Vulnerability is defined as "the likelihood of suffering from future deteriorations in standard of living, which may result in socially unacceptable outcomes such as the state of poverty or the inability to meet basic needs. This policy defines vulnerability as, 'limited ability to manage risks or cope with shocks that may lead to undignified lives.'

Vulnerable groups in Baringo County include; elderly persons, persons with disabilities, children, orphans, youth, food-insecure households, female headed households, street families, persons with chronic illnesses, marginalized groups among others.

2.2 The Situation analysis of Baringo County

Baringo County residents face a number of challenges that increase their vulnerability to poverty, destroys livelihoods and subsequently interferes with the economic and social development. These factors are natural while others are man-made disasters influenced by geographical placement and the cultural context of the residents of the County. These include; floods, landslides, droughts, erratic weather patterns, cattle rustling, recurring conflicts, poor health-seeking behavior, high illiteracy levels, high multidimensional poverty levels of 60.3%, low food production, inadequate water supply, high infant mortality, high number of venomous snake bites, deforestation, climate change, among others.

The vulnerability of the residents of the Baringo County is demonstrated below based on the situation analysis of available statistical data, sector reports, as well as situational reports documented by the national and county governments' respective ministries and departments.

2.2.1 Poverty and Demographic nexus

Baringo County is situated in the Rift Valley region and shares borders with 8 counties namely: West Pokot to the North West, Turkana to the North, Samburu to the North East, Laikipia to the East, Nakuru to the South, Kericho and Uasin-Gishu counties to the South West, and Elgeyo-Marakwet to the West. It is inhabited by a total of 666,763 persons composed of 336,322 male 330,428 females and 13 intersex persons according to the 2019 Kenya's Population Housing Census (KPHC 2019)¹³. Further, the demographic analysis shows that the county has more males at 50.4% and 49.6% females respectively. A total of 13,121 persons are living with various forms of disabilities in the County, representing 2 percent of the entire population of the County. Within the county, 8,666 persons above the age of 5 years are living with disability accounting for 1.5% of the County population. Further, 3.9 % (equivalent to 25,746) of the County population is aging at 65 years and above. In view of the above and the analysis of the various population categories showcased in the table below; Baringo County has a youthful population who by virtue of the county's sociocultural context can be interpreted to mean that there is potentially higher dependency rate upon the youthful population which further exposes them to extreme poverty.

Baringo County Government has recorded multi-dimensional poverty incidences that have been rated at 60.3% in comparison to National multi-dimensional poverty rate estimated at 53.0%¹⁴. Further the monetary poverty incidence of Baringo is estimated at 39.5%. This means that nearly half of the County residents are more exposed to economic shocks in their day-to-day activities which impacts their livelihoods, notwithstanding the additional vulnerability caused by other forces. The table one below gives a summary of the County's population groups and factors likely to increase their vulnerability to poverty.

13 2019 KNBS ANALYTICAL REPORT, VOLUME IV See < www.knbs.go.ke > arising from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) conducted in August. 2019.

14 Kenya Comprehensive Poverty Report: Children, youth, women & men, elderly. From national to county level", KNBS 2020

Population group	Age	County population Total Percentage	Key factors likely to affect them and increase their vulnerability to poverty
Infants	0-4 years	14.1 percent (95,031),	Child mortality, malnutrition, low level of immunization and Death due to poor health practices, recurrent conflicts and natural disasters, destroyed livelihood.
Pre-scholars and teenagers	5-14 years	30.2 percent (201,147),	Poor health practices, diseases, illiteracy, and Death due to recurrent conflicts and natural disasters, snake bites, destroyed livelihoods.
Youth	15 – 34 years	34.5 percent (229,891),	Illiteracy, drug abuse, indifferent cultural practices, natural disasters, conflicts, cattle rustling and unemployment.
Elderly persons	70 years	2.5 percent (16,848)	Lack of social assistance,

	and above		diseases, poor health practices, over dependency on their children, conflicts, natural disasters, destroyed livelihoods, poverty alcohol abuse and depression.
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Baringo County occupies an area of 10,976.4 sq.km with a total of 142,518 households and population density of 61 persons per square kilometers. The County is divided into 6 Sub-counties, namely Baringo South, Mogotio, Eldama Ravine, Baringo Central, Baringo North and Tiaty.¹⁵ The County has 30 Wards and 116 locations.

2.2.2 Food Security Challenges

It is estimated that food poverty stands at 41.4% compared to the National average of 32%.¹⁶ This means that nearly one in every two individuals is unable to consume the minimum daily calorific requirement of 2,250 Kcal as per their expenditures on food. Food security indicators per household in the county stands at 4.8% compared to the national average of 8.4%.¹⁷ This indicates that many households consume less than 5 of the ten recommended food groups per day. Baringo County’s own food production security indicator lies at 21.5% in the county compared to 18.0% for national average. On the other hand, Baringo County’s food stuff purchases (food insecurity indicator) falls at 68.6% in the county compared to 68.3% national average while gifts and relief (food insecurity indicator) is almost similar to the national situation at 5.1% and 5.2% respectively¹⁸.

15 See <<https://kenya.opendataforafrica.org/msdpnbc/2019-kenya-population-and-housing-census-population-by-county-and-sub-county?county=1002350-baringo> accessed on 28th Dec, 2020.

16 Kenya Economic Report, 2020. See <https://kippra.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Kenya-Economic-Report-2020.pdf>

17 KNBS Basic Report on Well-Being in Kenya, 2018 based on Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey of 2015/16.

18 Ibid 13

According to the KPHC 2019, it is estimated that 89% of Baringo county population inhabit rural areas with the primary economic activity practiced being agriculture and pastoralism.¹⁹ Baringo county collected revenue of Kenya shillings (KES) 359.809 million against a target of KES 371.147 million during budget, an increase of KES 51 Million from the previous fiscal year was noted.²⁰ There was a decline in collection from Environment and Conservancy administration by KES 18,235,740 and KES 6,749,245 from slaughter houses administration. Hospital Fees increased by KES 12,707,557 in the half year trends.²¹

52% of Baringo's total land mass recorded at 1.1 million hectares is recorded as non-arable compared to 40% arable land, while 6% is utilized as urban settlement. In the county's highlands, cash crop farming of coffee and dairy farming makes up the main economic activity, although food crops such as maize and beans are also grown in the area. In the lowland and marginal areas, livestock keeping (cattle, goats, sheep and camels) makes up the primary agricultural activity.

