



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIAMBU

*DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, GENDER,
CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES*

SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY

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County Government of Kiambu

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FOREWORD

Poverty, alcohol, substance abuse and ignorance are critical challenges facing Kiambu County. While an appreciable degree of success has been achieved in the National Policy, County Government of Kiambu felt the need to develop a social protection policy that will reduce poverty, provide quality education and healthcare to the citizenry of Kiambu.

This policy is developed to address the socio-economic challenges of school fees, medical bills, alcoholism, food insecurity, sanitaryware, street children, unemployment and providing capital to women. This contributes to efforts of reducing poverty and vulnerability of the people of Kiambu to economic, social and natural shock and stresses. It will play an important role in increasing access to social welfare services – not only for those with no predictable income but also for those in employment and the self-employed. The category may also need a financial cushion against future risks such as loss of employment, injury at work, loss of assets, or sickness. It builds on Kenya’s commitment to poverty reduction as articulated in various policy documents, development plans, and budgetary allocations, including Kenya Vision 2030.

This Policy recognizes and builds on existing social protection initiatives such as education bursaries, distribution of foodstuff to the needy and vulnerable, fee waivers in public health facilities, Orphans and Vulnerable Children’s (OVC) programme, diapers and sanitary towels distribution programme, PWDs interventions etc.

Broadly, the measures outlined in this Policy aim to ensure that all people have the requisite financial cushion to enable them to maintain a decent living standard including access to healthcare during and after their active productive ages. This should also include income security provided through household and child benefits that facilitate access to nutrition, education, and healthcare. Through social assistance for older persons, people with disabilities, and those in active age groups it will enable them to earn sufficient income in the labor market.

For these social protection interventions to be effective, we will partner with different stakeholders including Government ministries and agencies, the private sector, communities, households, and other non-state actors to maximize on the potential impact.

The implementation of this Policy will, without doubt, require huge financial outlays thus will require partnering with stakeholder to fully participate in the design implementation monitoring and evaluation.

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The successful development of the Kiambu County Social Protection Policy is as a result of concerted efforts by various stakeholders who made valuable contribution to the process. I wish to appreciate H.E the Governor, Dr. Kimani Wamatangi for his wise leadership during the process of developing this Policy.

Special thanks go to Executive Committee Member of Education, Gender, Culture and Social Services Dr Mercy M Njagi for spearheading the department and providing immense support in the policy formulation process.

I would like also to express sincere gratitude to the staff in the Directorate of Gender and Social Services who have spent their valuable time and energy in developing this document. Thanks to our partners for availing resources to ensure the successful development of this policy.

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ACRONYMS

OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
CHP	Community Health Promoters
CIS	Communication and Influencing Strategy
CSPC	County Social Protection Council
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ESC	Economic, Social and Cultural
GBVRC	Gender-Based Violence Recovery Center
ILO	International Labor Organization
NSAs	Non-State Actors
PWD	Persons with Disability
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SHIF	Social Health Insurance Fund
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
TVET	Technical and Vocational Training
WHO	World Health Organization

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Administrative Costs: Any management and administrative expenditure incurred by a social protection scheme to enable its implementation.

Beneficiary: Individual or household receiving benefits at a specific point in time/ during a period. In most cases, beneficiaries are individuals, although benefits can also be paid to households or families.

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.

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.

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 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.

Social Assistance: These are social protection schemes for those living in poverty and financed from national taxation.

Social Insurance Schemes: These are schemes run or overseen by government which include a solidarity principle. Therefore, people contribute different amounts and, when deciding on the benefit, those who contribute more, receive a bit less while those who contribute less, receive a higher benefit, which is subsidized by the higher-level contributors.

Targeting: The means by which individuals are selected as beneficiaries of social protection schemes.

Vulnerability: Complex and multidimensional concept relating to the exposure of people to a shock or process linked to their ability to manage the hazard.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kiambu County Social Protection Policy provides a robust, inclusive, and context-specific framework aimed at promoting social justice, equity, and sustainable development for all residents—particularly the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups. Guided by the Constitution of Kenya (2010), international agreements, and the County’s socioeconomic realities, this policy seeks to create a coordinated and integrated system of social protection to cushion individuals and households against life’s uncertainties, promote human capital development, and break the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

Social protection in Kiambu encompasses preventive, promotive, protective, and transformative interventions aimed at ensuring that all individuals enjoy a life of dignity, have access to essential services, and are shielded from economic and social shocks. The policy recognizes the County’s diverse geography—from rapidly urbanizing towns like Ruiru and Thika to rural sub-counties like Lari and Gatundu—and reflects a tailored approach to the specific vulnerabilities in each region.

The Constitution of Kenya (Articles 21 and 43) guarantees the right to social security and mandates both national and county governments to uphold the economic, social, and cultural rights of citizens. In addition, Kenya’s commitment to international conventions on human rights, social justice, and sustainable development informs the county’s approach.

The vision of the policy is to establish a comprehensive and sustainable social protection system that enables all residents of Kiambu—regardless of gender, age, socioeconomic status, or location—to live with dignity and realize their full potential. Key objectives include, Protecting individuals and households from shocks that can push them into or deeper into poverty, Promoting human capital investment and financial independence, Ensuring equitable access to health, education, and social welfare services, Encouraging coordinated, multisectoral, and gender-sensitive social protection interventions and Strengthening income security and opportunities for economic empowerment.

The policy is grounded on principles such as leadership and integrity, good governance, public participation, gender mainstreaming, equity, evidence-based programming, responsiveness to emergencies, and sustainability.

Pillars of Social Protection

The policy is anchored on three main pillars:

1. Social Wellbeing and Health Security

This pillar focuses on the progressive realization of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and enhancing community resilience to shocks such as droughts, floods, and diseases. The County Government, through initiatives like county insurance health

care programmes and partnerships with the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF), seeks to expand access to affordable healthcare—especially for the informal sector and vulnerable groups.

