

BOMET COUNTY

COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY

2020/21-2022/23



NOVEMBER 2020





BOMET 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.

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

Bomet County is one of the counties in the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB). The county's population was estimated at 875,689 people in 2019 of which 49.5 per cent were male and 50.4 per cent were female (KNBS, 2019) as indicated in table 1. Of the population 9,117 (1.2 per cent) were persons with disabilities. The youth (15-34 years) constituted 37.0 per cent of the population of whom 52.0 per cent were female. The county has a population density of 430 per km². About 96.8 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 50.4 per cent are female. The elderly population (65-year-old and above) constituted 3.6 per cent of the total population of whom 56.2 per cent were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 50.1 per cent in 2019. In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Bomet County was 49.0 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent.

In addition, 33.0 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 82.9 per cent were living in multidimensional poverty, that means being deprived in several dimensions including health care, nutrition and adequate food, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, education, knowledge of health and nutrition, housing and standard of living, and access to information. According to the KDHS 2014, 35.5 per cent of the children in the County were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26.1 per cent.

Table 1: Development indicators in Bomet County

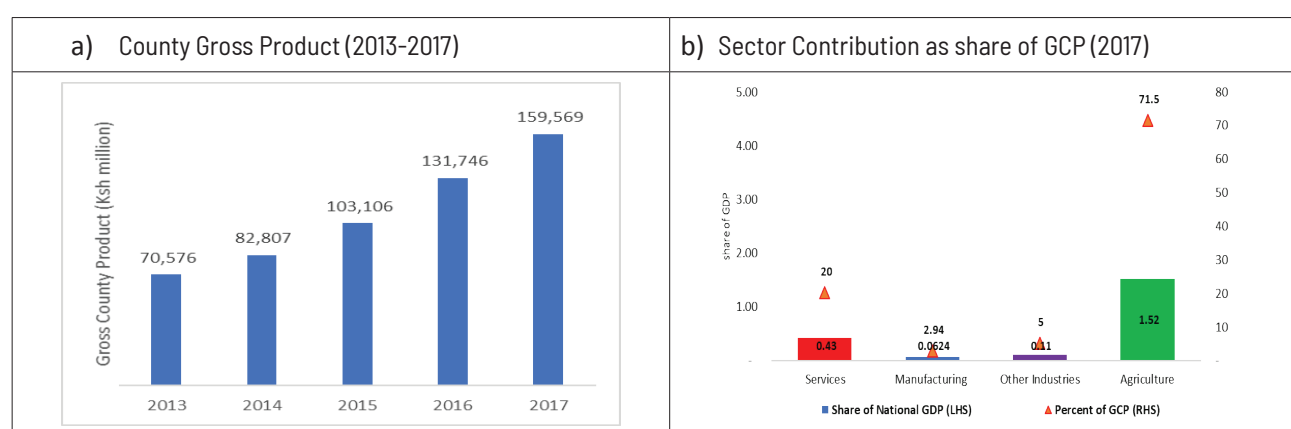
	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)		
Males	875,689	1.7% of total population
Females	434,287	49.5%
Intersex	441,379	50.4%
	38	0.002%
Estimated Population Density (km ²)	430	82
Persons with disability	4.1%	2.2
Population living in rural areas (%)	96.8%	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years) (%)	50.1%	68.7%
Youth (%)	37.0%	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	113	0.3 % of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	49.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	33.0%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	82.9%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	35.5%	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	159,569 (2017)	2.1% Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of Nominal GCP/GDP (2013-2017) (%)	25.2 %	15.3%

Data Source: KNBS (2019)



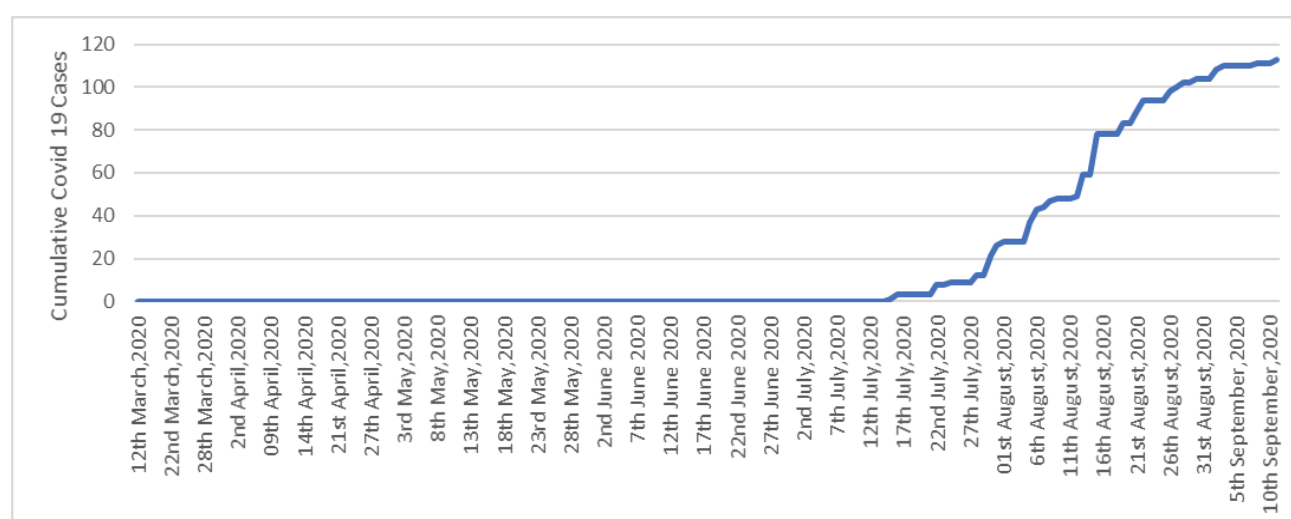
Bomet County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 2.1 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as at 2017 (figure 1). The GCP increased from Ksh. 70,576 Million in 2013 to Ksh. 159,569 Million in 2017 representing an annual average growth rate of 25.2 per cent. The agriculture sector contributes 71.5 per cent of GCP while services and other industries sector share constituted 20.0 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector includes such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly practiced for subsistence and commercialized cash crop. The major subsistence crops were maize, beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, kales and cabbages while major cash crops were tea, coffee, wheat, pyrethrum. Horticulture was also practiced. Main industries include tea and food processing.

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



Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The County first confirmed case of COVID-19 was on 1st July 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 113 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020) as depicted in figure 2.



Data Source: MOH



1.2 County Fiscal Position

Bomet county expected to receive a total of Ksh. 7.51 billion in FY 2019/20 as revenue to finance its operations. This comprised mainly of Ksh.5.5 billion (73.3 per cent) as equitable share, Ksh. 1.1 billion (14.6 per cent) conditional grant, Ksh. 200.9 million (2.7 per cent) generate from own sources of revenue (OSR) and Ksh. 707.3 million (9.4 per cent) as cash balance from FY 2018/19.

During FY 2019/20, the County received a total Ksh. 6.69 billion which accounted for 89 per cent of the expected revenue. This comprised of Ksh. 5.03 billion equitable shares, Ksh.745.03 million as conditional grants, Ksh. 707.3 million as cash balance from FY 2018/19. In relation to OSR, the county generated Ksh. 201.5 million which represented a decrease of 13.2 per cent as compared to Ksh 232.1 million generated during the same period in FY 2018/19. The decline was mainly attributed to the measures put in place to cushion traders during the pandemic. Specifically, it granted its traders various waivers on county fees and licences to cushion them from the adverse effects of the pandemic. Further, the county allowed payments in instalments and postponed payments of rental incomes.

At the beginning of FY 2019/20 the County budgeted to spend a total of Ksh. 7,512.7 million consisting of Ksh. 4,88.7 million allocation for recurrent expenditure and Ksh. 2,624.0 million for development expenditure. Of the recurrent expenditure, Ksh. 2,715.0 million was meant for compensation of employees while Ksh. 2,173.7 million was set aside for operations and maintenance. The County's actual total expenditure during FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh. 6,212.6 million. Recurrent expenditures (personal emoluments and operations & maintenance) accounted for 72.5 per cent of the total spending, with development expenditure accounting for only 27.5 per cent. This translating to absorption rates at 82.7 per cent for the overall budget, 92.2 per cent recurrent expenditure and 65.1 per cent development expenditure. Health sector expenditure accounted for 20.0 per cent of total spending with an overall absorption rate of 78.5 per cent. Absorption rate for health sector recurrent expenditure stood at 88.7 per cent while that for development expenditure stood at 14.7 per cent. At the end of FY 2019/20, the county accumulated pending bills amounting to Ksh. 1.2 million consisting of Ksh. 599,800 and Ksh. 635,988 in respect of development and recurrent expenditures respectively.

