



BARINGO COUNTY

COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY

2020/21-2022/23



NOVEMBER 2020



BARINGO COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23



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FOREWORD

The advent of COVID-19 in Kenya elicited a proactive response by the whole of the Government of Kenya, at both tiers strengthening inter-governmental relations. We the leaders of the National and County Governments immediately came together and quickly established practical and effective responses to this Pandemic that were geared towards safeguarding the lives and livelihoods of our people.

Acting on the basis of the recommendations and advice given to us by medical and public health professionals, we issued directives that established policy platforms and institutional mechanisms that would mitigate the adverse local effects of this global pandemic. To drive a concerted and coordinated multi-agency response, the National Emergency Response Committee on the Coronavirus Pandemic was established vide Executive Order No. 2 of 2020; bringing together all relevant government departments and agencies so that they would act in unison and synergistically pursue harmonious and complementary agenda, in line with their particular areas of mandate and expertise.

Many Kenyans have demonstrated their patriotism and sense of responsibility through adherence to the social distancing protocols, wearing face masks in public spaces and observing hygiene measures. The compliance to the containment measures demonstrate the individual and collective civil responsibility to protect ourselves, family members and other citizens. As a result, we have, together, contributed to slowing the spread of the coronavirus.

The pandemic has also taught us that as a country, we need to forge partnerships and collaboration within the country and with the rest of the world. Through extraordinary summits, organized for the National and County Governments, we discovered our synergy and commitments in responding to the needs of the citizens, in timely and appropriate manner. Through the use of technology, the National Government has kept a robust diplomatic engagement with our partners in the East African Community (EAC), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), African Union (AU), and Organization of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), in implementing joint measures to curb the spread of the virus across international borders. As a government, we have also held virtual bilateral and multilateral talks and consultations with our partners on **post Covid-19 economic recovery plans**.

The resolve of the government to expand our healthcare infrastructure through installing new and more medical equipment, recruiting additional healthcare workers, training of healthcare labour force on Covid-19 and increasing the testing capacity, is already bearing the expected outcomes. This notwithstanding, the Covid-19 pandemic will accelerate the realization of the national endeavor to achieve Universal Health Coverage.

The effects of Covid-19 on various sectors of economy cannot be gainsaid. Tourism, trade, manufacturing, Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), transport and education, to name but just a few, have been adversely affected. Many Kenyans have lost their jobs and livelihoods. The government has implemented various intervention measures to cushion the vulnerable Kenyans from shocks of the Covid-19, and going forward, enhancing our social protection system that is increasingly supporting the elderly, PWDs, orphans and other vulnerable households in the country, is a priority.

Among the welfare measures and interventions instituted to protect the economy include 100 per cent tax relief for persons earning gross monthly income of up to Ksh. 24,000; reduction of Income Tax Rate (Pay-As-You-Earn) from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; reduction of Resident Income Tax (Corporation Tax) from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; reduction of the turnover tax rate from 3 per cent to 1 per cent; temporary



suspension of the listing with the Credit Reference Bureau (CRB); and reduction of the VAT from 16 per cent to 14 per cent, effective 1st April 2020. I am also aware that counties have collectively and individually taken measures that complement the efforts to **protect lives and livelihoods of Kenyans**.

The government, in addition to the tax relief measures, rolled out the National Hygiene Programme (*Kazi Mitaani*) for job creation to the youth and to keep our environment clean and healthier. Further, the government has supported MSEs to manufacture basic medical equipment for both domestic use and export. The resilience and entrepreneurial spirit of this country have come out strongly as Kenyans seize the opportunities provided by the Covid-19, to demonstrate that we can expand our manufacturing by exploiting the significant amount of capabilities in the sector. Today, MSEs are producing masks, Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), hand sanitizers and soap, among other products. This tells us that there are many other potential areas where we can locally produce or manufacture what we need rather than rely on imported goods and services.

During my fourth Presidential Address on the Coronavirus Pandemic in April 2020, I assured the People of Kenya that their government would formulate and implement a vibrant post COVID-19 economic recovery plan. The National and County Governments have been engaging all stakeholders including the private sector, academia, research institutions and development partners; towards the development and re-engineering of socio-economic recovery strategies in the wake of this pandemic. These strategies aim not only at dealing with the present challenges but are also aimed at enhancing Kenya's resilience and response capability in the face of future challenges of a similar nature.

We are taking into account the need to respond to both internal and external shocks arising from significant crisis situations; with a view of formulating enhanced protections for our priority areas of manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), housing, transport, education, health and social protection. The two levels of government are committed to transforming the economic and governance systems so as to ensure that the systems are more responsive to citizen needs, especially those of the youth, women and vulnerable members of the society.

The present pandemic situation has underscored the urgent need for Kenya to revitalise her welfare system; and establish a more progressive, effective, agile and sustainable system that meets the fast-changing needs of both current and future generations.

Together we prosper.

UHURU KENYATTA, C.G.H.,

**PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA, AND
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DEFENCE FORCES**



TOGETHER WE ARE STRONGER

The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 brought forth several reforms, key among them a devolved system of governance. Article 10 of the Constitution illuminates the National Values and Principles of Governance, Article 174 espouses the objectives of devolution and the Fourth Schedule articulates the distribution of functions between the National and the County Governments. While the last eight years have seen significant progress with devolution, the COVID-19 pandemic serves to provide more impetus to strengthen the devolved system of governance in achieving inclusive development.

The pandemic has presented an opportunity to critically reassess, rethink and review the existing systems and structures in securing the welfare of Kenyans in a devolved system of governance. This is particularly important considering the critical role of the County Governments in ensuring the delivery and implementation of the Big Four Agenda and the Kenya Vision 2030. The COVID-19 pandemic has also clearly highlighted the essential role of regional economic blocs and the opportunities that can be leveraged in post-COVID-19 to strengthen the devolved system of governance. In spite of the prevailing challenges, the potential in establishing joint regional development blocs to deliver shared services promises a more effective post-COVID-19 recovery strategy.

In responding to the pandemic, counties have come up with county-specific COVID-19 prevention guidelines and strengthened community surveillance while implementing the COVID-19 prevention measures, including social distancing and general hygiene. County Governors also moved to protect their people through movement restrictions, setting up quarantine and isolation facilities in county rooms in hospitals; launching nutrition support systems; and even specifying protocols for funerals and last rights.

The 47 County Governments are committed to continue working together in harnessing their synergies and working closely with the National Government to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and progress further to ensure realization of national development goals. This requires further deepening of the principles of intergovernmental relations as espoused under Article 6(2) of the Constitution, which provides that the National and County Governments are to conduct their mutual relations on the basis of consultation and cooperation. Thus, in discharging their constitutionally defined roles or functions and in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic, both levels of Government have been guided by these two key principles of intergovernmental relations.

The recommendations emerging from the County COVID-19 Economic Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy and Specific County Strategies will go a long way in informing the policy process, ultimately strengthening the devolved system of government in the post-COVID period.

H.E WYCLIFFE OPARANYA

CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS



UNITY IS STRENGTH; RESOLUTENESS IS THE ESSENCE OF STRUGGLE

The outbreak of Covid-19 is an eye opener on our levels of preparedness for pandemics and calamities that may threaten the existence of our society. If country borders are closed and restricted movement of goods and persons all over the world were to remain in place for much longer, one important question each country would ask is for how long each society would survive. Thus, exploiting opportunities for enhanced self-reliance becomes essential for survival of societies.

The collective response of both the national and county governments to this pandemic demonstrates the importance of interdependence of the two levels of government. Establishing policies, institutions and safeguards that can effectively respond to and mitigate such pandemics is vital. In that regard, the Council of Governors initiated a study by KIPPRA on its behalf to examine county and national policies in the context of the COVID-19 experience and its aftermath. I was privileged to chair the team that undertook this study.

As part of this preparedness is the domestic capacity to produce materials: intellectual, technical and equipment, needed at such times as much as possible.

We in Kenya should realize that the policy of Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) that we threw out of the window in the 80s with the advent of the Washington Consensus may need to be re-examined in view of our experience with this pandemic.

With Covid-19, we have seen the importance of having: a well-functioning health care system to serve the population; proper functioning medical research institutions to develop vaccines; and a good planning of our cities, transport systems, education system and housing to offer services in the midst of the pandemic notwithstanding the threat of being left alone with the closure of international transport highways. We have also seen the importance of good government systems for continued provision of public service in difficult times, proper utilization of resources for longevity of our societies, and socio-economic sustainability in securing livelihood.

The pandemic therefore highlights the need to promote innovations and adopt modern technologies in the path to enhancing self-reliance. Our young population showcased their capabilities with innovations to help in responding to the pandemic. It takes our commitment as government to nurture innovations by re-energizing our institutions of technical training, science, technology and engineering to maintain the momentum for innovation to the level of being commercialized. This also presents an opportunity for our research and policy institutions to relook at the kind of innovation model the country and counties require in economic transformation.

What has happened in the area of health shows the relevance of research as governments and individuals have had to rely on evidence for solutions. Pharmaceutical companies, universities and research institutions all over the world have been actively engaged in research to understand the virus and help come up with vaccine, while others are actively providing evidence to inform policy formulation with the effects of Covid-19. Thus, highlighting the importance of strengthening the link between research and decision making.



We in Kenya and the East African Community need to invest even more robustly in research to be capable of implementing evidence-based policies. Evidence is an important tool in forging economic recovery strategies in view of the effects of Covid-19.

This calls for a realistic and appropriate budgeting to support our academic and research institutions. It also calls for the political class to formulate strategic laws and regulations governing our economic and social activities in all sectors of our society. For example, our taxation policies that have led to high costs of energy have not only retarded investment in our economy but also put many counties in jeopardy in the provision of services and creating enabling environment for investments.

Covid-19 has shown the importance of paying more attention and committing more investments to preventive, promotive and public health. "Cleanliness is indeed next to Godliness". During this period of the pandemic, diarrheal diseases and other water borne diseases went down considerably. This is attributed to the access to sufficient portable water both for consumption and hygiene. We could probably reduce our public health bill by investing effectively in water and hygiene.

Studies on economic recovery strategies have shown that counties are vital for the growth of the nation as frontiers for production and provision investments. Deliberate investments should be focused in the areas of food production targeting the weak and vulnerable small holder. The pandemic, however, demonstrated that without a strong value chain, the resilience of our small holder farmers can easily be jeopardized, thereby threatening the very basic foundation of our society.

Finally, the informal sector, provided with enhanced market access as a whole, can contribute even more to the counties and national economy.

H.E. PROF ANYANG' NYONG'O
GOVERNOR, KISUMU COUNTY




STATEMENT

The COVID-19 pandemic has taken a toll on both lives and livelihoods in Kenya. The National and County Governments quickly adopted a multipronged approach that help to safe protect many citizens from the pandemic. Firstly, was to respond; second, is to allow for recovery; and thirdly, is to allow for thriving. Several measures were instituted at both National and County Government levels to curb the spread of the disease including social distancing, hand hygiene, and preparation of facilities for care and treatment of confirmed cases. As the country progresses to recovery and allow the economy to thrive, County Governments found it necessary to develop a socio-economic strategy to facilitate re-engineering and recovery of their economies from the impact of COVID-19.

As part of KIPPRA's mandate to provide advisory and technical services to the government, the Institute supported the Council of Governors (COG) in jointly developing the COVID-19 County Socio-Economic Re-Engineering and Recovery Strategy (CCSERS) and 47 County Specific COVID-19 County Socio-Economic Re-Engineering and Recovery Strategies. With the spirit of *Thinking Policy Together*, the process involved robust, independent yet consultative evidence-based research and policy analysis which saw collecting views from a wide range of stakeholders including: various committees at Council of Governors such as; health, agriculture, trade, manufacturing, cooperatives, and education, youth, sports, gender and culture. Other committees included; transport, housing, urban development and energy and tourism; and natural resources, water, forestry and mining. Consultative engagements were also carried out with all the County Governments which offered great insights that informed the development of the recovery strategies. Equally, in depth literature review and secondary data was collected, collated and analysed to inform the strategies.

County Governments have the potential to make their economies recover and thrive by leveraging on the following five pillars: Boosting private sector activity; Policy, legislatives, and institutional reforms; Strengthening County Government's preparedness and response to pandemics and disasters; Enhancing Information Communication Technology (ICT) capacity for business continuity; and Investing in human resource development. It will also be critical to institutionalize monitoring, evaluation, regular reporting and communication of the strategies up to grassroots level and across all communities and institutions in the counties.



DR ROSE NGUGI

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
KENYA INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (KIPPRA)**



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Council of Governors extends its gratitude to all those who participated in the preparation of the County Socio-economic Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy. The development of this Strategy was a combined effort of Council of Governors, County Governments, researchers, development partners, and sector stakeholders. Special thanks go to all County Governments for their active participation and providing data and information that was used in preparation of the Combined COVID19 County Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy and County-Specific Strategies.

We acknowledge the steering committee led by H.E. Hon. Prof Anyang' Nyong'o, H.E Prof. Kivutha Kibwana and H.E. Ndiritu Muriithi who conceptualized and guided the development of this strategy.

We would like to thank the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) for providing the technical lead throughout the preparation of these Strategies. Specifically, we wish to thank KIPPRA's Executive Director Dr Rose Ngugi for guiding the process.

We are also grateful to the COG County Socio-economic Re-engineering and Recovery Committee under the technical leadership of the Chief Executive Officer for their strategic and policy guidance, and the team of reviewers who provided insightful inputs towards the finalization of the Strategies.

We also greatly appreciate the county staff and stakeholders who participated in data and information collation and consultations, and others who verified the contents of various drafts of this Strategy.

Finally, we would like to thank the UNDP for financial support and technical input towards the assignment; and World Bank, UN-WOMEN and GIZ for the technical assistance in quality assurance of this strategy.

This strategy will guide County Governments in bouncing back from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic through planning and budgeting of the policy interventions in the re-engineering and recovery phase.