Key measures include strengthening community health systems, promoting nutrition-sensitive programming, improving maternal and child health, and enhancing sanitation through school-based hygiene initiatives. The policy also calls for improved coordination in emergency response mechanisms and gender-based violence recovery services.

2. Income Security

Income security interventions target the economically vulnerable including the unemployed, informal workers, elderly, women-headed households, and persons with disabilities. The County aims to link social protection beneficiaries to economic empowerment programmes such as:

- a. Fund for access to capital.
- b. Entrepreneurship training and mentorship.
- c. Provision of farm inputs, livestock, and business subsidies.
- d. Skills development and vocational training.
- e. Partnerships to expand financial inclusion and market access.

These strategies are designed not only to protect but to graduate individuals from dependence on social assistance to self-reliance, thereby promoting inclusive economic growth.

3. Education for All

Acknowledging the correlation between poverty and school dropout rates, especially among vulnerable groups, this pillar seeks to eliminate barriers to education through:

- a. Expansion of bursary and scholarship programmes.
- b. School feeding initiatives in ECDE centers
- c. Support for vocational and tertiary education access for youth.
- d. Targeted interventions to reduce gender disparities in school attendance.

Social assistance interventions target groups across the life cycle—from early childhood to old age—and include hospital bill waivers, sanitary ware distribution, assistive devices for PWDs, rehabilitation for persons with substance use disorders, and nutrition support.

The Kiambu County Social Protection Policy is a transformative blueprint that aligns with constitutional, national, and international obligations. It offers a multi-dimensional approach to addressing poverty, inequality, and vulnerability by leveraging cross-sectoral synergies, community participation, and sustainable

development practices. Through its implementation, Kiambu County aims to create a more resilient, inclusive, and just society where no one is left behind.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE POLICY

The details of this Policy are presented in five chapters as follows:

- (i) Introduction.
- (ii) Situational Analysis.
- (iii) Social protection and Interventions.
- (iv) The Policy.
- (v) Monitoring and evaluation,

One annexure is attached to this Policy: Policy Implementation Framework

CHAPTER 1

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Social protection is defined as: policies and actions, including legislative measures, that enhance the capacity of and opportunities for the poor and vulnerable to improve and sustain their lives, livelihoods, and welfare, that enable income-earners and their dependents to maintain a reasonable level of income through decent work, and that ensure access to affordable healthcare, social security, and social assistance.

Social protection in the context of Kiambu County refers to a set of public and private initiatives aimed at:-

- a. Enhancing the capacity of poor and vulnerable residents to improve their lives and livelihoods;
- b. Enabling income-earners and their dependents to maintain a decent standard of living through employment-linked benefits;
- c. Ensuring affordable and equitable access to healthcare, pensions, social security, and other forms of social assistance.

This definition encapsulates not only safety nets but also promotive, preventive, and transformative functions of social protection including employment guarantees, universal healthcare access, support for the elderly and persons with disabilities, and interventions that promote financial independence and community resilience.

Kiambu County recognizes the critical role of social protection in advancing inclusive development and social justice. Social protection ensures that individuals and households, especially the poor and vulnerable, are protected against risks and shocks, and are empowered to live in dignity and realize their full human potential. In a county as socioeconomically diverse as Kiambu encompassing both rapidly urbanizing centers like Thika and Ruiru and rural areas such as Lari and Gatundu social protection must be contextually designed to reflect varying needs and vulnerabilities.

Social Protection is supported by various legislative frameworks and instruments at global, regional and local levels. At the global level, such instruments include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPWD), the Madrid International Plan of Ageing (2002), ILO Conventions and Recommendations, and the SDGs.

Regionally, these instruments include but are not limited to: the Livingstone Accord (2006), the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Union Social Policy Framework

(2008), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights for Older Persons.

The Constitution of Kenya (2010), under Article 43, affirms the right of every Kenyan to social security and binds the State to provide appropriate social security to individuals who cannot support themselves and their dependents. In Article 21, the Constitution further mandates the progressive realization of economic and social rights, calling upon both the national and county governments to observe, respect, protect, promote, and fulfill these fundamental rights. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) contains a comprehensive Bill of Rights. Article 43 guarantees all Kenyans their economic, social, and cultural (ESC) rights. It asserts the “right for every person...to social security and binds the State to provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependents.” This right is closely linked to other social protection rights, including the right to healthcare, human dignity, reasonable working conditions, and access to justice. Article 21 establishes the progressive realization of social and economic rights and obligates the State to “observe, respect, protect, promote, and fulfill the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights.”

Kenya’s Social Protection Policy 2023 aims to support vulnerable citizens by providing comprehensive systems that protect their social, economic and cultural rights by focusing on the key pillars of income security , social health protection, shock responsive social protection and complimentarity programmes.

In line with the above mentioned obligations, this Policy sets out Kiambu County’s commitment to developing a comprehensive, integrated, and sustainable social protection system that is aligned with the county’s development priorities, realities, and the aspirations of its residents.

1.1.2 Policy Direction

The vision, mission and objectives of Kiambu’s Social Protection Policy are as follows:

1.1.2.1 Vision

An inclusive and healthy society in which the people of Kiambu benefit from and contribute to social and economic development.

1.1.2.2 Mission

To ensure that the people of Kiambu live in dignity and can exploit their human capabilities to further their development and contribute to the economy.

