



LAIKIPIA COUNTY

COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY

2020/21-2022/23





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



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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Together we prosper.

UHURU KENYATTA, C.G.H.,

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



TOGETHER WE ARE STRONGER

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

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

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

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

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

H.E. WYCLIFFE OPARANYA

CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS



UNITY IS STRENGTH; RESOLUTENESS IS THE ESSENCE OF STRUGGLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



STATEMENT

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

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

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

DR ROSE NGUGI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
KENYA INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (KIPPRA)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JACQUELINE MOGENI, MBS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

Pillars for County Recovery and Re-engineering Strategies

1) **Boosting Private Sector Activity**

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

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



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

2) **Strengthening ICT Capacity**

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

- (i) Complete the County Connectivity Project to the Government Common Core Network (GCCN)¹.
- (ii) Enhance connectivity of businesses to ICT by extending the National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) in trade centres, public buildings and public spaces to boost e-commerce.
- (iii) Enhance household access to reliable, stable and affordable internet connectivity through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) between County Governments and ICT service providers such as the 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

Laikipia County is a member of Central Region Economic Bloc (CEREB). The county population was estimated at 518,560 people in 2019 of which 50.0 per cent were male and 49.9 per cent female (KNBS, 2019). Of the population 81,095 (or 1.1 per cent) were persons with disabilities (PWD) of whom 57.4 per cent were female. The youth constituted 36.7 per cent of the population of whom 46.3 per cent were female. The county had a population density of 55 persons per km2. About 75.5 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 49.7 per cent were female as shown in table 1. The elderly population (65 year and above) make up 4.9 per cent of the total population of whom 54.2 per cent were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was estimated at 43.7 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Laikipia County was 46 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 24.2 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 62.5 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 KDHS 2014, 26.9 per cent of the children in the County were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26 per cent.

Table 1: Development indicators in Laikipia County

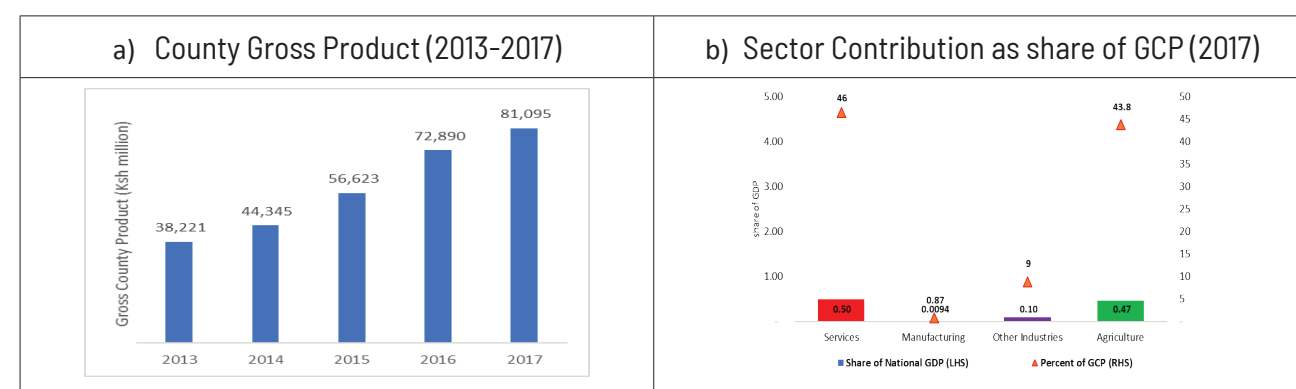
	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	518,560	1.1 % of total population
Males	259,440	50 %
Females	259,102	49.9 %
Intersex	18	0.03 %
Estimated Population Density (km ²)	55	82
Persons with disability	1.1 %	2.2
Population living in rural areas (per cent)	75.5 %	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years)(per cent)	43.7 %	68.7%
Youth (per cent)	36.7 %	36.1%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	4.9 %	3.9%
Number of Covid-19 cases (as at 22 nd November 2020) (MOH); National cases were 77, 327 people	792	1 % of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016)(per cent)	46 %	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016)(per cent)	28.6 %	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016)(per cent)	62.5 %	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	26.9 %	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	81,095 (2017)	1.1 % Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of Nominal GCP/GDP (2013-2017)(%)	22.4%	15.3 %

Data Source: KNBS (2019)



Laikipia County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 1.1 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as at 2017. The GCP increased from KShs. 38,221 billion in 2013 to KShs. 81,095 million in 2017 representing an average annual growth (combined growth rate) rate of 22.4 percent (figure 1). The services sector contributed 46.0 per cent of GCP while agriculture, manufacturing, and other industries share constituted 43.8 per cent, 0.9 per cent and 9.0 percent; respectively. The services sector constituted of such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly dominated by crop farming, bee keeping and livestock production while manufacturing is mainly dominated by food processing.