Out of the county's 443,500 hectares of arable land, an estimated 88,189 hectares (20% of total arable land) was reported as under cultivation as at 2019 with maize and beans covering 52 and 24 percent of the cultivated land respectively, adding up to 76% for both crops.²²

2.2.3 Access to Health Services and Social Health Index

Baringo County's social health vulnerability is illustrated by the challenges attributed to the political, socioeconomic, environmental profile and historical marginalization of the County and how they continue to impact on maternal and child mortality, child malnutrition as well as child vaccination and the population health index of Baringo residents. The underweight estimates for under 5 years old lies at 25.7% compared to national average of 16.4%. Further, the stunting estimates of children aged under five

19 Baringo 2nd CIDP 2018-2022 Approved.pdf

20 Revenue collection at December 2019. See

http://www.baringo.go.ke/images/downloads/Budget_Documents/CFSP/County-Fiscal-Strategy-Paper-2020.pdf

21 Ibid 15

22 Baringo County department of Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries Validated report

years stand at 30% (KDHS 2014), in particular, Tiaty sub-county has a high index rating of 40.1%²³. The estimates of wasting in children under 5 years is placed at 7% (KDHS-2014)²⁴ then at 9.3% (SMART survey 2019); the highest wasting being in Tiaty sub-county at 20.9% (SMART survey 2019).

Other additional estimates that demonstrate the vulnerability of the Baringo County residents includes the following: PWDs who are also malnourished is 7% as per the Nutrition SMART survey 2019, exclusive breastfeeding is rated at 32%, immunization coverage is at 72%, food security for children 5 years is 54.3% for Baringo compared to 45.0% national average while the physical development (stunting in children under the age of five) of the county is at 28.6% compared to 29.3% National average.²⁵

It is notable that Baringo County records 488 deaths per 100,000 births²⁶. This means Baringo County has a higher maternal mortality rate than the country level aggregate (374 deaths per 100,000 live births). Further the situation becomes dire for children of Baringo County who are below one year, as they contend with the reality of an elevated risk of child mortality. The county's number of deaths for children under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 49 (females) and 67 (males) compared to national estimates which stands at 48 (female) and 60 (male) respectively.²⁷

2.2.4 Access to Education and Illiteracy Level

It is estimated that a total of 163, 872 persons above the age of 3 have never attended any formal schooling in Baringo County²⁸. This translates to 26.9% illiteracy rate which is significantly high compared to the national illiteracy averages of 17.2%. The major causes of gender disparities in the County includes; ignorance, illiteracy and retrogressive cultural practices. Gender disparity leads to under development and high levels of poverty. Education and social protection, culture and recreation sector should

23 County SMART Survey 2019 Report

24 KDHS 2014

25 See <<https://www.prb.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/baringo-county-kenya-fp-fact-sheet.pdf>>

26 Baringo County Gender Date Sheet; July 2019.

27 Kenya Comprehensive Poverty Report: Children, youth, women & men, elderly. From national to county level,' KNBS 2020.

28 Socio-economic analytic report of KNBS 2019 KPHC.

align their programmes to address gender gap in wages, leadership and this can be realized through affirmative action, awareness and education.²⁹

The overall county literacy level is 73.1%. This situation further heightens the exposure of the youth to poverty as the majority are unable to access well-paying job opportunities and youth empowerment programmes set up by national government. According to Baringo County's First County Integrated Development plan (CIDP) (2013-2017); it was estimated that only 32% of the county's labour force were in employment, while the rest (68%) were unemployed. The major sources of employment at the time were: agriculture, rural self-employed, urban self-employed and wage employment.³⁰

2.2.5 Geographical placement (livelihoods dependent on land, pastoralism)

Baringo has different agro-ecological zones which determine the type of livelihoods which are practiced. The County has four main distinct livelihood zones that is; pastoral, agro-pastoral, mixed farming and irrigated. 43% of Baringo county residents live in the mixed farming zone. 31% of the population depend and live on the pastoral livelihood zone, 22% of Baringo population depend and live on the agro-pastoral livelihood zone and 4% depend on irrigated livelihood zone.³¹ The county is classified as arid and semi-arid. This consists of the highlands, the midlands and the lowlands. The highlands are in the modified tropical zones with soils that are generally well drained and fertile while the lowland along the Kerio Valley contains clay soil and high-potential areas for irrigated agriculture and improved livestock development.³²

2.2.6 Unemployment

High Unemployment continues to impede development both at the national and county government level. The situation is not different for Baringo County. Available statistics, shows that the County's Percentage of unemployed in active labour force stood at 11% in 2009³³.

29 Baringo County Annual Development Plan- 2019-2020.

30 Baringo County First integrated development plan (2013-2017).

31 Department of Agriculture Baringo, 2020

32 County DRM policy

33 National -Baringo County Comparative Economic Baseline Facts, Economic Advisory Research, November, 2015.
(*Statistics based on KPHC 2009)

The percentage of employed labour force in the formal sector in the county stands at 15.8% compared to 21.9% in the country, with the county having a higher percentage of economically inactive population in the labour force at 29.4% compared to 22.9% national percentage.³⁴

According to the 2019 Kenyan Population and Housing Census, 46.8% of the County population are outside the labour force thus highly vulnerable and dependent on Baringo County labour force which stands at 41% of the entire population. Among the county labour force, unemployment stands at 5% compared to the national average of 6.4% considering those who reported to be seeking and not finding work to do.

According to the KNBS quarterly labour report 2020³⁵, due to Covid-19 pandemic, the number of those employed persons shrunk to 15.9 million from a high of 17.8 million in March 2020. In other words, approximately 2 million people lost their jobs. The report estimates that unemployment in Kenya stands at 10.4% from 5.2% in March 2020, with the employment to population ratio decreasing from 64.4% to 57.7%. Similarly, Baringo County has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is estimated that unemployment in Baringo County to be at 10%, showing a doubling effect.³⁶

The unemployment figure is however further aggravated by a rise in the number of the long-term unemployed persons (individuals with continuous periods of unemployment extending for one year or longer) and individuals outside the labour force which masks the unemployed statistics

Some of the major drivers of the unemployment within the County include;

- High illiteracy levels;
- Lack of incentives to the main productive sectors - agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry;
- Limited support to value addition to agricultural produce through manufacturing;
- Inadequate support to and exploitation of the service sectors like tourism;

³⁴ Baringo County Integrated Development plan 2018-2023

³⁵ KNBS Quarter 2 2020 Labour Report.

