

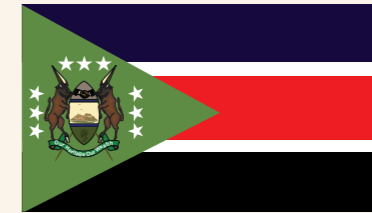


BUNGOMA COUNTY

COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY

2020/21-2022/23





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Author: COG and KIPPRA
Publisher: Council of Governors
Year: November, 2020

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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 Goole 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

Bungoma County is one of the counties in the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) with an estimated population of 1,670,570 people of which 48.6 per cent were male and 51.3 per cent female (KNBS, 2019) as indicated in table 1. Of the population 29,203 (2.0 per cent) were persons with disabilities. The youth constituted 34.0 per cent of the population of whom 52.0 per cent were female. The county had a population density of 551 per km2. About 88.6 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 51.3 per cent are female. The elderly population (over 65year-old) make up 3.6 per cent of the total population of whom 56.9 per cent were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 52.1 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Bungoma County was 36 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 33.2 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 78.6 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, 24.4 per cent of the children were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26.1 per cent.

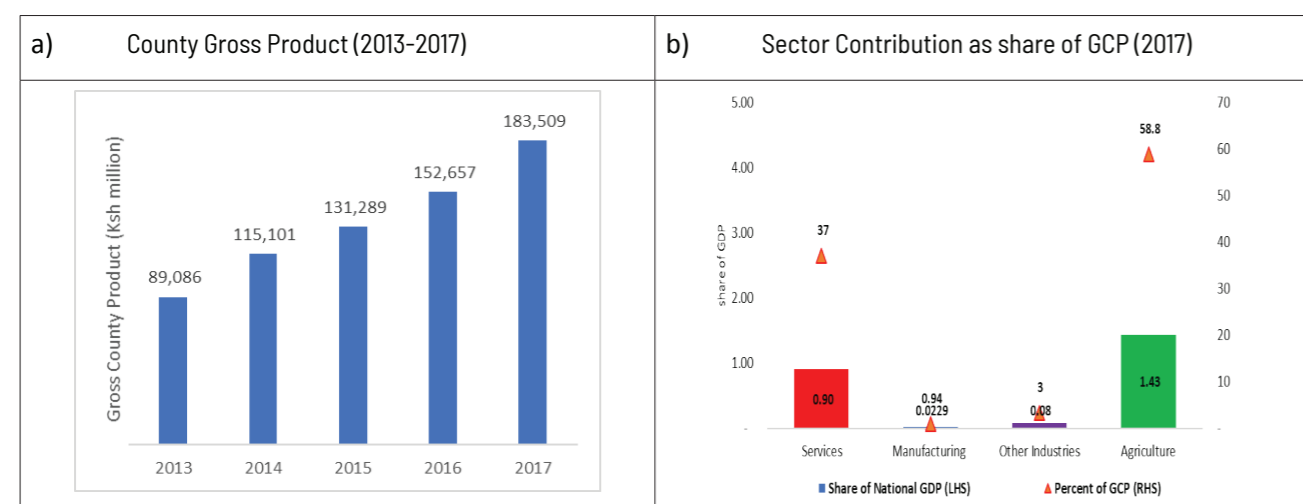
Table 1: Development indicators in Bungoma County		
	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	1,670,570	3.1% of total population
Males	812,146	48.6%
Females	858,389	51.3%
Intersex	35	0.02%
Estimated Population Density (km2)	551	82
Persons with disability	2.0%	2.2
Population living in rural areas (%)	88.6%	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years)(%)	52.1%	68.7%
Youth (%)	34.0%	36.1%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	3.83%	3.9%
Number of Covid-19 cases (as at 11th September 2020)(MOH); National cases were 35,232 people	37	0.11% Of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	36.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	33.2%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	78.6%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	24.4%	26.1%
Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	183,509 (2017)	2.4 % Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of Nominal GCP/GDP (2013-2017)(%)	21.2 %	15.3 %

Data Source: KNBS (2019)



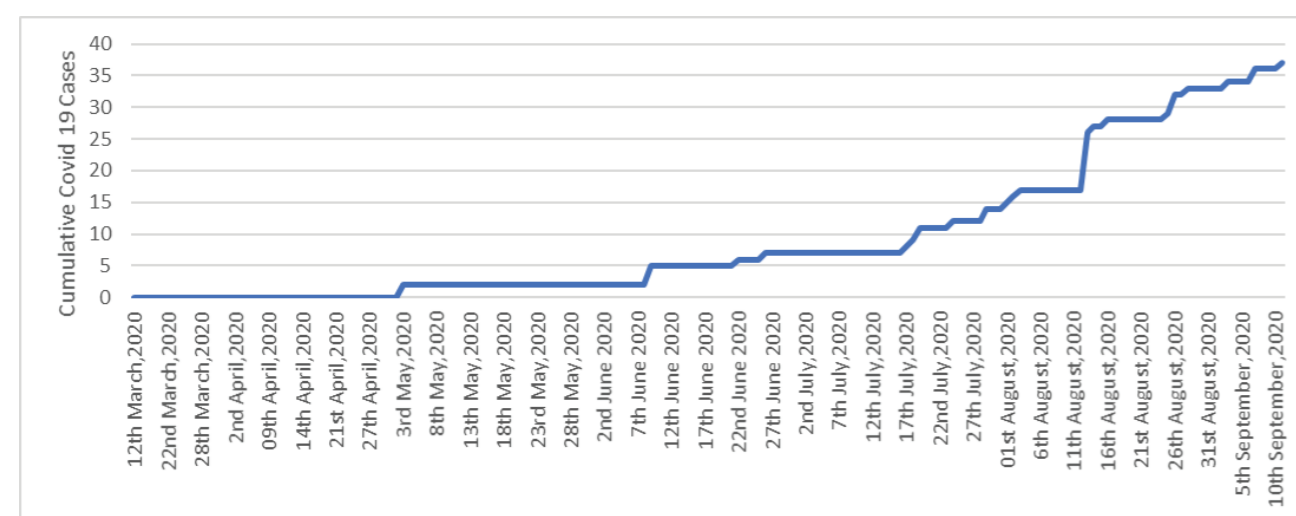
Bungoma County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 2.4 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as at 2017 as reported in figure 1. The GCP increased from Ksh. 89,096 in 2013 to Ksh. 183,509 in 2017 representing an average annual growth rate of 21.2 per cent. The agriculture sector contributes 58.8 per cent of GCP while services and other industries sector share constituted 37.0 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector includes such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly dominated by crop farming and fishing activities while manufacturing is mainly dominated by textile and apparel activities.

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



Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The County first confirmed case of COVID-19 was on 3rd May 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 37 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020) as depicted in figure 2.