JACQUELINE MOGENI, MBS

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS**



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This County COVID-19 Re-Engineering and Recovery Strategy 2020/21-2022/23 embeds the principles of response, recovery and thriving. The counties will continue to respond to the crisis while dealing with the immediate effects of the pandemic to contain it, treat the affected, flatten the curve of new infections, and ensure immediate financial assistance and restructuring of County Integrated Development Plans. Towards recovery, counties are mitigating socio-economic impacts as the pandemic is controlled, while also preventing a second wave. To thrive, the re-engineering and recovery strategies are aimed at long-term interventions to prevent or address future disasters and support sustained development across counties. The Strategy also envisages the revitalisation of the county regional blocs in the recovery and re-engineering processes.

Measures by County Governments to Mitigate the Effects of COVID-19

The Council of Governors through its mandate established under Section 19 of the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 has provided a central point for coordination of County Governments' COVID-19 response measures. The COVID-19 pandemic adversely impacted on various sectors particularly tourism, transport, trade, industry (manufacturing and construction) and agriculture. The pandemic has particularly affected micro and small enterprises that form a significant proportion of the establishment and many vulnerable households in the counties have been pushed into poverty. Many vulnerable households depend on farming and informal wages.

The County Governments came up with plans to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic including: Treatment of confirmed cases (recruitment of health workers, procurement of personal protective equipment (PPEs), expanding intensive care units, establishment of quarantine, isolation and testing capabilities); Preventing the spread (COVID-19 prevention guidelines, community surveillance strengthening of border disease surveillance by counties, enforcement of market guidelines, initiating production of face masks at vocational training centres in various counties); Supporting the vulnerable with formation of County Food Security War Rooms; and Raising finance by setting up COVID-19 emergency funds.

Pillars for County Recovery and Re-engineering Strategies

1) *Boosting Private Sector Activity*

The private sector is dominated by microenterprises (89.2%) and small farm holders (99.0%) majority of whom were adversely affected by the pandemic. As the engine that drives economic activity, it is important to get the private sector thriving by creating an enabling environment at county level. This will facilitate counties in enhancing their contribution to the national cake and expand the basket for own source revenue. To improve the business environment, there is need to:

- (i) Enhance access to affordable credit: For the MSES, initiate and strengthen self-sustaining funds dedicated and easily accessible to MSEs; promote tailor made financial literacy programmes; and establish frameworks for micro-leasing; utilize the SMEs credit guarantee scheme.



- (ii) Provide for worksite: Develop adequate, cluster-informed and well-equipped worksites with workshops, common user facilities, incubation centres and showrooms for artisans, and provide machines and safety gear.
- (iii) Enhance access to intermediate goods: Enhance and promote local manufacture of affordable tools and machinery including strengthening the Numerical Machine Complex.
- (iv) Improve infrastructure and security: Provide for connectivity to roads, electricity, water and drainage and enhance security to reduce crime in continuing to improve Kenya's global Ease of Doing Business ranking.
- (v) Enhance access and diversification of markets for private sector production both locally and regionally including by developing county regional bloc value chains and consolidating markets within economic integration value chains. Also increase market access with greater use of e-commerce to move transactions to the digital economy.
- (vi) Encourage formalization of informal sector with appropriate incentives to provide more sustainable income, stable employment and sustained innovation.

2) Strengthening ICT Capacity

Less than 15 per cent of households in rural areas use internet and only 5 per cent have gadgets such as desktops, laptops and tablets. As a result, even with 90 per cent of public primary schools being installed with digital literacy infrastructure and devices, continued learning from home is a challenge because only 12.8 per cent of households have access to internet. Further, only 50 per cent of counties are fully connected to the Government Common Core Network (GCCN). Enhancing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) capacity in the public sector and households will enable business continuity and build resilience to future disasters and pandemics. This includes:

- (i) Complete the County Connectivity Project to the Government Common Core Network (GCCN)¹.
- (ii) Enhance connectivity of businesses to ICT by extending the National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) in trade centres, public buildings and public spaces to boost e-commerce.
- (iii) Enhance household access to reliable, stable and affordable internet connectivity through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) between County Governments and ICT service providers such as the Google Loon and Telkom Kenya partnership.
- (iv) Promote household access to and use of ICT by providing devices such as smartphones that are 4G enabled and affordable.

1. The County Connectivity Project <http://icta.go.ke/county-connectivity-project-ccp/>



3) Human Capital Development

Investing in human resource development enhances productivity which supports long term growth and development at county level. With the COVID-19, workers across various sectors reported reduced working hours and only a few who managed to provide new and expanded goods and services during the period managed to enhance their income. As such, human resource development will entail addressing health and education risks exposed by COVID-19. The interventions include:

- (i) Extending the scope of Universal Health Coverage to collectively finance health services for all, including uninsured workers and their families; and investing in community and public health.
- (ii) Investing in technical education, training and skills development to create more employment opportunities.
- (iii) Establishing a pool fund to finance a seasonal public works or employment guarantee scheme.
- (iv) Promoting safety at workplaces with enforcement of guidelines to reduce the exposure of all workers including informal workers to the virus.

4) Policy, Legislative, and Institutional Reforms

The Constitution gives the National Government the role of policy development, and thus County Governments rely on policy and legislative frameworks passed at the national level for activities in various sectors. Counties also develop their policy frameworks and it is important to improve inter-governmental relations to facilitate the integration and coordination of policies at national and county levels. With the pandemic, there is need reforming the following aspects in various sectors:

- (i) Review the Public Health Act, Cap 242, to consider modern public health trends, developments, challenges and emerging opportunities.
- (ii) Harmonization and rationalization of the various laws on agriculture to streamline operations between the National and County Governments.
- (iii) Enact appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks to regulate and control the protection of data and status of individuals who are confirmed, suspected or recovered cases of COVID-19 and other future pandemics or public health outbreaks that may occur in future.
- (iv) Develop regulations for protection and regulation of information shared, recorded or documented through online platforms including video conferencing platforms and mobile applications.
- (v) Review the Employment Act 2007 to protect patients, or suspected patients, of COVID-19 from discrimination, harassment, unlawful disclosure of their status, stigmatization, reprisals or termination of employment due to fear of COVID-19, infectious disease or on grounds of their health status.



5) **Strengthening County Government's Preparedness and Response to Pandemics and Disasters**

The county governments have a weak disaster management framework. A robust, comprehensive and well-coordinated policy and institutional framework for disaster management leveraging on regional bloc synergies is critical in mitigating any losses. This will include:

- (i) Developing a Disaster Risk Management Policy that covers unforeseen disasters that may occur in future.
- (ii) Linking the Disaster Risk Management Policy to policies in relevant sectors given the cross-cutting nature of disaster interventions.
- (iii) County Governments to develop a legal and regulatory framework to provide the legal foundation for a collaborative partnership in institutional participatory management of disasters, including mobilization of the essential resources necessary for the management of all disasters.
- (iv) Developing a legal and regulatory framework that applies to infectious diseases, including catering for medical costs.
- (v) Review of procurement laws including the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act 2015 to have clear provisions on emergency procurement and procurement in times of urgent needs and disclosure of information in the case of direct procurement.
- (vi) Ensuring accountability in the use of funds, and development of legal and statutory requirements for audit of the financial statements of emergency funds.

Support to Key Sectors

1) **Agriculture**

As the sector gradually shifts from an emergency response to re-engineering, recovery and building resilience, counties should aim at building back better especially for the smallholders through:

- (i) Enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of counties by adopting appropriate regulations, policies and legislations.
- (ii) Greater exposure to market access by pointing out alternative markets and marketing channels to farmers. Regional blocs can provide greater market access and synergies.
- (iii) Improving disaster surveillance at county level and mitigate risks associated with disasters, such as those related to floods, disease and pest invasion.



- (iv) Facilitating access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seedlings, water, animal feeds, Artificial Insemination (AI) services, fertilizers, livestock vaccination and ploughing services by county tractor hire services.
- (v) Facilitate access to affordable formal finance and advisory and information services.
- (vi) Train and build capacity of farmers on modern agricultural technologies, including integrating best practices.
- (vii) Enhance the role of agricultural cooperatives through development of more sustainable models of financing and customized training of cooperative members. County governments play a vital role in cooperative development through the effective stakeholder engagement and the implementation of well-designed cooperative policies.

2) Water and sanitation

COVID-19 has placed high demand on water for hand hygiene, and this has compelled counties to ensure continuity in provision of water. To enhance connectivity of households, there is need to:

- (i) Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to increase access to water.
- (ii) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households; currently there is low access to piped sewer.
- (iii) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct water and sanitation (WASH) facilities to increase access at the household level.
- (iv) Provide waste collection services at households, promote and facilitate regular waste collection, and embrace environment clean up exercises at neighbourhoods and in towns.

3) Urban development and housing

Urban areas have emerged as hot-spots for the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, Nairobi and Mombasa and the surrounding urban areas have recorded the highest confirmed positive cases of the pandemic. Tied to this is the role that adequate housing plays in the home-based care strategy of treating COVID-19 patients. Opportunities and areas of focus for re-engineering and recovery strategies will include the following:

- (i) Promote a National Home Ownership Policy; this would cushion households from future shocks that impede payment of rent.



- (ii) Designate and approve urban areas of different cadres and undertake urban planning as an opportunity to boost investment and stimulate economic activity in the modern sectors. Ensure this is accompanied by appropriate road, water and electricity infrastructure.
 - (iii) Fast-track affordable housing in counties through provision of public land to improve housing conditions and improve the turnaround period for transactions for land and construction.
-

4) Transport

There is need to enhance mobility options for residents and improve road conditions to support economic, social and subsistence activities. Towards this goal, there is need to:

- (i) Use labour-based and local resource-based approaches for road development and maintenance.
 - (ii) Improve and expand infrastructure for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) and intermediate transport modes which will also enhance environmental sustainability.
 - (iii) Adopt climate-smart road engineering designs to address the problem of floods that destroy roads and bridges and ensure harvesting of storm water for domestic and commercial use.
 - (iv) Develop better synergies between car, bus, rail, non-motorised transport and between public and private transport and select the most environmentally friendly solutions.
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5) Tourism

The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on tourism sectors has been substantial. Re-engineering strategies for the sector include:

- (i) Allocating resources for investment and rehabilitation of tourism-supporting infrastructure, including sports stadia, modern meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (M.I.C.E) venues, and roads leading to the physical tourist attraction sites including cultural heritage sites.
- (ii) Diversify tourism products across all counties to include cultural, sports, agro-tourism, M.I.C.E, nature-based, community-based, adventure, culinary and beach-based tourism products; jetties and floating facilities; amusement parks; and construction and development of public beaches.
- (iii) Develop tourism information and data centres.
- (iv) Upgrading medical facilities to promote medical tourism.
- (v) Construct modern theatre and art gallery to support development of talent in music, visual and performing arts, and upgrading of sports stadia to develop talents in sport across counties.



- (vi) Enforce sanitation and hygiene standards in all accommodation facilities and tourist attraction sites in line with the national guidelines for reopening of hospitality establishments to ensure business continuity.
- (vii) Developing products specifically tailored to enhancing domestic tourism which is less susceptible to shocks. Such products to be affordable, and packages designed to maximize domestic tourist utility. Leverage on regional blocs for joint marketing of tourist attractions.

6) **Health**

The COVID-19 has implications on healthcare systems (public hospitals, isolation centres). The healthcare system will need to strengthen COVID-19 response, and all the other healthcare services. Recovery of the sector calls for collaboration between the National and County Governments for the following:

- (i) Strengthen coordinated mechanism to facilitate care and treatment of confirmed cases of COVID-19.
- (ii) Identify training gaps among the health providers and make available targeted training.
- (iii) Proactively address the mental health needs, including those of the health workforce.
- (iv) Invest in research and development to spur innovation in health sector, including in the area of medicine.
- (v) Legislate and equip health workers and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) to adequately provide community health and counselling on appropriate maternal, infant and young child nutrition practices amidst the pandemic.
- (vi) Mainstream family health training in medical training colleges curriculum as well as in university medical training programmes.

7) **Education**

The education sector was totally disrupted with closure of all schools, which has led to loss of learning time and teaching time. Recovery of the sector will require significant collaboration between the National and County governments in:

- (i) Preparing guidelines for schools reopening, improving WASH facilities and providing adequate personal protective equipment for teachers, learners and other employees in the schools.
- (ii) Protecting the poorest and most vulnerable learners and enable them to continue learning, such as through targeted conditional cash transfers and learning vouchers.



- (iii) Supporting back to school campaigns and supporting educators on the utilization of computerized devices by giving internet data when they are required to live-stream lessons.
- (iv) Promoting monitoring and addressing psychosocial well-being of students, teachers and education officers and educating them on how to mitigate the spread of coronavirus.
- (v) Carrying out large-scale assessment to identify learning gaps and inform remedial programming and learning opportunities so that all students catch up due to the learning time lost during the pandemic.
- (vi) Strengthen ICT integration in teaching and learning in the education sector by facilitating production of radio, television and online teaching and learning materials and extending the existing distance learning programmes to all rural areas. Hybrid learning encompassing a blend of face to face and digital learning at all levels of education to be encouraged in the education sector.
- (vii) Strengthen collaboration between county and non-state not-for-profit institutions including faith-based organizations in delivery of pre-primary education across counties.
- (viii) National and county governments to review boarding vs day schooling models in guiding areas to promote investments.

8) **Social protection**

Kenya has an estimated 918,00 PWDs (2.2% of the total population) and 1,870,443 older persons aged 65 years and above (representing 3.9% of the population). Social protection interventions require collaboration between the National and County Governments and will include:

- (i) Supporting businesses to access credit guarantee for people whose occupations or employments have been disrupted by the pandemic.
- (ii) Ensuring effective access to essential healthcare and other basic social services, in particular population groups and individuals who have been drawn into vulnerability due to the pandemic.
- (iii) Supporting Child Help Line initiatives and other partners to provide counselling services, address mental health and psycho-social support targeting children and youth in their homes, community and in institutions and quarantine/isolation centres.
- (iv) Facilitating coordination with health, WASH, nutrition and other sectors to ensure that COVID-19 prevention services are accessible to the hard to reach children (in informal settlements, arid and semi-arid counties and other care institutions).
- (v) Use this opportunity to continue efforts to reviewing the more expansive and inclusive safety nets.