³⁶ Ibid 30

- Inadequate marketing linkage strategies/value-chain development for agricultural produce and livestock which enables middlemen to exploit farmers;
- Inadequate infrastructure;
- Inadequate agricultural-focused social protection programmes
- Harmful social and cultural practices;
- Recurrent conflicts;
- Climatic change that increases natural and man-induced disasters.

2.2.7 Hygiene and Sanitation

Baringo County has 43.6% latrine coverage, 5% hand-washing coverage, 70% open defecation rate and 26% access to safe water. These statistics are indicative of the poor sanitation levels in the County and can therefore be linked to increase in diseases that are associated with poor hygiene practices and conditions.³⁷

2.2.8 Gender Based Violence and Retrogressive Cultural Practices

Gender-Based Violence (including domestic violence) affects about 5.2% of the Baringo County population compared to the 9.2% national average. Of significance is Female Genital Mutilation at 13.5 % compared to 1.3% national average.³⁸ Further the County has inadequate gender statistics which hampers effective assessment of the implications of the policies and budgets, service delivery and comprehensive assessment of the impact of GBV to development.³⁹

States are obligated to establish social protection systems, this is according to the interpretation of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESR) in interpreting the provisions of Article 22 of the UDHR and Article 9 of the ICESR on the right to social security.⁴⁰ In this regard, the social protection system should be tailor made to address the needs of the most vulnerable including girls and women in

37 CLTS Kenya Real Time Monitoring System / Monitoring Information System

38 National Crime Research Centre, Baringo County Crime Outlook 2018.

<<https://www.crimeresearch.go.ke/baringo>>

39 Baringo County Annual Development Plan- 2019-2020

40 See < <https://www.socialprotection.org/discover/blog/social-protection-and-un-human-rights-system?>

>accessed on 28th Dec, 2020.

situations of violence. A comprehensive social protection system should ensure measures are put in place to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG).⁴¹ This is because women and girls in violent environments often face social and economic shocks and risks that push them further to extreme poverty, while the social and cultural dynamics hinders their recovery rate. More statistics on the various forms of gender related violence in Baringo County is as indicated in table 2 below.

Table 2: Gender Related Violence in Baringo County

TYPE	Baringo(percentage)	National
Rape	20	12.9
Possession of drugs and/or illicit brew	16.1	17.2
Female Genital Mutilation	13.5	1.3
Child Abuse (including child neglect) other than sexual abuse	9.0	4.3
Assault Causing Actual Bodily Harm	8.3	15.7
Gender Based Violence (including Domestic Violence)	5.2	9.2
Defilement	3.9	7.1

Source: National Crime Research Centre, Baringo County Crime Outlook 2018

2.2.9 County Disaster Profile and Risk management

Baringo County is prone to multiple hazards.⁴² According to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), a total of 3,087 households out of 142,518 households have currently been affected by the effects of floods and rising water levels in Lake

⁴¹ See

<https://www.vawgresourceguide.org/sites/vawg/files/briefs/vawg_resource_guide_social_protection_brief_-_nov_26.pdf> accessed on 28th Dec, 2020.

⁴² Baringo Atlas Map 2014

Baringo and Lake Bogoria.⁴³ The numbers of those affected can be further analyzed to show actual impact in households as follows: 1,860 male headed households and 1,227 Female headed households. In addition, a total of 3,000 households were reported to have been affected by insecurity.⁴⁴

To manage the risks posed by these disasters, Baringo County Government has established a directorate and also formulated a policy on natural Disaster Risk Management (DRM)⁴⁵ which clearly stipulates the county's disaster profile as follows, *“Baringo’s disaster and hazard profile which is dominated by droughts, floods, conflicts, disease outbreaks and epidemics, fires etc. disrupts people’s livelihoods, destroys infrastructure, divert planned use of resources, interrupt economic activities and retard County and national development. Baringo has been hit by a number of major natural disasters in recent years including major floods and droughts. While these disasters affect large numbers of people in a single episode and attract a lot of attention, there are many smaller disasters which take place on a frequency basis. The impact of these incidents is varied and is influenced by the nature of the event and the county’s preparedness and response capacity.”*

More so, the county has developed guidelines for beneficiaries targeting and registration and also established Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) committee structures in 22 wards with representation of all the vulnerable categories. The aim of the guidelines is to ensure the social protection programmes established are able to cushion the vulnerable from shocks and enhance their economic capacities and survival.⁴⁶

2.3 Social Protection Context in Baringo County

Baringo County Government appreciates the importance of social protection in cushioning the residents from the adverse effects aforementioned. The urgent need to

43 National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) October, 2020 report and Baringo County Floods Situational Report and Recovery Plan October 2020

44 Baringo County Multi Agency Flood and Insecurity Report September 2019

45 Approved DRM policy 2017

46 Approved targeting and registration beneficiary guideline January 2020

address social protection interventions continues to feature predominantly during Baringo County's planning, development and partnerships meetings. A key example is the discussion and resolutions captured in various county documents including the Baringo County Integrated Development plan (CIDP)⁴⁷, annual report as well as national government and sector reports of the county.

In this regard, Baringo County Government has identified various interventions to address the challenges facing the vulnerable populations in Baringo County. Key strategies that have increased coverage and impact of social protection in the county can be attributed to the existing linkages and partnership between the county and the national government social protection service providers, and non-state stakeholders.

Currently, Baringo county social protection sector has focused on the following social protection priority areas; *Complementary social protection, income security, social health protection, and shock-responsive social protection.*

These interventions include:

- Social assistance cash transfers to targeted vulnerable groups,
- County bursary scheme to vulnerable students to students- secondary and tertiary level Financial year 2019/20 allocated 30Million.
- Availing low interest loans to youth and women groups
- Issuing assorted business tools to youth

- Inclusion of innovative training for women and vulnerable groups aimed at reversing social exclusion and economic marginalization;
- Community sensitization and capacity building to address underlying causes of social vulnerability;
- Creation of livelihoods and income-generating activities;
- Scaling up and institutionalizing county social protection initiatives to complement the national safety net programme amongst others;

⁴⁷ Baringo County Government, successfully finalized the second-generation CIDP (2018–2022): “Transformational agenda for the People of Baringo County through Focused Investment in all Sectors of the Economy”. See < <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000102581/download/> > accessed on 1st Dec, 2020.