1.3 County fiscal response, interventions and budget re-allocation

With the outbreak of COVID-19 the county undertook varied measures.

The County established COVID-19 Emergency Response Committee and Covid-19 Emergency Response Fund. The mandate of the committee was to oversee the activities being undertaken in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. The response team also monitored the pandemic with the view of advising on county preparedness, prevention and co-ordination of response to the pandemic. The committee also engaged with private sector to support businesses in response to the outbreak. The Covid-19 Emergency Response fund was formed to mobilise resources for the emergency response towards containing the spread, effects and impact of the pandemic.



Budget reallocation. Through its supplementary budget the county allocated Ksh 155 million for Covid-19 prevention and emergency response measures. These included an additional Ksh 8.2 million for recruitment of 82 medical personnel, Ksh 5 million to support manufacture of facemasks to be locally produced by vocational training institutions in the county. It also included Ksh 16 million incentive stipend for medical personnel charged with the responsibility of handling Covid-19 emergencies. It further included allocations for equipping and operationalization of COVID-19 isolation centres in Longisa and Koiwa among other measures. Additional Ksh 115 million was received from national government to help fight the pandemic.

Support to MSMEs. In addition to revenue measures to cushion small businesses from the economic hard times brought by the pandemic, the County provided direct support to enterprises and particularly SMEs. Through the department of Trade, Tourism and Industry the county established County Enterprise Fund to provide for a business stabilization fund to cushion businesses from the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, especially for MSMEs.

County received stakeholder support. The county secured support from various stakeholders and development partners in monetary terms as well as in the form of masks, PPES, and food items for distribution. Williamson Tea donated 25 hand-washing containers and 25 hand-washing stands., while Kapkoros Group of companies provided 1600 re-usable face masks and 130 cartons of bar soaps.

The county prepared for treatment of confirmed cases. County department of health identified isolation in various health facilities across the county including Longisa, Ndanai, Koiwa, Tenwek and Kaplong hospitals. County set aside 112 isolation beds across the county to handle coronavirus case. Koiwa isolation center bed capacity was scaled up to 204 beds. The Ministry of Health (MOH) supplied the county with personal protective equipment (PPEs) to be used by health workers handling Covid-19 cases. The County recruited more health workers to boost the human resource (nurses and clinical officers) base in the hospitals. The county also offered counselling services to the health care professionals over and above the safety measures for the front-line health providers. To enhance mobility and access, the county purchased a new vehicle to facilitate more efficient transportation of reagents to facilities with testing services.

Emergency response and training was offered to health workers and community volunteers. The County through the emergency response team continue to conduct training to health workers and volunteers on handling Covid-19 case. Sensitization and simulations were conducted with county and sub-county health management teams. All hotel staff working in major hotels in the county were trained and sensitized on Coronavirus pandemic.

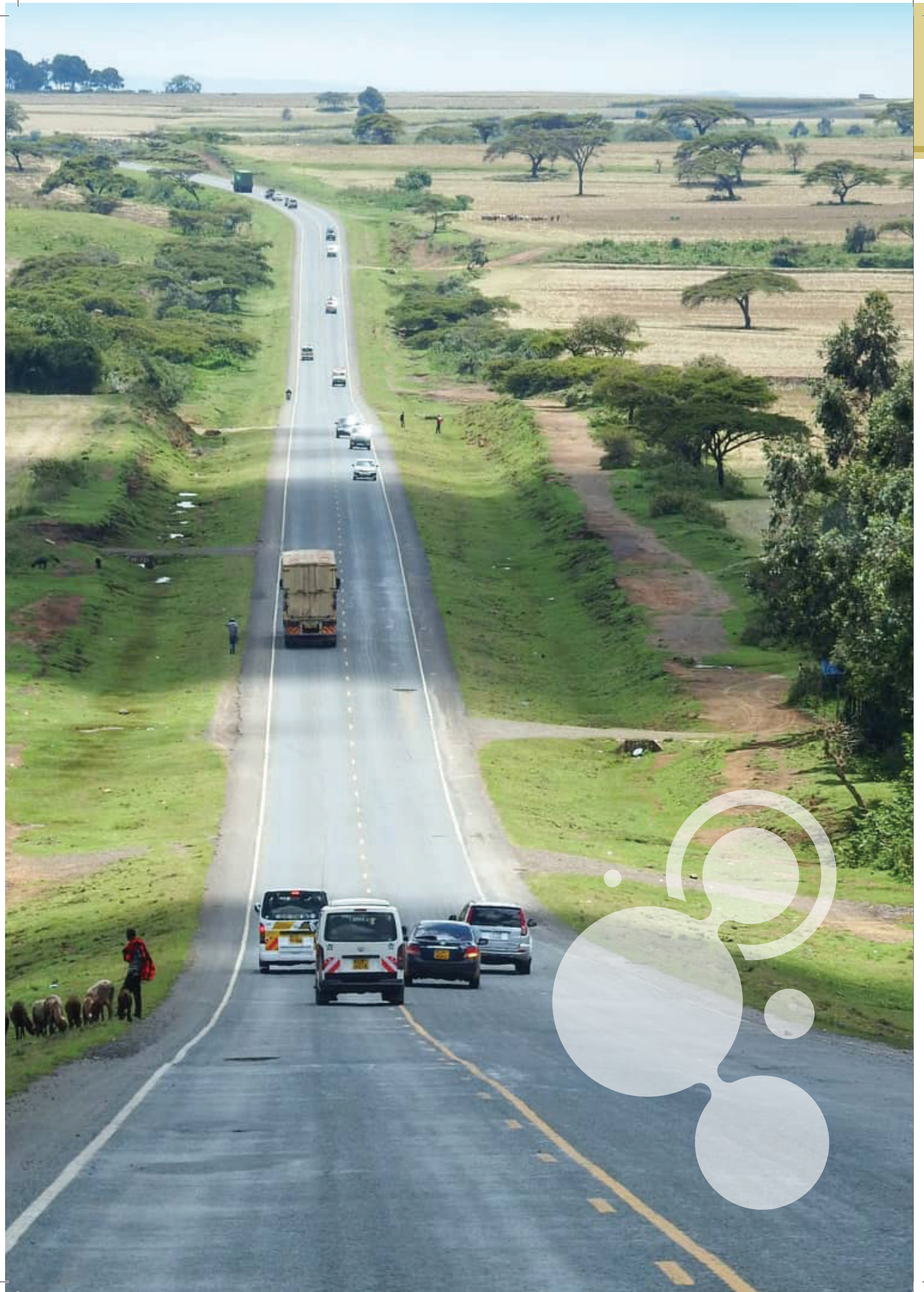
In addition, the county promoted COVID-19 safety guidelines issued by the National Government. This including 50 per cent reduction in the seating capacity for passengers per vehicle to observe social distance; hand hygiene; fare collection using mobile money payment systems, the dusk to dawn curfew, and the cessation of movement in and out of Nairobi, Mombasa and Mandera. In addition, county



ssuspended all market days, night club operation hours. To strengthen social distancing guidelines, all bars and restaurants were directed to close except for take away services. The suspension of public gatherings was extended to churches and other religious gatherings, closure of schools and learning institutions.

The county undertook to promote hand washing and hygiene. Public transport including Boda-Boda riders were guided to observe hygiene, use hand washing facilities with preferably liquid soap or alcohol-based hand sanitizers at the bus-stop or stages. It was also guided that all public places to have hand washing facilities – markets, shops, hotels, supermarkets, malls, places of work, public gyms, etc.

Enhancing social protection for the vulnerable groups. The major categories of vulnerable groups that the county focused on included PWDs and elderly. Through the supplementary budget the county set Ksh 55 million for purchase of food supplies to support the vulnerable groups.