9) *Gender and youth*

The interventions to address emerging gender issues with the pandemic include:

- (i) Designating gender safe spaces to provide accommodation for Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors and create space in County Referral Hospitals to serve as GBV recovery centres.
- (ii) Promoting use of alternative means of Gender-Based Violence safe outreach and awareness-raising that limit direct contact; that is, using traditional methods such as town criers and use of loud-speakers.
- (iii) Supporting gender champions and sign language interpreters to activate and communicate an 'alert chain' to reach GBV survivors or those in imminent danger of injury and harm.
- (iv) Strengthening inclusive community outreach strategies to ensure GBV messaging is localized and clear, and addresses stigma, discrimination and other power dynamics that serve as barriers to accessing GBV services and COVID-19 information among differently able persons.
- (v) Bringing on board key stakeholders to actively engage and sensitize the youth on reproductive health; HIV/AIDS and COVID-19 prevention measures.





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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Context

Baringo County is one of the Counties in the North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB). The county has a population of 666,763 persons; 50.4 per cent male and 49.5 per cent female (KNBS, 2019). Of the population 8,666 (or 1.5 per cent) are persons with disabilities of whom 62.3 per cent are female (table 1). The youth constituted 34.0 per cent of the population of whom 50.0 per cent were female. The county has a population density of 61 per km². About 88.7 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 49.4 per cent are female. The elderly population (over 65-year-old) make up 3.6 per cent of the total population of whom 50.5 were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 51.4 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Baringo County was 40 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 42.4 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 66.0 per cent were living in multidimensional poverty, which encompassed poor sanitation and health, lack of education, poor access to information, inadequate living standards, low economic empowerment, poor quality of work, faced the threat of violence, and living in areas that are environmentally hazardous. According to KDHS 2014, 29.5 per cent of the children in the county were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26 per cent (KDHS 2014).

Table 1: Development indicators in Baringo County

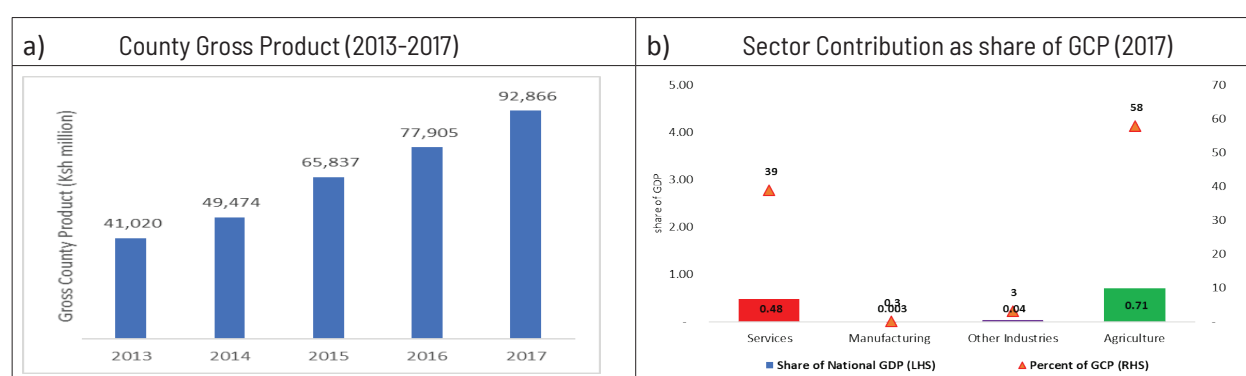
	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	666,763	2.4% of total population
Males	336,322	50.4%
Females	330,428	49.5%
Intersex	13	0.002%
Estimated Population Density (km ²)	61	82
Persons with disability	1.5%	2.2
Population living in rural areas (%)	88.7%	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years) (%)	51.4%	68.7%
Youth (%)	34.0%	36.1%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	3.6%	3.9%
Number of Covid-19 cases (as at 11th September 2020) (MOH); National cases were 35,232 people	40	0.12% Of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	40%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	42.4%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	66.0%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	29.5%	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	92,866 (2017)	1.2 per cent Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of Nominal GCP/GDP (2013-2017) (%)	25.3%	15.3 per cent

Data Source: KNBS (2019)



The County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 1.2 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as at 2017 as indicated in figure 1. The GCP increased from ksh. 41,020 million in 2013 to ksh. 92,866 million in 2017 representing an annual average growth rate of 25.3 per cent. The agriculture sector contributes 58.0 per cent of GCP while services and other industries share constituted 39.0 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector in the county comprises of such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly dominated by crop farming, fishing activities and Livestock production which consists of pastoralism and dairy farming while manufacturing is mainly dominated by bee keeping and milk processing activities.

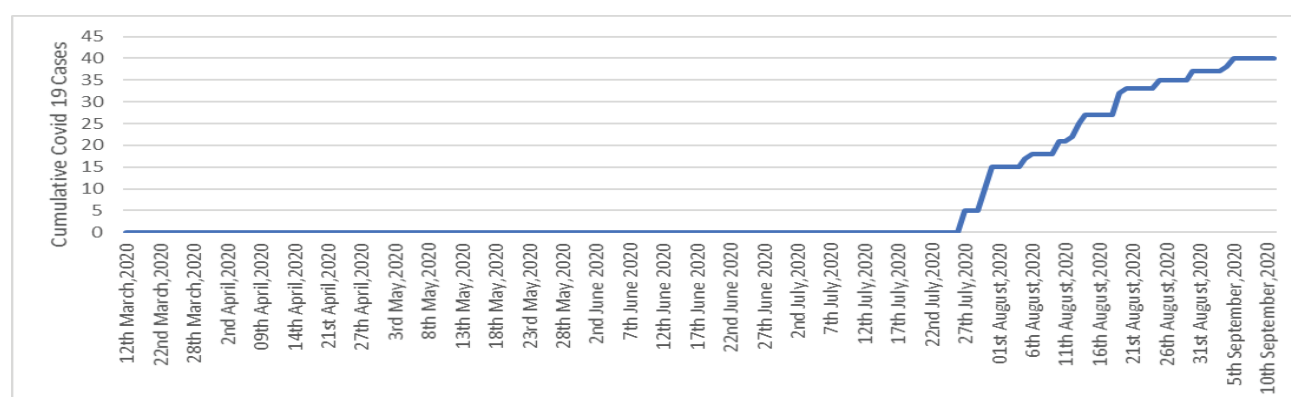
Figure 1: Structure of the County Economy, 2013-2017



Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The County first confirmed case of COVID-19 was on 27th July 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 40 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020) as shown in figure 2.

Figure 2: Cumulative number of Covid -19 Cases (March-September 2020).



Data Source: MOH

1.2 County Fiscal position

Baringo county expected to receive a total of Ksh. 8.38 billion in FY 2019/20 as revenue to finance its operations. This comprised mainly of Ksh.5.1 billion (60.8%) as equitable share, Ksh. 1.39 billion (16.6 per cent) conditional grant, Ksh. 393.4 million (4.5%) generated from own source of revenue (OSR) and Ksh. 1.42 billion (17%) as cash balance from FY 2018/19.



During FY 2019/20, the County received a total Ksh. 7.04 billion which accounted for 83.9 per cent of the expected revenue. This comprised of Ksh. 4.66 billion equitable shares, Ksh. 569.42 million as conditional grants and Ksh. 1.42 billion as cash balance from FY 2018/19. In relation to OSR, the county generated Ksh. 301.66 million which represented a decrease of 16 per cent as compared to Ksh 359.32 million generated in FY 2018/19. The decline was attributed to the adverse effects of covid-19 pandemic that disrupted most of the economic activities in the county. Specifically, the tourism sector in the county was highly affected following the closure of hotels. This led to a revenue loss of approximately Ksh. 100 million, which accounts for more than 90 per cent of the revenue generated by the sector.

At the beginning of FY 2019/20 the County budgeted to spend a total of Ksh. 8,383.8 million consisting of Ksh. 4,882.4 million allocation for recurrent expenditure and Ksh. 3,501.5 million for development expenditure. Of the recurrent expenditure, Ksh. 3,284.1 million was meant for compensation of employees while Ksh. 1,598.3 million was set aside for operations and maintenance. The County's actual total expenditure during FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh. 6,323.7 million. Recurrent expenditures (personal emoluments and operations & maintenance) accounted for 72.6 per cent of the total spending, with development expenditure accounting for only 27.4 per cent. This translating to absorption rate of 75.4 per cent for the overall budget, 94.1 per cent recurrent expenditure and 49.4 per cent development expenditure. Health sector expenditure accounted for 36.2 per cent of total spending with an overall absorption rate of 86.8 per cent. Absorption rate for health sector recurrent expenditure stood at 96.2 per cent while that for development expenditure stood at 43.7 per cent. At the end of FY 2019/20, the county accumulated pending bills amounting to Ksh. 78.7 million consisting of Ksh. 31.1 million and Ksh. 47.5 million in respect of development and recurrent expenditures respectively.

1.3 County Fiscal Response, Interventions and Budget Re-allocation

With the outbreak of Covid-19 Baringo county undertook various measures to contain the pandemic.

A budget of Ksh 200 million was set aside to fight the pandemic. Of this, Ksh. 70 million was directed towards food items and water for vulnerable persons, estimated to be 200,000 persons. A further Ksh. 69 million was used for equipping health facilities, Ksh. 30 million to support water services, while a further Ksh. 30 million was allocated to support the covid-19 response team. Furthermore, the county expects to receive allocations from the national government to boost its efforts to fight the pandemic.

The County suspended most of the projects to the 2020/21 financial year. This move was occasioned by the revenue streams that were affected hence forcing the county to push some of the project to the forthcoming financial year.

Manufacturing innovations were enhanced during the pandemic through the production of face masks. This responsibility was given to polytechnics and professional centers which collaborated and produced about 60,000 at a cost of Ksh. 37 per mask. This generated some revenue to the county. In addition, the county waived licenses and fees paid by the MSMEs to cushion the small-scale traders.



Hand-washing facilities were placed in various locations within the county. Water and sanitation infrastructure were enhanced in major parts of the county including towns, centres and market places. In addition, the county focused on the early childhood education where handwashing facilities were put in place before the schools reopen to ensure compliance with COVID-19 safety requirements.

The county established measures to ensure that it had a ward with a 300-bed capacity in Mogotio and Marigat. This measure was put in place in preparation of handling unexpected increased infections arising from the pandemic. Further, the county conducted sensitization programs through various platforms including local radio stations and community-based health workers.

The county instituted continuous monitoring of the covid-19 pandemic situation. This was done to ensure that people could access markets to enable them to continue with their activities. In addition, to ensure food security, the county is focused on allocating more funds towards food production.

The county also received support from the World Vision – Kenya in order to tackle the pandemic. The support involved 1,000 liquid handwashing soap, 700 litres of hand sanitizers, and 10 fumigating equipment.





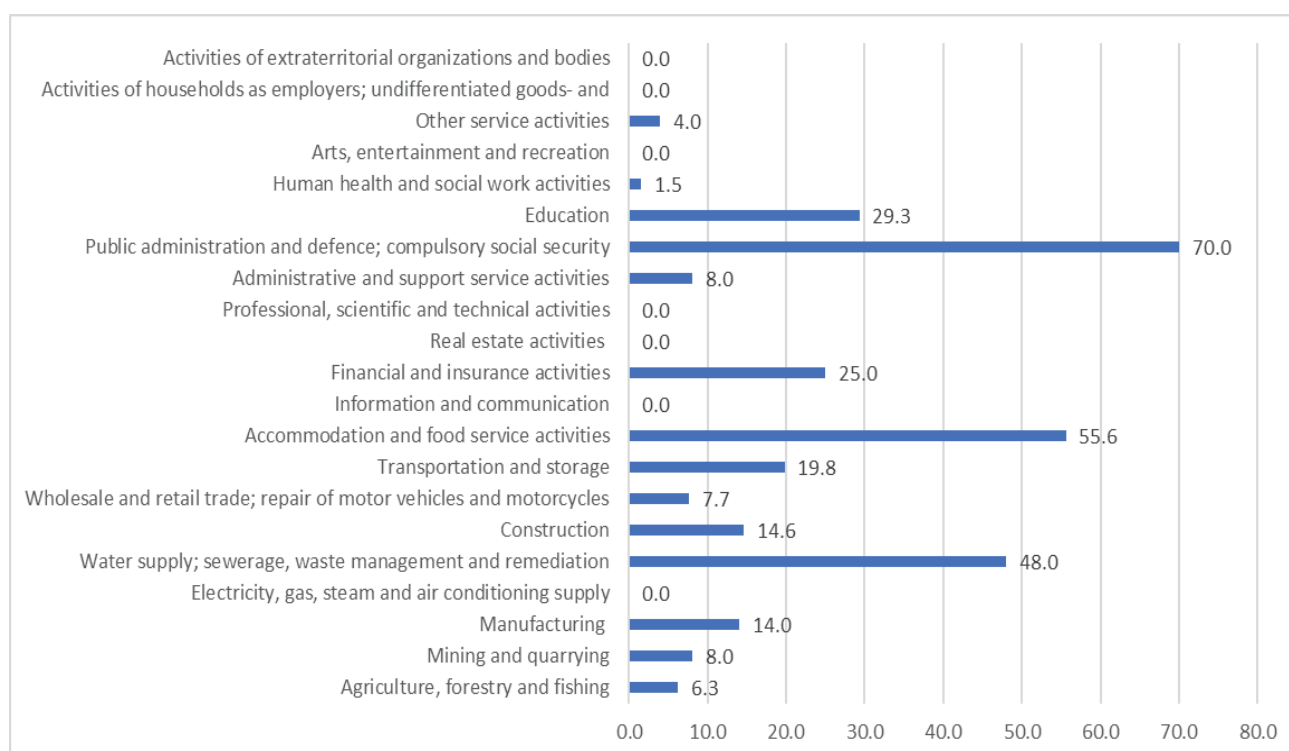
2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

As the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, several other shocks in the County included: Floods, drought and famine.

a) Labor participation

According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 survey, public administration and defense; compulsory social services reported the highest level of loss of hours worked (70 hours per week). The high number of hours lost in administration and defense sector was in respect to the fact that most of workers in the sector were working beyond normal working hours and during weekends to enforce security in the areas prone to cattle raids and insecurity. Accommodation and food services activities lost an average of 55.6 hours in week (Figure 3). This is because there were many guests who were walking in and workers in the sectors were expected to work over longer hours in a day. Water supply; sewerage management and remediation recorded a loss of 48 hours per week while manufacturing sector and education reported a loss of 14 hours and 29.3 hours per week, respectively. The high number of hours lost in sewerage management and remediation sector, above the expected 40 hours per week imply workers in the sector were working overtime.