- Social health protection: the county has prioritized the following health services that includes;
 - Offering waivers for health fee services mostly for vulnerable groups
 - Referral and linkages of Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVC), persons with disability and the elderly to ease access to health services.
 - Nutrition integration in social protection services.
 - Increased accessibility to health services to vulnerable including ante-natal and post-natal service packages for expectant mothers, NHIF, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all
 - Provision of hygiene kits to youth/women/girls.

2.3.1 Social assistance

Under social assistance the County has embraced, benefitted and complemented programme interventions by national government, and other development partners. Currently the county supports 250 beneficiaries (elderly and PWDs) across all wards with cash transfers of Kenya shillings 2,000. Further, in collaboration with World Food Programme (WFP), a total of 4,500 households are supported with a cash transfer of Kenya shillings 5,000 under the Sustainable Food System Programme. Additionally, a total of 120 Households are supported with Kenya shillings 4,000 per month for a 4-month period to bounce back from flooding effects - support facilitated by National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCCCK) in partnership with the County Directorate of Disaster Risk Management. All these programmes targets more vulnerable county populations including the OVC, elderly, widows and PWDs.

The total number of Youth, women and PWDs who benefitted from the empowerment programmes are; Youth – 3105, Women – 1095 and PWDs -250.

2.3.2 Income security

The county has established a bursary scheme to support students from vulnerable and needy families. Currently in the financial year 2019/2020 a total of 30 million shillings was allocated to this scheme for distribution to the identified beneficiaries. Establishment of women and youth empowerment programme towards this intervention,

led to a total of 3 million worth of assorted business tools which were purchased and issued to the youth in FY 2020/2021. Further the County has set aside a budget of 1.5 million shillings in order to design low interest loans to support women and youth groups. Part of the innovations adopted by the County to increase income security include provision of assorted farm inputs, improved seeds, fertilizers, farm equipment and improved breeds to vulnerable small holder farmers.

2.3.3 Social health protection

The County Department of Education, Youth, Gender, Culture, Sports, And Social Services where social protection is domiciled currently supports a total of 250 beneficiary (elderly persons and PWDs) with Kenya shillings 500 NHIF monthly subscription. In addition, the County offers the following health services under social protection programmes;

- Offering waivers for health fee services for vulnerable groups
- Referral and linkages of Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVC), persons with disability and the elderly to ease access to health services.
- Nutrition integration in social protection services.
- Increased accessibility to health services to the vulnerable including ante-natal and post-natal service packages for pregnant and lactating mothers, NHIF, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all which currently benefits 231 beneficiaries from a target of 250.
- Provision of hygiene kits to youth/women/girls.

2.3.4 Innovation training, community sensitization and capacity building

Baringo County Government works through various platforms such as capacity building trainings and civic education to empower the public on the role of devolution and the county budgeting processes, and the importance of participating in the budgeting process as citizens. It's through such sensitizations that a budget of 36.8 million shillings has been raised through public participation from various wards towards youth, women and PWDs' empowerment programmes which will go hand in hand in strengthening social protection programmes in Baringo County. This is evident of how

innovations in design and implementation of social protection can increase goodwill, political buy in and effectiveness to social protection.

2.4 Challenges to Social Protection in Baringo County

From the various consultative forums held with the County Social Protection Technical Working Group and relevant stakeholders, the following challenges were identified as affecting the effectiveness of the social protection in the Baringo County. These directly increase vulnerability of the county residents to poverty and also impede on the implementation and optimization of benefits in the ongoing social protection programmes.

These include:

- Inadequate policy, legal and regulatory framework on social protection;
- High poverty, illiteracy and unemployment levels;
- High child and maternal mortality
- Increasing child malnutrition and low immunization level;
- Retrogressive societal practices that inhibit access to health services, education and other basic needs;
- Duplication of beneficiaries in social protection programmes;
- Lack of inbuilt systems to support coordination of beneficiary data
- Inadequate human rights and gender sensitive mainstreaming in development programmes;
- Lack of awareness on access to social protection interventions by residents and feedback mechanisms;
- Inadequate assessment of beneficiaries and programmes during design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases;
- Persistent natural and man-made disasters;
- Recurrent conflicts and cattle rustling incidences;
- Gender inequality
- Biased gender roles and socialization;
- Inadequate verified data and information on the number of vulnerable persons in need of social protection;

- Inadequate coordination in the implementation of social protection/inclusion programmes;
- Lack of adequate funds to sustain social protection programmes;
- Erratic weather conditions;
- Cattle rustling
- High post-harvest losses and inadequate market linkages;
- Under-utilization of the natural resources;
- Deforestation practices due to overgrazing, forest fires, soil erosion and flooding;
- Poor sanitation infrastructure and practices;
- Inadequate infrastructure that negatively impacts access to services and farming produce markets.

2.5 Justification for Baringo County Social Protection Policy

The existence of the County Governments and their constitutional obligation to ensure they promote, protect and fulfil human rights of the people within their jurisdiction has compelled some County Governments to introduce their own social protection programmes and strengthen collaboration with national and other non-state actors in order to foster sustainable development and cushion people from poverty and other shocks and risks.

This policy will provide a legal basis for Baringo County Government to implement complementary social protection programmes and strengthen collaboration and linkages with the national government and other service providers to achieve optimum benefits from social protection interventions. It will also provide vision, objectives, guiding principles, strategies which will help address the current challenges in order to intentionally reduce social exclusion, poverty, embrace gender equity, allow feedback mechanisms and an inbuilt monitoring and evaluation process for effective programme management.

CHAPTER 3: VISION, MISSION, GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter will set out the policy vision, mission, goal, objectives, guiding principles and policy statements.

3.1 Vision

This policy envisions; ***“A county with an inclusive, empowered and resilient community for sustainable and equitable social and economic development.”***

3.2 Mission

To transform the wellbeing and livelihoods of people of Baringo by creating a conducive environment for social protection, where every individual enjoys the right to a life of dignity, development and prosperity.

3.3 Goal

To ensure the people of Baringo live dignified and healthy lives; and able to exploit their human capabilities and available opportunities to further their social and economic development.