1.1 Objectives, and Guiding Principles

The overarching aim of this Policy is to ensure that all residents of Kiambu County regardless of their gender, socioeconomic status, or geographic location live with dignity, security, and equal opportunity to contribute to and benefit from the county’s

development. To achieve this, the following Objectives and Guiding Principles are prioritized:

1.1.1 Objectives

The overarching goal of social protection is to ensure that the people of Kiambu County live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development. To attain this, the following broad policy objectives will be pursued through:

i. Protecting individuals and households from the impact of adverse shocks on their productivity that is capable of pushing them into a vicious cycle of poverty.

ii. Supporting individuals and households to manage these shocks in ways that do not trap them in poverty by reducing their exclusion and strengthening their ability to graduate from social assistance and to become financially self-sufficient.

iii. Sensitizing workers and their dependents from the consequences of income-threatening risks such as sickness, poor health, and injuries at work as well as from the threat of poverty in their post-employment life by ensuring the workers have a comprehensive SHIF and are paying for their pension plans.

iv. Promoting key investments in human capital and physical assets by households and individuals that will ensure their resilience in the medium-term and that will break the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

v. Promoting synergies and integration among social protection providers as well as positive interactions among stakeholders for the optimal functioning of this Policy.

vi. Shock Prevention and Mitigation

Protect individuals and households from the adverse effects of life shocks, which can lead to poverty or exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.

vii. Sustainable Livelihoods and Graduation from Poverty

Promote pathways out of poverty by enabling beneficiaries of social assistance to become self-reliant and economically active, through skills development, access to capital and market linkages.

viii. Investment in Human and Social Capital

Support targeted investments in education, healthcare, sanitation, housing, and community development, thereby building the long-term resilience of households.

ix. System Integration and Stakeholder Synergy

Foster collaboration among government departments, civil society, private sector

actors, and development partners to ensure a coordinated, transparent, and efficient delivery of social protection services.

1.1.2 Guiding Principles

The implementation of social protection in the county will be based on the Constitution, which guarantees the rights of the citizens and mandates the County Government to put the following principles into practice:

1. **Leadership and integrity:** The County Government will provide leadership within a legal and policy framework to facilitate the coordination and alignment of interventions and oversee the provision of long-term coordinated support to social protection. It will also take the necessary steps to achieve the constitutional goal of ensuring a basic level of social security covers the people of Kiambu County. In addition, the Government will ensure that ethical standards are upheld in all programmes and interventions in the sector.
2. **Good governance:** Social protection programmes will be inclusive and transparent. They will have inbuilt accountability and will disseminate information in an accurate and timely way. The social security system will, in particular, ensure the right of beneficiaries and agencies to seek, receive, and impart information on all social protection entitlements in a clear and transparent manner, which includes continuing disclosure of information on the rules and operations of these programmes.
3. **Evidence-based programming:** Social protection programmes will be informed by available and verifiable data from credible sources.
4. **Gender mainstreaming:** In recognition of the fact that men and women, boys and girls, are affected differently by the same risks and face different types of risks, efforts shall be made to assess the implications for both males and females of any planned social protection activity at every level.
5. **Equity and social justice:** In accordance with the Constitution and international agreements, social protection will ensure the promotion, and protection of workers while conforming to international labor standards.
6. **Common standards:** stakeholders involved in implementing and supporting social protection will commit to a common set of performance and financial management standards and reporting procedures. They will compile and share with relevant stakeholders' statistical information, periodic progress reports, and the results of independent audits, actuarial valuations, and budgets. The gradual decentralization of responsibilities for the delivery of social protection to county levels will also require a system for measuring results against agreed benchmarks, setting performance and quality standards, and creating tools to monitor the delivery of benefits and services.

7. Public participation: Beneficiaries and all stakeholders will be consulted and involved in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of social protection interventions.

8. Adequacy, affordability, and sustainability: Social protection schemes and programmes will provide sufficient support to the vulnerable population in a self-sustaining manner with low or no cost.

9. Flexibility and responsiveness to changing contexts: Social protection programmes will be sensitive and capable of adapting to emergencies and shocks. This will enable the County Government and stakeholders to respond to emergencies in a timely and effective manner through well established, well designed, and efficient institutional channels.

CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

The County Government of Kiambu has strived to mainstream social protection in most of its programmes in addition to initiating independent social services programmes aimed at cushioning its vulnerable populace against foreseeable and unforeseeable risks. Kiambu County has several groups of vulnerable persons including older persons, persons with disabilities, children, orphans, food-insecure households, street families and persons with chronic illnesses among others.

This County Policy, which has been developed to address the challenges faced in Kiambu County, is an important contribution to the efforts by the Government to reduce poverty and the vulnerability of the residents to economic, social, and natural shocks and stresses. It will play an important role in increasing access to social welfare services – not only for those without a predictable income but also for those in employment and the self-employed who need a financial cushion against future risks such as loss of employment, injury at work, loss of assets or sickness.

The County Government has categorized social protection initiatives and programs broadly in three pillars:

- i. Social wellbeing/health security
- ii. Income security.
- iii. Education for all

2.1 Social wellbeing/health security

This pillar aims at providing affordable and accessible health solutions to vulnerable groups within the county. The county government believes that quality healthcare is a fundamental component of sustainable socio-economic growth.

The County expanded health care facilities to 364 health facilities in 2024/2025. This resulted to improved access through reduction of proximity from household to facility by 10 kilometers. However, most of these facilities have inadequate infrastructure as stipulated in the national and international infrastructure norms on level of care. Primary healthcare interventions are key departmental priority. The community health strategy has been strengthened by increasing the number of functional community health units to 132 which has led to improvement of primary health services. –insert the source of data.

Introduction of the Kiambu Universal Health Care Program (2025) aims to remove the financial access barrier thereby increasing utilization of services. However, only 70,600 of the 300,000 targeted households in the county are registered under the Universal Health Coverage scheme. There is a challenge of low uptake of the services by the residents due to affordability, access and inadequacy of public information and awareness. The situation is aggravated by restrictive social norms and behavior such as attitude, dependency syndrome, a lack of appreciation of the importance of

health insurance coverage and reliance on alternative medicinal practices. Human resource for health is inadequate despite the increased service delivery workload. The County has a human resource for health to population ratio of 13 per 10,000 against a WHO target of 23 per 10,000 population. Insert source of data.

The county has also partnered with stakeholders in the health sector to establish a Gender-Based Violence Recovery Center (GBVRC) with complementary capacity-building of the health sector stakeholders such as service providers, community structures on SGBV prevention and response. This needs to be expanded to address the increased number of SGBV cases recorded.