2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

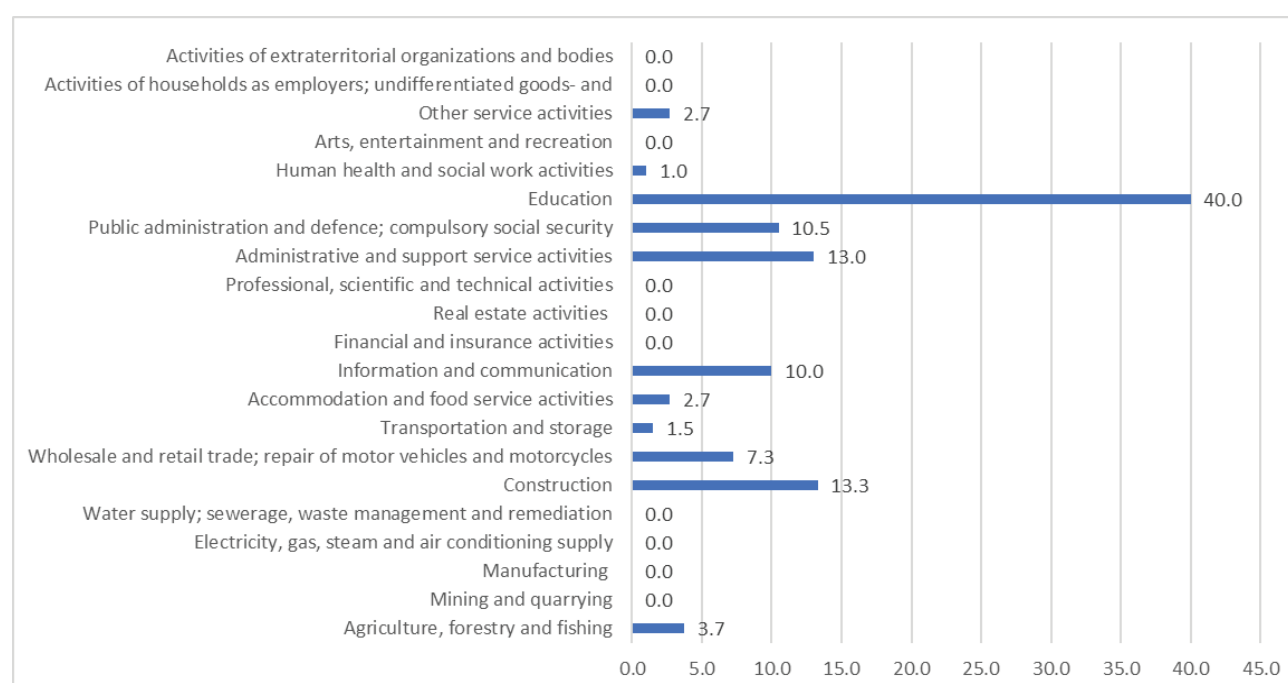
As the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, several other shocks hit the county including: Floods/ Mudslides/Landslides.

a) **Labor Participation**

The COVID-19 had far reaching effects on workers as the County's main economic activities and sources of income were negatively affected. In adherence to national government measures; bars, hotels and restaurants were closed to avoid infection and spread of virus. Open air market traders and workers were most affected with closing of Kapkwen, Chebunyo, Mulot, Silibwet and Kapkoros markets. Cattle auctions which employs large number of people in the county were shut leaving traders stranded. This is bearing in mind that 80 per cent of county residents rely on agriculture with tea and dairy production being the main economic activities. Public sector was also affected as County banned any public from visiting county offices therefore affecting service delivery to citizens.

According to May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 Survey, workers in the County reported a decrease of 7.5 hours in the mean working hours per week. This can be attributed to the pandemic due to the cessation measures and closure of businesses. As a result of closure of schools, the workers in education sector reported the highest level of loss of hours worked in a week (40.0 hours) followed by construction where workers lost 13.3 hours per week. Workers in administrative and support service activities and information and communication lost 13.0 hours and 10.0 hours per week, respectively. The workers in transportation and storage and accommodation and food service activities lost 1.5 hours and 2.7 hours per week, respectively. Workers in agriculture sector which is the main economic activity for the county lost 3.7 hours in a week.

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



Data source: KNBS



Further, about 25.1 percent of workers in the County worked for pay while 74.9 percent of the employees were working without a pay. These include self-employed, farm workers and individuals who own businesses. About 68.3 per cent of the workers were in the informal sector. About 6.6 percent of the labour force in the county reported to have never worked in the time of pandemic while 3.1 per cent of employees reported to have been absent from work due to COVID-19 related factors. The containment measures put in place including closure of market places and some business activities led to loss of jobs among the people working in the affected sectors of the county economy. On average, workers in the County lost 7.5 hours per week. In effect, most of workers (58 per cent) reported decrease in income due to the COVID-19 while 1.0 percent of people reported to have experienced increased income. The water sector workers indicated no loss in working hours.

b) ***Agriculture and Livestock***

The May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 survey found that 17.7 per cent of the households in Bomet 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 closure of the markets/grocery stores (70.4 per cent) and movement restrictions (12.7 per cent). A key concern is that the food groups affected most are the nutritious food categories -vegetables and fruits -which are necessary for boosting the immune system of the population.

Further, with restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities, 64 per cent of households in Bomet county indicated experiencing an increase in food prices. From the KIHBS 2015/16 20.3 per cent of households' purchase food products from open-air markets, 29.3 per cent from kiosks and 17.6 per cent from general shops. Additionally, 55.3 per cent of the total valued consumed were from purchases, 31.2 per cent from own production, 9.9 per cent from own stock and 3.5 per cent from gifts and other sources. Thus, an increase in food prices is likely to have significant implications on household budget.

Low marketing activity led to loss of income for the county government and rural farmers leading to lower purchasing power among individuals which further limits circulation of money in the county. For instance, closure of markets has affected the county revenue stream by about Ksh. 29 million that is usually generated from market operations. Access to inputs has also been negatively affected, particularly in rural areas, due to high dependence on other counties for products and materials.

Further, is a decline in labor participation. An assessment of the Covid-19 effects on hours worked in agriculture related occupations indicates farm workers recorded the highest difference of 4 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. The other affected sub-category is the agricultural, fishery and related labourers who recorded a difference of 2 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. The Covid 19 pandemic effects on the sector were worsened by floods and livestock diseases affecting 7.3 per cent and 17.4 per cent of households respectively in Bomet County during the pandemic period.



c) **Services Sector**

During Quarter 2 of 2020, the hotels were closed hence no income to the owners, and no revenue collected in the sector by the county government. The issuance of travel restrictions limiting entry of citizens to and from the counties affected by Covid-19 pandemic has greatly affected traders who normally participate in transportation, hospitality, tour and travel services. Other constraints threatening tourism development include loss of biodiversity as a result of pressure from increasing population; erratic weather conditions and climate change; and deforestation.

The closure of ECDE centres, primary and secondary schools, middle level colleges and tertiary education institutions led to disruption of learning in the county hence loss of learning and teaching time estimated at about one academic year. The pandemic also affected social life of children as parents restricted their children's movement while at home to curb the spread of the virus. In addition, government's move to embrace e-learning was limited among families living in poverty and in the rural areas. Apart from the inability to afford the requisite e-learning materials, some households lacked basic utilities such as electricity. In addition, while parents for learners in private schools made arrangements for online learning, public schools were unable to implement the same due to under-resourcing. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHS) (2019), the county had low internet access (8.0 percent) and only 3.3 percent of the households had access to ICT equipment such as laptops and computers. Some of the private schools were not able to sustain the salary for their employees, both teaching and non-teaching staff. Public schools also faced challenges in making payment for utilities such as security services. In addition, public schools could not pay teachers and support staff who were hired on contract and were under boards of management.

Closure of schools also meant that children and girls coming from less privileged backgrounds lost out on school feeding support and the menstrual hygiene products, respectively; that were being supplied to them in schools. The school feeding programmes in ECDE and primary schools were discontinued after the closure of schools hence exposing the learners from the poor and vulnerable families to the risks of food deprivation.