Data Source: MOH



1.2 County Fiscal Position

Bungoma county expected to receive a total of Ksh. 13.8 billion in FY 2019/20 as revenue to finance its operations. This comprised mainly of Ksh. 8.9 billion (66.3%) as equitable share, Ksh. 2.4 billion (17.8 %) conditional grants, Ksh. 441.6 million (3.3%) generated from own source revenue (OSR) and Ksh. 1.2 billion (9%) as cash balance from FY 2018/19. During FY 2019/20, the County received a total of Ksh. 11.1 billion which accounted for 82.4 per cent of the expected revenue. This comprised of Ksh. 8.1 billion equitable shares, Ksh. 942.1 million as conditional grants, Ksh. 1.2 billion as cash balance from FY 2018/19 and generated 777.5 million from OSR which comprised of Ksh. 310.9 million as ordinary OSR and Ksh. 466.5 million as Appropriation in Aid. The OSR performance was relatively stable with the county experiencing an increase of 19.5 per cent when compared to Ksh. 650.6 million in FY 2018/19.

At the beginning of FY 2019/20 the County budgeted to spend a total of Ksh. 13,836.1 million consisting of Ksh. 9,239.5 million allocation for recurrent expenditure and Ksh. 4,596.6 million for development expenditure. Of the recurrent expenditure, Ksh. 4,982.1 million was meant for compensation of employees while Ksh. 4,257.4 million was set aside for operations and maintenance. The County's actual total expenditure during FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh. 10,815.9 million. Recurrent expenditures (personal emoluments and operations & maintenance) accounted for 75.5 per cent of the total spending, with development expenditure accounting for only 24.5 per cent. This translating to absorption rate of 78.2 per cent in overall budget, 88.3 per cent recurrent expenditure and 57.7 per cent development expenditure. Health sector expenditure accounted for 28.6 per cent of total spending with an overall absorption rate of 77.3 per cent. Absorption rate for health sector recurrent expenditure stood at 79.4 per cent while that for development expenditure stood at 44.0 per cent. Development expenditure absorption improved compared to 2018/19 when it stood at 15.5 per cent and recurrent expenditure absorption increased compared to FY 2018/19 when it stood at 70.2 per cent. This can be attributed to the county's increased expenditure efforts as a result of increased expenditure demands to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. At the end of FY 2019/20, the county accumulated pending bills amounting to Ksh. 61.4 million consisting of Ksh. 12.5 million and Ksh. 48.8 million in respect of development and recurrent expenditures, respectively.

1.3 County fiscal response, interventions and budget re-allocation

In response to the COVID-19 crisis, Bungoma county undertook various administrative and budgetary interventions.

The County established the County Covid-19 Emergency Response Committee. The committee was responsible for coordinating and advising on matters around Covid-19 management in the county.

County re-allocated its budget. The county proceeded to develop supplementary budget II of Ksh 105 million geared towards combatting Covid-19 and financing related activities. Additionally, the county secured Ksh 262 million from the National Government to be utilized in increasing ICU beds up to 300. Further, the fund was to be utilized as part of health preparedness in areas of logistics, screening, sensitization, and clinical services.



The county prepared for treatment and management of confirmed cases. Established and operationalized covid-19 treatment centers at county health facilities and expanded ICU bed capacity to meet the presidential directive threshold of 300. The county health department partnered with roads department to undertake fumigation using fire engine vehicles as well as training personnel. In collaboration with department of environment, it established 3-user pit where they collect and dispose garbage to avoid littering, specifically regarding used facemasks. County also put in place screening point at county border points and along the highway, making sure that long-distance drivers are screened.

Face masks and local manufacturing. The County encouraged local production of re-usable face masks. The production of face masks was done on a weekly basis with production target of 20,000 masks by Wekelekha Vocational training center.

Observance of national COVID-19 safety guidelines. The county complied with guidelines issued by the Executive and Ministry of Health. These included 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. The county also worked closely with community-based organizations especially youth groups to carry out sensitization to traders on preventative measure against COVID-19. Open-air market was shut because of Covid-19 guidelines of limiting gatherings as well as gatherings in weddings and funeral in observance of social distancing. The county set up a team to monitor consumption of PPEs and other consumables in health facilities.

Support to vulnerable households and small businesses. The county through the supplementary budget allocated funds to support vulnerable members of the community and about 6,000 vulnerable households have been cushioned. The department of water also made efforts by distributing clean water to these households. The county also assisted small and medium enterprises to enable them sell their products as well as training them on how to do trade, and possible adjustments amid the prevailing economic hardships.

Enhancing hand washing. The county through the department of sanitation erected washing equipment at the marketplaces for the traders to wash their hands. The county initiated interdepartmental cooperation to distribute clean water, especially in Bungoma town. The county received 368 tanks donated by well-wishers to enhance sanitation.





2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

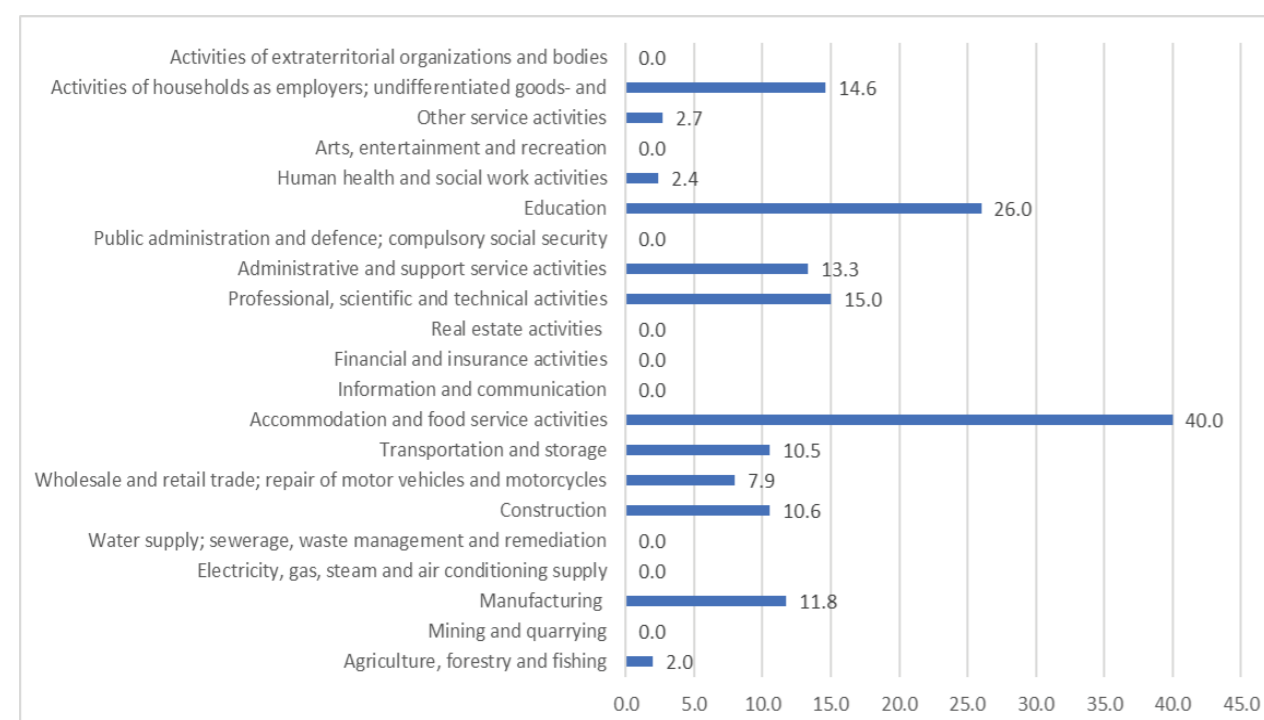
As the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, several other shocks hit the county including: Desert locusts, floods, mudslides and landslides.