2.2 Income security

The main goal of the income security pillar is to ensure that vulnerable groups within the county are empowered to engage in activities aimed at ensuring sustainable income. There is a strong link between social services expenditures and a county's socio-economic development. Social protection expenditures facilitate reduction of inequality and the resources provided empower poor individuals to participate in economic activities.

Poverty in Kiambu county is attributed to a complex interdependent set of factors such as: prolonged drought, underdeveloped infrastructure, overreliance on rain-fed agriculture, limited employment opportunities, weak market systems, inaccessibility to credit facilities, continued environmental degradation, poor agricultural practices and inadequate application of gender as a differentiating lens for understanding exposure to risk & vulnerability to inform the design of social protection measures.

2.3 Education for all

This pillar includes the provision of education bursary and scholarships to ensure retention of needy and vulnerable learners in schools. Kiambu county has many needy cases and a large population of school dropouts due to poverty level.

For Early Childhood Education, the county has initiated the school feeding to ECDE learners so as to increase the enrollment and retention of learners in schools.

Assist the needy and vulnerable students to enroll in TVET institutions in the county as well as offer attachment and internship in our libraries and directorates so as to acquire the relevant experience required in joining the labour market.

2.4 International Agreements

Kenya is signatory to several international declarations, treaties and conventions that form part of domestic law. This is provided for in Article 2 (6) of the Constitution which states that 'Any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the law of Kenya under this Constitution'. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) acknowledges social security (Article 22) and social protection (Article 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 and 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 the 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.

In addition to the international and regional agreements outlined, there are global development plans/agreements such as 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which outlines the Sustainable Development Goals, African Union Agenda 2063 and the IGAD agreements.

2.5 The Constitution and Social Protection

The Constitution is the supreme law of the country. Therefore, any law or policies – including those touching on social protection – that are inconsistent with it are void. Article 43 of the Constitution expressly guarantees all Kenyans their economic, social, and cultural (ESC) rights, including basic rights to health, education, food, and decent livelihoods. It explicitly asserts the right “of every person... to social security” and binds the State in Article 43(3) to “provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependants.” This implies social protection in its totality: social assistance; social security; and health insurance.

The constitutional right to social security, in both the wide and narrow sense, is closely interlinked with other social protection rights. These include the right to the highest attainable standard of health, such as the right to healthcare services. It also includes the rights to equality and freedom from discrimination, human dignity, freedom of movement and residence, reasonable working conditions, fair administrative actions, access to justice, and the resolution of disputes in a fair manner and through public hearing before a court or independent and impartial tribunal or body.

Finally, Article 21 of the Constitution commits the State to working towards the gradual realization of the social and economic rights and binds the State “to observe, respect, protect, promote, and fulfill the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights.” For this to be achieved, the State is expected to take whatever legislative, policy, and other measures as necessary, including the setting of standards. Other

relevant Laws.

Some of the relevant policy and legal frameworks that inform social services in Kenya include the Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2011, Social Assistance Act No. 24 of 2013 and development plans (Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan 3 etc.).

Other laws and national policies also lay out the conceptual framework for realizing the rights to social protection: Persons with Disabilities Act (2003); The Social Security Fund Act (2015); National Hospital Insurance Fund Act, (Review 2015); Social Assistance Act (2013); Children Act (2001, Rev. 2012); Employment Act (2007, Rev. 2012); Work Injury Benefit Act (2007); Pensions Act, (1950); The National Pre-Primary Policy (2017) and other relevant legislations and policy directives.

2.6 Challenges

Based on the foregoing, the key challenges facing the social services sector are:

2.6.1 Inadequate policy, legal and regulatory framework on social services.

2.6.2 Poverty and lack of awareness on access to County social services interventions by residents of Kiambu County.

2.6.3 Inadequate gender and human rights-mainstreaming in development programmes

2.6.4 Breakdown of cultural values leading to neglect and isolation of children and elderly persons.

2.6.5 Restrictive social norms, attitudes, and behavior.

2.6.6 Inadequate health infrastructure.

2.6.7 Low uptake of Universal Health Cover by residents

2.6.8 Inadequate verified data and information on the number of vulnerable persons in need of social services.

2.6.9 Weak coordination in the implementation of social services/inclusion programmes in the county.

2.6.10 Inadequate funds to sustain social services programmes in the county.

2.6.11 Inadequate extension supports service

CHAPTER 3: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND INTERVENTIONS

3.1 Social Assistance

Kiambu County Government is committed to establishing a comprehensive and responsive social protection system that ensures the dignity, inclusion, and empowerment of all its residents, particularly the poor and vulnerable. Through coordinated strategies across various sectors, this chapter outlines the County's approach to social assistance, protection measures, and socioeconomic interventions that address vulnerability across the lifecycle from childhood to old age.

This Policy will help stakeholders to review the effectiveness, targeting strategies and delivery mechanisms of their social assistance programmes to enhance their impact. The ultimate goal of social assistance is to provide universal access to the vulnerable throughout their lifecycle. Evidence generated from the reviews of existing programmes and regulatory frameworks will guide this process. A range of policy measures and interventions, presented below, will be used to extend social assistance targeted to the poor and vulnerable members of the society.

The County Government recognizes social assistance as a key pillar of social protection, aimed at providing immediate support to vulnerable populations. This policy provides a framework to review and enhance the effectiveness, targeting, and delivery mechanisms of social assistance programmes in Kiambu.

The ultimate goal is to ensure universal access to essential services and support systems across all age groups and marginalized populations. Evidence-based evaluations of existing programmes and policy frameworks will guide future improvements. Interventions will be tailored to ensure inclusivity, responsiveness to emergencies, and sustainability.

3.2 Approaches to Social Protection

The County Government recognizes that different results will be achieved depending on the extent to which beneficiaries are able to build on the social protection support that they receive. In this regard, the County Government shall pursue the following four approaches in delivering social protection.