According to the May 2020, KNBS Covid-19 Survey, 90.0 percent of county residents did not visit any health facility while many avoided going to the hospital. This had direct implication on generation of revenue at health centres at a time that the county needed to equip front line health officers with personal protective equipment among other facility health inputs. The postponement of public screening programmes like breast or cervical cancer by WHO affected the cervical cancer screening in Bomet County. The instituted COVID 19 measures especially public health interventions on wearing masks; hand washing; improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene (washing hands and sanitation) had however helped reduce cases of common diseases such as diarrhea and common cold.

d) **Micro Small and Medium Enterprises sector**

Most of MSMEs in Bomet County operate in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (60.3per cent); accommodation and food services (11.2 per cent); manufacturing (10.4 per cent); financial and insurance activities (5.5 per cent); and arts, entertainment and recreation (4.6 per cent). These are among the sectors that have been worst hit by the pandemic and need focus in achieving reengineering and recovery.



MSMEs in Bomet County are largely located in commercial premises (85.8 per cent). This means most of the businesses in the County faced a lot of difficulties in meeting their rental obligations due to income disruptions resulting from Covid-19 pandemic. According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey all the non-farm businesses interviewed attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings. For those involved in farm businesses, 82 per cent attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings while 18 per cent were affected by temporary layoffs/closure of businesses. The survey also indicates the wholesale and retail trade sector lost 7.3 hours in usual and actual hours worked while accommodation and food services lost 2.7 hours in a week.

Regarding access to markets, none of the MSMEs in the County depend on export or import markets for their material inputs (KNBS 2016). Therefore, disruptions in the external markets may not have negative implications to MSME operations in Bomet County. That said, significant effort is required in diversifying the market for MSMEs in supporting their survival and 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 saw expenditure on fares increase by 17.0 per cent. Residents responded by changing their travel patterns with 35.3 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 19.4 per cent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

Bomet County Headquarters Bomet town is currently connected to the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) II. Approximately 79.6 per cent of public primary schools are installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy Programme. That said, only 8.0 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 3.3 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 2.1 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (2.8 per cent) than women (1.4 per cent). Further, there is a gender divide in use of internet where 20.8 per cent male and 12.6 per cent of the women using internet.

Majority of households (83.1 per cent) own the housing units they occupy while 16.9 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 70.2 per cent, followed by private companies (25.1 per cent); National Government (1.8 per cent); County Government (1.4 per cent); FBO/NGO/Church based housing at (1.0 per cent); and Parastatals (0.6 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay rent was affected, with 30.2 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 45.8 per cent of the population.

f) **Gender and Youth**

The social and economic effects of the Covid 19 pandemic has increased households' susceptibility to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the county. Response measures taken to contain the Covid 19 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 Bomet county, domestic violence was reported to be on the rise amidst COVID-19. Based on the May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey, 16.7 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. Further, the Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK) reports that 2 GBV cases were recorded in the county during the Month of April 2020. The reported cases were all from women. Other challenges affecting the youth include unemployment and drug use, especially alcohol and substance abuse.

g) ***Water and Sanitation***

The county incurred additional cost in water service provision. The county is distributing clean water in public places and markets and has put in place hand washing facilities at the marketplaces for the traders to wash their hands. A total of Ksh. 103 million was set aside for Covid-19 which include water provision as well as other non-water related services.

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

Resulting from the social and economic effects of Covid-19 pandemic in Bomet County, there is need for urgent response to facilitate recovery and upward growth. Towards this, 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 supporting horticulture in passion fruit, watermelon and avocado production.

3.1 Boosting Private sector Activity

The private sector plays a critical role in the Bomet County economy in reducing poverty through income generating opportunities for the vulnerable households. The KNBS 2016 statistics shows that most of the private sector activities (60.3 per cent) are in the services sector with only 10.4 per cent in manufacturing. In terms of size, most of the enterprises in the County are in the micro category (95.3 per cent), 4.6 per cent are small, while a paltry 0.1 per cent are large enterprises. Since most firms are micro in nature, this implies that the informal sector dominates the private sector in Bomet County. Services sector activities include: wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (60.3 per cent); accommodation and food services (11.2 per cent); financial and insurance activities (5.5 per cent); and arts, entertainment and recreation (4.6 per cent).

Covid-19 has disrupted the operations of businesses and supply chains hence affecting demand and supply of most goods and services in the County. Majority of the MSMEs (74.1 per cent in Bomet County) get their raw materials from their peer MSMEs and individual suppliers 10.9 per cent within the County. MSMEs generally sell their products to individual consumers (80.2 per cent), also within the county. This means that when some firms are adversely affected the ripple effect is heavily felt amongst private sector players.

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 characterized 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 practises 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, especially through private sector development and collaboration in designing new growth models in industrial/manufacturing development and innovation and participation in national and global value chains are also useful especially through:

- (i) Agro - processing for value addition with important areas of focus include maize, tea, dairy, leather, textiles, and poultry and dairy production and processing.
- (ii) The textile and wearing apparel sectors can be enhanced to provide PPEs for use within the County and potentially for export market.

In strengthening the private sector, efforts targeted at improving the business environment in the County include;

- (i) 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) Provide for worksite and related infrastructure through partnerships between the county and other institutions both from public and private spheres. 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 will be prioritized. Provision of machines and safety gear will be considered to improve the working environment of artisans within the county.
- (iii) Enhance and promote local manufacture of affordable tools and machinery for the MSEs including reverse engineering and mainstreaming the needs of PWDs in infrastructure support services.
- (iv) Providing access to affordable renewable energy in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders for sustainable development.
- (v) Harmonizing the number of licenses or permits obtained by MSEs with an intent of reducing the bureaucracies involved.
- (vi) Collaborate with relevant stakeholders and institutions such as Kenya Institute of Business Training (KIBT) and National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) to provide entrepreneurial training and technical training, apprenticeship and certification programmes to MSEs.
- (vii) Collaborate with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to reduce on crime and create a peaceful business environment.



- (viii) 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

Bomet County had passed several laws to govern the County's finance, enhance coordination of government function and provide support for the needy. The County also enacted a Disaster Risk Management Act, 2015. The County has a number of bills awaiting approval including for access to information, vocational and technical institutions, enterprise development, public participation and civic education. The County will take the following intervention measures on its legislative and institutional structures:

- (ix) Provide a legislative and institutional framework for the County for the prevention, control and suppression of infectious diseases which may affect the County.
- (x) Enact health legislation to keep pace with emerging public health trends and modern developments in the County to strengthen the capacity of the County's laws to support strategy in the control of infectious diseases.
- (xi) Strengthen intergovernmental relations and coordination in implementation of government policies at national and county levels.

3.3 Strengthening county government's preparedness and response to pandemic and disasters

Bomet is prone to experiencing disasters such as floods. Bomet has enacted the Bomet County Disaster and Emergency Management Act, 2014 to provide for the management of disasters and emergencies in Bomet County for effective planning and risk reduction, response and recovery procedures and the promotion of coordination amongst the response agencies.

With the experienced effects of the Covid-19 pandemic the county will:

- (i) Enhance public awareness to build public trust in health authorities, provide compensation and job security for public health workers, and incentives to health care workers to maintain their morale in the face of increased risk and to pay greater attention to infection control practices.
- (ii) Undertake research on strategic actions from other similar infectious diseases to inform efforts to better prepare for other viral disease outbreaks.



- (iii) Maintain disaggregated data to initiate the process of assessing the efficacy of different strategies and provide groundwork for more reliable clinical advisories.
- (iv) Collaborate with public health experts and disaster risk to formulate strategies and policies to strengthen the County's preparedness for disasters and emergent infectious diseases that may arise in future.
- (v) Engage with other institutions for research, training and developmental programmes in the field of disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction.
- (vi) Coordinate with National government, neighbouring Counties, humanitarian organisations and non-governmental organizations to develop capacity in disaster risk management and control of infectious diseases.

3.4 Enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity

The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among the households. Approximately 40.9 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above own a mobile phone which is lower than the national average of 47.3 per cent. 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 including:

- (i) Support programmes in partnership with the private sector that enable households acquire ICT assets such as smart phones and laptops and increase mobile phone ownership from the current 40.9 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 on community access to ICT infrastructure and collaboratively build and equip youth empowerment and ICT centers. The IT personnel in public primary schools to 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-county administrative units to further enable deployment of e-governance solutions as provided in the ADP programme on e-government services.
- (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.