Figure 3: Difference between usual hours worked and actual hours worked during COVID-19 period





Majority of the workers in the private sector worked from home due to reduced activities at workplace as a result of implementing Covid-19 mitigation measures as contained in the health guidelines. About 6.0 per cent of employees did not attend to work and 76.7 per cent of the employees were working without pay. Workers in private schools, both teachers and other workers lost their incomes due to closure of learning institutions. Some other businesses such as bars, hotels, market centres had totally closed, leading to reduced business activities. Workers in transportation and storage sector lost 19.8 hours per week attributed to curfew restriction and limited movements across the country. As a result, majority of workers (48.0%) reported decrease in income due to the COVID-19.

b) Agricultural sector

The May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 survey found that 47.5 per cent of the households in Baringo county had instances where the household or a member of the household could not access the markets/grocery stores to purchase food items, mainly because of movement restrictions (50.6 per cent) and closure of the markets/grocery stores (43.2%). A key concern is that the food groups affected most are the nutritious food categories-vegetables, milk and fruits-which are necessary for boosting the immune system of the population.

Further, with restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities, 65 per cent of households in Baringo county indicated experiencing an increase in food prices. From the KIHBS 2015/16, 22.7 per cent of households purchased food products from open-air markets, 20.5 per cent from kiosks and 29.4 per cent from general shops. Additionally, 67.5 per cent of the total valued consumed is from purchases, 24 per cent from own production, 4.8 per cent from own stock and 3.7 per cent from gifts and other sources. As such an increase in food prices had significant implications on household budget.

There was high dependence on livestock farming in the Baringo county. Trade activities in the county have been hampered by the pandemic leading to loss of income among produce farmers and traders. For instance, social distancing restrictions in markets for agricultural products require only 200 people to congregate at a time in restricting traders to take the livestock to the market. Further, movement restrictions hampered access to livestock markets in other counties, such as Nairobi County. Reduced households' incomes as a result of disruptions in marketing activity are likely to reduce purchasing power of households leading to reduced demand of agricultural commodities further lowering marketing activity.

Further, there was a decline in labor participation. An assessment of the Covid-19 effects on hours worked in agriculture related occupations indicates agricultural, fishery and related labourers recorded the highest difference of 12 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. Other affected workers include farm workers and subsistence agricultural and fishery workers who recorded a difference of 6 and 1 hour respectively between the usual and actual hours worked in a week.

c) Services sector

The county is a melting pot of cultures and the many communities including the Pokot, Ilchamus, Tugen and a host of other Kenyan communities makes them ideal definition of social and cultural diversity. The county receives an average of 70,000 – 80,000 tourists annually, of which 15 per cent are foreign, who are



attracted to the scenic escarpments, ravines, hot-springs, Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria national park and ecosystem and cultural diversity. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020, the county registered a decline of over 50 per cent in visitor numbers, a similar reduction in employment and revenues from tourism-related activities and significant disruption in cultural events.

Learning and teaching time was lost as a result of closure of all learning institutions at all levels; equivalent to about one academic year. The adoption of e-learning program was constrained by limited access and capacity in ICT integration as only a limited number of households had the requisite tools for effective e-learning programme. For instance, only 3.2 per cent households in Baringo county had either desktop computer, laptops or tablets with other 91.8 per cent of households being unable to access the internet, (Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHS) (2019)). Most of the students from vulnerable groups had a decline in provision of vital vitamins and micronutrients as a result of disruption of school feeding programmes, this had a potential negative long-term effect on human capital in the County.

According to KNBS, May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey, the health-seeking behaviors of Baringo residents changed, for some instances only 3.0 per cent visited the health facilities in 30 days. In addition, only 3.0 per cent indicated they volunteered to be tested. About 96.0 per cent of individuals were aware of the Covid-19 implying positive effect of community awareness interventions in the county on the effects of the virus and its mitigation measures. There was however a decline in the number of pregnant women attending maternal child health clinic thereby increasing their risk of early and late pregnancy complications. Also, the number of children going for immunization services declined which could lead to increased susceptibility of children to infections and nutritional imbalances.

The pandemic also resulted into closure of stadiums and playgrounds curtailing active participation in sporting activities and leading to temporary stoppage of youth talent identification programmes in the county. Many young energetic youths who were athletes were forced to suspend their trainings and resorted to menial jobs to sustain their livelihoods.

d) Medium Small and Medium Enterprises sector

Most of MSMEs in Baringo County operate in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (65.2 per cent); accommodation and food services (6.8 per cent); arts, entertainment and recreation (8 per cent). Generally, these are the sectors that have been hit most by the pandemic and need focus in achieving reengineering and recovery.

MSMEs in Baringo County are mostly located in commercial premises (61.3 per cent). This infers most of the businesses in the County faced difficulties in meeting their rental obligations due income disruptions caused by Covid-19. According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey all the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings. For those involved in farm businesses, 66.7 per cent attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings while 33.3 per cent were affected by delayed incomes/earnings.



The survey also indicates the accommodation and food services was worst hit and lost 55.6 hours while wholesale and retail trade sector lost 7.7 hours in usual and actual hours worked in a week. The high number of hours lost in the accommodation and foods services indicate the businesses in this sector were operating for long hours in a day and all days in a week. This is an indicator of the adverse effects on the service sector of Baringo County due to the pandemic which could imply loss of productivity, output and employment. The manufacturing sector lost 14 hours.

As pertains access to markets, data from KNBS Survey 2015/16 indicates none of the MSMEs in the County depend on export markets. In addition, none of the MSMEs depended on import markets for their material inputs. Disruptions in the external markets may not impact negatively on MSME operations in the county. That said, expanding the market for the MSMEs is crucial for their growth.

e) Infrastructure and housing

The transport sector measures instituted in response to the pandemic saw an increase in fares charged to cover the operating costs of service providers as well as affecting mobility options for commuters. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, passengers using public transport services saw expenditure on transport increase by 66.0 per cent. Residents responded by changing their travel patterns with 27.5 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 19.9 per cent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

Baringo County Headquarters Kabarnet is currently connected to the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) II. Approximately 83.9 per cent of public primary schools are installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy Programme. That said, only 8.2 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 3.2 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 7.2 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (7.9 per cent) than women (6.5 per cent). Further, there is a gender divide in use of internet where 17.8 per cent male and 12.8 per cent of the women using internet.

Majority of households (80.0 per cent) own the housing units they occupy while 20 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 88.0 per cent, followed by private companies (3.0 per cent); National Government (5.6 per cent); Parastatals (1.3 per cent); County Government (1.1 per cent); and FBO/NGO/Church based housing at (0.8 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay was affected, with 38.6 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date. The main reason that made households unable to pay rent was attributed to reduced incomes /earnings, reported by 74.6 per cent of the population.

f) Gender and youth

The social and economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic increased households' susceptibility to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the county. Response measures taken to contain the COVID19 pandemic, such as movement restrictions, lockdown and curfew hours, have led to loss of income, isolation, high levels of stress and anxiety exposing household members to psychological, economic, sexual violence and physical harm as couples spend more time in close contact. In Baringo county domestic violence has been reported



to be on the rise amidst COVID-19. Based on the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 23.74 per cent of the respondents in the county indicated to have witnessed or heard any form of domestic violence in your community since MoH instituted COVID 19 measures. Additionally, the Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK) reports that 3 GBV cases were recorded in Baringo county during the Month of April 2020.

Among the resulting effects of GBV include: - Physical injuries, mental, sexual and reproductive health related problems including sexually transmitted infections, HIV and unplanned pregnancies. In particular, there has been an increase in cases of teenage pregnancies among school going children. The Kenya Health Information System (KHIS) indicates that the number of adolescents (age 10 - 19) presenting with pregnancy at health facilities between January and May 2020 were 2,282 compared to 2,257 over the same period in the previous year. Other challenges affecting the youth include unemployment and drug use, especially alcohol and substance abuse.

g) Water and sanitation

The County government incurred additional costs in provision of water services, these include provision of water tanks and handwashing facilities markets and public places as well as to schools once the schools reopen to ensure compliance with COVID-19 safety requirements. The county is boosting infrastructure to support water and sanitation effort. This forced the county to set aside a budget of Ksh 200 million to fight the pandemic where Ksh70 million is directed towards food items and water.

Water companies lost a significant amount of their revenues due to low demand of water and sanitation services mostly from hotels, schools and other institutions due to closure of operations. This may affect the delivery, development and rehabilitation of WASH services.





3 KEY Pillars OF THE RECOVERY STRATEGY

From the foregoing, there is urgent need to address the social and economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in Baringo County. This will help the County to recover and be on an upward growth trajectory. In this regard, six (6) pillars have been identified: Boosting private sector activity; policy, legislation and institutional reforms; strengthening County government's preparedness and response to pandemic and disasters; enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity; human capital development; and Leather Value Chain development.

3.1 Boosting Private Sector Activity

The private sector plays a critical role in the Kirinyaga County economy in reducing poverty through income generating opportunities for the vulnerable households. From the KNBS 2016 survey, most of the private sector activities (65.2 per cent) are in the services sector with only 9 per cent in manufacturing. In terms of size, most of the enterprises in the County are in the micro category (94.8 per cent), 4.8 per cent are small-sized enterprises while 0.5 per cent are large firms. Since most firms are micro in nature, this shows that the informal sector tends to dominate the private sector in the County. Services sector activities include the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (65. per cent); accommodation and food services (6.8 per cent); arts, entertainment and recreation (8 per cent).

Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted the operations of businesses and supply chains hence affecting demand and supply of most goods and services in the County. Overall, majority of the MSMEs (72.7 per cent) in the County get their raw materials from peer MSMEs within the County and from individual suppliers (10.6 per cent), farmers 8.4 per cent, non-MSMEs (6.9 per cent). MSMEs widely sell their products to individual consumers (93.2 per cent) within the County. This means that when some firms and individual consumers are adversely affected this will tend to spread fast in the private sector.

MSMEs face various challenges in the County. This including financial and technical capacity, market environment, and worksite and related infrastructure (KIPPRA 2019, KNBS, 2016). On worksites, MSEs face inadequate and unequipped worksites, lack of public toilet facilities, lack designated areas for waste disposal, poor road infrastructure, frequent power interruptions. On technical capacity MSEs are characterised by low levels of innovation, lack of training and apprenticeship programme for artisans, fragmentation due to multiplicity of players who offer training and capacity building, and lack of monitoring and evaluation of training programmes. With the market environment, MSEs face inadequate market for their local products; stiff competition among themselves; and unfair trade practices which manifest through; contract enforcement, counterfeiting, dumping (substandard goods) and misrepresentation (through weight, price, ingredient). MSEs also face bottlenecks related to; insecurity; multiple licenses and permits; numerous procedures for obtaining licenses; and shortage of raw materials.



The crisis offered an opportunity to address structural issues, for instance, private sector development and collaboration and design new growth models such as – industrial/manufacturing development and innovation and participation in national and global value chains

- (i) Agro - processing for value addition with important areas of focus include honey refinery, livestock production, meat processing, textiles, fruit processing, dairy processing
- (ii) The textile and wearing apparel sectors can be enhanced to provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) for use within the County and potentially for the domestic and export market.
- (iii) Exploration of renewable energy and diatomite mining.
- (iv) Other areas for consideration include; leather, coffee, timber, and aloe processing.

In strengthening the private sector, efforts are prioritised at improving the business environment in the County.

- (i) Emphasis is laid on initiating and strengthening self-sustaining funds dedicated and easily accessible to MSMEs in the County; promoting tailor made financial literacy programmes for MSMEs; and establishing a framework for micro-leasing for the MSMEs.
- (ii) County government in partnership with other institutions both from public and private spheres to facilitate development of adequate and well-equipped worksites with workshops, common user facilities, incubation centres and showrooms for artisans which is cluster informed and fully serviced.
- (iii) Provide access to affordable energy in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders.
- (iv) Collaborate with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to reduce on crime and create a peaceful business environment.
- (v) Develop appropriate road infrastructure especially the county roads while collaborating with the private sector through PPP's to get financing of the projects.
- (vi) Enhance market access for private sector both locally and regionally by developing the regional bloc value chains, market diversification and facilitating greater use of ecommerce in shifting transactions to digital economy.



3.2 Policy, Legislatives, and Institutional Reforms

The County Assembly of Baringo has enacted the Public Finance Management (Baringo County Micro and Small Enterprises Fund) Regulations, 2016 which establishes a Fund which is known as the Baringo County Micro and Small Enterprises Fund which seeks to provide access to affordable credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) to enable them to compete and graduate into vibrant enterprises. However, besides these regulations, the County has not enacted additional County legislation. The following strategies will be implemented:

- (i) Develop a legislative framework within the County to prevent, control and manage the spread and impact of COVID-19 and other highly infectious diseases; provide for allocation and mobilization of resources to meet the demands in times of outbreak of infectious diseases; provide for the establishment of public health standards during outbreaks of infectious diseases; provide mechanisms for recruitment of temporary health Workers and other professionals; provide for safeguards in respect to health workers during infectious diseases outbreak; provide for socio-economic support for all including water and electricity supply during infectious diseases outbreak; and improve quality of service delivery for better control and management of COVID-19 and other highly infectious diseases.
- (ii) Enact policies and legislation to govern the devolved functions and sectors at County level in order to better integrate and domesticate government policies and laws within the County and to reinforce the devolved legislative functions within the County.
- (iii) Coordinate and collaborate with health actors within the County in the dissemination of regular information to the public including sensitization on prevention and control of highly infectious diseases.
- (iv) Strengthen intergovernmental relations and coordination in implementation of government policies at national and county level.