a) Labor Participation

Bungoma being a transit corridor and bearing its proximity to Uganda had many sectors of the economy disrupted by COVID-19. The most affected sector was transport where traffic jams were witnessed due to the requirement on Covid 19 testing by all truck drivers. At the Malaba border, traffic stretched to Mayanja market in Bungoma, a distance of over 35 kilometres. This delayed delivery of various commodities including PPEs and masks which were being transported to other places. Market places were closed with several workers losing sources of income. Further, the hotel industry in the county laid off some staff due to low profits.

According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, the accommodation and food service activities sector reported the highest level of loss of hours worked per week (40 hours) followed by education which lost 26 hours (figure 3). Professional, scientific and technical activities and activities of households as employers; and workers under undifferentiated goods lost a total of 15 hours and 14.6 hours per week, respectively. Manufacturing and construction recorded on average loss of 11.8 hours and 10.6 hours per week, respectively. The loss of working hours in service sectors which contributes to 50.0 per cent of county GCP implies the county economy was negatively affected.

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



Data source: KNBS 2020



Bungoma county has one of the country's largest sugar factories, as well as numerous small-holder sugar mills. Workers in these industries were forced to stay at home due to social distance restrictions and curfew. About 10.5 per cent of employees did not attend to work and 84.1 per cent of the employees worked without pay (May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey). Following the containment measures put in place by both national and county governments, some other businesses such as bars, hotels, market centres had totally closed, leading to reduced business activities. Workers in the transport sector were also rendered jobless due to restrictions of moving both within the county; and in and out of large cities (Nairobi and Mombasa counties) which recorded highest number of Covid-19 cases. Overall, about 55 per cent of the workers reported decrease in income due to the COVID-19 and only 3 per cent of people reported to have experienced increased income. The utilities sectors such as water, sewerage, waste management; electricity and information technology sectors indicated no loss in hours worked.

b) Agriculture and Livestock

The May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, established that 21.2 per cent of the households in Bungoma 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 (62.1 per cent) and transport limitations (30.8 per cent). A key concern was that the food groups affected most were the nutritious food categories -vegetables and fruits -which are necessary for boosting the immune system of the population.

Additionally, some households were unable to access markets to sell some of their perishable farm products such as tomatoes. The county imports food items such as maize, eggs groundnuts, pineapples, green grams, watermelon and bananas from Uganda for consumption. Therefore, closure of the border between Kenya and Uganda affected supply of these goods.

Further, with restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities, 88 per cent of households in Bungoma county indicated experiencing an increase in food prices. From the KIHBS 2015/16, 39.1 per cent of households purchase food products from open-air markets, 20.2 per cent from general shops and 17.3 per cent from kiosks. Additionally, 67.4 per cent of the total value consumed was from purchases, 23.5 per cent from own production, 5.1 per cent from own stock and 4.1 per cent from gifts and other sources. As such, an increase in food prices had significant implications on household budget. Low marketing activity led to loss of income for food producers and traders leading to lower purchasing power of households, further reducing marketing activities in the county.

An assessment of the Covid-19 effects on hours worked in agriculture related occupations indicates agricultural, fishery and related labourers recorded the highest difference of 14 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. Other affected sub-categories include: - food processing and related trades workers and farm workers who recorded a difference of 9 hours and 2 hours respectively between the usual and actual hours worked in a week.



The Covid 19 pandemic effects on the sector were worsened by desert locusts, floods and livestock diseases affecting 28.6 per cent, 47.4 per cent and 27.5 per cent of households in Bungoma County during the pandemic period.

c) **Services Sector**

The hospitality industry in the County is fairly developed but was closed down due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in decline in arrivals by around 2,500, due to restrictions on both domestic and international travel. The county government provided support through extending payment period for single business permits. Talks are ongoing with the chamber of commerce to see how the sector can be developed.

The closure of schools led to disruption of learning in the county hence loss of learning and teaching time. This notwithstanding, the inadequate ICT infrastructure made it difficult for the online learning to effectively take place. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHS) (2019), the county had low internet access (7.2 per cent) and only 4.1 per cent of the households had access to ICT equipment such as laptops and computers. The school feeding programmes in ECDE and primary schools were discontinued after the closure of schools which exposed the students from the poor and vulnerable families into the risks of undernutrition (stunting and underweight). The private schools were not able to sustain the salary for their employees, both teaching and non-teaching staff; public schools faced challenges in making payment for the other expenses such as electricity and security costs. Moreover, public schools could not pay teachers and support staff who had been hired on contracts by the Boards of management. Loss of jobs and business opportunities pushed more people to poverty, reducing their welfare status.

According to the May 2020, KNBS Covid-19 Survey, 87.0 per cent of county residents did not visit any health facility while many avoided going to the hospital. This had direct implications on generation of revenues from health services and on uptake of skilled birth attendance by pregnant women and immunization services for children.

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

Majority of MSMEs in Bungoma County operate in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (58.7 per cent); manufacturing (15.7 per cent); accommodation and food services (8.8 per cent); and arts, entertainment and recreation (6.6 per cent). Ideally, these are the sectors that have been severely affected by the pandemic and need to be prioritised in order to achieve reengineering and recovery.

MSMEs in Bungoma County are mainly located in commercial premises (85 per cent). This implying that majority of the businesses faced challenges in meeting their rental obligations due to income disruptions occasioned by Covid-19. According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey, 85.2 per cent of the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings while 14.8 per cent attributed the same to delayed incomes/earnings. For those involved in farm businesses, all the interviewed establishments attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings.



The survey also indicated that accommodation and food services sector was hard hit and lost 40 hours in usual and actual hours worked while the wholesale and retail trade sector lost 7.9 hours in a week. This is an indicator of the adverse effects on the service sector of Bungoma County due to the pandemic which could imply loss of productivity, output and employment. Equally, the manufacturing sector lost 11.8 hours.