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



- (vi) Review and implement ICT policies and procedures to manage ICT as provided in the ADP and mitigate the cyber threats. Executing policy on Business Continuity and Disaster recovery. Collaborate with the national Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and the Communications Authority (CA) towards managing cyber threats, disasters and pandemics. 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

According to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 25.1 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay while 74.9 per cent of employees worked without any pay. About 6.6 per cent had never worked hence were unemployed and 68.3 per cent worked in the informal sector. Further, 3.0 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19 related factors. On average, workers in the County lost 7.5 hours per week due to COVID-19.

The County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 378,256 people of whom 362,007 million were working and 16,249 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 4.3 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

The average years of schooling was 7.8 years out of the target of at least 12 years if entire population was to attain basic education up to complete secondary education (KNBS KIHBS 2015/16). Human development index was 0.47 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 0.47 it implies that the county lost about 52 per cent of her economic potential due to limited education and health. About 35.5 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 21.0 per cent as compared to the average national level at 24.7 per cent while the number of children vaccinated was 81.3 per cent as compared to the average national level at 74.9 per cent. As a result of economic crisis, the NHIF coverage declined as most of county residents could not afford the monthly contribution, in addition the fear of contracting the COVID-19 resulted to decline of vaccination rate in the county.

To consistently shift from an emergency response to recovery and build resilience in the labour market, the County will sustain investment in quality human capital, through continued improvement in health, increased education and addressing unemployment.



The recovery strategies include:

- (i) Enhance universal health access to health services for all, including informal sector workers, by constructing more health centers in the informal sectors on top of the existing Bomet health center, Longisa among others.
- (ii) Invest in community and public health including deployment and training of community health workers; sustain initiatives aimed at enhancing access to improved water, sanitation, immunization and hygiene at household level; and at all public spaces.
- (iii) Create more employment opportunities through continues investment in education and training and skills development; and investments in the key sectors that drive the county economy, notably agriculture, agri-business; and services sectors. This can be done in collaboration with private sector players such as Unilever Tea Company which has already supported county in setting aside 35 beds while James Finlays has 25 beds for quarantine cases.
- (iv) Build workplace resilience to public health emergencies and outbreaks of infectious diseases through continued public awareness through local media channels such as Taach Fm.
- (v) Build and strengthen the capacity of workers and the employers' organizations to enhance their knowledge base, understanding and application of ICT innovations for sustained business continuity. In addition, build capacity in areas related to marketing, operations, finance, and human resource development to enhance the chances of survival of SMEs.

3.6 Exploit Horticulture production

Agriculture is the main economic activity undertaken in Bomet county where tea is grown as a major cash crop, for instance in 2016 tea production was under 13,562ha which produced 135,620,000 kgs with a total value of Ksh 6,509,760, 0000. Other major crops grown are maize, beans, sorghum, finger millets, irish potatoes sweet potatoes as well as other horticultural crops which are grown in plenty in small scale for subsistence and for the local market. The county does well in passion fruits, watermelon and avocado farming and has potential for large scale production for export. For instance, in 2016 passion fruits was under 40ha which produced 600 metric tons with a value of Ksh 18 million while watermelon farming occupied 16ha producing 640 metric tons with a value of Ksh12.8 million. Avocado farming occupied 220ha which produced 2,200metric tons with a value of Ksh 44 million.

Despite the potential of maize farming in the region which is largely grown in small scales and for household use and the local market, its production output does not match the output from the large-scale production of maize in Uasin Gishu and Nandi counties. Majority of farmers own small parcels of land averaging 1.5ha which can accommodate production of horticultural crops. Therefore, the county will focus on passion fruits, watermelon and avocado farming for export.

The following intervention measures will be implemented to improve on passion fruit, watermelon and avocado farming;

- (i) Promote the use of irrigation farming for horticultural farming.



- (ii) Invest in crop insurance and agriculture finance to support small-scale farmers.
- (iii) Promote private sector investment in value addition of horticultural crops.
- (iv) Promote farming practices that increase productivity as well as fertility of the farms.
- (v) Promote agribusiness in the horticultural value chain.
- (vi) Promote high and fast yielding seed varieties among small-scale farmers.
- (vii) Develop and implement county spatial plan and land use policy.
- (viii) Promote pyrethrum as a cash crop and promote its production and marketing systems.



4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

4.1 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is a key sector contributing 3 per cent to the Bomet Gross County Product (GCP). Manufacturing in Bomet County include: food and food products (62.6 per cent), wood and wood products (14.4 per cent), wearing apparel (4.2 per cent), and fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment (8.6 per cent). The key products useful in value addition and driving manufacturing include; tea, dairy, maize, leather, textiles, and poultry. The large industries driving manufacturing in the County are largely agriculturally based specializing in tea, milk, and maize. The To spur manufacturing, an industrial park providing incubation opportunities to establishments in baking, furniture and livestock meal production was established by Kenya Industrial Estate (KIE). Hence, the sector is essential in supporting recovery of the economy of Bomet County from the effects of Covid-19 pandemic. This is due to its potential in revenue and employment generation.

To promote manufacturing the county government will take the following actions:

- (i) Covid-19 increased demand for locally produced goods in the County, and especially Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) and sanitisers. It is an opportunity for manufacturing and industry development and generation of jobs for the youth.
- (ii) Provide a cushion to businesses and traders, with affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- (iii) Put in place 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.
- (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) Collaborate with relevant stakeholders and institutions such as Kenya Institute of Business Training (KIBT) and National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) to provide entrepreneurial training and technical training, apprenticeship and certification programmes to MSEs. The County will also improve the infrastructure and equipment in the local TVETs.
- (vii) Explore synergies and integration into LREB value chains in manufacturing development while increasing the market for nascent manufacturing industries in Bomet County.



4.2 Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture accounts for the largest share of economic activity in Bomet county. More than a half of county economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for KES 114,076 million out of the total KES 159,569 million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 71.5 per cent of the county's GCP.

About 78 per cent of the households produce crops, 68 per cent produce livestock, 0.2 per cent practice aquaculture and about 0.5 per cent are involved in fishing. About 1.1 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 County will adopt the following strategies:

- (i) Develop partnership with development partners, such as, the National Government, NGOs, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing agroprocessing and value addition capacities of the county in establishing, upgrading, and reviving agro-processing plants/industries particularly tea and dairy processing plants. Bomet is branded as the dairy county and a high tea production zone and thus has comparative advantage in value chain activities of these two commodities. Current initiatives include establishment of a cooperative society at Chebunyo which helps in value addition of milk products. Additional Value addition opportunities are bananas, avocado, and mangoes processing plants.
- (ii) Link farmers to diverse product markets beyond the county level. For instance, for the dairy milk products, the main markets are brookside, KCC and the local market. Diverse trading options, for instance, through the factories and cooperatives offers crucial competitive interventions for the farmers. The international market is also viewed as key destination market for fruit products (avocados) from the county.
- (iii) In addition to agro-processing, provision of storage and cooling facilities particularly at collection points to minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses. This intervention is in line with the County's 2018-2022 CIDP strategy on establishment of modern storage facilities at strategic points.
- (iv) Promote uptake of digital platforms to: train and build capacities of farming households in modern agricultural technologies, provision of Advisory and information services, Marketing agricultural produce, and Improving access to innovative support services including credit and insurance services.
- (v) Enhance access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds (e.g. bananas, avocado seeds, mangoes), animal feeds, artificial insemination (AI) services, fertilizers and livestock vaccination. This can be achieved through partnership with research institutes, such as the engagements the county had had with Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology in provision of affordable avocado and bananas seeds. The County will also support vulnerable farmers/ needy farmers e.g the Njaa Marfuku Programme that was in existence before.



- (vi) Towards mitigating the effects of disasters in the county, 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) 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

Frequent and correct hand hygiene has been emphasized by WHO as one of the measures to curb transmission of Covid-19. This has placed a higher demand for water more so at the households, health care facilities, marketplaces, public places and among essential services providers. According to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey 61.6 per cent of households had access to water and soap while 93.9 per cent of the households did not have a designated handwashing facility in their households.