3.3 Strengthening County Government's Preparedness and Response to Pandemic and Disasters

Kenya is a signatory to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. However, Baringo County does not have a policy or legislative framework for disaster risk management. The scope of disaster risk reduction as per the Sendai Framework focuses on both natural and man-made hazards and related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks noting that it is critical to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk in order to more effectively protect persons, communities and countries, their livelihoods, health, socioeconomic assets and ecosystems, and thus strengthen their resilience. The County will:

- (i) Maximise on inter and intra county coordination in containing the spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases.



- (ii) Engage local organizations and communities and enhance local organizations' and local communities' capacities for disaster management. Local communities play key roles infighting against disasters in the front line as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 emphasizes.
- (iii) Support operations at the community level and strengthen the capacities of local communities in disaster risk reduction.
- (iv) Facilitate training and capacity building of County Government officers and local communities in disaster risk management.
- (v) Empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through sensitizations, resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities.
- (vi) Build partnerships and networks with national government, donor agencies, international organisations, private sector, non-governmental organisations, civil society and research institutions to complement efforts by the County in understanding disaster risk management, development of disaster risk management strategies, training, capacity building and resource mobilization.

3.4 Enhancing ICT Capacity for Business Continuity

The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among households. 35 per cent of the population 3 years and above own mobile phone which is lower than the national average of 47.3 per cent. While 87 per cent of the internet users in Baringo county rely on mobile phone, with a marginal population relying on mobile broad that uses a sim card. In the new normal driven COVID-19, the County will fast track the implementation of various projects to ensure business continuity and build resilience of the County against future pandemics and disasters in the following strategies:

- (i) Support programmes in partnership with the private sector that will enable households acquire ICT assets such as smart phones and laptops and increase mobile phone ownership from the low of 35 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony¹
- (ii) Adopt programmes to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere) by applying aerial and satellite-based communication technologies.
- (iii) Negotiate with the public primary schools for community access to ICT infrastructure and collaboratively build and equip ICT innovation and incubation hubs in public schools. The IT personnel in public primary schools can be deployed to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public.
- (iv) Enhance internet connectivity to public buildings and key trade centres to boost e-commerce especially for MSMEs in trade and business. The NOFBI programme can be expanded to the sub-

1. Universal access to mobile telephony: <http://www.itu.int/itunews/manager/display.asp?lang=en&year=2007&issue=07&ipage=universal-telephony>



county administrative units to further enable deployment of e-governance solutions. This is in line with the CIDP programme to facilitate internet connectivity, system utilization and ICT resource sharing in 85 County Offices and interlink all county entities by 2022.

- (v) Make ICT a standalone sector for planning and budget allocation. This is aimed at giving strategic prominence to planning, budgeting and investment in ICT.
- (vi) Develop and implement ICT policies and procedures to mitigate the cyber threats and collaborate with the national Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and the Communications Authority (CA) towards managing cyber threats. This is because enhanced use of ICT is known to raise threats and risks related to cyber-crime and misinformation.

3.5 Promoting human capital development

The operations of human resource in the county Government of Baringo were disrupted with most officers working from home apart from those offering essential services. According to May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 Survey, 23.3 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay; 76.7 per cent of the employees worked but for no pay. However, 6.0 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19 related issues. About 17.2 per cent reported that they had never worked and 59.5 per cent worked in the informal sector. On average, workers in the County lost 17 hours per week due to COVID-19. The pandemic led to loss of jobs with over 48.0 per cent of workers reporting a decrease in income, (May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey).

The County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 302,107 people of whom 273,503 million were working and 28,608 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 9.5 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

The average years of schooling was 7.9 years out of the target of at least 12 years if entire population was to attain basic education up to complete secondary education (KIHBS 2015/16). Human development index was 0.6 compared to 0.52 at national level and maximum of 1. The HDI at county level measures extent to which the counties can mobilize the economic and professional potential of the citizens. With a rating of 0.6 it means the county lost about 40 per cent of her economic potential due to lack of adequate education and health. About 58.1 per cent of the children were stunted. Childhood stunting is associated with developmental delays that can significantly and adversely impact a person's ability to learn (both during and after the years in school), thereby limiting their ability to reach their full potential. As a such, this perpetuates inequality across generations.

The NHIF coverage was 17.8 per cent as compared to the average national level at 24.7 per cent while the number of children vaccinated was 69.4 per cent as compared to the average national level at 74.9 per cent. The data indicated 30.6 per cent of the children had not been immunized against preventable diseases such as polio and measles. As a result of economic crisis, the NHIF coverage could have declined



as most of county residents could not afford the monthly contribution. In addition, the fear of contracting the COVID-19 could result into decline of vaccination rate in the county. On this account, the County will invest in all the economic sectors and specifically to the labor-intensive sectors of health, education and agriculture. The County will;

- (i) Transform human capital outcomes for greater productivity through investing in health, nutrition and producing requisite skills for all sectors of the County economy.
- (ii) Promote implementation of a stronger labour market interventions and policy reforms that drive employment creation. The County shall deepen technical education, training and skills development.
- (iii) Enhance investments and mechanisms for up skilling and reskilling, deepening technical skills as well as ICT skills; and retraining employees on how to work from home, where applicable.
- (iv) Protect workers in the informal economy by pursuing innovative policies to reach them quickly through a combination of non-contributory and contributory social security schemes and facilitating their transition to the formal economy in the longer term.
- (v) Ensure protection of incomes and jobs and promote decent work by using employment protection schemes and other mechanisms to support enterprises in retraining workers and providing income support to unemployed workers, as well as adapting public employment schemes to the effects of the pandemic on the labour force.

3.6 Exploiting the Leather Value Chain

The arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) counties are known for livestock production. Livestock sub-sector contributes immensely to the livelihoods and employment creation of residents in the ASALs region. The county relies on livestock from the ASALs for consumption and export of livestock products. As the third largest holder of livestock in Africa, Kenya needs to have an effective strategy that will enable the country to benefit from its vast livestock resources not only from meat and dairy products but also from hides and skins. Despite the large livestock population, the potential of value addition and diversification of the leather subsector remain underutilized (Onyango et al, 2019). The development of the sub-sector will be critical in achieving the objectives of manufacturing, a key component of the Big Four Agenda.

Baringo County has an estimated 720,000 cattle; 1,837,689 goats; 624,020 sheep; 10,510 camels; and 17,494 donkeys. There are also 53,665 exotic cattle – dairy; 5,732 exotic cattle-beef; 2,352 dairy goats and 67,239 exotic sheep. Being a county with different ecological zones, it has invested in livestock facilities and infrastructure that take care of the interests of pastoralists and livestock farmers in relatively colder and wetter parts of the devolved unit. Some of the livestock facilities developed include cattle dips, livestock sale yards, pasture and fodder development. To harness the potential of hides, skins and leather value chain, the county government will take the following intervention measures:



- (i) Develop an integrated value chain that includes livestock production, abattoir, tannery and local light leather industry in one locality in one or two sub-counties for a start. The hides, skins, leather and value addition system could also include other livestock products such as meat and dairy products.
- (ii) Invest in high quality of livestock to improve quality of hides and skins. This will involve provision of veterinary services for household livestock farmers
- (iii) Develop ranching system to control livestock mobility as long distances for pasture and water lead to diseases, low quality of livestock and losses.
- (iv) Invest in livestock-related technology and research to support the value chain to optimize benefits from the sub-sector.
- (v) Along rivers Molo and Perkerra, the county government will invest in growing foliage and other livestock feeds. The county also to have farms for growing animal feeds in sub-counties with adequate rainfall such as Eldama Ravine and Baringo Central.
- (vi) The county government will work together with NOREB and FCDC blocs; and national government to enhance both domestic and international markets for both live animals and livestock products.
- (vii) Explore introducing high yielding and drought resistant breeds to increase production in the county.
- (viii) The county to invest on skills and capacity building for value chain actors.
- (ix) Development measures to contain waste and losses in the leather value chain.
- (x) Improvement of transport infrastructure is critical in easing movement of value chain actors and their products.
- (xi) The county to create awareness about the significance on livestock insurance
- (xii) Protection of endangered livestock like donkeys is critical.





4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

4.1 Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector contributes 0.2 per cent to the Baringo Gross County Product (GCP). Manufacturing in Baringo County mainly include food products (46.3 per cent), furniture (13.8 per cent), wearing apparel (13.2 per cent), fabricated metal products (6.7 per cent), leather and leather products (6.3 per cent), wood and wood products (5.8 per cent) and textiles (5.3 per cent). The key products useful in value addition and driving manufacturing include; honey refinery, livestock production, meat processing, textiles, fruit processing, dairy processing, leather, coffee, timber, cotton ginnery and aloe processing. Hence, it is essential in supporting recovery of the economy of the County from the effects of Covid-19 pandemic, and especially due to its strong forward and backward linkages. The strategies to support manufacturing are as follows.

- (i) Exploit the opportunity presented by the pandemic especially in production of essential goods such as masks, Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), and sanitizers, disinfectants, canned foods, immunity boosting products, hospital beds and ventilators.
- (ii) Consider an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of Covid-19. The emergency Fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, can be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by Covid-19. Related, the County will inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- (iii) Adopt the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing in manufacturing establishments.
- (iv) Operationalize Cummins Power Co-generation Company for renewable energy and Leverage on Public Private Partnerships to invest other sources of renewable energy.
- (v) Collaborate with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to reduce on crime and create a peaceful business environment.

4.2 Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture accounts for the largest share of economic activity in Baringo county. More than a half of county economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for Ksh. 53,633 million out of the total Ksh. 92,866 million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 57.8 per cent of the county's GCP.

About 60 per cent of the households produce crops, 56 per cent produce livestock, 0.4 per cent practice aquaculture and about 0.6 per cent are involved in fishing. About 5 per cent of the households practice irrigation farming. As the agri-food sector gradually shifts from an emergency response to re-engineering,



recovery and building resilience, the Baringo County will: -

- (i) Develop partnership with the National Government, NGOs, Development Partners, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of the county especially in horticulture (Watermelon, onions and vegetables), milk meat and leather processing.
- (ii) Invest in access roads to enhance linkage between farms and markets. Extensive rural road infrastructure plays a central role in provision of affordable access to both markets for agricultural outputs and modern inputs. Baringo's rural access index (RAI) fairs poorly at 46 per cent. This is low compared to the national average of 69.4 per cent. Other crucial market infrastructure includes lighting and water services to facilitate trade activities.
- (iii) Investment in storage and cooling facilities particularly at collection points to minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses.
- (iv) Digitize the agri-food sector to support: - training and building capacities of farming households in modern agricultural technologies, provision of advisory and information services, marketing agricultural produce at a wider scope beyond the county level, and improving access to innovative support services including credit and insurance services.
- (v) Enhance farmers access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds, water, animal feeds, artificial insemination (AI) services, fertilizers, livestock vaccination and mechanized ploughing services by county tractor hire services. Access to affordable inputs would reduce cost of production in the county thereby improving the competitiveness of the county's outputs relative to cheap imports.
- (vi) Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and prevent risks. There is also need for the county to mitigate disasters, such as those related to floods, through institutional capacity development, vulnerability analyses and updates, monitoring and early warning systems, and public education.
- (vii) Expansion of sustainable irrigation in the county through partnership with development partners. To support expansion of sustainable irrigation, there is will promote development of Irrigation Infrastructure and technologies in the county. The key irrigation scheme in the county is the Perkerra Irrigation Scheme covering 3,000 acres.
- (viii) Establish county multisectoral committees to deal with cross-cutting issues such as marketing of agricultural produce that cuts across the trade, ICT and infrastructure sectors that provide crucial market infrastructure such as road infrastructure, lighting and water services.



- (ix) Build the capacity of farmers in adoption of modern farming technologies (modern production, harvesting, processing and post-harvest aggregation and storage methods), standards and practices and adopt sustainable land management practices to minimize environmental degradation. This can be done by establishing model farms & farmer training centers.
- (x) Strengthen agricultural cooperatives through effective stakeholder engagement and implementation of interventions for more sustainable models of financing and customized training of cooperative members.

4.3 Water and Sanitation

Access to water and sanitation was recognized to be one of the key elements necessary to help in the fight against Covid-19. Water is essential for general hygiene and frequent and correct handwashing as emphasized by World Health Organization (WHO) as one of the measures to curb transmission of disease. Similarly access to safe sanitation also goes a long way in helping reduce infections. The outbreak of Covid-19 therefore places higher demand for water more so at the households, health care facilities, marketplaces, public places and among other essential services providers.

There is low access to piped water among urban households (23.40 per cent), rural households (6.67 per cent) and peri urban households (43.9 per cent). Access to piped sewer among households is low which stands at 3.3 per cent both in rural urban and peri-urban areas. Additionally, most of rural households (34.63 per cent) and peri urban households (4.99 per cent) do not have access to sanitation facilities. About 61 per cent of households share a toilet with other households, this is more common in urban areas than in rural and peri urban households. Similarly, only 48.68 per cent of households have access to improved sanitation (KIHBS 2015/2016). On the hand, most households (60.0 per cent) had access to water and soap during this period of Covid-19 (KNBS COVID-19 survey 2020) despite the fact that most households (93.4 per cent) do not have a designated handwashing facility in their households.

The county 2018-2022 CIDP programs under WASH, environment management and conservation seek to promote Access to clean and safe water through; Development of major rural water supplies; Reticulation water system for urban centers and upcoming towns; Upgrading of JICA boreholes; Sanitation facilities

The recovery strategies include the following;

- (i) The county to upscale the construction of water pans and dams as well as round water in order to solve water shortage, especially during dry seasons. This will help to increase water supply in households, institutions and public places through drilling of boreholes in all the sub-counties.
- (ii) Upscale abstraction of water from rivers, spring protections, harvesting of rainwater from roof and other catchments to help achieve increase to water access.
- (iii) Integrate public private partnerships arrangements to enhance water provision in the County.