Regarding access to markets, only 0.1 per cent of the MSMEs in the County depend on export markets, while none import their material inputs. Therefore, disruptions in the external markets may not have serious implications to MSMEs operations in Bungoma County. However, diversifying markets for MSMEs is critical for their survival and growth.

e) **Infrastructure and housing**

The Bungoma County Government scaled down activities in the transport sector in order to focus on areas that address mitigating the effects of the pandemic. The transport sector measures instituted in response to the pandemic saw an increase in fares charged to cover the operating costs of service providers as well as affecting mobility options for commuters. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, passengers using public transport services saw expenditure on fares increase by 33.7 per cent. Residents responded by changing their travel patterns with 36.9 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 35.3 per cent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

Bungoma County Headquarters Bungoma town is currently connected to the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) II. Approximately 90.1 per cent of public primary schools are installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy Programme. That said, only 7.2 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 4.1 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 1.9 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (2.4 per cent) than women (1.5 per cent). Further, there is a gender divide in use of internet where 16.0 per cent male and 11.8 per cent of the women using internet.

Majority of households (82 per cent) own the housing units they occupy while 19.9 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 92.6 per cent, followed by Government (2.7 per cent); private companies (2.1 per cent); National Parastatals (1.0 per cent); County Government (0.9 per cent); and FBO/NGO/Church based housing at (0.8 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay rent was affected, with 38.6 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date. The main reason that made households unable to pay rent was attributed to reduced incomes /earnings, reported by 67.4 per cent of the population.

f) **Gender and Youth**

The social and economic effects of the Covid 19 pandemic increased households' susceptibility to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the county. Response measures taken to contain the Covid 19 pandemic, such as movement restrictions, lockdown and curfew hours, 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 Bungoma county, domestic violence was reported to be on



the rise amidst COVID-19. Based on the May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey, 45.7 per cent of the respondents in the county indicated to have witnessed or heard of domestic violence in the community. Further, the Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK) reported 6 GBV cases in April, of which 3 were from women, 2 from men and 1 from a boy. 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 distributed clean water in public places and markets and put in place hand washing facilities at the marketplaces for the traders to wash their hands. 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

Considering the social and economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bungoma County, there is need for urgent responses to address the same. This will help the County to recover and be on an upward growth trajectory. To this end, 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 enhancing maize value chain.

3.1 Boosting Private sector Activity

The private sector plays a critical role in the Kirinyaga County economy in reducing poverty through income generating opportunities for the vulnerable households. As per the KNBS 2016 survey, most of the private sector activities (58.7 per cent) are in the services sector with only 15.7 per cent in manufacturing. In terms of size, most of the enterprises in the County are in the micro category (90.6 per cent), 8.8 per cent are small, 0.2 per cent medium while 0.4 per cent are large enterprises. Since most firms are in the micro category, the informal sector tends to dominate the private sector in Bungoma County. Services sector activities include the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (58.7 per cent); accommodation and food services (8.8 per cent); and arts, entertainment and recreation (6.6 per cent).

Covid-19 disrupted the operations of businesses and supply chains hence affecting demand and supply of most goods and services in the County. In general, majority of the MSMEs (42.2 per cent) in Bungoma County get their raw materials from individual suppliers within the County. MSMEs widely sell their products to individual consumers (94.4 per cent) within the County. This means that when some firms are adversely affected, this spreads fast in the private sector.

MSMEs face various challenges in the County. This including financial and technical capacity, market environment, and worksite and related infrastructure (KIPPRA 2019, KNBS, 2016). On worksites, MSEs face inadequate and unequipped worksites, lack of public toilet facilities, lack designated areas for waste disposal, poor road infrastructure, frequent power interruptions. On technical capacity MSEs are 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 practices which manifest through; contract enforcement, counterfeiting, dumping (substandard goods) and misrepresentation (through weight, price, ingredient). MSEs also face bottlenecks related to; insecurity; multiple licenses and permits; numerous procedures for obtaining licenses; and shortage of raw materials.

The crisis offered an opportunity to address structural issues through private sector development and collaboration. This including designing new growth models in areas of industrial/manufacturing development and innovation and participation in national and global value chains. This can be achieved

through:

- (i) Agro - processing for value addition with important areas of focus include maize, cassava, honey, leather, sugarcane, avocado, tobacco, textiles, and dairy products.
- (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) Strengthening the link between curricula and practical skill sets required in the industry in all learning institutions and centres for vocational training in Bungoma County.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Providing access to affordable renewable energy in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders for sustainable development.
- (iv) Providing for machines and safety gear to improve the working environment of artisans within the county.
- (v) Enhancing and promoting local manufacture of affordable tools and machinery for the MSEs including reverse engineering and mainstreaming the needs of PWDs in infrastructure support services will be considered.
- (vi) Developing appropriate road infrastructure especially the county roads while collaborating with the private sector through PPP's to get financing of the projects.
- (vii) Harmonizing the number of licenses or permits obtained by MSEs with an intent of reducing the bureaucracies involved.
- (viii) Collaborating with the Anti-Counterfeit Agency (ACA) and Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) to sensitize MSEs on issues of counterfeits and dumping of goods.
- (ix) Enhance market access for the private sector both locally and regionally by developing frontier county regional bloc value chains, market diversification and facilitating greater use of e-commerce shifting transactions to the digital economy.



3.2 Policy, legislatives, and Institutional reforms

Over time, the County Government of Bungoma has formulated several laws for example the Bungoma County Appropriation Act, 2013). There are also several bills including the Bungoma County Emergency Fund Bill 2014, the Bungoma County Scholarship Bill, 2014, the Bungoma County Education Bursary Fund Bill, 2014, the Bungoma County Microfinance Bill, 2014, the Bungoma County Youth, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Enterprise Development Fund Bill, 2014 and the Bungoma County Public Participation Bill, 2015 and Bungoma County Health Bill, 2019. Thus, in the policy, legislative and institutional reforms, the county will:

- (i) Introduce County laws that deal with all matters relevant to public health, as well as existing and emerging infectious diseases. The aim would be to develop a structure that specifies the roles of each level of government and of the various County offices, and facilitates the close collaboration among them, and public health measures for prevention of and response to infectious diseases.
- (ii) Develop its public health legislative frameworks to ensure the County's preparedness for the next outbreak that may occur at future times. Such preparedness would entail focusing on infectious disease control systems, supplementation of specialists in infectious diseases, preparation of measures to manage and oversee infection in hospitals, improvement of structure and culture of emergency centers, and requests and disclosure of information at the time of any public health crisis caused by infectious diseases.
- (iii) Due to the diversity of the infectious disease related laws, the laws need to be systematic and consistent with each other, reflecting the inclusive and multifaceted characteristics of the public health area and the national health care system.
- (iv) Enact the Public Participation Bill which anticipates sharing of all applicable information, forms, documents, and data by all the County departments through electronic systems such as online system, websites and portal in a timely, efficient and in a usable manner in order to facilitate interactive.
- (v) Strengthen intergovernmental relations and coordination in implementation of government policies at national and county level.