Kiambu County adopts a four-pronged approach to deliver effective social protection:

1. Provision, Provision focuses on direct social assistance, including:

- Emergency food relief
- Subsidized or free healthcare
- Child protection services
- Assistance during emergencies such as floods or fires

These interventions are designed to cushion vulnerable households from shocks and ensure basic human needs are met.

2. Prevention, Prevention strategies aim to reduce the risk of poverty and vulnerability by:

- Strengthening healthcare access

- Supporting maternity, disability, and sickness benefits
- Promoting early intervention to prevent deprivation

3. Promotion, Promotion efforts are geared toward enhancing economic self-reliance by:

- Women, youth and PWDs access to government procurement opportunities
- Supporting infrastructural development initiatives
- Promoting vocational training and entrepreneurship

4. Transformation, this approach focuses on structural change through:

- Legal and policy reforms (e.g., anti-discrimination, inclusive education)
- Strengthening governance and anti-corruption frameworks
- Promoting safe ECDE environments and gender-equitable access to services

3.3 Interventions

The County Government is currently implementing several social assistance interventions targeted to specific categories of beneficiaries. These interventions are summarized in the table below:

Intervention	Target	Life Cycle
Bursaries & Scholarships	Increase award & disburse bursaries beneficiaries in special schools, secondary schools, and tertiary colleges.	School Age and Youth
Linking to Vocational Training/Home craft centres	Linking school leavers, and youth between the ages of 18 to 35 years to vocational training.	School Age and Youth
County Consolidated Revolving Fund	Provision of grants and loans through Women, Youth and People with disabilities.	Women, Youth and People with disabilities
Waiver of Hospital Bills	Identification, verification and recommendation of waiver beneficiaries.	Various vulnerable people
Rehabilitation programmes	Rehabilitation and offering skills to people suffering from the addiction of alcohol, drugs, betting, and pornography.	Men, women, youth and children.
Cushioning the needy & vulnerable	Provision of foodstuff, blankets and mattresses	Needy and vulnerable
Farm inputs and livestock	Provision of free seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, chicken, piglets and introduction of fish farming.	Farmers
Sanitary Ware and diapers	Provision of sanitary ware to pupils who are in need.	School girls and needy and vulnerable women
Assistive devices and assessment	Provision of assistive devices and assessment to the people with disabilities.	People with disabilities
Waiver of licenses for PWDs	Identification, verification and recommendation for a single business permit to People with disabilities.	People with disabilities
Revisit on registration of PWDs in Kiambu County		

Kiambu County aims to achieve **Universal Health Coverage (UHC)** by strengthening the implementation of social health insurance and county-level health initiatives. Special focus is placed on informal sector workers and vulnerable populations not covered under national insurance schemes.

The County will build resilience against covariate shocks such as floods, droughts, disease outbreaks by developing localized early warning systems, and establishing strong emergency response capacities with gender-sensitive approaches.

Policy Measures:

1. Expand quality health care access for all.
2. Strengthen public-private partnerships for social health protection.
3. Promote preventive and promotive health services.

Policy Statements:

- Expand health insurance uptake for vulnerable groups.
- Collaborate with Health Services to deploy and strengthen the capacity of Community Health Promoters (CHPs) for preventive healthcare education.
- Improve SGBV referral systems and specialized care access.
- Enhance sensitization on SHIF and related services.
- Collaborate with national emergency frameworks for early warning and response.

3.3.1 Policy Objective 1 (Social Well-being/Health Security)

To enhance universal health coverage and social well-being for the residents of Kiambu county:

The County Government will strengthen the implementation of policies and programmes to achieve Universal Health Coverage. This will build on the recent efforts to expand coverage of the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF) among informal sector workers and among beneficiaries of government cash transfer programmes and the implementation of county-level health insurance initiatives. The Department of Health at county level will continue to develop strategies to encourage the contribution of working age adults in the informal sector to the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF).

This pillar includes the provision of foodstuff and protection support to Kiambu residents affected by covariate shocks such as droughts, floods, fire breakouts etc. With a clear understanding of the differences in the exposure and experience of crises-related risks between women and men and their gender-specific roles and strategies adopted to cope with the emergency. The key objective is for the county government to have the necessary capacity and tools to address the cyclic shocks which the county is prone to in a timely manner while building on existing systems. Kenya, at national level has been successful in deploying shock-responsive interventions, which includes the development of trigger mechanisms and early warning early action systems, and this is an area the county government could adopt good practices in developing and deploying emergency response.

Policy Measures

1. Support socially protective initiative for quality health care provision.
2. Strengthen partnerships for social health protection.
3. Enhance preventive and promotive health care.
4. Timely provision of food and non-food items to the vulnerable.
5. Timely disaster response management.

Policy Statements

The Government of Kiambu County, working with other stakeholders, shall:

1. Support the expansion of health insurance coverage to ensure all vulnerable populations access quality health care.
2. Engage Community Health Promoters (CHPs) in provision of essential health education, promote disease prevention and facilitate access to healthcare services.
3. Strengthen the referral system for access to specialized healthcare services.
4. Support research that ensures evidence-based decisions to promote quality healthcare.
5. Establish and strengthen collaboration and linkages with relevant partners for resource mobilization towards social health protection.
6. Enhance synergy among county departments to support social health protection.
7. Strengthen the implementation of the community health strategy on the management of the vulnerable populations.
8. Promote environmental health services at community level.
9. Enhance sensitizations to promote uptake of health insurance services.
10. Strengthen mechanisms for early assessment and screenings for inclusive programming.
11. Support initiatives that enhance school-based sanitation and hygiene.
12. Provide food and non-food items to the vulnerable in a timely and efficient manner.
13. Respond to disasters in collaboration with relevant departments.

Address gender inequalities as a cause to disparities in health outcomes and access to health care.

3.3.2 Policy Objective 2 (Income Security):

To improve income security for workers and vulnerable populations across all ages and diversities.