- (iv) Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to help increase access to water. This can be achieved by expanding water infrastructure.
- (v) Fast track the development of water governance and management policy.
- (vi) Include both male and female in decision making on water management
- (vii) Undertake water trucking during times of prolonged drought and emergencies to households with water deficiencies
- (viii) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households, and yield safe sanitation coverage. Increased access to sanitation can be achieved through collaboration of the county government, development partners and PPP to expand sewer infrastructure and to accommodate more households.
- (ix) Construct toilets in communities, schools, health centers and other public places. The county will collaborate with private sector and launch public toilet construction programmes.
- (x) Fast track and implement policy on water governance and environment conservation and management.
- (xi) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level.
- (xii) Provide maximum protection to employees working in water and sanitation through provision of personal protection equipment.

4.4 Urban Development and Housing

The county has challenges in quality of the housing stock. Approximately 53 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 47 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 96 per cent of households rely on unclean sources of energy such as firewood, paraffin and charcoal, which could adversely affect respiratory health of women and children.

For re-engineering and recovery, the County will:

- (i) Integrate the “build back better” principles into the pandemic recovery process to fit in resilience-building in County Spatial Planning.
- (ii) Fastrack implementation of the affordable housing programme with a focus on improving living conditions and building quality applying finished materials for walls, floors and roofing. This is in line



with the CIDP programme to construct new housing units in Kabarnet and renovate existing housing stock.

- (iii) Undertake spatial planning of urban areas, and fast-track identification and designation of urban centers for upgrade (Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine and Marigat, Chemolingot, Kabartonjo and Mogotio) pursuant to provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities (amendment) Act, 2019.
- (iv) Collaborate with National Government, Physical Planning Department and Universities to train county staff to address inadequate technical staff-physical planners, surveyors and housing officers as identified in the CIDP.
- (v) Adopt programmes aimed at an increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases.

4.5 Transport

The county has a total of 3,824.42 Kilometers of classified road network. Approximately 51.0 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 43.0 per cent in fair condition and 6 per cent in poor condition. While 8 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 29.0 per cent in fair condition and 63.0 per cent in poor condition.

The main means of transport used in the County is PSV matatus at 28.8 per cent, followed by walking at 18.4 per cent, bicycle at 13.2 per cent, motorcycle 12.5 per cent and private car at 12 per cent. On average, resident travel 3.0 Kilometers to their workplace which is beyond the threshold for walking but within the threshold for cycling. Over 92 per cent of the unpaved road network is in poor and fair condition. To enhance mobility options for residents and improve road conditions to support economic, social and subsistence activities the County will:

- (i) Apply labor based and local resource-based approaches for road development and maintenance, where technically and economically feasible, in line with the Roads 2000 national policy².
- (ii) Focus on increasing the share of unpaved roads in good and fair condition to above 62 per cent which is the national average. For the unpaved road network, focus on adopting the Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSR) technology for greater network coverage cost effectively.
- (iii) Identify a core rural road network for prioritization to improve the rural access index (RAI) from the current 46 per cent with a target to match the national average of 70 per cent.
- (iv) Improve and expand infrastructure for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) in urban areas and along roads with heavy -highspeed traffic to promote sustainable mobility options and enhance road

2. Roads 2000 programme <http://krb.go.ke/our-downloads/roads%202000%20strategic%20plan.pdf>



safety for all road users. This is in line with the Integrated National Transport Policy 2009 and the Sustainable Development Goals³.

- (v) Adopt climate smart road engineering designs to safeguard road and bridge infrastructure from floods and to harvest storm water for irrigation and productive use.

4.6 Tourism

Baringo County is endowed with numerous physical attractions including Lake Baringo and its 13 Islands, Lake Bogoria, Tugen Hills, Laikipia escarpment, Eldama Ravine sceneries, Korossi dormant volcano, Kapedo hot springs, and Kursalal falls located within Lembus forests. The county is also endowed with diverse wildlife found in the Ruko Wildlife Conservancy; Lake Bogoria national park; Lake Baringo conservation area; Lake Kam-narok national reserve and 6 conservancies. Other tourist attractions include beekeeping, reptile park and birdwatching, cultural villages, Kabarnet National Museum and Kipsaraman Community Museum. The county is a melting pot of diverse cultures and Kenyan communities which reinforces its competitiveness as a tourist destination. However, cultural tourism is under-developed and under-exploited along with other under-developed tourist sites and products with great potential. Hence revenue collected is below potential.

In 2018, the county has 10 hotel facilities⁴ with a total of 310 rooms and 602 hotel beds. This is a 22.4 per cent growth in bed capacity over the figure recorded in 2013. However, the county has underutilized potential for conference tourism. Lake Baringo has a variety of accommodation options including lodges, hotels, campsites, cottages and self-catering tents for hire. Lack of star-rated hotels in the County is a hindrance to attracting high-spending tourists who often prefer to seek accommodation in the neighbouring Nakuru County. While Gross County Product (GCP) from accommodation and food services accounts for a paltry 0.7 per cent of the total GCP, depicting low importance among other income generating activities in the County, in recent years, the total taxes, levies and fees collected from all county tourism establishments has grown by 40.7 per cent.

This suggests that tourism has potential for even higher economic contribution. Tourism in Baringo county is linked to the forestry and fishing sector. Tourist hotels in the county benefit from supplies of fish sourced from Lake Baringo fresh-water lake. Tourists enjoy fishing, boating, water sports (ski, windsurfing), camel rides and day trips to the nearby Lake Bogoria National Reserve. Lake Baringo hosts over 470 bird species including flamingos, hence providing a great opportunity for birdwatching. The recovery strategies include;

- (i) Develop a county tourism master-plan diversify into conference tourism, water sports, excursions, hiking, guided tours, scenic drives, and cultural tours, villages and cultural festivals.
- (ii) Development of tourism information centres; marketing the county as a tourist destination.

3. Sustainable Mobility for All: <https://sum4all.org/implementing-sdgs>

4. including Lake Bogoria hotel and Spa Resort, Papyrus Inn hotels, Soi Safari Lodge, Sportline hotel, Sinkoro hotel, Kabarnet hotel, Taidy's hotel, Chambai hotel and Lake Baringo Club



- (iii) Renovate infrastructure around the tourism attraction sites along with improving sanitation conditions.
- (iv) Provide incentives in establishment of star-rated accommodation and M.I.C.E facilities to leverage the rich endowment in scenic tourist attraction sites.

4.7 Health

Baringo County has a total of 247 health facilities and 58 level one hospitals, 176 level two hospitals, 31 level 3 hospitals, 7 level four hospitals and 1 level 5 hospital. In addition, the county has 1,210 staff in the health services department across its healthcare system. These includes: 9 specialists, 19 doctors, 535 nurses and 113 clinical officers. The county therefore has a Doctor –Patient ratio of 1:35,000 against WHO recommendation of 1:230.

The county put in place measures to mitigate the impact of pandemic. However, the county faced some drawbacks in the fight against the pandemics for some instances. The county had shortage of doctors, nurses and specialists. Most of the healthcare workers at Baringo county required adequate training on the COVID-19 management protocols and infection prevention. The County had two isolation centres. Inadequate PPEs among the frontline healthcare workers working in various health care facilities. The health sector needs to focus on empowering the workforce and upgrading of working conditions and provision of requisite health commodities and equipment, especially in relation to personal protective equipment and occupational safety, implementing the following strategies.

- (i) The county government will support regular training of the Healthcare workers on various management protocols and infection prevention control across the levels of healthcare system in Baringo county, also due to the gap in the numbers and skills of staff under the county health sector, there is need for the county to invest in employment and deployment of additional medical officers, key among them medical specialists.
- (ii) Adopt and strengthen community health outreach programs to sensitize citizens to adopt proper health seeking behaviors that could have been affected by the pandemic. Attention will be directed to expectant women on the will attend regular antenatal clinics for checkup and the caregivers of children on the importance of immunization.
- (iii) Enhance Covid-19 sensitization to the community through health promotion messages and distribution and printing of information, education and communication materials, provision of hand washing facilities at the community level, provision of hand washing soap and fumigation services in the markets and health facilities.
- (iv) Provide frontline caregivers mental and physical health support during the Covid-19 pandemic. Psychological support to be given to families of frontline health care workers.
- (v) Promote construction, upgrading and equipping of health facilities through additional funding to health sector, this will enable the county to achieve the health outcomes.



- (vi) Promote and support public and community health including the installation of hand washing facilities in homes and institutions such as schools, tertiary education learning institutions workplaces and health care facilities within Baringo county.

4.8 Education and training

Baringo County has a total of 900 pre-primary centres, 805 primary and 188 secondary schools. A total 533 public primary schools in Baringo County has been installed with ICT infrastructure and devices under the Digital Literacy Programme (DLP)(ICT Authority, 2019). The infrastructure includes learner digital devices (LDD), teacher digital devices (TDD) and the Digital Content Servers and Wireless Router (DCSWR). The gross ECDE enrolment rate in the county was 86.5 per cent in 2014 and 102 per cent in 2018 while the net enrolment ratio was 84.5 per cent in 2014 and 70.5 per cent in 2018. The county has 13 vocational training centers with an enrolment of 1,520 trainees. The closure of schools disrupted the education sector programmes focusing on enhancing the quality and access to Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE), Promoting high transition and tertiary education through Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVETs).

The recovery and re-engineering strategies include;

- (i) The county will prioritize projects that consolidate WASH, PPEs, feeding programme in ECDE sections, ECDE capitation grants, capacity building of ECDE teachers and staff and parents on effects of COVID19. In most of primary and secondary schools the county will put measures in place to increase primary and secondary enrollment rates. For TVETs, the main focus will be to bridge the gap in training at middle level and technical training through improved construction of new centers and incorporation of ICT infrastructure and equipment.
- (ii) The County with support from stakeholders will continue to invest in early childhood development through infrastructural development to allow for adequate social distancing when schools reopen; deployment of ECDE teachers and provision of sanitation facilities.
- (iii) The county will involve communities to mobilize learners when schools will be reopening process and while deepening implementation of COVID 19 mitigation measures. The county will combine community participation and large-scale direct communication campaigns to parents, and where possible, increase attendance options to accommodate all children, including those with highest risk of dropping out, also promote back to school campaign and community outreach to ensure that no child is being dropped out of school due to COVID-19 emergency.
- (iv) Provide financial or in-kind support, such as school feeding, to help families overcome the increased costs of attending school, also provide psychosocial support to teachers and learners.
- (v) The County will periodize projects that improve school water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and management in order to reduce future effect of similar or related outbreak while promoting public health in learning institutions.



- (vi) promote remedial/catch up lessons for learners who might have lagged behind also schools to utilize ICT platforms and have a depository of teaching and learning materials that learners could use at their own time and while at home.

4.9 Social Protection

Baringo County has an estimated number of 8,666 PWDs (1.5 per cent) and 3.6 per cent older persons aged 65 years and above of which 50.5 per cent are females. The county has a poverty estimate of 40.0 per cent against a national average of 36.1% with severity estimate of 4.2 per cent in terms of extreme poverty. Food poverty estimate is 42.4 per cent against the national estimate of 32 per cent. These estimates indicate that big per centage of population is poor, and the pandemic may end up stretching the poverty level and negatively affecting the vulnerable members of the community. The county will put up some measures to protect the vulnerable groups from indirect and direct impact of COVID-19. The county will collaborate with National Government, NGOs and other partners to ensure child rights and child protection measures are embedded in the immediate COVID-19 response and longer-term recovery.

Further, the recovery strategies will include the following interventions;

- (i) Promote the Universal Healthcare Programme (UHC), to support the vulnerable communities and register them with NHIF to help them access health service at minimal cost.
- (ii) Build resilience and promote affirmative action for addressing challenges facing vulnerable groups; promote gender mainstreaming, protection and response against gender-based violence and involvement in all sectors.
- (iii) Extend sickness benefit coverage to all, with attention given to informal employment, the self-employed and vulnerable groups.
- (iv) Ensure basic income security, for persons whose jobs or livelihoods have been disrupted by the crisis, also coordinate social protection providers and strengthen linkages across various social protection interventions in the county.
- (v) Protect vulnerable groups in the population from health costs by enhancing NHIF coverage; improving knowledge of the existing insurance schemes to improve uptake; and subsidizing NHIF premiums for targeted vulnerable populations.

4.10 Gender and Youth

Due to social distancing and curfew hours, GBV victims had limited contact with family and friends who would act as the first contact persons during violence. Survivors also experienced challenges accessing healthcare services, counseling Services and access shelters. These challenges underscore the need for deliberate measures at the county level to prevent and support GBV survivors in times of emergencies as experienced with the pandemic. Towards this, the following are measures for the county:



- i) Launch hotlines/helplines using toll-free calls and SMS numbers for gender-based violence victims. This will assist GBV victims access support and guidance to include psycho-social support, counselling and health care.
- ii) Establishing platforms for Tele Counselors to offer virtual counseling services to affected persons during emergencies/pandemics to mitigate the effects of the high levels of stress and anxiety associated with such emergencies.
- iii) Online sensitization and GBV education as a preventive measure on the prevalence of GBV during emergencies periods. The county governments can identify GBV champions to serve as agents change, changing harmful attitudes and behavior in communities that lead to GBV.
- iv) In addition, there is need for the county to designate gender safe spaces to provide accommodation GBV survivors.

4.11 Environment and Natural Resources Management

The county faces the following environmental challenges; wildlife conflict, land degradation, landslides, forest fire, natural resource bases conflict floods and droughts. The challenges threaten the existence of biodiversity for instance most households (80.9 per cent) use wood fuel and charcoal (13.84) as major sources of energy for cooking. Additionally, most household (13.1 per cent) dump their solid waste in the street/ vacant plot/ drain while 81.81 per cent of households burn in open. On the other hand, 13.7 per cent of households have experienced droughts or floods in the past 5 years that has adversely affected their farming activities (KIHBS 2015/2016) This reduces the ability of households to be food secure.