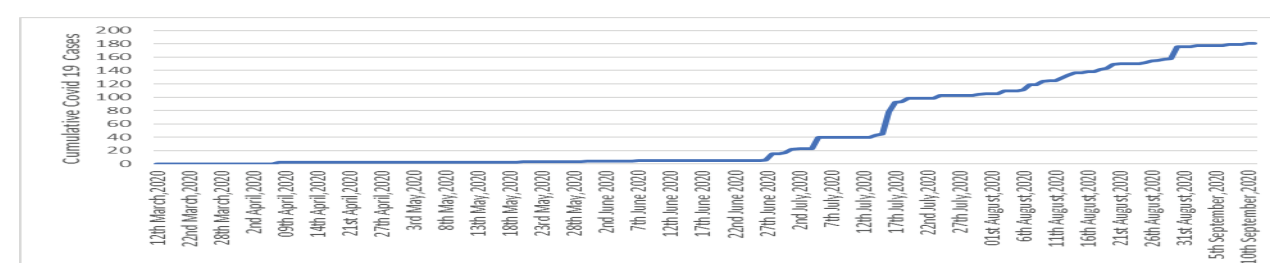
Figure 1: Structure of the County Economy, 2013-2017



Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The County first confirmed case of Covid-19 was on 3rd April 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 214 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020) as shown in figure 2 and has since increased to 792 as at 22 November, 2020.

Figure 2: Cumulative number of COVID-19 Cases (March-September, 2020)



Data Source: MOH

1.2 County Fiscal Position

Laikipia county expected a total revenue of KShs. 7.1 billion in FY 2019/20 to finance its budget. This comprised mainly of KShs. 4.2 billion (58.8 per cent) as equitable share of revenue raised nationally, KShs. 189.0 million (2.7 per cent) as total conditional grants, generate KShs. 1.0 billion (14.2 per cent) from own sources of revenue and had KShs. 1.24 billion (17.4 per cent) as cash balance from FY 2018/19. During the first nine months of FY 2019/20, the County received a total KShs. 5.0 billion which accounted for 70.2 per cent of the expected revenues. However, with the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the county suffered revenue losses occasioned by disruption of economic activities. Decline in revenue was felt especially from market rates, single business permits, PSV SACCOs and extension of various waivers. In the first nine months of FY 2019/20, the County generated KShs. 508.0 million as local revenue a 11.3 per cent decline

compared to KShs. 572.8 million realised during same period in FY 2018/19. By the end of FY 2019/20, the County Own Revenue stood at 727.9 million compared to 815.7 million realised in 2018/19. This decline may be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic which disrupted revenue collection. The county therefore projects a decline on its annual own source revenues as compared to FY 2018/19.

The County's total expenditure during the FY 2019/20 amounted to KShs. 5.534 billion. Recurrent expenditures (personal emoluments and operations & maintenance) accounted for 79.2 per cent of the total spending, with development expenditure accounting for only 20.8 per cent. This implies that with recurrent expenditure taking a significant share of county resources, a smaller share is left for developmental activities such as construction and equipping of isolation centres during the period of COVID-19. Health sector expenditure accounts for 12.9 per cent of total spending with an overall absorption rate of 83.6 per cent. Absorption rate for health sector recurrent expenditure stood at 87 per cent while that for development expenditure stood at 75.5 per cent. With COVID-19, absorption of health sector spending increased due to county's increased spending in the fourth quarter of FY 2019/20.

1.3 County fiscal response, interventions and budget re-allocation

With the outbreak of COVID-19 Laikipia county undertook various measures. **The County increased its county's Emergency Fund from KShs. 10 million to KShs. 138 million.** The increased funds were aimed at enabling the county government to mitigate effects of COVID-19 pandemic and enable the county executive to put in place more measures to curb the spread of coronavirus. The money was sourced mainly from allowances, reduced fuel, and budget allocation for construction of class rooms and roads.

The county re-allocated its budget to the health sector. During the supplementary budget the county reallocated Ksh. 741.0 million from development allocations to support the fight against COVID-19 pandemic. The school bursary programme budget was also refocused towards measures aimed at tackling the pandemic as schools remained closed.