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

In recent years, the country has been affected by a number of naturally occurring hazards such as droughts, floods, HIV and AIDS, landslides and epidemic outbreaks, pandemics, and currently propelled by climatic change phenomena which pose extremely high and increasing disaster risks to the Kenyan society. For instance, Bungoma County was one of the Counties in the country affected by the Covid-19 pandemic pointing to the importance of having an existing and forward-looking framework within the County for



various, emergent and unforeseen disasters including pandemics. However, the County has not developed a disaster risk management framework within the County. Thus, the following strategies are a priority:

- (i) Develop and review policy and legislative frameworks for disaster risk management to provide a structure for the management of disasters and emergencies in the County by establishing mechanisms for effective planning and risk reduction, resource mobilization, allocation of funds for disaster management, requisition procedures, emergency procurement, powers for declaration of state of emergency, allocation of responsibilities within the County, command and control structures, response and recovery procedures and the promotion of co-ordination amongst the response agencies.
- (ii) Strengthen co-ordination of actions of the departments and divisions of the County Government, county governmental, National government and non-governmental organizations in relation to disaster risk management, including infectious diseases outbreaks.
- (iii) Engage experts in the areas of public health 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.
- (iv) Provide up-to-date information and skills needed for containing infectious diseases to be better integrated into the training of all health care professionals, not only those specializing in infectious diseases or infection control.
- (v) Establish and expand formal networks to rapidly identify, transport, and enlist experienced health care personnel in the event of future outbreaks. Such contingencies would be designed for local, regional, national, and international responses and, in particular, would facilitate the mobilization of human and technical resources that are known to have previously tackled infectious disease outbreaks.

3.4 Enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity

The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among households. Approximately 36.8 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. Approximately 94 per cent of the internet users in the county rely on mobile phone for connectivity, with a marginal population of 6 per cent relying on mobile broad band that uses a sim card. The perception that individuals do not need to use the internet, lack of knowledge and skills on internet are the leading reasons that the people of in the County don't have internet connection. Every sub-county has one ICT center. 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 as follows:

- (i) Bridge the digital divide and provide ICT access to the "ICT have nots", invest in programmes that will enable households acquire ICT assets such as smart phones and laptops.



- (ii) Support programmes in partnership with the private sector that will enable households acquire ICT assets such as smart phones and laptops and increase mobile phone ownership from the low of 36.8 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony¹
- (iii) Focus on bridging the gender digital divide by adopting specialized programmes for girls and women in building their ICT competence, skills and access to ICT assets and services.
- (iv) Adopt programmes to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere) by applying aerial and satellite-based communication technologies.
- (v) Collaborate with the Communications Authority and telecom service providers to utilize the Universal Service Fund² as a “last resort” in providing ICT access in remote areas where market forces fail to expand access.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Make ICT a standalone sector for planning and budget allocation. This is aimed at giving strategic prominence to planning, budgeting and investment in ICT.
- (viii) Review and implement ICT policies and procedures to manage ICT and mitigate cyber threats. 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

The County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 670,234 people of whom 629,607 were working and 40,627 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 6.1 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 Survey, 15.9 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay while 84.1 per cent of employees worked and without pay 11.0 per cent of the workers reported to have been absent from work due to COVID-19 related factors. On average, workers in the County lost 12.1 hours per week due to COVID-19. Informal sector was the most hit since majority of County residents (73.6 per cent) were working in the sector.

Over 14 per cent of the residents had no formal education, 10 per cent had attained only primary education and 19 per cent had attained secondary education and above (KIHBS 2015/16). In addition, the average years of schooling was 7.3 years out of the target of at least 12 years if entire population was to attain basic education up to complete secondary education. Human development index was 0.49 compared to

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

2. Universal Service Fund: <https://ca.go.ke/industry/universal-access/purpose-of-the-fund/>



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 0.49 it means the county lost about 51 per cent of her economic potential due to limited education and health. About 24.4 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. In addition, stunted children tend to perform poorly in school and earn less as adults compared to their well-nourished peers. As a such, this perpetuates inequality across generations.

The NHIF coverage was 16.8 per cent as compared to the average national level at 24.7 per cent while the number of children vaccinated was 75.9 per cent as compared to the national average of 74.9 per cent. The recovery strategies include;

- (i) The County in collaboration with the national government will formulate measures aimed at encouraging employment creation including expanding the national internship programs and promoting Information Technology (IT) enabled jobs.
- (ii) The Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) through its social arm - KEPSA Foundation, has various opportunities which the County can leverage on to achieve its social and economic objectives. For example, the KIJANI movement can be adopted by the County to create green jobs for the unemployed youth.
- (iii) Improving market opportunities by selecting the right value chains for farmers. This will encourage farmers to shift production from subsistence to market-oriented output.
- (iv) Tapping into national government programs like *Ajira* Digital Training Program (ADTP) to enable the young people access work opportunities available online and provide them with the right tools, awareness, infrastructure, skills, training, mentorship and access to dignified work that can earn them a decent income.
- (v) The county will support to Micro, Small and Medium scale Enterprises (MSMEs) through creation of enabling business environment, provision of market information and infrastructure, improving transport systems and provision of affordable energy. In addition, build capacity in areas related to marketing, operations, finance, and human resource development to enhance the chances of survival of SMEs.
- (vi) Invest in ICT and online job opportunities by increasing internet access among households from the current 7.2 per cent. Access to ICT will contribute to the County's economic resilience by reducing transaction costs, increasing business efficiency, improving education standards and ensuring accountability and transparency in usage of public funds and access to services. The County in collaboration with business community will establish innovation hubs with internet connectivity for use by locals to interface and do business with others across the world, hence increasing their income.



3.6 Enhancing Maize Value Chain

Agriculture accounts for a significant share of economic activity in Bungoma County. In 2017, agriculture accounted for 58.8 per cent of the county's GCP. About 75 per cent of households engage in crop farming. Maize is one of the top food crops in the county. Other top crops grown within the devolved unit include beans, bananas, sweet potatoes, kales and groundnuts. Bungoma County is one of the four top counties in maize production in the country especially in Tongaren, Kimilili, Mt. Elgon and Sirisia sub-counties. The other three include Narok, Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu counties. In Bungoma county, maize (Ksh. 743.5 million) is one of the crops with the greatest sales. Other crops with greatest sales are tomatoes (Ksh. 709.4 million) and beans (Ksh. 516.3 million).