Income security in the Kiambu context seeks to closely link poor and vulnerable households of children; aged and elderly; women single heads of Households/ widows and women caregivers of orphans and vulnerable children and persons with disabilities to other socially protective programmes such as skills development, awareness and capacity building on social norms that underpins inequality, economic inclusion, income-generating activities linkages to other government services. The county will work to facilitate access to social services such as health care, nutrition, water and sanitation, mentorship and training, capacity building on gender, develop productive assets, financial inclusion, and infrastructure development to enable

the vulnerable and working age population to overcome barriers to building their household income. Specific support mechanisms for victims of gender-based violence and orphan-hood will also be among the priorities for the county government.

Policy Measures:

1. Adopt transformative strategies in addressing income disparities.
2. Adopt innovative and sustainable social assistance programmes for vulnerable groups.
3. Improve livelihood opportunities for the socioeconomic empowerment of vulnerable populations.

Policy Statement:

The County Government of Kiambu, working with other stakeholders, shall:

1. Promote partnerships for good governance and accountability for income security programmes.
2. Enhance cross-sectoral linkages with county departments, agencies and other stakeholders to advance the expansion of social security coverage.
3. Promote educational support through capitation, bursaries and scholarships.
4. Expand the implementation of targeted feeding programmes.
5. Enhance access to mentorship and internship opportunities.
6. Support development of inclusive/accessible infrastructure.
7. Strengthen existing social assistance initiatives with productive assets to enhance outcomes.
8. Strengthen capacity of vulnerable populations in SHGs and CBOs with entrepreneurship and business management skills.
9. Advance skills development opportunities for the working-age population in the county.
10. Strengthen initiatives that promote financial inclusion.
11. Enhance access to safe and reliable water for vulnerable households and communities.
12. Promote programmes that enable smallholder farmers and other vulnerable groups to access subsidies.
13. Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to access markets.
14. Enhance psychosocial support mechanisms to provide services to vulnerable groups, including but not limited to, alternative care and support to action against gender-based violence.

3.3.3 Policy Objective 3 (Education for all):

To cushion vulnerable populations against dropping out from school and increase enrolment.

This pillar includes the provision of education bursary and scholarships to ensure retention of needy and vulnerable learners in schools. Kiambu county has many needy cases and a large population of school dropouts due to poverty level. The school dropout rates for Kiambu County as per the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS.....specify on the year) population and housing census analytical report on

education and training 2019 indicates that primary school dropout has increased from 7.6% in the year 2009 to 7.9% in the year 2019. In secondary schools, dropout rate increased from 5.6% in the year 2009 to 6.3% in the year 2019. The main cause of the increase is attributed to hard economic times witnessed in the country. It is therefore prudent for the county to address this problem by extending bursary and scholarships to the needy and vulnerable cases.

For Early Childhood Education, the county has initiated the school feeding to ECDE learners so as to increase the enrollment and retention of learners in schools. The initiative has already increased the number of learners from 32,000 in 2023 to over 38,000 in 2025. The learners also receive eggs, porridge and milk with more initiatives being undertaken. source

Policy Measures:

1. Increase the number of beneficiaries for bursary and scholarships.
2. Increase enrolment and retention rate for early childhood education learners.

Policy Statements:

The County Government of Kiambu, working with partners and other stakeholders, shall:

1. Increase the allocation of funds for bursary and scholarships every year so as to cushion more against school dropout.
2. Increase the minimum amount allocated to beneficiaries for bursary and scholarships to the needy and vulnerable so as to increase the school retention rate.
3. Assist the needy and vulnerable students to enroll and join TVET institutions in the county.
4. Collaborate with partners in linking young people to the employers through skills empowerment and offering attachment and internship in our departments.
5. Expand the school feeding programmes by introducing food items in the menu in addition to porridge, eggs and milk so as to retain more learners in schools.

3.3.4 Policy measures for Cross-cutting functions

To ensure that interventions are equitable and inclusive, cross-cutting actions will address gender disparities and institutional capacity. Towards this end, the County Government of Kiambu will:

1. Strengthen analysis of economic and social vulnerabilities through collection, analysis and dissemination of gender- and age-disaggregated data are essential to ensure that gender considerations inform programme strategies and actions.

2. Tailor gender capacity strengthening kits for programme designers and implementers.
3. Develop awareness-raising materials targeted at communities and programme participants on the gender dimensions of the programme.
4. Integrate gender indicators and targets in Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
5. Collaborate with women's agency, advocacy, and representation in social services programmes.
6. Strengthen coordination with the State Department responsible for social services and other gender focal points and actors to strengthen their role in design and implementation of social services.
7. Institutionalize gender and age-disaggregated data for evidence-based programming.
8. Mainstream gender sensitivity in programme design and delivery.
9. Promote awareness at community level on gender-sensitive programming.
10. Include gender indicators in all monitoring and evaluation frameworks.
11. Promote women's representation in decision-making processes.
12. Strengthen interdepartmental coordination on social protection services.

CHAPTER 4: POLICY MEASURES, FINANCING AND MANAGEMENT

4.0 THE POLICY

4.1. Policy Measures

The County Government, working with all other stakeholders, shall:

- i. Establish the funds and institutions needed to provide social assistance to the various target populations.
- ii. Ensure that the design and implementation of programmes and development approaches are continuous and sustainable.
- iii. Strengthen and scale-up existing social assistance programmes.
- iv. Put in place institutional frameworks for coordinating social assistance to ensure consistent and adequate levels of support.
- v. Conduct periodic reviews of instruments and strategies to reach the poor based on standards agreed upon by stakeholders such as ease of implementation, effectiveness in targeting, cost- effectiveness, and their impact on the welfare and livelihoods of the beneficiaries.
- vi. Conduct research to inform the implementation of social assistance interventions on areas such as targeting, delivery mechanisms, social rights, and community/beneficiary participation.
- vii. Determine the appropriate graduation and exit strategies for the different interventions while helping stakeholders to develop standards to be used to assess the appropriateness of these strategies.