The county established Laikipia County COVID-19 Emergency Committee on 7th April 2020 following the declaration of the virus as a pandemic. The committee was formed to mobilize resources and facilitate the distribution of care packs to the most vulnerable families across the County. Approximately 25,000 households were targeted with the vulnerable families identified and registered based on the county government's NHIF registration database and validated by a team of the Members of County Assembly, the clergy, and the area chiefs. The care packs were designed to last an average family for 14 days and contained the following essentials; maize flour (5 kgs), beans (5kgs), salt (250g), cooking fat (500g), maize grains (5 kgs), rice (5 kgs) and bar soap (700g).

The county increased direct funding to traders to boost the livelihood of mwananchi. The County has increased direct funding to traders to boost their capacity and improve the livelihoods of Mwananchi by allocating KShs 73 million to the recovery of MSMEs, KShs 63.8 million to support recovery and widespread



marketing in tourism sector and KShs 30 million to subsidize Universal Health Coverage for the poor households

The county provided water to enhance access to water for hand washing at common public sites such as matatu stages, markets, offices, informal settlements etc Through Nanyuki Water & Sewerage Company (NAWASCO) and Nyahururu Water and Sewage Company (NYAHUWASCO), the county ensured provision of hand washing points with continuous tap running water at the main stage, miraa selling joint and Dol Nayaka stage. In addition, hand washing points with tanks of 1,500 litres capacity were erected at various places including Katheri market, Makutano centre, Likii, Majengo among others. To support the people living in informal settlements, NAWASCO committed not to disconnect water in areas like Likii A, Majengo and Kwa Mbuzi.

In addition, the county promoted COVID-19 safety guidelines

This included enforcing the 50 per cent reduction of the seating capacity for public transport 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 preventive measures against COVID-19.

The county constructed 240 capacity bed wards in (120 Nyahururu; 120 Nanyuki) and hired additional staff. The additional staff were deployed to the 85 dispensaries (to ensure at least two staff per facility) previously operated by one health worker. In addition, Laikipia County placed a lot of attention to the need of strengthening primary health care. For instance, the county established isolation centres at Nanyuki Teaching and Referral Hospital (NTRH) with 22 isolation beds and Nyahururu County Hospital with 11 isolation beds. The county further allocated Ksh. 30 million to support health insurance among the poor, constructed 120 beds capacity wards in both Nyahururu and Nanyuki. Volunteer health workers program was also put in place with 600 personnel manning the 7 checkpoints in the county.

Support to vulnerable groups. Laikipia County stepped in to provide social safety nets to reduce impact of the pandemic on vulnerable members of communities. The county made a provision of food supplies to 27,910 needy families. Laikipia County also intervened to cushion traders through connecting the SMEs to online markets; a move that has benefited about 600 merchants. The county also allocated KShs. 30.0 million to support health insurance among the poor. 27,910 families (94,894 individuals) representing 18% of the county population were reached out through food packages, hand washing tanks (communal)

The County received KShs 30.6 million direct contribution from the Emergency Fund and KShs 24.1M from fundraising and other form of support from partners.





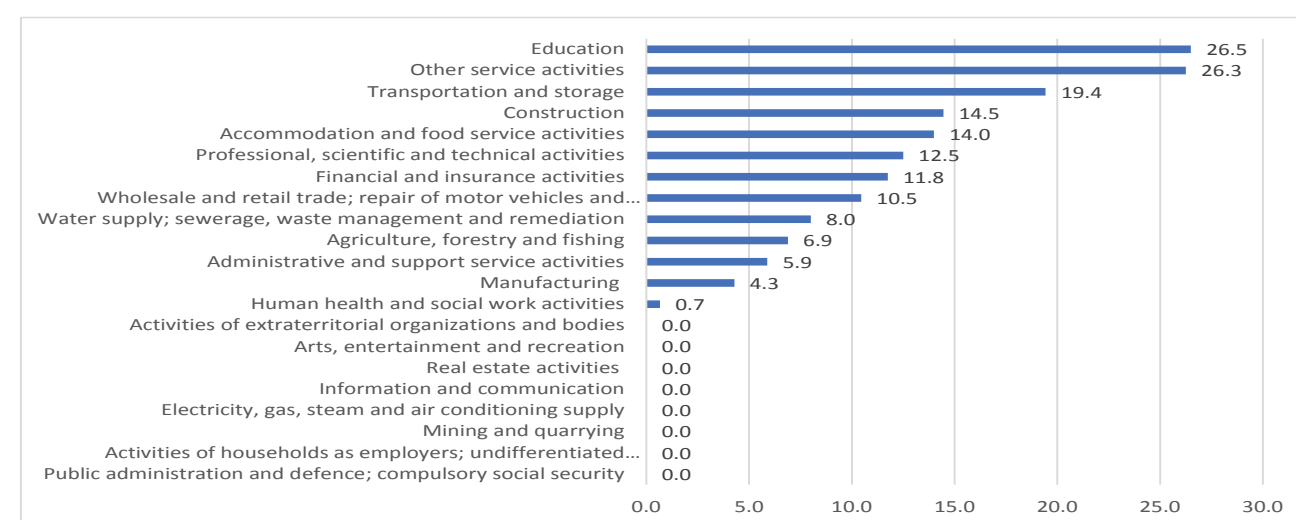
2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