Despite the potential of maize production, the county relies on maize produce from neighbouring counties and the Republic of Uganda to enhance food security. The County Government's proposed measures to enhance maize productivity and availability include increase agricultural productivity and production; increasing access to critical farm inputs; improvement of agricultural markets and value addition; strengthening institutional capacity; increase access to agricultural finance services; mainstreaming youth, women and socially disadvantaged groups; promotion of private sector investment in value addition. The county provides support to needy farmers through subsidized fertilizers and seeds, extension services, sensitization and capacity building of the farmers to adopt improved agricultural practices.

The County will take the following intervention measures to improve on the maize value chain;

- (i) Harness waters from River Nzoia, and other rivers such as Terem/Kuywa, Kibisi and Lwakhakha/ Malakasi to enhance irrigation farming.
- (ii) Invest in crop insurance and agriculture finance to support small-scale farmers.
- (iii) Promote private sector investment in value addition especially in maize factories in the county.
- (iv) Promote farming practices that increase productivity as well as fertility of the farms.
- (v) Effective and regular maintenance of National Cereals and Produce Boards (NCPB) warehouses in Bungoma, Webuye, Kapsokwony and Bumula and construction of new warehouses.
- (vi) Promote agribusiness in the maize value chain.
- (vii) Promote high and fast yielding maize varieties among small-scale farmers





4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

4.1 Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector contributes 0.9 per cent to the Bungoma Gross County Product (GCP). Manufacturing in Bungoma County include food products (37.4 per cent), fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (24.5 per cent), wearing apparel (18.7 per cent), furniture (12 per cent), wood and wood products (6.4 per cent). The key products that support value addition and drive manufacturing agenda within Bungoma County include; maize, cassava, honey, leather, sugarcane, avocado, tobacco, textiles, and dairy. The large industries driving manufacturing sector in the county are involved in sugar, paper milling, tobacco, dairy, and coffee processing. In that regard, manufacturing sector is important in supporting recovery of the economy of Bungoma County from the effects of Covid-19 pandemic. The county will therefore take the following measures:

- (i) Establish an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of Covid-19 in the short run. The emergency fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, will be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by Covid-19. Related, the County will inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- (ii) Covid-19 has increased demand for locally produced goods in the County, and especially Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), textiles and sanitisers. It is an opportunity for manufacturing and industry development and generation of jobs for the youth.
- (iii) Establishments in the county to adopt to the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing.
- (iv) Revive Nzoia sugar company and Malakisi cotton ginnery.
- (v) Collaborate with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to reduce on crime and create a peaceful business environment.

4.2 Agriculture and Livestock

Over 75 per cent of the households in Bungoma county practice farming. About 75 per cent of the households produce crops, 55 per cent produce livestock, 0.43 per cent practice aquaculture and about 0.54 per cent are involved in fishing. About 1.76 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, Bungoma County will adopt the following strategies:

- (i) Develop partnership with the National Government, NGOs, Development Partners, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of the county as envisioned in the national Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS).



- (ii) Minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses, investments in storage and cooling facilities particularly at collection points will complement efforts in agro-processing and value addition in increasing the shelf life of perishable products.
- (iii) Promote uptake of digital platforms to: Training and building 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.
- (iv) Enhance access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds, water, animal feeds, artificial insemination (AI) services, fertilizers, livestock vaccination and mechanized ploughing services by county tractor hire services.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Organize sensitization programmes and enhance farmers ability to adopt sustainable land management practices to minimize environmental degradation. This can be achieved through establishing centers for demonstration of appropriate land use will be fast tracked.
- (vii) Invest in sustainable irrigation in the county through partnership with development partners. To support expansion of sustainable irrigation, there is need to promote development of Irrigation Infrastructure and technologies in the county as envisioned in -the county's CIDP 2018-2022 plan.
- (viii) 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

Covid-19 has placed a higher demand for water at the households, health care facilities, schools' marketplaces, public places for handwashing and other general uses. This has therefore forced counties to implement programs that will ensure increased access to water. According to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 52.3 per cent of the households had access to water and soap while 78.5 per cent of the households did not have designated handwashing facility.

While access to water sources in county is above average it diminishes in times of reduced rains and drought. Lack of access to water will lead to households unable to observe hand hygiene thus making vulnerable to contract covid-19. Access to piped water stands at 11.1 per cent for ground water- boreholes,



hand dug wells and springs, while piped/serviced water is at 14.4 per cent, implying low access to clean and safe water.

Connectivity to piped sewer was low at 8 per cent. This denies the county the much-needed revenue from sanitation services as well as access to safe sanitation. Currently, 50.2 per cent of urban households did share a toilet with other households, which puts individuals at risk of contracting infectious diseases.

Further, only 6 per cent of households have practiced irrigation farming in the past 12 months where the main source of water for irrigation is water from rivers at 69.1 per cent and water from springs 19.1 per cent, water from deep well 6.3 per cent, water from shallow well 5.4 per cent. To address the emerging issues, the County Government will:

- (i) Increase water supply in households, institutions and public places through drilling of boreholes in all the sub-counties.
- (ii) Upscale abstraction of water from rivers, spring protections, harvesting of rainwater from roof and other catchments to help achieve increase to water access.
- (iii) Establish new bulk water systems for multi-purpose use and distribution to industrial zones.
- (iv) Integrate public private partnerships arrangements to enhance water provision in the County.
- (v) Increase private sector involvement in water for production programmes.
- (vi) Gazette water reserve areas for large dams.
- (vii) Strengthen community-based management systems (CBMS) for water for production.
- (viii) Involve both men and women in water management and governance.
- (ix) Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to help increase access to water.
- (x) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households.
- (xi) Undertake a comprehensive survey of installed water capacity, water demand and connectivity in terms of functionality and coverage of the supply.



(xii) Improve access to safe and improved toilets in schools, health care facilities, workplaces and public places.

(xiii) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level.

4.4 Urban Development and housing

The county has challenges in quality of the housing stock. Approximately 24.1 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 75.9 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 91.9 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 focus on:

- (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) Identify and designate urban centers for upgrade pursuant to provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities (amendment) Act, 2019, as provided in the CIDP.
- (iv) Formulate and seek approval of urban development plans and development control policies to support investment and development of urban areas.
- (v) Adopt programmes aimed at an increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases.

4.5 Transport

The county has a total of 5,231.32 Kilometers of classified road network. Approximately 24.4 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 67.5 per cent in fair condition and 8.1 per cent in poor condition. While 26.0 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 38.6 per cent fair and 34.5 per cent in poor condition.