4.2 Policy Issues

• Asset protection and rehabilitation to re-establish livelihoods: Efforts will be made to ensure that the people's property is protected and for those who lose their assets, mechanisms are put in place to support them. Some of the key measures are outlined below:

- i. Provide food, shelter, water, and health services in response to emergencies.
- ii. Provide asset rebuilding services such as restocking, access to inputs, and resettlement for rehabilitation purposes.
- iii. Provide direct feeding programmes for those vulnerable to malnutrition, meals and nutritional support to schools, the older persons and pre-school-age children with support training in good nutritional practices, skills transfer and health services, and food distribution during emergencies such as famine and flooding (in the relief phase).

iv. Provide food for work and targeted subsidies to enable the poor to access basic services such as food and farm inputs.

• Asset development and income opportunities to establish sustainable livelihoods: There is a need to ensure that people who are receiving social assistance have access to other services that can help transform their lives, as outlined below. Strengthen micro-finance systems to expand access to banking, credit, and savings and build skills training and business development services to facilitate informal and formal employment (as stipulated in the Development of Micro-enterprises for Employment Creation Policy of 2005).

i. Strengthen social economic institutions such as cooperatives and self-help groups

ii. Widen eligibility for waivers, exemptions, and targeted subsidies to public services.

iii. Increase access to targeted subsidies for agricultural and industrial inputs.

The selection of the most appropriate instruments for implementing social assistance will be determined by the following factors:

i. The extent to which they will reduce risk and vulnerability, resulting in income-smoothing and reduced fall back on negative coping strategies by the poor and vulnerable.

ii. The extent to which they enable the realization of human rights, gender equality, and intergenerational equity.

iii. Their potential for contributing to economic growth by reducing market failure (for example credit and insurance).

iv. Their potential for helping beneficiaries to build livelihood assets and human capital, thus enabling them to participate in and contribute to economic growth and assert their rights and to recover after shocks.

v. Their contribution to maintaining socio-political stability by providing cost-effective broad national coverage and by having an open policy dialogue about their eligibility criteria.

vi. A consideration of costs versus benefits.

vii. The extent to which they complement existing instruments and programmes.

viii. Their feasibility in terms of political sustainability, financing, targeting, ability to scale up and down, and administrative capacity requirements (these factors are particularly important when considering governance issues).

4.3 Financing

This Policy aims to ensure that social protection interventions are effectively and sustainably financed from a range of sources but with the clear understanding that the County Government shall provide the bulk of the funding. The County Government support will include multi-year budget commitments based on periodic social budgeting and ring-fenced funding to finance cross-sectorial and coordinated programmes. The County Government shall provide resources to support this Policy according to need and based on affordability of new social protection programmes. Non-state actors including the private sector, employers, workers, development partners, community groups, and voluntary organizations will augment these resources.

This Policy proposes that the County Government shall develop strategies that prioritize the funding of social protection interventions and review the relative share of funding from the County Government and other stakeholders. It also commits the County Government to improve the targeting of social protection beneficiaries, reducing administrative costs, and improving the management of funds allocated for social protection.

4.4 The Management of Funds

This Policy proposes to:

1. Develop strategies and prioritize the funding of identified social protection interventions and review the relative shares of the Government and other stakeholders.
2. Improve the targeting of social protection beneficiaries.
3. Improve the management of funds allocated to social protection.
4. Identify and address funding gaps.
5. Strengthen the financing and sustainability of funding.
6. Help stakeholder to review the levels and distribution of their funding.

4.5 Management

To ensure the coordination of social protection initiatives at the county and Municipality level, a framework will be developed within which all social protection interventions throughout the county will be implemented. At the county level, the directorate responsible for Social Services will be the body in charge of coordination, and there will be represented at the municipality level by the Municipality officer responsible for Social Services who will be guided by common standards developed by the directorate.

The directorate functions will include:

- Developing a county strategy for the coordination of social protection.
- Designing and developing integrated social protection programmes
- Developing systems to improve research, analysis, and targeting.
- Reviewing the status and progress of social protection interventions.
- Identifying gaps and priority areas for increasing the impact of social protection.

The directorate will report to the County Executive Committee Member responsible for Social Services

4.6 Communication and Influencing Strategy (CIS)

The County Government recognizes that social protection is not a widely understood concept. The CIS will be aimed at:

- i. Providing information on the social protection concept in simplified and easy to understand formats.

4.7 Ensuring that information flows to and from key stakeholders in a timely manner, including key Departments, development partners, communities, and beneficiaries. Graduation and Exit

The County Government shall develop a strategy that will economically and socially empower social protection beneficiaries to wean themselves off social assistance schemes and programmes and become financially self-sufficient wherever possible. Links will be created between social assistance to ensure that the people of Kiambu adopt a lifecycle approach to social protection. Synergies created in the implementation of social protection programmes will give some beneficiaries, such as unemployed able-bodied people, incentives such as skills and start-up capital to graduate from the programmes.

The vulnerable but able-bodied groups receiving social assistance support will have a clear exit strategy of exiting the programme based on capacity building activities such as skills development, training and access to microfinance services for income generating activities.

CHAPTER 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.0 MONITORING

Monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessments are integral to the implementation of this Policy. Social protection measures will be monitored at two levels:

(i) Within the line departments alongside the overall monitoring of programmes and targets identified for poverty reduction in line with Vision 2030.

(ii) By the directorate, which will specifically monitor the strategies, programmes, and interventions developed within the framework of this Policy.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Impact Assessment (MEIA) are core pillars in the implementation and continuous improvement of this Social Protection Policy for Kiambu County. A comprehensive and well-structured MEIA system is essential to track progress, ensure accountability, promote evidence-based decision-making, and assess the effectiveness of social protection interventions in achieving the desired outcomes. The system will operate at two complementary levels:

(i) Departmental Monitoring

Each line department implementing social protection interventions will integrate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) functions within their existing structures. These efforts will align with county-level development targets, sector-specific indicators, and national priorities as outlined in the Vision 2030, , and the Social Protection Investment Plan (SPIP). Departments will be responsible for routine data collection, performance tracking, and timely reporting on key social protection indicators such as access to services, coverage of vulnerable populations, and quality of delivery.