3.4 Objectives

The specific objectives of the Baringo County Social Protection Policy are as follows:

- 1) To support the people of Baringo County (individuals and households) from the impact of poverty and adverse shocks to their source of livelihood.
- 2) To promote coordination, strengthen existing synergies and collaboration among social protection providers and all stakeholders for effective implementation of this Policy.
- 3) To improve access to health care and universal health coverage for people of Baringo.
- 4) To improve nutrition status for the vulnerable in the County by incorporating in the programmes; human rights, disability and gender transformative approaches.
- 5) To employ innovation in social protection programmes, build individual and communities' adaptive capacities and build resilience in advance of shocks and crises
- 6) To mainstream human rights, disability and gender responsiveness into social protection policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels.

- 7) To increase resource allocation and mobilisation for social protection programmes in the County.
- 8) To establish systems and empower the public on importance of social protection, available programmes and feedback mechanisms.

3.4 Guiding Principles

The following guiding principles will be observed during the implementation of Baringo County social protection policy;

- **Inclusive lifecycle approach:** addressing vulnerabilities faced by all residents across the lifecycle.
- **Rule of law:** Implementation of all social protection programmes in the County will be founded on national values outlined in Article 10 of the Constitution, to build a more equitable society and promote social justice.
- **Human rights-based approach:** This policy will promote and protect human rights for all, that the social protections programmes are accessible, acceptable, affordable, adequate and of good quality. Further the designing, implementation and evaluation of any social protection programme in the county should be guided by human rights principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, empowerment, rule of law and human dignity.
- **Gender transformative approach:** the policy will adopt a more inclusive approach in addressing gender concerns to ensure gender empowerment, equity, meaningful participation and inclusion of women, men, boys, girls, intersex persons and PWDs in Baringo County Social protection interventions.
- **Partnership and coordination:** This policy promotes collaboration with all stakeholders for reliable, timely and effective social protection programmes.
- **Evidence-based programming:** Social protection programming will be informed by regular research conducted regularly by credible institutions and relevant county departments.

- **Flexibility and responsiveness to changing contexts:** social protection programmes will adapt and respond to paradigm shifts and innovations through coordinated institutional channels.

3.5 Policy Direction

The Baringo County social protection policy adopts the following four policy priority areas (pillars) namely; ***Income Security, Social Health Protection Shock-Responsive Social Protection and Complementary Social Protection***. It is expected that implementation of this policy will adopt approaches that will enhance mainstreaming of human rights, disability and gender aspects for increased effectiveness and efficiency of social protection interventions in Baringo County towards; a just, equitable, empowered and resilient society.

This policy shall provide a framework for implementation and effective coordination of social protection interventions within Baringo County. Further, it will avail relevant stakeholders a variety of strategies to adopt in their social protection programming to effectively achieve the intended vision of the Baringo County social protection policy.

3.6 Policy Measures

The following measures outlines Baringo County Government's commitment to strengthen and harness social protection interventions. The County working with all other stakeholders shall:

- i. Establish and strengthen strategies to build the income security of the people of Baringo through:
 - a. Provision of cash transfers and non -food items to identified beneficiaries
 - b. Distribution of assistive devices to PWDs and those with special needs
 - c. Capacity development on financial literacy and basic entrepreneurship skills
 - d. Establishing collaboration and linking communities with the County Enterprise Fund and skill development opportunities.
 - e. Establishing strategic reserves for the vulnerable communities such as County social protection fund.

- f. Linking the social protection coordination unit to the county steering group and collaboration with national social protection actors and other non-state actors. Strengthen coordination of social protection among key partners towards a systems approach that will enhance synergies, coherent beneficiary screening, case management and leveraging of available resources for greater impact.
- ii. Enhance awareness creation and capacity building for relevant actors in Baringo County to ensure they are knowledgeable, cohesive, adaptable, resilient and able to cope with emerging issues, while improving their livelihoods.
- iii. Adopt robust resource lobbying and mobilization to ensure ring-fenced budget allocation and scale up social protection in the county.
- iv. Provide appropriate and effective emergency response measures to cushion the residents from impacts of emergencies.
- v. Undertake a human rights, disability and gender analysis of the County's social protection systems and programme to inform design and roll out of social protection initiatives.
- vi. Establish strong feedback, monitoring and evaluation and exit mechanisms within the social protection programmes for timely follow up on complaints raised and evidence-based reporting of social protection interventions/programmes and impact.

3.7 Policy Assumptions

Lack of a comprehensive policy on social protection, poorly coordinated interventions in Baringo County remains a major constraint that impede on the County's ability to efficiently apply its resources and livelihoods of its residents. There is, therefore, an urgent need to finalize social protection policy in order to enable County's envisioning and coordination of the Social protection programmes.

This Policy, therefore, is based on the following assumptions:

1. The policy will be future looking and flexible to enable disability, gender mainstreaming and human rights approaches in design, implementation, resource allocation and evaluation of social protection programmes.
2. The delivery of social protection will be cost effective, efficient, and equitable.

3. There will be gradual decentralization of the responsibility for the delivery, administration, and management of social protection programmes to the sub-county and ward levels.
4. Stakeholders' participation, collaboration and accountability mechanism will be enhanced.
5. The County will leverage on Technology to develop monitoring, evaluation and reporting system to ensure fairness in targeting, mapping vulnerable groups, effective implementation, beneficiary exit/graduation strategies and learning for the staff involved.
6. New interventions will be aligned within the four pillars and coordination will be done within and across pillars to ensure complementarity.
7. All new programmes and schemes will complement current Government structures and programmes.

CHAPTER 4: POLICY PRIORITIES/PILLARS

4.0 Introduction

Baringo County social protection adopts the following four policy priority areas that are clustered into 4 pillars outlined below.

- a) Income security,
- b) Social health protection,
- c) Shock-responsive social protection, and
- d) Complementary social protection.

It is notable that the 4 pillars focus will also borrow heavily on the cross cutting issues of mainstreaming human rights, disability and gender transformative approach in order to achieve inclusion, gender equity and equality.

4.1 Income security

This pillar is aimed at building income security for the people of Baringo by cushioning them from poverty and improving their wellbeing.

Key Objective

- 1) To support the people of Baringo County (individuals and households) from the impact of poverty and adverse shocks to their source of livelihood.

Additional specific objectives:

- a. To strengthen social security and support most vulnerable including men, women, girls, boys, intersex persons and persons with disabilities.
- b. To promote coordination, strengthen existing synergies and collaboration among social protection providers and all stakeholders for effective implementation of social protection and this policy.