The main means of transport used in the County is walking at 59.3 per cent, followed by bicycle motorbike 13.3 per cent, bodaboda 9.5 per cent, PSV matatus at 8.3 per cent, and own bicycle 6.7 per cent. On average, resident travel 4.75 Kilometers to their workplace which is within the threshold for Non-Motorised transport. Over 73.1 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) Sensitize PSV and boda boda operators on COVID-19 prevention measures and assist vehicle owners in retrofitting the seating designs.
- (ii) Focus on increasing the share of unpaved roads in good and fair condition to above 62 per cent which is the national average. For the unpaved road network, focus on adopting the Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSr) technology for greater network coverage cost effectively.
- (iii) 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 policy³.
- (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 Goals⁴.
- (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

Bungoma County is endowed with both natural and man-made tourist attractions such as physical attractions (monuments, town/city landmarks); wildlife (mainly found in the 618.2 Sq. Km Mt. Elgon forest, and small private and community conservancies); cultural and heritage tourism (museums, artefacts, shrines, historical sites, drama, songs and dance, traditional medicine); Agro-tourism; Agroforestry; and sports tourism. Considerable opportunities for expansion exist in safari, conference, business, and diaspora tourism. Furthermore, the County has great potential to expand products that are more recently in greater demand, such as nature/adventure tourism, cultural heritage tourism, and travel for wellness, health and retirement purposes.

The county does not have any star-rated hotels. However, there are a number of registered hotels and restaurants that makes up the hospitality industry. Demand for modern hotels and restaurants surpass the supply, hence opportunities for development in the hospitality industry exist. Accommodation and food services contributes 0.4 per cent of Total GCP indicating the need to prioritize investments in the sector. The Mombasa – Nairobi – Eldoret – Webuye – Malaba highway (A104) traverses through the County, hence a major link road for tourism, trade and commerce.

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

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



To promote and grow tourism the county will:

- (i) Diversify tourism product development, marketing and investment to include: tourism circuit; avi-tourism (Birding); cable cars; gliding services; monkey tracking; snake parks; wildlife safaris; mountain hiking; hospitality and accommodation services; honeymoon services/packages; car hire services; day excursions and adventures; fishing safaris; travel guiding; culture, heritage and community safaris; agro tourism and ecotourism; water sports; health and wellness; conference tourism; golf resorts; business and events tourism (M.I.C.E); camping;
- (ii) Use Public-private-partnership in development of physical tourism infrastructure, including star-rated hotels, M.I.C.E facilities, cable cars between high hills; mountaineering tracks; nature trails in Mt Elgon Forest Reserve; sporting car tracks; ecological resorts; artificial lakes, dams and water falls; bird and animal watching platforms; bicycle riding tracks; marathon tracks; and sites for video shooting.
- (iii) Build human capital along the tourism value chains: Promote private sector investment in tourism skills development with focus on hospitality management; Provide support to communities around/ along tourist sites to engage in income generating activities.
- (iv) Improve management of the Tourism sector: Facilitate mechanisms for enhancing inter and intra sectoral linkages; facilitate a County tourist circuit.
- (v) Increase conservation of natural and cultural Heritage: Policy formulation and review; promote protection of wildlife species; develop capacity of the County government to protect, conserve and restore critical tourist products.

4.7 Health

According to District Health Information Systems (DHIS) 2018, the County has a total of 197 health facilities: 1 County referral hospital, 1 County hospital, 8 sub County hospitals, 19 health centres, 89 dispensaries, 60 private clinics and 19 faith-based facilities. Bed occupancy within the County ranges between 60 per cent and 92 per cent. Kanduyi Sub-County hosts the County level IV hospital located in Bungoma Town. In this regard, the demand for inpatient services outweighs the bed capacity resulting in 115 per cent bed occupancy. The health sector requires enhanced investment in health systems, including in the health workforce, capacity building of community health workers and the medical officers on COVID-19 control and management, upgrading of working conditions and provision of requisite health commodities and equipment, especially in relation to personal protective equipment and occupational safety. Social dialogue will be essential in building resilient health systems, and therefore will have a critical role both in crisis response and in building a future that is prepared for health emergencies. Specifically, the County will:

- (i) Construct and equip two (2) quarantine centres to facilitate relocation of existing quarantine Centre at Webuye medical training Centre and employ more skilled health workers to provide equitable



services during the pandemics. Currently 1 nurse serves 2,661 patients, hence the need to recruit more health personnel to bring the ratio to WHO recommendations of 1:230.

- (ii) Utilize community health workers to sensitize the public on the HIV/AIDS to mitigate its spread during the pandemic as well as improving antenatal care by providing pregnant women with more antenatal follow-up services and treated nets.
- (iii) Provide health care officers with personal protective equipment and surgical masks to reduce risks of infection. This will be achieved through supporting expansion of technical and vocational training institutions such as Wekelekha Vocational training center where masks are being produced by students and staff.
- (iv) Advocate for collaboration between Moi University, Webuye Hospital and Kibabii University to help researching on contagious infections (including Covid-19) in the county.
- (v) Install hand washing facilities in open places, food establishment and markets, and incorporate them in schedule review and observing plans.
- (vi) Create awareness on availability and importance of free maternity services and address other constraints to access of maternal health services in the county to address the challenges being caused by the fear of contracting COVID19 in event of visiting a health facility.
- (vii) Allocate resources towards nutrition specific and sensitive programmes in the county by establishing specific budget lines for nutrition support initiatives.

4.8 Education and training

According to KIHBS 2015/16, the Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) for pre-primary is 101.5 per cent (male 97.7 per cent and Female-105.4 per cent) compared to the national average of 94.4 per cent (male-95.4 and female 93.5 per cent). However, variability exists among rural and urban areas with urban areas having higher education participation levels. The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) for primary education is 113.2 per cent (male-116.8 per cent and Female-109.8 per cent) compared to the national average of 107.2 per cent (male-109.0 per cent and female-105.4 per cent). The County has a fully-fledged university - Kibabii which was chartered in 2015. Other major institutions of higher education include: MMUST campus, University of Nairobi extramural center, Sangalo Institute of Science and Technology, Matili Technical Training College and Kibabii Diploma Teachers College. In addition, the County hosts three Medical training colleges at Webuye, Bungoma and Sichei. The pandemic had an adverse effect on the education system in the county including loss of learning and teaching time. Thus, the County needs to focus on measures to improve the learning and teaching environment in these centres to attract and retain learners amidst the pandemic. On recovery strategies, the County will;

- (i) Partner with the 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. Some of the strategies once schools reopen include provision of WASH, face masks, feeding programme in schools, capacity building for teachers and other staff and parents on effects of COVID19 and mitigation measures.

- (ii) Promote monitoring and addressing psychosocial wellbeing of students, teachers and education officers as well as educating them on how to mitigate spread of coronavirus.
- (iii) Promote social distancing, and also recruit skilled teachers. This intervention is in line with CIDP 2018-2022 of Providing adequate infrastructure in technical institutes and ECDEs in the County.
- (iv) Build capacity of all public-school teachers to provide training, guidance and quality assurance and prepare for education continuation in the event of future outbreaks through provision of internet and ICT support among households.
- (v) Advance back to school campaign and community outreach to ensure that all learners report back to school once schools reopen.
- (vi) Promote remedial/catch up lessons for who might have lagged behind due to closure of schools.