(ii) Directorate-Level Oversight

The County Directorate of Social Services shall establish and operationalize a dedicated MEIA Unit mandated to provide overarching technical oversight. This unit will be responsible for:

- a. Monitoring the implementation fidelity of strategies, programmes, and interventions under this Policy.
- b. Ensuring adherence to timelines, budgetary allocations, and performance milestones.
- c. Conducting regular policy evaluations to assess whether intended objectives are being met within specified timeframes and against measurable baselines.
- d. Facilitating mid-term and end-term evaluations for strategic redirection and refinement.
- e. Promoting accountability and transparency by making evaluation findings accessible to stakeholders and the public.

Impact Assessment

Impact assessments will be systematically conducted to determine the tangible and intangible changes in the livelihoods of target beneficiaries. These will focus on:

- Reductions in poverty and vulnerability levels.
- Improvements in health, education, and nutrition outcomes among the targeted groups.
- Enhanced social inclusion and participation of marginalized communities.
- Strengthened household resilience to economic and social shocks.

The assessments will employ both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, including household surveys, focus group discussions, and case studies.

All of this monitoring will focus on whether this Policy is being implemented fully and in a timely manner. Meanwhile, evaluations conducted by the directorate will ascertain that the Policy's objectives are being achieved within a specified timeframe and against measurable baselines. Impact assessments will aim to discern any changes that may have occurred in the livelihoods of the beneficiaries.

5.1 Capacity building, Information Dissemination and feedback learning

All implementing institutions and structures will need additional capacity not only on the conceptual issues but also on the operational side. Capacity building activities will be implemented with and through the directorate.

The materials produced will include periodic reports, presentations to stakeholders, and public information. The existence and dissemination of this information will encourage beneficiaries and their representatives to participate in various forums on social protection at the county level.

The information will be disseminated through the media to inform the population about social protection. Community-based communication channels, including vernacular radio stations and theatre groups, will also be used.

The directorate will encourage stakeholders to use the information collected within the system to review the sectorial strategies on social protection. This should help to put into practice the coordination framework proposed in this Policy.

To ensure the successful implementation of this Policy, all participating institutions in Kiambu County must be capacitated on both conceptual understanding and operational application of social protection mechanisms.

Capacity Building

The Directorate, in collaboration with development partners and civil societies, will lead capacity development initiatives targeting:

- County government officials, especially in health, education, gender, agriculture, and youth departments.
- Community-based organizations (CBOs), NGOs, and local leaders.
- Technical officers responsible for data collection, case management, and referral

systems.

Training modules will focus on rights-based approaches to social protection, data management, policy evaluation techniques, and the use of digital tools for monitoring.

Information Dissemination

Effective communication of results, challenges, and success stories will be essential for accountability and public engagement. The following tools and channels will be employed:

- **Periodic Reports:** Biannual and annual reports summarizing performance and recommendations.
- **Stakeholder Forums:** Regular multi-stakeholder meetings to present findings, discuss policy adjustments, and collect feedback.
- **Public Communication:** Strategic dissemination through mainstream media, digital platforms, and vernacular radio stations to reach grassroots communities.
- **Community Theatre and Barazas:** Use of participatory methods such as drama, skits, and community dialogues to enhance awareness, especially in rural wards such as Lari, Gatundu North, and Githunguri.

Feedback and Learning

A functional feedback mechanism will be integrated into the MEIA system to capture citizens' views and enhance accountability. The Directorate will promote adaptive learning by encouraging departments and partners to use M&E findings to revise strategies and improve service delivery.

5.2 Policy Review

To ensure sustained relevance and responsiveness, this Policy will undergo systematic reviews, where necessary, in light of: Emerging national and global trends in social protection, shifts in county demographics, poverty levels, development needs and policy changes at the national level or new mandates affecting counties.

The review process will be participatory, involving:

- County Government Departments
- Members of the County Assembly (MCAs)
- State Departments
- Civil society organizations
- Faith-based institutions
- Development partners
- Representatives from vulnerable and marginalized groups

A comprehensive evaluation report will be developed to guide policy revisions, budget adjustments, and programme scale-ups or reconfigurations.

5.3 Policy Implementation Framework

Goal: Ensure that all Kiambu County residents (men and women of different age and diversities) live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development. **Output indicator:** Reduced number of needy and vulnerable by 5% within 5 years.

APPENDIX

Objective	Strategies	Indicator (s)	Baseline	Target	Timeframe	Action Takers
	1.1 Support social wellbeing/ healthcare initiatives for all	Number of households covered by health insurance cover	400,000	500,000	1 year	Social Services
		Number of needy and vulnerable women and girls supported with sanitary pads	17,000	20,000	1 year	Social Services
		Number of needy and vulnerable persons supported with adult and children's diapers	42,500	50,000	1 year	Social Services
		Number of needy and vulnerable old persons supported by blankets and mattresses	20	100	1 year	Social Services
		Number of victims of disaster supported by foodstuff, blankets, and mattresses	100	150	1 year	Social Services
		Number of needy and vulnerable persons supported by foodstuff	10,000	12,000	1 year	Social Services
		Number of Persons With Disability supported by assistive devices	0	300	1 year	Social Services
		Number of Persons With Disability supported on assessment	1,763	2,000	1 year	Social Services
		Number of SGBV victims rescued and admitted to the rescue centre	0	5	1 year	Social Services
	1.2 Strengthen partnerships for creation of income security	Number of groups registered with the county government	200	300 groups	1 year	Social Services
		Number of women and youth groups assisted with startup kits	0	60	1 year	Social Services
		Number of women and youth groups assisted with farm inputs and livestock (Chicks and Piglets)	0	600	1 year	Social Services
		Number of groups capacity built on business skills	0	60	1 year	Social Services



SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY