



Regional Cooperation Newsletter – East and South Africa Region

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1. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation in Kenya, a medium term expenditure Framework report card for 2016/17 – 2018/19

The Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector comprises of two Sub-Sectors namely; the Sports, Culture and the Arts, and the Labour, Social Security and Services. The role of the Sector in the country's transformation and economic development is two-fold. Firstly, promotion and exploitation of Kenya's diverse culture and arts; enhancing Kenya's reading culture; regulation, development and promotion of sports; preservation of Kenya's heritage; regulation, development and promotion of the film industry as well as development, research and preservation of music in the country. Secondly, promotion of harmonious industrial relations, safety and health at workplaces, employment promotion, industrial training, regulation of trade unions, productivity improvement, national human resource planning and development, social security, social assistance, children welfare and social development.

The vision of the sector is to have a productive workforce, just society, conserved heritage, vibrant arts and sports industry. This vision has informed programmes and priority areas identified by the Sector to steer the country towards achieving the aspirations envisaged in the Second Medium Term plan (2013-17) of Kenya Vision 2030. This will be delivered by promoting sustainable employment, empowering the vulnerable groups and nurturing diverse heritage, arts and sports to enhance Kenya's regional and international competitiveness.

In the next MTEF period for 2016/17-2018/19 budget, the performance of the Sector will be premised on the national agenda for creating a conducive business environment, creating a vibrant arts industry, promoting heritage conservation, promotion and regulation of sports industry, strengthening quality service delivery systems and growing the social safety net to

reduce the burden of economic shocks among the vulnerable groups. Hence, in the 2016/17 FY the sector will focus on funding strategic interventions with a view to address various challenges to achieve expected outcomes as per the Second Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) sustainable within the available financial resources.

To achieve the expected outcomes in the Second Medium Term Plan, the Sector implement the following identified programmes: Sports; Culture and the Arts; Library and Archive Management Services; Policy and General Administrative Services; Promotion of Best Labour Practices; Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management; Social Development and Children Services; and National Safety Net. To implement the programmes, a total of KShs.65.252billion, KShs.75.788 billion and KShs.71.892billion will be required for the financial years 2016/17, 2017/2018 and 2018/19 respectively against an allocation of KShs.31.998Billion, KShs.32.223billion and KShs.32.918billionrespectively. This leaves the Sector with a financing gap of Kshs. 33.254 billion, Kshs. 43.565 billion and Kshs. 38.974 billion in the MTEF period.

The key emerging issues within the sector that require attention include; insecurity as reflected by evolving tactics by the terrorists; new institutions established within the sector with the mandate to perform functions without funding; Public Private Partnership due to little exposure about its effective implementation; thus calling for a deliberate and explicit reorganization of resource allocation towards this sector. In addition, the key challenges facing the sector include: doping and drug abuse; high levels of youth unemployment; inadequate facilities and obsolete technology; high number of children and persons in need of special protection; inadequate and timely labour market information and inadequate legal policy and institutional framework.

www.treasury.go.ke/64-sector-reports-2015.html

2. Tanzania Social Action Fund (TSAF) making a difference in the lives of less privileged.

The United Republic of Tanzania has put in place a number of policies and strategies on poverty reduction. These include the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction which was finalized in 2000. The Strategy has enabled the government to make many achievement including increasing the coverage of education and health services, investing in infrastructure and supporting agricultural development.

Programme Objective

The objective of TASAF III is “to enable poor households to increase incomes and opportunities while improving consumption”. TASAF III targets people living under the basic needs poverty line (currently 33.6% of the population).

Project Components

(i) Productive Social Safety Net

The Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) incorporates transfers linked to participation in public works and adherence to conditionalities. A combination of three transfers protects vulnerable populations from the severest consequences of poverty by enabling households to purchase food,

pay for medical care (including making contributions to the Community Health Fund), and reducing the need to pull children out of school in the event of a shock. All households targeted for the programme receive a basic unconditional transfer ensuring a basic level of support. Targeted households with children or pregnant women are also eligible for a variable conditional transfer if they comply with key conditionalities focused on use of education and health services. Households with labour also have the opportunity through Public Works Projects to earn additional transfers to help meet basic needs during the seasonal hungry period.