As the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, other shocks in the county included Invasion by desert locusts, floods and mudslides.

a) Labor participation

COVID-19 had varied implications on workers and economic activities in the county. The pandemic disrupted the workflow in the County as a result of curfews and requirements for people to stay at home. The average number of hours of work per week for employees declined in almost all sectors of the economy. The impact of this was especially felt in service subsector where transport, construction and accommodation and food services has recorded reduced number of working hours per week by 19.4 hours, 14.5 hours and 14.0 hours, respectively. Workers in the education sector reported the highest level of loss of hours worked (26.5 hours per week) followed by those in other services sector, and transportation and storage sector who recorded a loss of 26.3 hours and 19.4 hours per week, respectively (May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey) (figure 3). Also, the county had recorded 4.0 per cent work absenteeism as a result of closure of businesses and other activities due to COVID-19.

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



Data Source: KNBS Covid-19 Survey, 2020

Majority of workers reported decrease in income due to COVID-19 compared to those who reported increase of income. Workers in private sector especially in private schools had lost their incomes due to closure of schools. Some other business such as bars, hotels, market centers had totally closed leading to reduced business activities.

According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 47.0 per cent of workers in Laikipia county recorded decreased income; 1 per cent reported increase in income; while 23.2 per cent recorded working as unpaid



workers. This indicates the measures that were imposed by the Government to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 despite contributing positively towards managing the pandemic; they also led to job losses in the county.

b) Agricultural sector

An assessment of the COVID-19 effects on hours worked in agriculture related occupations indicate the agriculturalists and related professionals recorded the highest difference of 25 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week.

The food markets had also been affected by the pandemic. The May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 survey found that 22.6 per cent of the households in Laikipia 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 (38.5 per cent), movement restrictions (34.5 per cent) and concerned about leaving the house due to outbreak (23.5 per cent). A key concern is 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.

Further, with restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities, 63 per cent of households in Laikipia County indicated experiencing an increase in food prices. From the KIHBS 2015/16, 34.4 per cent of households purchased food products from open-air markets, 25 per cent from kiosks, and 20.5 per cent from general shops. Further, 66.5 per cent of the total valued consumed food was from purchases, 17.4 per cent from own production, 10.5 per cent from own stock and 5.7 per cent from gifts and other sources. As such, increases in food prices are likely to have had significant implications on household budget.

Low marketing activity led to loss of income for livestock and food crops traders, increased farm losses and post-harvest losses. For instance, activities in Rumuruti market declined due to decreased number of people visiting it in adherence to the social distancing protocols.

c) Services sector

The tourism sector in Laikipia County has been adversely affected by COVID-19 due to the cancellation of business and tourism related travels, meetings and exhibitions. The county received few visitors in most of major tourist attraction centres including, forest reserves, cultural centers, wildlife sanctuaries, art galleries, globally recognized scenic views like the Thomson falls and sports centres.

The education sector in Laikipia county was disrupted with closure of all schools which led to loss of learning time for learners and teaching time among teachers, equivalent to about one academic year of teaching and learning time. While distance learning had been preferred as the most effective mode of continuing with education, the programme was not effective in the county because of the digital divide. There was unequal access to technology, both to devices and internet between households in the County. According to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, around 6.9 per cent of households in County own desktop



computer/ laptop/ tablet, while only 17.5 per cent of household have access to internet connectivity. The school feeding programmes in ECDE and primary schools were discontinued after the closure of schools in March 2020. This is likely to result into malnutrition and higher morbidity due to preventable illnesses especially among children from marginalized regions who used to depend on the programme; and this would have negative long-term effects on human capital in the County.