4.9 Social Protection

Amongst the vulnerable members in Bungoma county are the PWDs who are estimated as 29,203 (2.0 per cent of the population) persons, older persons aged 65 years who are estimated as 3.6 per cent of whom 56.9 per cent are females, also people living with HIV/AIDS, and the unemployed youth. Amid the pandemic, the county will enhance protection of vulnerable groups through establishing emergency family protection fund, equipping rescue centres and collaborating with social welfare organizations. In addition, the recovery strategies include:

- (i) Establish an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of Covid-19 control restrictions. 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. The key considerations to revamp businesses shall include those providing essential goods and services, dealing in products and services that have high demand, and employing large number(s) of people.
- (ii) Guarantee essential wage security and health care specific for people whose occupations or employments have been disturbed by the crisis; and provide direct monetary support to workers who have lost employment to cushion them during the pandemic; and extent social security protection to the vulnerable workers in the informal and domestic sector. County government to offer tax relieves to the industries in the county.



- (iii) Design and implement a disability grant to all those who are severely disabled. This will benefit over majority of people who living with disabilities in the county.
- (iv) Cushion businesses and traders, for example, through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes and other charges.
- (v) County government to partner with Financial institutions so that they can they can offer loans to business persons who have suffered losses due to closing down of economy.
- (vi) Protect vulnerable groups in the population from health costs by enhancing NHIF coverage; improving knowledge of the existing insurance schemes to improve uptake; and subsidizing NHIF premiums for targeted vulnerable populations.

4.10 Gender and Youth

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

4.11 Environment and Natural Resources

The county has Mt Elgon forest which covers a total of 618.2Km², there are other forests owned by individuals and institutions such as Pan Paper Mills, 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 droughts, floods, heavy storms, lightening, landslides.



Most households use firewood and charcoal as major sources of energy for cooking at 87.8 per cent and 6.2 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 by 20 per cent of households dump their solid waste in compound, 41.4 per cent burry in the soil. This means that face masks which are highly used among individuals are likely to be poorly disposed. This is likely to cause environmental and health hazards.

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

- (i) Provide and promote alternative sources of clean energy for cooking such as solar energy and bio digesters.
- (ii) Establish and promote community forest associations (CFA) to help in forest conservation.
- (iii) Put in place participatory forest management plans (PFMP).
- (iv) Promote afforestation in the affected areas by provision of tree seedlings to communities.
- (v) Enforce the Forest conservation and Management Act 2016, Environment Act and Solid Waste Management Act 2017.
- (vi) Provide capacity building of communities around Mt Elgon forest on Sustainable Forest Management.
- (vii) Impose total ban on wetland cultivation and logging.
- (viii) Reposes all encroached water catchment land.
- (ix) Develop land use management and monitoring systems.
- (x) Develop a county environment and natural resources management master plan.
- (xi) Gazette the hill tops and high grounds areas in the county to facilitate afforestation programs.
- (xii) Provide waste collection services at households, promote and facilitate regular waste collection, environment clean up exercises at neighborhoods and in towns.
- (xiii) Segregate waste resource at the source to easily facilitate recycling.
- (xiv) The county to fence Mwanda dump site.



5 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAM (ESP)

5.1 Economic stimulus Package

To re-engineer and put the economy of Bungoma County on upward growth trajectory, it is important either to strengthen 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) Leverage on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which is a great enabler for business continuity during and after Covid-19.
- (iii) Invest in the Conservation of the Environment for Sustainable Development.
- (iv) Give waivers and concessions on cess, single business permits, parking stickers, water bills, market fees.
- (v) Prioritization of settlement of payment of pending bills.
- (vi) Provide extension services and market creation for Agriculture.
- (vii) 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.



6 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.



7 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



8 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 Bungoma respondents received information about coronavirus through radio (86 per cent), mobile (60 per cent), and television (56 per cent). Notably, the survey was not specific whether mobile included both written (short text messages <SMS>) and voice (calls). Friends and family stood at 35 per cent followed by newspaper and social media at 21 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. Government sources ensued with a 15 per cent frequency. Health Care Workers and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) workers both rated 2 per cent and below.

Thus, 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 displays 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									
Newspaper									
TV									
SMS									
County Website & Email									
Social Media									
I.E.C-Posters, branded gear									
Outdoor- Billboards, Graffiti, Drawings									
Telephone									
Sign language									

> Most appropriate channel to be used.

NOTE:

- 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.



ANNEX

Implementation matrix/Action plan

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
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	15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
County Expenditure Reforms; Pending Bills	Re-engineer expenditure to be growth oriented and people-centered	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 focused 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 and National Governments; development partners;	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 and National Governments; development partners;	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		60.0	60.0	120.0	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
	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		35	35	70	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		30	30	60	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		3	3	6	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



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
	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	15	15	30	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	8	8	16	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	15	15	30	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 sold	continuous	5	5	10	National Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	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		100	100	200	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		40	40	80	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		50	50	100	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
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		20	20	40	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	15	15	30	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	2.5	2.5	5	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		5	5	10	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	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	To mitigate the damage caused by floods on roads and bridges	Implement green roads design to protect road infrastructure while controlling storm water and harvesting flood water for domestic and commercial use	Resilient road infrastructure that can withstand floods with controlled damage	Number of green roads projects and water harvesting infrastructure	Knowledge management of green roads and quantity of water harvested in cubic meters annually	5	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	5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Programme to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere)	Increased use of ICT for domestic and commercial purposes	Increase in number of households connected to reliable and affordable internet	Proportion of households connected to reliable and affordable internet	1 year	4	4	8	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		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		3	3	6	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 Bungoma 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			5	5	10	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	2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	County Government

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



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		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	2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	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		20	20	40	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		40	40	80	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		10	10	20	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		10	10	20	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		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
Education	To improve service delivery in schools	Promote infrastructure development	Improved training environment	Number of school facilities renovated and constructed	2 years		30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Train teachers on how to instruct remotely	Improvement in teaching skills	Number of teachers trained	1 years		5	5	10	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		0.5	0.5	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		0.5	0.5	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		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
		Enhance cash transfer to vulnerable groups	Reduced poverty level	Number of people who benefitted from cash transfers	1 years		60	60	120	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		3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	Mainstream occupational safety and health into the sectors of the economy	Train workers on safety and health	Increased control of COVID-19 transmission	No. of workers trained	1 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	1 years		4	4	8	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Grand Total					877.5	877.5	1745		

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS



This Strategy was developed by KIPPRA in collaboration with COG through the financial support from UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women as part of the joint Devolution Programme funded by Sweden, Finland and Italy.



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