Access to piped water stood at 26.5 per cent, urban areas, 2.0 per cent rural and 5.8 per cent peri urban. Additionally, 47.5 per cent of rural households, 81.9 per cent urban and 35.3 per cent of peri urban households do share a toilet with other households. Lack of access to water constrains households from observing hand hygiene making them vulnerable COVID-19. Households have access to improved sanitation but connectivity to piped sewer is low at 19.0 per cent both in urban and rural areas, this denies the county the much-needed revenue from sanitation services as well as access to safe sanitation. In the recovery process the county will:

- (i) Increase water supply in households, institutions and public places through drilling of boreholes and access to piped water in all the sub-counties.
- (ii) Upscale the construction of water pans and dams as well as round water in order to increase access to shortage, especially during dry seasons.
- (iii) Upscale abstraction of water from rivers, spring protections, harvesting of rainwater from roof and other catchments to help achieve increase to water access.
- (iv) Undertake chlorination of water sources through provision of chlorination tablets across the county to help access to increased safe and clean water.
- (v) Undertake water trucking during times of prolonged drought and emergencies to households.
- (vi) Integrate public private partnerships arrangements to enhance water provision in the County.



- (vii) Improve access to safe and improved toilets in schools, health care facilities, workplaces and public places through drilling of boreholes.

4.4 Urban Development and Housing

The county has challenges in quality of the housing stock. Approximately 34.8 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 65.2 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 93.3 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) 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.
- (ii) Avail appropriate building technology for use by the public in house construction and improvement in every subcounty, that responds to local cultural and environmental circumstances.
- (iii) Invest in identifying suitable land for affordable housing and purchase land to create a land bank for housing projects
- (iv) Identify and designate urban centers for upgrade pursuant to provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities (amendment) Act, 2019, as provided in the CIDP.
- (v) Formulate and seek approval of urban development plans and development control policies to support investment and development of urban areas.
- (vi) 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 3,867.77 Kilometers of classified road network. Approximately 51.3 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 44.3 per cent in fair condition and 4.4 per cent in poor condition. While 9.1 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 36.7 per cent in fair condition and 50.6 per cent in poor condition.

The main means of transport used in the County is motorbike at 53.0 per cent, followed by walking at 21.4 per cent, matatu or public service vehicles (PSV) 12.6 per cent, and private car at 7.2 per cent. On average, resident travel 2.5 Kilometers to their workplace which is within the threshold for Non-Motorised transport. Over 87.3 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) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Sensitize PSV and boda boda operators on COVID-19 prevention measures and assist vehicle owners in retrofitting the seating designs.
- (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 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

The key tourism attraction sites in the County include physical attractions / nature-based tourism (Kipsegon warm springs, Mosonik Hills; Mau Forest which is home to different tree species, wildlife and birds; Abosi Hills, Nairotia which is home to colombus monkeys, Iria Maina and Tenwek waterfalls); wildlife in the Mau, Chepalungu, Chelelach and Kipsegon forests; cultural and heritage tourism; agro-tourism around the tea estates; medical tourism (the famous Tenwek hospital); and sports tourism (training camps in Terek and Tegat).

While Gross County Product (GCP) from accommodation and food services as accounts for a paltry 0.3 per cent of the total GCP, the County has significant tourism development potential that is yet to be tapped into to increase generation of own source revenue, including eco-tourism, sports tourism and cultural tourism. The county has 802.3 square Km of Gazetted forests which provides an unexploited opportunity to develop agro-forestry, eco-tourism, herbal medicine (medical tourism) and apiculture.

The culture of tree planting is fairly entrenched in the citizenry of the county and agro forestry remains an alternative entry point in the conservation of the existing state forests which are currently facing extreme pressure caused by over exploitation for products. The tree cover in the county stands at 12.8 per cent, which complies to the minimum cover of 10 per cent national target.

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

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



There are no star-rated hotels in the County. However, the County has 3 tourist-class hotels with more than 80 bed capacity. There is an opportunity to develop high class hotels to accommodate the many international athletes who come to train in the county.

The recovery strategy in promoting tourism include to:

- (i) Map all tourism sites and developing a long-term tourism development plan; developing a tourism information centre.
- (ii) Create demand-led tourism by expanding the hospitality industry and undertaking aggressive marketing of the region to local and international markets. Key areas of potential include nature-based tourism, agro tourism, sports tourism and cultural tourism.
- (iii) Develop a tourism circuit connecting Narok, Bomet, Kericho, Nyamira and Nakuru Counties.
- (iv) Enforce sanitation and hygiene standards in all accommodation facilities and tourist attraction sites in line with the national guidelines for reopening of hospitality establishments in order to ensure business continuity.

4.7 Health

To enhance the health sector preparedness on Covid-19 pandemic, the county prioritized spending on primary and preventive health care. County has a total number of 143 health facilities; one referral hospital, two mission hospitals five sub-county hospitals, 23 health centres and 112 dispensaries. The recovery strategies are;

- (i) Promote construction, upgrading and equipping of health facilities through additional funding to health sector. This will enable the county to achieve quality and affordable health care. The county will also resource isolation centres to pave way for re-location of the isolation centre in Chebonet and Longisa schools. This is in addition of the newly acquired 2 ambulances to facilitate movement of people to the isolation centers.
- (ii) Provide enough water collection points and water use facilities in the health facilities to allow convenient access to, and use of, water for medical activities, drinking, personal hygiene, food preparation, laundry and cleaning; and for schools in the County in collaboration between County government and Bomet Water Company (BOMWASCO). This is in addition to extended pipeline works from 76kms in 2018/2019 to 89.4kms in 2019/2020 translating to an increase of 13,605 households to 17,516 registered connections.



- (iii) Prepare and enroll high number of health officers to offer basic health support assistance. This is to supplement 950 Community health volunteers trained on Covid 19 preparedness.
- (iv) Promote and support public and community health including the installation of hand washing facilities in homes and institutions such as schools, workplaces and health care facilities within the county.
- (v) Improve the health insurance and assistance system for infectious diseases. In the event of emergencies health insurance agencies will allocate part of the health insurance fund in advance to ensure that health facilities and hospitals are able to offer emergency medical support.
- (vi) Consider investment in research and development to spur innovation in health sector in collaboration with Bomet University College.

4.8 Education and training

Bomet County has 1080 ECDE centres with total enrolment of 70,638 pupils; 780 primary schools with an enrolment of 240,710 learners and 8270 teachers and 255 secondary schools with an enrolment of 61,354 students and 3026 teachers; and about 100 tertiary education institutions. To address the effects of COVID 19, the county will require to partner with the national government and private sector to enhance ECDE and vocation training through infrastructural development as well as equipment of all ECDE, primary, secondary and vocational training; and University branches in the County with adequate WASH and adequate learning spaces upon reopening of schools. Some of the strategies once schools reopen include provision of WASH, PPEs, feeding programme in ECDE sections, capacity building of ECDE teachers and staff and parents on effects of COVID19 awareness and sustaining the mitigation measures. For TVETs, the main objective will be to fill the gap in training of middle level and technical employees through improved expansion and equipping of centers and incorporation of modern infrastructure.

The recovery strategies are;

- (i) Establish additional vocational training centres to equip youth with the necessary skills for improved economic productivity; and establishment of vocational training centres with specialized programmes related to the County's priority economic activities in a bid to align vocational training with the industry needs by increasing allocation from shillings 47 million to shillings 60 million.
- (ii) Promote back to school campaign when schools reopen and community outreach to ensure that all learners report back to school when learning resumes. This is by establishing school feeding programmes in schools.
- (iii) Promote monitoring and addressing psychosocial wellbeing of students, teachers and other workers in the learning institutions, and educate them on how to mitigate spread of Covid 19 and emergency of other infectious diseases. Ensure each learning institution has thermos guard for measuring temperatures and an isolation room in case one shows the symptoms of Covid 19.