To achieve the above objectives, Baringo County Government shall support and establish complimentary social protection interventions both contributory and non-

contributory in nature. These are designed to ensure a regular and reliable income support and protect the beneficiaries against risks and contingencies they may face throughout their lifecycle.

The ultimate goal is to ensure a minimum standard of living throughout the lifecycle for vulnerable individuals and households this includes; boys, girls, intersex persons, women and men. It can also include temporary interventions to address temporary risks, which can be given in cash or in kind.

Some of the interventions can include:

- Non-contributory direct support social protection for the poor and vulnerable households such as cash transfers for orphans and vulnerable children.
- Education support to the vulnerable.
- Mandatory or subsidised contributory social insurance programmes for employees (formal and informal).
- Voluntary social insurance and savings schemes that are regulated by government.
- Construction and rehabilitation of shelters for vulnerable populations within the county's mandate.
- Support to the most vulnerable to cover critical health care costs and nutritional needs.

Key Strategies

The following strategies will be adopted to support actualization of the above objectives.

- Strengthen the provision of cash transfers to identified beneficiaries.
- Develop and strengthen policies and programmes to protect households during adverse shocks (expansion of programmes, labour market policies etc).
- Establish school-feeding programmes.
- Build capacity of vulnerable groups on income-generating activities, financial literacy and provide assorted business equipment.
- Support agricultural social protection programmes such as subsidies farm inputs among others.

- Provide bursary to vulnerable students.
- Strengthen/adapt the County Communication Strategy to fit the county context.
- Provide food and non-food items to affected communities to support good nutrition.
- Establish livestock re-stocking and pasture development programmes interventions for affected communities.
- Distribute assistive devices to PWDs and those with special needs.
- Provide nutrition-sensitive safety net programmes.
- Link communities with National, and County enterprise funds and strengthen access to affordable investment loans and funds for youth and women.
- Establish psychosocial support systems for vulnerable groups and other marginalised persons.
- Create labour market linkages and increase opportunity for women, PWDs and youth access to Government opportunities like the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO).
- Conduct stakeholder mapping for social protection.
- Establish social protection information, knowledge management systems, code of regulation and technical working group capacity strengthening strategies.
- Mainstream social protection in all sector plans and programme and enhance coordination at the national and county government levels.

4.2 Social Health Protection

This pillar will support the County to enhance access to social health protection by strengthening partnership and synergies between National Government, County Government and service providers. As the County improves access to health care and universal health coverage for its people, the resulting impact will be improved wellbeing livelihoods and income generation. Therefore, a guaranteed sustainable growth in County's economy and development.

Key Objectives

1. To improve access to health care and universal health coverage for people of Baringo.
2. To improve nutrition status for the vulnerable in the County by incorporating in the programmes; human rights, disability and gender transformative approaches.

To achieve the above objectives Baringo County Government shall establish and complement national government's social protection interventions towards increased coverage of health protection residents of Baringo County. The County Government will strengthen the implementation of policies and programmes to realize Universal Health Coverage. This will build on the recent efforts to expand coverage of the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) among informal sector workers and among beneficiaries of government cash transfer programmes and the implementation of county-level health insurance initiatives.

Some of the interventions can include:

- Health insurance subsidies for County's most vulnerable individuals.
- Provide access to health insurance subsidies for key vulnerable groups.
- Increase mapping and targeting of women, men, boys, girls, intersex persons and persons with disability in social health services.
- Support to the most vulnerable to cover critical healthcare costs.

Key Strategies

The following strategies will be adopted to support actualization of the above objectives.

- Develop a subsidized Universal Health Care programme for people of Baringo.
- Enhance public and community awareness on importance of Universal Health Care.
- Promote progressive and safe health-seeking behaviours.
- Strengthen county and inter county health referral system.
- Establish social -health protection coordination committees (community, county, national and private sector)
- Promote uptake and access to psycho-social support

- Support equitable distribution of health and nutrition commodities/supplies and human resource
- Strengthen the capacity of specialized health personnel and other key stakeholders
- Develop social -health protection measures which address harmful cultural practices (female genital mutilation (FGM), early child pregnancies, early child marriages, drug and substance abuse, unskilled home deliveries)
- Promote integration of nutrition-sensitive interventions in social health protection
- Strengthen existing and create new collaborations for social health protection.
- Collaborate with key actors to undertake a baseline survey on the level of health care needs and access to available services by women, men, boys, girls, intersex persons and persons with disability.

4.3 Shock-Responsive Social protection

This pillar will support the County to establish new programmes on Social protection and strengthen collaboration with National Government and partners to design interventions and mitigate impact of shocks and risks experienced by the people of Baringo. It further provides, additional aspect to enhance safeguards and inclusion of all vulnerable groups by incorporating in the programmes; human rights, disability and gender transformative approaches with an understanding that vulnerabilities of different genders manifest differently.

Key Objectives

1. To build individual and communities' adaptive capacities and resilience in advance of shocks and risks.
2. To mainstream human rights, disability and gender responsiveness into social protection policies, plans, programs and budgets at all levels.

To achieve the above objectives, Baringo County Government shall establish and complement the national government's social protection interventions to mitigate impact of shocks caused as a result of natural or man-made factors and cushion the residents of Baringo County from falling into extreme poverty and unstable income power. Further

the designed interventions will incorporate a human rights, disability and gender mainstreaming approach with a clear understanding of the different manifestation of crises-related risks to women, men, youth, boys, girls, intersex persons and persons with disability.

Some of the interventions can include:

- Implementation of time-bound cash assistance to alleviate suffering of a certain vulnerable group.
- Distribution of essential items to households affected by disasters (drought, floods, conflicts).
- Provide emergency food relief for households affected by disasters.
- Provide psychosocial services for victims of disasters.
- Designing programmes to support widows, young mothers, female led households and victims of cattle rustling.
- Design short term programmes to cushion dependents from impact of loss of income due to sickness, public health pandemics like COVID-19, with additional focus to mitigate existing gender inequalities in different stages of life.

Key Strategies

The following strategies will be adopted to support actualization of the above objectives.