To mitigate these environmental risks, the County has put in place measures to mainstream environmental and climate change in County planning and budgeting processes with aim of strengthening disaster risk mitigation measures and reducing damages caused by natural hazards like floods and droughts. Additional strategies to enable Country to recover from effects of COVID 19 include;

- (i) Promote alternative sources of energy for cooking to minimize over reliance of wood fuel. The county can have partnerships and collaborations with established stakeholders in natural resource management and conservation.
- (ii) Reclaim forest land and water catchment land that's under encroachment.
- (iii) The county to provide capacity building of communities around Mau forest, Mochongoi and Koibatek forests on Sustainable Forest Management.
- (iv) Promote and facilitate regular environment clean up exercises at neighborhood and in towns, sensitization programs on importance of tree planting, environment management conservation. The county government can work in collaboration with donor agencies, private sector, local communities to come up with up with initiatives to manage solid waste.
- (v) Increase the per centage of solid waste collected by the county.



- (vi) Segregate waste resource at the source to easily facilitate recycling
- (vii) solid waste.
- (viii) Cushion households from the adverse effects of droughts or to achieve food security, minimal damages from droughts and floods, it's important for counties can work with the national government, donor agencies, private sector, local communities to come up with up mitigation measures to droughts and floods.





5 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAMME

5.1 Economic Stimulus Package

To re-engineer the economy of the Baringo County, it is important to establish or deepen the existing programmes which have multiplier effects to productivity and employment creation. The following are targeted areas to be considered by the County when designing stimulus packages:

- (i) Provide extension services and market creation for agriculture and livestock.
- (ii) Waivers/concessions – cess, single business permits, parking stickers, water bills, market fees.
- (iii) Subsidize farming inputs – certified seeds, fertilizers and mechanized inputs (tractors).
- (iv) Infrastructure – targeting roads, water and electricity.
- (v) Information and communication Technology (ICT) – a greater enabler for business continuity during and after Covid-19.
- (vi) Create a Covid-19 revolving recovery Fund utilizing structures such as table banking, self-help groups and MFIs to small scale traders and businesses in the informal sector.

5.2 Financing Economic Stimulus Package

Resource mobilization for implementation of the economic stimulus shall entail collaborations between National and County Government; support from development partners; public private partnerships and non-state actors including NGOs.

5.3 Implementation Framework for the Economic Stimulus Programme

Effective implementation of the Baringo County COVID-19 Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy will depend on adequate resource mobilization over the 2020/21-2022/23. The implementation will thus be supported through resource mobilization from relevant stakeholders in the County, including the National Government, development partners, NGOs and civil society, faith-based organizations, private sector and individuals. The Annex presents proposed action plan for the County.


WaterFund
Financing the Water Sector
WATER SECTOR TRUST FUND



PROJECT NAME:
OL ARABAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

IMPLEMENTED BY:
KIRANDICH WATER COMPANY LIMITED
P.O. BOX 377-30400 KABARNET



SUPPORT FROM:



CONTRACTOR:

ROTALINK ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
P.O. BOX 1017-30100, ELDORET



PROGRAMME NAME:

EDE CPIRA




**CONSTRUCTION OF MARIGAT
PUBLIC SANITATION
FACILITY IN MARIGAT TOWN
BARINGO COUNTY**



**Kenya
VISION 2030**



6 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING

The overall purpose of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting is to track progress of the County COVID-19 re-engineering and recovery strategies. Monitoring will be done periodically to track implementation of the work plans while evaluation will be undertaken to measure effectiveness, impact and sustainability in meeting the strategic priorities. Some of the M&E activities will include documenting actions, resources, outputs and measure the impact on expected outcomes.

Monitoring will be undertaken on a continuous basis and reporting on a quarterly basis, at mid-year, annually and at the end of the plan period leading to progress reports. The monitoring framework will track the achievements, assess use and delivery of resources and accomplishment of deliverables.

Evaluation and impact assessment of the plan will involve weighing the extent to which strategic objectives are met and impact created. Evaluation will therefore be based on the implementation framework and theory of change. A theory of change describes how an intervention can deliver desired results and explains the causal logic of how a programme modality or design innovation will reach its intended outcomes.⁵

The County COVID-19 re-engineering and recovery strategies reporting will be informed by annual work plans. All implementing departments in the County will be expected to prepare M&E frameworks for each activity (see sample Annex Table 2). The quarterly progress reports will include information on key indicators against set targets for the quarter.

For accountability purposes, County Governments through the Monitoring and Evaluation Departments (MED)s will review their existing M&E policy to include the County COVID-19 re-engineering and recovery strategies. These strategies will also inform County performance contracting targets and human resource performance management systems. The technical capacity of the M&E unit (focal persons and/or champions), on the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) will be enhanced to monitor and evaluate the implementation of these re-engineering strategies. CIMES guidelines on County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (COMEC) will also play a key role and responsibility on how County Governments implement these strategies.

Furthermore, the M&E reports will always inform decision making at all county levels including County assemblies to contribute to a strong and sustainable county results-oriented M&E system. At the end of each financial year, annual performance reports will be drafted highlighting key achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and recommendations on the way forward.

5. https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/10.1596/978-1-4648-0779-4_ch2



7 COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Communication⁶, a process of creating understanding between two or more parties, is considered effective when the transmitted content is received and understood in the way it was intended. For development of County COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Strategies, Communication for Development⁷ (C4D) also referred to as Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) will be used. Communication for Development is evidence-based processes that involve a mix of communication channels and approaches to facilitate dialogue, participation and engagement with the target audience for positive social and behaviour change.

The communication channels⁸ are the routes, media and techniques to be used to carry the re-engineering and recovery communication messages from the policy makers to the citizens. Based on May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, majority of Baringo respondents received information about coronavirus through radio (94%) and mobile (70%). Friends and family (64%) were closely followed with Television at (61%). Government sources (54%) and social media (51%) were also closely rated. Baringo residents also received coronavirus information through newspapers (37%), Health Care Workers (24%), and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) workers (8%). Therefore, the following channels of communication will be utilized:

- (i) Written communication such as posters, digital (SMS) and online communications (County website, electronic mail and social media)
- (ii) Verbal communication such as radio, telephone, and face to face meetings
- (iii) Non-verbal communication, for example sign language
- (iv) Visual communication, such as television

The effectiveness of the different channels will vary depending on the circumstance and the characteristics of the communication. pandemic. Therefore, to increase buy-in from the members of the public on the County socio-economic recovery strategies, opportunities, interventions and to encourage positive feedback, below are the proposed channels of communication.

6. <https://books.google.co.ke/books?id=QVnnHUSAL7cC&printsec=frontcover&dq=creating+understanding+what+is+communication&hl>

7. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_2017_Report_on_Communication_for_Development_C4D.pdf

8. <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199657681.001.0001/acref-9780199657681-e-1679?rskey=sE6yWS&result=2>



Table 2: Communication channels with target audience

	Children 3yrs-17yrs	Youth 18yrs- 35yrs	Men 36yrs- 70yrs	Women 36yrs- 70yrs	PWDs	Aged 71yrs +	Literate & Semi- Literate	Rural	Urban & Informal Settlements
Barazas <100 persons									
Face to face <100 persons									
Radio									
Newspaper									
TV									
SMS									
Website & Email									
Social Media									
IEC- Posters, branded gear									
Outdoor- Billboards, Graffiti, Drawings									
Telephone									
Sign language									

> Most appropriate channel to be used.

- Notes: For purposes of this report, the literacy levels will be measured by whether the target audience can listen, speak, read and write in English and Kiswahili language. It is assumed that children under the age of 3 years have not yet fully developed their cognitive abilities to interpret communication. Face to face meetings will include virtual meetings, association gatherings, friends, and family.

The proposed communication channels for Persons with Disabilities are radio and telephone calls for the visually impaired and sign language for those with hearing impairment.

The scheduled communication or frequency of messaging are as follows:

- Weekly updates on County website and social media
- Bi-weekly broadcast messages (TV interchanged with either local or Kiswahili radio station)
- Monthly SMS and telephone calls.
- Quarterly IEC materials - Posters in reception areas and community gatherings (markets, mosques, churches, clinics, Huduma centres).
- Monthly barazas.



ANNEX

Implementation matrix/Action plan

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
Finance & Economic Planning	To enhance Revenue Services	Development of Regulations and policies and procedure manuals; Preparation of finance bills; Capacity building of revenue staff; Establishment of revenue enforcement unit; Inspection of businesses/ markets; Recording of properties, Businesses in Revenue system; Submission of quarterly revenue reports; Submission of annual revenue statement; Automation of revenue processes in Wards Head quarters			No. of policy and regulations manuals established; No. of Bills approved; Number of staff trained; No of revenue enforcement units; No of businesses inspected; No of properties registered; No. of quarterly revenue reports; Approved annual revenue statement; Automated revenue processes					Baringo County Government	County Government
		Revised Monitoring and Evaluation Policy			Approved and operational Monitoring and Evaluation Policy	2021/2022 to 2022/2023	1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	To strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation system	Implementation of CIMEIS			Operational CIMEIS		1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Established M&E unit and committees			Established and operational M&E Unit and committee		1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Carry out Projects Monitoring and evaluation			No. of M&E Report		4	4	8	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Quarterly reports			No. of quarterly reports		4	4	8	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Agriculture	To promote excellence in service delivery	Recruitment of extension officers	Strengthened extension work	Increased number of farmers adopting to good farming practices	No. of extension officers recruited	2021/2022	15	15	30	Baringo County Government	County Government



COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
	To increase Crop, Livestock, Fish Production & Productivity through appropriate technology for food security	Coffee Seedling distribution	Improved living standards for coffee farmers	Increased income levels for the farmers	No. of coffee seedlings purchased & distributed	2021/2022	4	4	8	Baringo County Government	County Government
		Groundnut seedling distribution	Improved living standards for groundnut farmers	Increased income levels for the farmers	Kgs of groundnuts seeds purchased & distributed		1	1	2	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Affruiatation projects	Improved quality of life for farmers	Increased income levels for the farmers	No. of assorted fruit seedlings purchased and distributed		6	6	12	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Control of post-harvest losses, purchase of hematic bags	Improved quality of life for farmers	Enhanced income levels for the farmers	No. of hematic bags purchased and distributed		2	2	3	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Distribution of day old chicks	Improved quality of life for farmers	income levels for the farmers	No. of day old chicks distributed		2	2	3	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase and distribution of Pasture seeds for rangeland reseeding	Improved quality of life for farmers	income levels for the farmers	Kgs of pasture seeds distributed		2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase and distribution of Sahiwal bulls, Doper rams and galla bucks	Improved quality of life for farmers	income levels for the farmers	No. of bulls, rams and bucks distributed		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase, distribution and establishment of apiculture	Improved quality of life for farmers	income levels for the farmers	No of bee hives purchased .No of Apiculture established		2	2	3	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Construction of fish landing beach	Improved quality of life for farmers	income levels for the farmers	No. of landing beaches constructed		2	2	3	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Rehabilitation / construction of fish ponds	Improved quality of life for farmers		No. of Fish ponds constructed/ rehabilitated		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

**COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING
RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23**



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		Restocking of fish ponds	Improved quality of life for farmers	enhanced income levels for the farmers	No. of fish pond restocked		3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To increase market access through promotion of value addition and development of standards along the value chains	Completion of Milk processing plant	Improved quality of life for farmers	Enhanced income levels for the farmers	No. of milk processing plant completed	2021/2022	3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Construction of Poultry processing plant	Improved quality of life for farmers	enhanced income levels for the farmers	No. of Poultry processing plant completed		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Completion of Maoi slaughter House	Improved quality of life for farmers	enhanced income levels for the farmers	No. of slaughter house completed		3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To prevent & Control Crop. Livestock, Fish pests and diseases	Construction of level 4 Veterinary laboratory	Reduced effects of pests and diseases	enhanced income levels for the farmers	No. of Laboratory constructed	2021/2022	25	25	50	Baringo County Government	County Government
		Procuring vaccines	Reduced effects of pests and diseases	enhanced income levels for the farmers	No. of livestock vaccinated		49	49	97	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Delivery and administration of vaccines; Undertaking surveillance in markets, vaccination points and stock routes	Reduced effects of pests and diseases	Enhanced income levels for livestock farmers	No. of surveillance carried out		2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Development of a safe data collection and storage system; Branding of livestock manually/electronically	Reduced effects of pests and diseases	Enhanced income levels for livestock farmers	No. of safe data developed; No. of livestock branded		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Fencing, construction of a mini laboratory	Reduced effects of pests and diseases	Enhanced income levels for livestock farmers	No. of quarantine stations set up		1	1	2	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		Development of a safe data collection and storage system for livestock surveillance and livestock movement; Purchase of 6lap tops and Gandroid phones	Reduced effects of pests and diseases	Enhanced income levels for livestock farmers	Surveillance systems in place		2	2	3	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Manufacturing and MSMEs	To Enhance innovation & promote SMEs growth	Renovation of two Fresh Produce Markets at Marigat town	Enabling business environment	Enhanced income for traders	No. of fresh produce markets renovate	2021/2022	8	8	15	Baringo County Government	County Government
		Construction of Ten market Stalls per sub-county	Enabling business environment	Enhanced income for traders	No. of market stalls constructed		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Rehabilitation of all stalled markets county wide	Enabling business environment	Enhanced income for traders	No. of markets rehabilitated		9	9	17	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Establishment of County export Information hub/ Business information centre at Kabarnet	Enabling business environment	Enhanced income for traders	No. of information hub established		5	5	9	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Electricity connectivity to all Fresh produce markets	Enabling business environment	Enhanced income for traders	No. of markets connected to electricity		2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Enhance business development services	Enabling business environment	Enhanced income for traders	No. of traders accessed consumer protection and fair trade		3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Funds for MSMEs Fund	Enabling business environment	Enhanced income for traders	Amount of SME Loans disbursed to traders		8	8	15	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To promote Industrial development and Investment growth	Completion and equipping of Tannery at Mogotio	Improved quality of life for the communities in Baringo	Enhanced income, employment creation	No. of Tanneries completed & operationalized	2021/2022	70	70	140	Baringo County Government	County Government

**COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING
RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23**



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		Implementation of Baringo County Resource Map	Improved quality of life for the communities in Baringo	Enhanced income, employment creation	No. of Resource map implemented		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Purchase of Milk plant Equipments	Improved quality of life for the communities in Baringo	Enhanced income, employment creation	No. of Milk processing plant equipped		100	100	200	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Development of Industrial Park at Kimose	Improved quality of life for the communities in Baringo	Enhanced income, employment creation	No. of Industrial parks developed		25	25	50	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Commercialize Natural products such Termarid, Aloe Vera	Improved quality of life for the communities in Baringo	Enhanced income, employment creation	No. of Natural products commercialized	2021/2022	20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	To strengthen Co-operative development and management Services	Purchase of Honey production and processing equipments for Tiaty Sub- County	Improved quality of life for the communities in Baringo	Enhanced income, employment creation	No. of Honey processing equipments bought		5	5	10	Baringo County Government	County Government
		Revival of Cotton growing and processing at Salawa	Improved quality of life for the communities in Baringo	Enhanced income, employment creation	No. of cotton farmers facilitated		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Funds for cooperative development fund	Improved quality of life for the communities in Baringo	Enhanced income, employment creation	Amount of Co-operative development funds disbursed		8	8	15	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase of Sisal processing machines	Improved quality of life for the communities in Baringo	Enhanced income, employment creation	No. of sisal machines bought		1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Water and Sanitation	To increase access to clean through water supply infrastructural development	Drilling of boreholes using county rig	Improved health for the people of Baringo	Increased number of people accessing clean and safe water for domestic consumption & livestock use	No. of boreholes drilled	2021/2022	30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		Pipework extensions	Improved health for the people of Baringo	Increased number of people accessing clean and safe water for domestic consumption & livestock use	No of projects with extensions		8	8	15	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Operations and maintenance	Improved health for the people of Baringo	Increased number of people accessing clean and safe water for domestic consumption & livestock use	No of water projects rehabilitated		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Chemususu-Eldama Ravine last mile reticulation	Improved health for the people of Baringo	Increased number of people accessing clean and safe water for domestic consumption & livestock use	Length of pipelines extended		20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Upper Chemususu community water supply projects	Improved health for the people of Baringo	Increased number of people accessing clean and safe water for domestic consumption & livestock use	No of water supply schemes developed		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To increase access to improved sanitation	Water treatment systems	Improved health for the people of Baringo	Increased number of people accessing clean and safe water for domestic consumption & livestock use	No of water treatment systems		30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Solid waste management	To achieve increased solid waste collection and management	Development & upgrading of dumpsites	Clean and healthy environment		No. of dumpsites developed	2021/2022	5	5	10	Baringo County Government	County Government
		Provision of litter bins	Clean and healthy environment		No. of litter bins		2	2	3	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Transfer stations	Clean and healthy environment		transfer stations installed		2	2	3	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase of tractor for litter collection and compactor	Clean and healthy environment		No. of tractors and compactors purchased		2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

**COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING
RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23**



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome/Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		Development of Eco - toilet/Public toilets	Clean and healthy environment	Enhanced county revenue	No. of Eco toilets constructed.		4	4	7	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Environment and Natural Resources Conservation	To enhance Natural resource Conservation and management	Afforestation/ re-afforestation and water catchment protection and conservation including sensitization on green projects			No of trees planted; Acres of land planted with trees; % increase in tree cover No of awareness meetings	2021/2022	5	5	10	Baringo County Government	County Government
		Soil erosion and water conservation			KM of rehabilitated sites; No of soil conservation structures made; No of sites		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Droughts and floods control	To mitigate the effects of droughts and floods	To construct dams and dykes to control floods	No of dams and dykes constructed to control floods	Increase safety from the effects of floods and droughts	% of population cushioned from the effects of droughts and floods				-	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Transport	To enhance sustainable mobility options for household	Construct NMT infrastructure across key roads in the County	Increased modal split in favor of NMT	Increase in knowledge management of NMT infrastructure	Knowledge management of NMT infrastructure in good and fair condition	6 months				County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To enhance health, safety and hygiene in public transport vehicles	Improve public transport vehicle design to address social distancing and hygiene	Compliance to the COVID-19 safety guidelines	Reduced exposure and infection rates attributed PSV use	No. of reported positive cases due to PSV used (based on contact tracing data)	4 months				County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To improve the road conditions of the road network	Improve quality of the unpaved road infrastructure using labour-based techniques	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Increased proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Proportion of unpaved road network in good and fair condition					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Improve quality of road network using appropriate technology -Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSR) for rural roads	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Increased proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Knowledge management of roads developed using LVSR					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To mitigate the damage caused by floods on roads and bridges	Implement green roads design to protect road infrastructure while controlling storm water and harvesting flood water for domestic and commercial use	Resilient road infrastructure that can withstand floods with controlled damage	Number of green roads projects and water harvesting infrastructure	Knowledge management of green roads and quantity of water harvested in cubic meters annually					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	To enhance ICT capacity and use	Collaborate with private sector to enhance household acquisition of acquired ICT assets and technologies, e.g. smart phones and laptops	Increased use of ICT for domestic and commercial purposes	Increase in number of households owning ICT assets and technologies	Proportion of households owning ICT assets	1 year				County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Programme to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere)	Increased use of ICT for domestic and commercial purposes	Increase in number of households connected to reliable and affordable internet	Proportion of households connected to reliable and affordable internet	1 year				County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Community access to ICT infrastructure and services in public primary schools	Improved access to ICT infrastructure and services	Increase in number of household able to access ICT through community facilities	Proportion of household able to access ICT through community facilities					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Boosting e-commerce and home-based economies through ICT access	Extending the NOFBI project to ensure internet connectivity in public spaces, markets, commercial zones and public buildings	Increased use of e-commerce to boost trade	Increased proportion of population engaging in e-commerce	Proportion of population engaging in e-commerce					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance prominence in County planning and budgeting	Designate ICT as a stand-alone Ministry in Baringo County Government structure and deploy requisite personnel and capability	Enhance prominence of ICT plans, programmes and projects	Increased budget for ICT	Share of ICT budget in overall county budget					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance cyber security	Formulate and implement cyber security policies and procedures and pursue ISO certification on Information Systems Security	Enhanced detection, mitigation and reporting of cyber security incidents	Reduced cyber security incidents	No. of cyber security incidents					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Urban Development and Housing	To improve the quality of life of residents through provision of affordable and decent housing	Construction of new housing units	Decent housing for the people of Baringo	Improved health environment	No. of New housing units constructed	2021/2022-	21	21	42	Baringo County Government	County Government
		Purchase an Exhauster truck for Waste Disposal & Management	Enhanced hygiene	Improved health environment	No. of exhauster trucks purchased		6	6	12	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		environmental beautification & conservation management in recreation parks/ arboretum			No. of recreational parks beautified		8	8	15	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Establishment of a fire station to enhance disaster response and preparedness			No. of fire stations established		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

**COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING
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Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		Establishment of county land information management system.(Land Clinics)			No. of County Land information system		3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Cadastral survey of urban areas-			No. of urban cadastral survey carried out		8	8	15	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Demarcation and adjudication of unregistered land			No. of acreage demarcated		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Documentation and regularization of land ownership documents (urban areas)			No. of land ownership documents regularized		3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Planning of urban centres			No. of centres planned		3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Preparation of integrated development plans for major urban areas			No. of integrated development plans prepared		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Processing and preparation of leases for urban plots			No. of lease documents prepared		8	8	15	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Preparation of Part Development plans (PDPs) and fencing for county public utilities			No. of PDPs prepared		3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Tourism	Enhance socio-economic benefits from the tourism sector	Undertake tourism promotion and marketing locally and internationally	Wealth & employment creation;	Enhance income for actors in the tourism sector; Enhanced revenue for County government	No. of promotion & marketing activities carried out	2021/2022	3	3	6	Baringo County Government	County Government
		Operationalization of tourist information and research Centre at Mogotio information Centre and lake Bogoria education Centre	Wealth & employment creation;	Enhance income for actors in the tourism sector; Enhanced revenue for County government	No. of information centres completed and operationalized		1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		Murram of lake Bogoria national reserve road network (Loboi Hot spring – Emsos – Figtree campsite = 70 Kilometers)	Wealth & employment creation;	Enhance income for actors in the tourism sector; Enhanced revenue for County government	Km. of murram road constructed		20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Implementation of the Lake Kamnarok national Reserve taskforce report and Support to conservancies and conservation areas countywide	Wealth & employment creation;	Enhance income for actors in the tourism sector; Enhanced revenue for County government	No. of conservancies supported		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Development of County campsites/ picnic sites and sport tourism(Kaldich, and greater Kudu Marathon) in Loboi gate, Fig tree in Emsos, Loburu viewpoint at hot springs and Lake Baringo next to Reptile Park	Wealth & employment creation;	Enhance income for actors in the tourism sector; Enhanced revenue for County government	No. of campsites developed		1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Construction of standard Reptile park in lake Baringo	Wealth & employment creation;	Enhance income for actors in the tourism sector; Enhanced revenue for County government	No. of standard Reptile park constructed		1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Health	To improve Infrastructural development	Equipping of 5 storey Surgical block at BCRH			No. of equipped surgical blocks	2021/2022	40	40	80	Baringo County Government	County Government
	To improve sanitation in the County	Equipping of Laundry and Kitchen at Eldamaravine Sub-County Hospital					6	6	12	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping of Theatre at Mogotio Sub-county Hospital					4	4	8	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Construction of X-ray Room at Mogotio Sub-county Hospital					3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Construction and equipping of mortuary at Mogotio Sub county					3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

**COUNTY COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING
RECOVERY STRATEGY 2020/21-2022/23**



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		Procurement of Ambulance for Mogotio Sub-county Hospital					5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Procurement of Utility vehicle for Mogotio Sub-county Hospital					3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping of Mortuary at Marigat Sub-county Hospital					2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase of Ambulance for Kabartonjo Sub-county Hospital					5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase of Utility Vehicle for Kabartonjo Sub-county Hospital					3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase of Utility Vehicle for Marigat Sub-county Hospital					3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping of Administration block at Kabartonjo Sub-County Hospital					5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping of Maternity at Kabartonjo Sub					4	4	8	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Construction and equipping of mortuary at Kabartonjo Sub					5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Construction of 2 wards at Kabartonjo Sub-county Hospital					8	8	16	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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		Purchase of Utility Vehicle for Kabartonjo Sub-county Hospital					3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping of Mortuary at Chemolingot Sub-county Hospital					2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Construction of X-ray Room at Chemalingot Sub-county Hospital					3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase of Utility Vehicle for Chemolingot Sub-county Hospital					3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Purchase of Ambulance for Tangulbei Sub-county Hospital					5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping of newly opened dispensaries which includes the following kapchepkisa, Chemura, Kiptaiwa, Kombosang, biritwonin, Oterit, Mosuro, Benonon, Kibagenge, seremwo, Chesitet, katikit, Kapkole, Nuregoi, Maregut, mesori, chemutung					20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping of newly opened laboratories which include Lebolos, solian, Timboiwo, kasitet, , Kapluk, Kipcherere, Sibilo, Cheplambus, Kimalel					8	8	15	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping of newly opened maternities which includes; Maron, Bekibon, Kiboino, kasisit, Kipcherere, Koroto, sagat, Keturwo, kinyach, Kapturo, Bossei, Kasaka, Poi, Barbarchun, Kasitet, Cheplambus, Achikwichatis, Borowonin, Tenges and Baringo north sub county hospital					20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

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		Renovations of health facilities which includes; Barwessa, Kimalel, Keturwo, Kapluk,Kuikui, bartolimo, cheberen, Radat, Sagat, Esageri, Kisanana, Kolowo,Tilingwo, Maron, Tangelbei, Illingarua, Mugurine,					20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Completion of new health facilities which includes; Oldebos, Birtwonnin, Maron, Arama, Saos, Emining, Kituro,					10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping theatre at Kimalel Health centre and Barwessa					10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Procure ambulance to high volume health centres which includes Emining, kuikui, Kolowo,Nyimbei, Timboroa					25	25	50	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Construction of modern incinerator for hospital waste to marigat, Chemalingot, Kabartonjo, and Mogotio sub counties					25	25	50	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To enhance preventive and promotive services	Carry out immunization outreach activities					2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Training of health care workers on operational level management					2	2	3	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Carry out Health promotion activities; Carry out disease surveillance; Carry out Reproductive health activities; Carry out Emergency, disaster and critical care services					2	2	3	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Education	To improve service delivery in schools	Promote infrastructure development	Improved training environment	Number of school facilities renovated and constructed	2021/2022		55	55	110	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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	To increase in ECDE learners retention and transition	Establish Model ECDE centres in the six sub-counties	Improved learning outcomes	% increase in enrolment			42	42	84	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		ECDE Meal and Nutrition Programme	Improved enrollment, attendance, attention, retention and transition	No. of ECDE children fed			75	75	150	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Equipping of ECDE Centres	Conducive learning environment	No. of ECDE centres equipped			18	18	35	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Bursary & Vocational Training Scholarship	Empowered youths	No. of youth provided scholarships			30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To improve service delivery in schools	VTCs instructors training	Quality training	No. of VTCs instructor trained			5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		ECDE Teachers training	Quality teaching	No. of ECDE teachers trained			10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Social Protection	Promote social protection activities	Provide medical insurance coverage	Reduction in treatment cost during emergencies	Number of people covered by insurance	1 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Enhance cash transfer to vulnerable groups	Reduced poverty level	Number of people who benefitted from cash transfers	1 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Human Resource	Provide safety in workplaces	Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	1 year					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

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	Improve staff digital skills	Implement policy guidelines on skills development among the staffs	Improvement in remote working	Number of staff trained on digital skills	1year					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Training and capacity building of staffs on use of ICT in service delivery								County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Mainstream occupational safety and health into the sectors of the economy	Train workers on safety and health	Increased control of COVID-19 transmission	No. of workers trained	1year					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	1 years					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Grand Total					1194	1194	2387		

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS



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Council of Governors, Delta Corner, Tower A
2nd Floor, Off Waiyaki Way | P. O. Box 40401 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 (020) 2403313/4 | Cel: +254 (0) 729 777 281
Email: info@cog.go.ke | Website: <http://www.cog.go.ke>