- (iv) Build the capacity of all public-school teachers to provide training and prepare for education continuity in the event of any future outbreaks through provision of internet and ICT support among households.
- (v) Increase Bomet County Bursary programme allocation from current Ksh 61 million to 100 million to cushion pupils and students whose parents have been affected economically by Covid 19.
- (vi) Integrate ICT into learning and promote distance learning programmes by implementing measures to ensure students from low-income groups have access to online education. This will be achieved through increasing internet access from current low rate of 8.0 per cent, allocation of learning devices and supporting students and teachers from the poorest regions with internet connectivity.
- (vii) The County Education sector in collaboration with health authorities will establish the safety of school buildings and their surroundings before reopening; and ensure adequate provision of sanitation facilities and enhanced school feeding programme.
- (viii) Build communities' trust in the health and safety measures taken by schools to guarantee the well-being of returning students and to ensure that the risk of pandemic is minimized.

4.9 Social Protection

Bomet county had 9,117 (or 1.2 per cent) persons with disability. The elderly population (65years and above) made up 3.6 per cent of the total population. The elderly, women and other vulnerable members were adversely affected by the pandemic. The county needs to partner with national government to support and cushion the most vulnerable groups. The pandemic created public health emergency with immediate and long-term economic consequences for children, PWDs, elderly and their families.

Therefore, the county will strength social protection responses to mitigate the vulnerable groups through the following recovery strategies;

- (i) Ensure Universal Health Coverage Programme (UHC) support the vulnerable communities and register them under NHIF to enhance access to health service at subsidized cost.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Build linkages with NGOs and other partners that work with people with disabilities to strengthen families' support, deliver assistive devices, reduce barriers to access and promote vocational training.
- (iv) Design and implement a disability grant to all those who are severely disabled, and who are above the age of eligibility for OVC cash transfers and below the age of eligibility for the old age cash



transfer support. Increase the number of people benefit from PWDs funds and support from 3000 to at least 5000.

- (v) Extend sickness benefit coverage to all, with attention given to reaching women and men in informal employment and the vulnerable groups.
- (vi) Ensure basic income security, for persons whose jobs or livelihoods have been disrupted by the crisis, also coordinate social protection programmes and strengthen linkages across various social protection intervention.

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 county will we take the following measures:

- (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) Establish 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) Promote online sensitization and GBV education as a preventive measure on the prevalence of GBV during emergencies periods. The county governments will identify GBV champions to serve as change, agents changing harmful attitudes and behavior in communities that lead to GBV.
- (iv) Designate gender safe spaces to provide accommodation GBV survivors.

4.11 Environment and Natural Resources

The county has a total of 80,227.1 ha covered by forests, the forests are the major water catchment areas for the county and neighboring counties, the survival of the biodiversity is threatened by Loss of biodiversity as a result of pressure from increasing population, erratic weather conditions and climate change, deforestation, landslides in some parts of Konoin sub-county and invasive noxious aquatic species such as *savinia molesta*⁴.



Most households use firewood and charcoal as major sources of energy for cooking at 96.7 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively. This has a negative effect on environment management and conservation. Disposal of solid waste at the household level in the county is poor where 66.3 per cent of the households burn in open, 18 per cent bury it and 8.3 per cent dumped in the compound. Further, 18.1 per cent of households have experienced droughts or floods in the past 5 years that has adversely affected their farming activities.

To mitigate these environmental risks, the County 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 the County to recover from effects of COVID 19 include:

- (i) The county government will provide and promote alternative sources of energy such as solar energy and bio digesters.
- (ii) Promote tree planting at household and institutional level by provision of tree seedling.
- (iii) Establish and promote community forest associations (CFA) to help in forest conservation.
- (iv) Put in place participatory forest management plans (PFMP).
- (v) Promote afforestation in the affected areas by provision of tree seedlings to communities.
- (vi) Enforce the Forest conservation and Management Act of 2016.
- (vii) Provide capacity building of communities around chepalungu, Itare, Mara Mara, Ndoinet forest on Sustainable Forest Management.
- (viii) Impose total ban on wetland cultivation and logging.
- (ix) Reposes all encroached water catchment land.
- (x) Develop land use management and monitoring systems.
- (xi) Develop a county environment and natural resources management master plan.
- (xii) Have an effective and 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.

- (xiii) Increase the percentage of solid waste collected by the county and develop designated dumping sites.
- (xiv) Segregate waste resource at the source to easily facilitate recycling.
- (xv) Effectively enforce environmental and natural resources policies, laws and regulations.





5 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAM (ESP)

5.1 Economic stimulus Package

In order to re-engineer and put the economy of Bomet County on upward growth trajectory, it is important to either enhance the existing programmes or create new ones which have multiplier effects to productivity and employment creation. The following are priority areas to be considered by the County when designing stimulus packages:

- (i) Improve infrastructure targeting roads, water and electricity.
- (ii) Subsidize farming inputs which include certified seeds, fertilizers and mechanized inputs (tractors).
- (iii) Leverage on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which is a great enabler for business continuity during and after Covid-19.
- (iv) Give waivers and concessions on cess, single business permits, parking stickers, water bills, market fees.
- (v) Invest in the Conservation of the Environment for Sustainable Development.
- (vi) Prioritization of settlement of payment of pending bills; this is very key
- (vii) Provide extension services and market creation for Agriculture.
- (viii) 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 ESP

Effective implementation of the 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.





6 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING

The overall purpose of monitoring, 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 the implementation of the work plans while evaluations 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 impacts 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 shall 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 program 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 will be expected to prepare M&E frameworks for each activity (see sample; Annex Table 3). 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 utilised. Communication for Development is evidence-based processes that involves 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 Bomet respondents received information about coronavirus through radio (92 per cent), television (49 per cent) and mobile (32 per cent). The survey nevertheless was not specific whether mobile included both written (short text messages <SMS>) and voice (calls). Social media (26 per cent), friends and family (18 per cent) and Government sources (11 per cent) followed accordingly. Bomet residents rated newspaper, Health Care Workers and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) workers as 5 per cent and below.

Consequently, the following channels of communication will be utilized:

- (1) Written communication such as: posters, digital (SMS) and online communications (County website, electronic mail and social media).
- (2) Verbal communication for instance: radio, telephone, and face to face meetings.
- (3) Non-verbal communication for example: sign language.
- (4) Visual communication that is: television (TV).

The effectiveness of the different channels would vary depending on the circumstance and the characteristics of the communication. 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, table 2 below shows the 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									
TV									
SMS									
Website & Email									
Social Media									
I.E.C-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 communication channels for Persons with Disabilities are radio and telephone calls for the visually impaired and sign language for those with hearing impairment.

Furthermore, the scheduled communication or frequency of messaging are as follows:



- Weekly updates on County website & social media.
- Bi-weekly broadcast messages (TV interchanged with either local or kiswahili radio station).
- Monthly SMS and telephone calls.
- Quarterly I.E.C materials - Posters in reception areas and community gatherings (markets, mosques, churches, clinics, huduma centers).
- Monthly barazas.



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

ANNEX

Implementation matrix/Action plan

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
County Revenue Policy	OSR Enhancement; External grants	Lift the various waivers instituted on revenue streams; Seek for more funding from development partners inform of conditional grants	Increase in OSR and county revenues to enable smooth implementation of county projects.			Continuous from 2020/21	10	10	20	County Government	County Government
County Expenditure Reforms; Pending Bills	Re-engineer expenditure to be growth oriented and people-centred	Increase expenditure in health sectors and other non-administrative functions such as water, trade, ICT, education, agriculture while systematically reducing expenditure on non-administrative functions	County expenditure that is people-centred and focussed on growth-creating sectors such as health, education, water, infrastructure, ICT etc			Continuous from 2020/21				County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Reduce the approved budget-actual expenditure gap by fully implementing PFM recommendations and conducting annual expenditure reviews	County expenditure in line with existing National Government and County Government laws			Continuous from 2020/21				County Government	County Government
		Restructure county functional expenditure classification to encompass stand-alone emerging ICT functions	Fully fledged stand-alone ICT department with a budget			2020/21				County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Eliminate pending bills	Systematically and in phase-out approach reduce pending bills owed to suppliers				Continuous				County Government	County Government
Agriculture	Diversification of production into fast-maturing vegetable crops through irrigation	Subsidies on fast-maturing vegetable seeds, expansion of area under sustainable irrigation	County residents eat more nutritious food	Increased number of farmers producing fast-maturing vegetables/ crops; Increased availability of nutritious vegetables/ crops in the county	Number of subsidized fast maturing seeds; Increased acreage under fast maturing crops; Acreage under sustainable irrigation		60	60	120	County Government	County Government