- Strengthen early warning information systems on imminent hazards and crisis.
- Revamp humanitarian support to individuals and communities adversely affected by the hazards and crisis.
- Conduct a gaps analysis in the County's social protection to identify how best to mainstream human rights, disability and gender transformative approaches in all interventions.
- Establish and strengthen partnerships to address the effects of hazards and crisis to individuals and communities.
- Strengthen synergies with the disaster risk management team and partners to enhance interventions like early warning preparedness, public awareness, preparedness and innovation.

- Strengthen coordination mechanism for disaster risk management in social protection programmes.
- Provide psychosocial programmes/initiatives to cushion against socio-economic shocks and risks

4.4 Complementary Social Protection

This pillar seeks to give the Baringo County an opportunity to employ various strategies like innovation, leveraging on Technology to enhance public participation, collaboration by service providers, communication and feedback mechanisms for a collective approach and appreciation of social protection benefits to development of the County's economy and the people's wellbeing.

Key Objectives

1. To employ innovation in social protection programmes, build individual and communities' adaptive capacities and build resilience from shocks and crises.
2. To establish systems and empower the public on importance of social protection, available programmes and feedback mechanisms.

To achieve the above objectives Baringo County Government shall establish and complement the national government's social protection interventions such as adopting innovative approaches to strengthen access, coverage and utilisation of the available social protection programmes in the county. This will enable the county government to attain higher return on social protection investments and increase sustainable development to end poverty.

Some of the interventions can include:

- Design intervention that aim at reducing gender inequality, gender-based violence and promote family values.
- Provision of rehabilitation services for drug addicts, reintegration for vulnerable children and youth.
- Campaign and outreach programmes targeting a certain vulnerable population and cushion them from risks.

- Establishing systems to allow proper monitoring by service providers/implementers and feedback from the people of Baringo and beneficiaries.
- Provision of referral and complementary services for vulnerable individuals and households.
- Leverage on technology to enhance design, beneficiaries mapping, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of County's social protection.
- Public communication and advocacy campaigns on the human rights, gender and disability mainstreaming in social protection.
- Design user friendly systems and simplified ways of enabling women, men, boys, girls, intersex persons and persons with disability in rural set up ability to access the social protection services and give feedback.

Key Strategies

The following strategies will be adopted to support actualization of the above objectives.

- Strengthen and promote nutrition counseling.
- Promote the provision of supplementary feeding to children with acute malnutrition
- Promote the provision of integrated packages of cash transfers and other complementary services to pregnant and lactating mothers and people living with HIV/AIDs, TB, chronic diseases, and other vulnerable groups to ease their access to health services.
- Awareness creation and sensitization of the public on social protection.
- Provide disability-friendly services and material to empower PWDs to engage in income-generating activities.
- Provide tax waivers for vulnerable groups as prescribed within the law.
- Promote the social and economic empowerment of vulnerable groups.

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS

This chapter outlines the framework for actualizing the policy objectives identified herein.

5.1 Coordination and delivery system mechanisms

There are various social protection programmes in Baringo County implemented by various stakeholders. However, it has observed that poor coordination and fragmentation in implementation of social protection programmes results to duplication of efforts and wastage of resources. In order to address the coordination challenges, a proper coordination mechanism will be adopted in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of S.P in the County. Coordination begins at the national level then devolves to county government and the horizontally extends to other social protection service providers and vertically extend to the national and county officers at the different accountability levels then to the community and the beneficiaries. This entire cycle must be well-coordinated to ensure successful social protection programmes leading to sustainable social and economic development of any county.

Guided by this policy, the County will develop new and adopt existing policy tools that consolidate information from the different social protection programmes to enhance documenting and reporting of outcomes and results of the past and ongoing interventions. These tools can further be improved in order to capture disability and gender equity and be linked with the County's communication strategy to support information sharing S.P successes and change stories. The communication strategy and feedback mechanism should be used to lobby for more resources to social protection interventions in the County.

The national social protection Management Information Systems (MIS) provides an inventory of government's National Safety Net Programme with added functionalities to

enable linkages to other programmes. These comprise the Enhanced Single Registry and the Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme Management Information System. Similar systems at county level could provide timely and consolidated information about various programmes hence enabling policy makers to benefit from such information in their decision-making.

Baringo County Government shall implement the following measures to improve coordination within and between various programmes:

- Establish specific coordination mechanisms at the county and sub-county levels that unifies all key actors and ensure effective performance of their respective mandate.
- Strengthen or establish a common management information system for social protection to enhance beneficiary screening, data management and case management of grievances reported.
- Design ways of ensuring full participation of women, men, youth, boys, girls, intersex persons and persons with disability in the coordination processes established.
- Develop tools and instruments to lay the basis for within-pillar and cross-pillar coordination at both national and county-level to ensure transparency, information sharing, reporting and lobbying resources.
- Strengthen the capacity of county officials in the area of social protection to ensure that all stakeholders are well equipped to carry out their mandates.
- Establish a county generic MIS that is fully linked to the Enhanced Single Registry and other relevant MISs at national level.
- Develop and strengthen efficient and effective Grievance and Case Management Mechanism at county level including linkages with national case management systems.

5.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Baringo County Government notes that absence of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework for social protection programmes remains a big challenge that negates the outcomes of some of the ongoing programmes.

Additionally, other challenges that negate S.P outcomes in the County includes;; inadequate progress monitoring, lack of structured reporting templates, inadequate indicators to support performance tracking, few staff skilled on M & E, inadequate service providers and implementers capacity building, rushed S.P interventions without clear consultation with the community among others.

To strengthen efficiency and effectiveness of Baringo County social protection interventions and maximization of resources allocated. The County Government through this policy shall endeavour to:

- i. Develop an implementation matrix for operationalization of this policy and adopt other strategies that can be used to measure progress of any social protection programme.
- ii. Strengthen and implement a comprehensive social protection M&E framework that integrates human rights, disability and gender indicators in all social protection programmes.
- iii. Promote research on social protection to generate evidence for informed policy decisions.
- iv. Strengthen county socioeconomic surveys with social protection-specific indicators.
- v. Establish county social protection data sharing and dissemination mechanisms for learning and ensure linkage with national and international knowledge sharing forums
- vi. Strengthen oversight role over social protection implementation.