(ii) Enhancement of livelihoods and increasing incomes

This component provides support to community driven interventions which enhance livelihoods and increase incomes (through community savings and investments as well as specific livelihood enhancing grants). It aims to enable TASAF III beneficiaries to save money to invest in livelihood enhancing activities, by supporting these investments with business development skills and technical training. Additionally, this component provides grants to existing functioning Community Savings and Investment Promotion Groups (or savings groups) to enable the groups to consolidate and further build upon the efforts they have already made to improve livelihoods and progress out of poverty.

(iii) Targeted infrastructure development

This component supports development of infrastructures that belong to the sectors of education, health and water with a view to enabling service poor communities to realize the objectives of the safety net. It focuses on the construction of primary school buildings, health facilities and potable water supplies in villages without these services and without such services being available in nearby areas or where available services are inadequate. Activities under the Targeted Infrastructure Development Component are as follows:

- i) Construction/rehabilitation of Primary and Secondary Schools' classrooms, teachers' houses, toilets, water points, teachers' offices, libraries, laboratories and dormitories.
- ii) Construction/rehabilitation of Health Facilities (including outpatient dispensaries, maternal child health centres, staff houses, toilets, incinerators and water points.
- iii) Development of potable water supplies.

(iv) Capacity Building

The Capacity Building Component aims to ensure adequate programme implementation by communities, Local Government Authorities, Regions and National level players (including the TMU and sector ministries) and Zanzibar. This component underpins the functioning of all other components of the programme. It is concerned with ensuring that there is appropriate understanding and capacity for targeting, implementation of the safety net programme (including conditional transfers and public works) and the realization of the livelihood enhancement and targeted infrastructure components.

[For more details on this please visit <http://www.tasaf.org/index.php>](http://www.tasaf.org/index.php)

3. Social protection in Botswana - a model for Africa? Summary and policy lessons

One of Africa's poorest countries at Independence in 1966, Botswana has achieved a remarkable economic transformation to upper middle income status and a reputation for sound governance and minimal corruption. Mineral wealth, mainly from diamonds, has been wisely invested in economic and social infrastructure and human resources, resulting in impressive advances against most social indicators. Nevertheless, Botswana's new wealth is very unevenly distributed and many citizens are marginalized economically, socially and/or geographically.

The poverty headcount, at 30.6% (2003), has been falling but remains high for this income level. Structural poverty and vulnerability are aggravated by periodic drought and an HIV prevalence rate second only to Swaziland's. Women, children and the Basarwa (Bushmen or San) are especially marginalized, and there are particular concerns about social pathologies affecting the youth. While short-term growth has been hit hard by the global downturn, a longer-term question is how reliance on diamond exports, which are set to decline as resources are depleted, can be reduced given the structural disadvantages of a small domestic market, competition from neighboring South Africa and low agricultural productivity.

Botswana has a strong and long-standing commitment to state-led social protection. Programming for poor, vulnerable and excluded groups is comprehensive by African standards, while efforts to tackle HIV/AIDS and its impacts have been outstanding. Yet this impressive track record, which provides a model for other African countries, has until now remained under-researched and rarely cited. This Brief is based on a recent assessment and policy analysis of Botswana's social development sector undertaken for the Government's Department of Social Services with UNICEF and RHVP support. It reviews the status, as of mid-2010, of Botswana's social protection policies and programmes within their broader social development context, examines their effectiveness and assesses the challenges they face.

http://interactions.eldis.org/sites/interactions.eldis.org/files/database_sp/Botswana/Community

4. Youth empowerment in Zambia: A new Youth policy

The Zambian Government has revised the 2006 National Youth Policy by developing a more inclusive policy in 2015 that gives the youth more visibility enables their inclusion and active participation in decision-making processes. This will ensure that the youth are skilled, patriotic, enlightened, economically empowered and that they can contribute towards National development

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---ed_emp_msu/documents/project_documentation/wcms_427020.pdf

News and Events

- a) **ADVED 2016 - 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADVANCES IN EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES** will be held in **Istanbul** (Turkey), on the **10th, 11th and 12th of October 2016** is an interdisciplinary international conference that invites academics, independent scholars and researchers from around the world to meet and exchange the latest ideas and discuss issues concerning all fields of Education, Social Sciences and Humanities.
- b) The 18th Annual global conference. The dynamics of inclusive leadership. November 2-5 , 2016, Atlanta, Georgia, USA
- c) Poverty and Social Protection Conference 2017 : March 9th - 11th 2017, Bangkok Thailand
- d) **ICSW 2017 : 19th International Conference on Social Work:** Paris, France
May 18 - 19, 2017

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