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Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
	Enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of counties	Attracting private partnerships in the county; Strengthen agricultural extension services; Enhance farmers training and farmers information services; Enhance collaboration with research institutions	Transformation of smallholder value chains in the County	Increased private investments in the County; Increased collaborations with research institutes; Enhanced agricultural extension and information outreach systems in the County	Number of county-private partnerships with farmers; Number of farmers trained in agro-processing; Number of farmers with access to agricultural extension services; Number of collaborations with research institutes		40	40	80	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Investments in storage and cooling facilities especially at collection centres	Construction of storage and cooling facilities in the County	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased storage and cooling facilities; reduced post harvesting losses	Number of storage and cooling facilities developed at the County level		20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Digitization of the agricultural sector	Building capacities of farming households and agri-food sector labourers in modern agricultural technologies; Investment in digital infrastructure (e.g. data systems)	Digitized marketing, advisory and information, financial and agricultural government operations at the County		Number of users adopting digitized agricultural operations (marketing, financial, etc) at the County level		2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Disaster surveillance at County level and mitigate risks associated with disasters, such as those related to floods	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; Institutional capacity development; Carry out vulnerability analyses and updates; Invest in monitoring and early warning systems; Conduct public education	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased preparedness of households and communities to mitigate and respond to shocks; Early warning	Number of weather forecast and flood early warning disseminated to communities; Number of men and women trained to access flood warning and weather forecast/ information; Number of men and women trained on Disaster Management; Number of community level contingency and climate change adaptation plans developed		2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
	Enhanced access to agricultural finance	Partner with development partners, such as, the National Government, Private Sector, DFIs and NGOs, in availing access to affordable formal agricultural finance to small holder farmers in the county	Access to agricultural finance will improve farmers access to support services and commodities e.g. access to affordable formal finance will enhance: - access to high end output markets; access to modern technologies and modern inputs; enhanced opportunities for agroprocessing and value addition; resilience to climate change etc.	Increased number of small holder farmers with access to agricultural finance.	Proportion of small-scale farmers with access to agricultural finance;		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Manufacturing and MSMEs	Enhance innovation	Establish a Fund/ Establish a budget line to support innovative activities in the County	Increased county revenues; Increasing levels of employment; Increasing use of new business models	New product brands in the market; Improved processes	No. of new brands in the market; No. of trainings conducted;	3 years	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Strengthening partnerships	Attract private partnerships and other stakeholders in the county;	Increased project undertaken by partners	Increased PPP arrangements	Number of county-PPPs; increasing no. of stakeholders' engagements with the County	continuous	5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance skills	Build capacity and skills of traders and businesses persons	Increased productivity; More revenues	Increased No. of personnel trained	No. of persons trained	Continuous	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Eliminate counterfeits	Establish administrative units in the county to address the counterfeit challenge	Increased County competitiveness	Increased output; increase manufacture sales	No. of products/ goods old	continuous	5	5	10	County Government of Nandi, National Government,	County Government
Water and Sanitation	To increase access to clean water	To Develop and rehabilitate water infrastructure	No of water infrastructure developed and rehabilitated	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water; % of population covered with piped water		50	50	100	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To increase access to improved sanitation	To develop and rehabilitate sanitation infrastructure	No of sanitation infrastructure developed and rehabilitated	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population covered by sewer line		30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Solid waste management	To achieve increased solid waste collection and management	To sensitive communities on importance of safe solid waste collection management and disposal	No of environment clean up exercised in major urban centres and neighbourhoods	Increased access to clean environment	% of population with increased access to safe and clean environment		30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

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Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
Environment and Natural Resources Conservation	To increase environment conservation to clean water; To increase access to improved sanitation	To plant trees and increase area under forest	No of free trees seedlings distributed to local communities; No of trees planted	Increased forest cover	% Ha under forest cover		10	10	10	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		30	30	60	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	20	20	40	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	6	6	12	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		4	4	8	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		2	2	4	County Government	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		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
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	10	10	20	County and National Governments	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	3	3	6	County and National Governments	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	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
		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		5	5	10	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		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance prominence in County planning and budgeting	Designate ICT as a stand-alone Ministry in Bomet 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		3	3	6	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		2	2	4	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	Fastrack implementation of the affordable housing programme with a focus on improving living conditions in informal settlements	Enhanced quality in informal settlements due to improved housing conditions	Increased proportion of households provided with affordable and decent housing	No. of housing units provided		50	50	100	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Map flood risk settlements and implement flood disaster mitigation plans including relocation and re-settlement of households	Reduced flood risk and disaster incidents in human settlements	Increased number of households relocated from flood risk areas	No. of households relocated from flood risk areas		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To increase access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking by households	Enhanced household use of clean energy and technology for cooking; distribution of clean cookstoves and clean energy alternatives to charcoal, kerosene and firewood	Increased number of households with access to clean energy and technology for cooking	Proportion of households with access to clean energy and technology for cooking			3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Tourism	Enhance socio-economic benefits from the tourism sector	Tourism sector development master-plan; Rehabilitate infrastructure leading to tourism attraction sites	Growth in revenue generation from tourism	Increased visitor numbers to the county; increased awareness of the diversified tourism product offering	Number of local and foreign visitors; revenue collected by county government from tourism.	3 – 5 years	5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

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Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
		Niche tourism product developed, marketing incorporating aspects of COVID-19.	Diversified tourism experiences / product; Sanitation standards in tourism upheld	Increased number of tourists visiting the County; increased awareness and practice of sanitation in tourist products	Number of niche tourism products developed; Number of cultural sites preserved; Number of high-altitude training camps developed,	3 – 5 years	5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Health	Improve access to quality and affordable health services	Provide appropriate antenatal care	Improved health condition of pregnant women	Number of women benefitted	2 years		50	50	100	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Promote additional funding to the health sector	Health infrastructure development	Number of health facilities improved and equipped as per norms	2 years		50	50	100	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Recruit high number of public health officers	Efficient and effective service delivery	Number of health officers recruited	1 year		30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Enhance Medical Supplies	Increase % of availability of essential Medical products	Number health centres stocked with essential medical products.	1 year		30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Improve immunization coverage in the County	Reduced mortality	Number of immunization outreaches	1 year		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To improve sanitation in the County	Enhance construction of latrines	Increased latrine coverage	% of homesteads with latrines	1 year		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Drill boreholes at County health centres and public areas	Improved access to safe water in public places	Number of boreholes drilled	2 years		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Strengthen collaboration with health-related sectors	Pollution control; Improvement in veterinary services; Construction of latrines	Improved service delivery	% change of health sector development	1 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Minimize exposure to health risk factor	Health promotion including health information; Micro-nutrient deficiency control; Infection prevention and control	Reduced mortality rate	Number of patients treated	2 years		2	2	4	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	2 years		15	15	30	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	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
		Train teachers on how to instruct remotely	Improvement in teaching skills	Number of teachers trained	1 years		3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Recruitment of ECDE teachers	Efficient and effective service delivery	Number of ECDE teachers recruited	2 years		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Capacity building of school Board of management	Improvement in the management capacities	Number of trainings held	1 years		1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance transition and retention rates in schools	Disbursement of bursaries	Increase of school attendance	No. students of supported with bursaries	2 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Promote school feeding programmes	Increase in number of students attending schools	% of students attending schools	1 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Enhance back to school campaigns	Increase in number of students attending schools	% students attending schools	1 years		1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To provide safety in schools	Provide surgical masks to students; Provide PPE to school employees	Reduction in cases of COVID-19	Quantities of PPE and surgical masks supplied	1 years		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Strengthen social well-being of students	Promote guidance and counselling in schools	Increased retention and attendance in school	Number of schools where guidance & counselling	1 years		1	1	2	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		30	30	60	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		50	50	100	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 years		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Improve staff digital skills	Implement policy guidelines on skills development among the staffs; Training and capacity building of staffs on use of ICT in service delivery	Improvement in remote working	Number of staff trained on digital skills	1 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

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	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	1years		5	5	10	County Governments; development partners	County Government
		Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	1years		10	10	20	County Governments; development partners	County Government
		Grand Total					814	814	1618		

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS



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