5.3 Communication and Feedback Mechanisms

Social protection programmes impact is not only felt in Baringo County but also Nationally. Therefore, there is need for an updated communication strategy that can

support implementation of the County's social protection as well as complimentary social protection programmes offered by National Government and other Partners innovatively. This will empower people of Baringo County to efficiently apply and exploit their capabilities in available opportunities of investment such as; self-help groups, businesses, farming, beekeeping, tourism industry, vocational, life skills opportunities, nutrition support and sensitize them on available subsidized services. In this regard, the communication strategy can help complement County Government's social and economic development focus by instilling a culture of self-reliance, confidence among larger populations and cushioning them from poverty while exposing them to income security opportunities.

On the other front, social protection has been seen as charity and a tool that creates dependency and this impacts negatively on resource mobilization. While extensive research has debunked this narrative, the media can be used to report stories of change and showcase facts on how such programmes supports development, social inclusion, gender equity and make the case for greater and diversified investment.

A social protection communication strategy must address the needs of the internal users as well as the external stakeholders such as the beneficiaries who must be empowered with information about available social protection programmes, their rights and be notified of a clear feedback mechanism that is easy to use, accessible and guarantees timely response. This is one of the key factors that can assist in strengthening the efficacy of the social protection programmes and inform formulation of solutions. In addition, communication strategy serves as a tool of inculcating accountability and transparency and must be adhered to when designing social protection Programme by the social protection service implementers at different levels.

The County Government shall endeavour to;

- a) Enhance awareness on social protection within the county;
- b) Enhance feedback and grievance handling through a well-coordinated process that guarantees whistle blower rights;

- c) Empower Baringo residents to maximize their capabilities and exploit available opportunities;
- d) Enhance capacity for communication on preparedness and response during crisis;
- e) Strengthen awareness on accountability and feedback mechanisms for social protection among stakeholders at all levels;
- f) Design awareness campaigns using existing avenues like; women groups, youth groups and associations of vulnerable groups, for wider dissemination of information.
- g) Establish a knowledge management platform for social protection.

5.4 Financing of Social Protection in Baringo County

Baringo County Government shall consider innovative ways of allocating resources, mobilizing from other partners and strengthen synergies with the national government to expand resources for social protection interventions in the county and also maximize return on investment for these expenditures. At any given point, the county shall safeguard the income security, social care and welfare as well as cushion the vulnerable populations from falling into extreme poverty. This is made possible by the county making intentional investments for sustainable social protection programmes. In this regard the County Government shall develop a clear resource mobilization framework and a road map for growing social protection resources from the current allocation.

The County Government shall endeavour to:

- i. Establish a robust resource mobilization plan that will be informed by identifying current state and making projections of incremental budget allocations annually.
- ii. Improve efficiency and strengthen collaboration and coordination within and between social protection programmes

- iii. Ensure inclusion of human rights, gender and disability in social protection resource mobilization by communicating clear indicators in all proposals and consultations.
- iv. Incorporate a strong resource mobilization strategy, monitoring and evaluation aspect in the CIDP and the appropriation bill for sustainable financing of social protection;
- v. Ensure that adequate resources are allocated to social protection in a predictable, gradual, and long-term manner;
- vi. Encourage the use of devolved funds for implementing social protection;
- vii. Employ media advocacy to influence social protection budgetary allocations

5.5 Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed after 5 years subsequently when need to respond to specific emerging changes in the social protection within the national and county context arises.

The review process will be initiated by the relevant department in the county.

Annexures

A. Policy Implementation Matrix

POLICY AREA (What is the pillar to be Implemented?)	OBJECTIVE (What objective is being targeted?)	INTERVENTION(S) (What is to be done- strategy used?)	DESIRED OUTPUT (What are the expected outputs?)	OUTPUT INDICATORS (How will you measure your expected outputs?)	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION (s) (Who is responsible for the action?)	TIME FRAME (Within what timeframes will this intervention be achieved?)
Income Security	To support the people of Baringo County (individuals and households) from the impact of poverty and adverse shocks to their source of livelihood	Provide non-contributory direct support social protection for the poor and vulnerable households	Cash transfers for orphans and vulnerable strengthened	No. of orphans and poor people benefitting	BCG, GoK, and other partners	2021-2025
		Strengthen the provision of cash transfers to identified beneficiaries	Cash transfer programmes for older persons strengthened	No of new enrolment(boy, girls, intersex children and persons with disability)	BCG, GoK and other Partners	2021-2025
		Develop a programme for school transport for children with special needs	Bursaries to vulnerable students and youths increased	No. of older people (men, women) benefitting	BCG, GoK and other Partners	2021-2025
		To strengthen social security and support most vulnerable including men, women, girls, boys, intersex persons and persons with disabilities.	Innovative sponsorship for youths, young mothers and unemployed youth to access vocational training and SMEs skills in tertiary institutions	Percentage increase in beneficiaries of bursaries for primary and secondary schools.	BCG, GoK and other Partners	2021-2025
		BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT, SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY	A programme for school transport for children with special needs developed.	No. of children benefitting	BCG, GoK and other Partners	2021-2025
			Mapping exercise of county's special interest groups/vulnerable population carried out.	No. of people benefitting	BCG, GoK and other Partners	2021-2025
				No. of people benefitting		

B. Policy resource mobilization financial projections

S/N	Details of Programme	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	Funding Agency
1	Regular school meals program targeting ECD children	14,400,000.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	Baringo County Govt (BCG), other Partners
2	Access to Universal health Care services through Insurance cover (NHIF) programmes	1,386,000.00	1,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
3	Cash transfers to OVC, Vulnerable groups, elderly and PWDs	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
4	Capacity Building on Social protection programmes to staff and stakeholders	1,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
5	Conduct a gaps analysis and awareness on human rights, disability and Gender	2,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners

	mainstreaming in S.P programmes						
6	Advocacy Against Gender Based Violence and FGM and design gender empowerment interventions	-	1,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
7	Sensitization on drugs and Substance abuse	-	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
8	Nutritional Integration Programmes to orphans and vulnerable Children (OVC)	-	30,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
9	Sensitization on Primary Health Care to the public (Sanitation, Nutrition, STIs, HIV and AIDS)	2,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	18,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
10	Trainings on sustainability of Income Generating to organized groups	-	1,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
11	Empowerment to organized groups through grants, IGA's and low interest loans	18,100,000.00	20,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	35,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
12	Response and support to emerging issues affecting households (Disasters and conflicts)	14,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	18,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	BCG ,and other Partners
	Total	62,886,000.00	144,000,000.00	169,000,000.00	189,000,000.00	208,000,000.00	