The County has optimized Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) capabilities, for instance, all County meetings were offered through the zoom platform and staff were being trained through the virtual platforms. Members of the public had increased use of ICT for payments and therefore reduced cash transactions. Approximately 88.0 per cent of public primary schools had been installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy only 17.5 per cent of the conventional households in the county had internet with 6.9 per cent owned a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 3.2 per cent of the households participated in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (3.8 per cent) than women (2.6 per cent). Further, there was a gender divide in use of internet where 25.3 per cent male and 19.9 per cent of the women using internet.

d) Micro Small and Medium Enterprises sector

Majority of MSMEs in Laikipia County operate in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (68.8 per cent); accommodation and food services (9.7 per cent); arts, entertainment and recreation (7.6 per cent); and manufacturing (6.4 per cent).

In terms of size, most of the registered enterprises in the County were in the micro category (95.2 per cent), small (3.9 per cent), and medium (0.4 per cent) while large enterprises comprise 0.5 per cent of the businesses. Considering that most firms are in the micro category, the informal sector tends to dominate the private sector in Laikipia County.

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 (60.6 per cent) in Laikipia County got their raw materials from their peer MSMEs within the County. Equally, the key market for MSMEs products were largely individual consumers (91.3 per cent), within the county. This means that when some firms were adversely affected, the effects tended to spread fast in the private sector. In the same vein, when the purchasing power of the consumers was affected, it had profound implications on the private sector.

MSMEs in Laikipia County were mainly located in commercial premises (58.6 per cent) and market stalls (11.8 per cent). This means that the businesses in the County faced challenges in meeting their rental obligations due to income disruptions occasioned by COVID-19. According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 survey, 90.6 per cent of the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings while 9.4 per cent attributed the same to temporary layoffs and closure of businesses. For those involved in farm businesses, 56.9 per cent attributed the same to reduced incomes and earnings while 43.2 per cent were affected by temporary layoffs and closure of businesses.



Further, the wholesale and retail trade sector lost 10.5 hours in usual and actual hours worked while accommodation and food services were hard hit and lost 14 hours in a week. This is an indicator of the adverse effects on the service sector of Laikipia County due to the pandemic which could imply loss of productivity, output and employment. Similarly, the manufacturing sector lost 4.3 hours per worker per week.

e) Infrastructure and housing

The commuters using public transport experienced an increase in fares charged, perhaps to cover the operating costs of service providers as well as affecting mobility options for commuters. Out of 45 passenger service vehicles (PSVs) serving the Nanyuki -Nyeri route daily, only 4 were in operation in April. The county administration experienced a reduction in revenue from license fees charged to PSV operators from KShs 39.57 million in 2018/19 to KShs 30.59 million in 2019/20. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, passengers using public transport services saw expenditure on transport increase by 48.3 per cent. The county residents also responded by changing their travel patterns with 26.7 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 20.2 per cent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

The county had a total of 4,643.37 Kilometres of classified road network. Approximately 26.4 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 68.2 per cent in fair condition and 4 percent in poor condition. While 18.4 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 47.9 per cent fair and 33.3 per cent in poor condition. During the FY 2020/2021 upto September 2020, a total of 61.6 and 189.8 kilometres have been graded and graveled respectively. Under the leasing programme, as at November 2020, a total of 160.3 KMs of road has been graveled while 430.05 KMs have been graded since November 2019.

According to the most recent available data, most of the households in the county (61.0 per cent) own the housing units they occupied while 39.0 percent of the households were under rental tenure. Individuals were the primary providers of rental housing at 85.8 percent, followed by Private Companies (7.9 per cent); and National Government (3.3 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay rent was affected, with 14.3 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date. The main reason that had made households unable to pay rent was attributed to reduced incomes / earnings, reported by 65.7 per cent of the population.

f) Water and sanitation

The county government incurred additional expenses to ensure continuity in provision of water and sanitation services. This include support to the water companies offering more than 40 per cent of water access especially in the urban areas. The county department of water, trucked water to areas where there was no flowing water in parts of Laikipia North and with support from NYAHUWASCO delivered water to the installed communal water tanks in Laikipia West. In Nanyuki, Rumuruti and Nyahururu the county water bowsers provided a standby service to all the water points in town.



The two county water companies – NAWASCO and NYAHUWASCO – had 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. The payment of water bills was also affected by the directive not to disconnect water services which meant the bill collection efficiency went below 70% and affected the planned expansion of the network and other planned activities. This in the long run may affect the delivery, development and rehabilitation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in the county.

g) Gender and Youth

Laikipia County has an evenly distributed population of males and females (50 per cent in each). The youth (aged 15-34 years) constituted 36.7 per cent of the population in 2019. The May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 Survey indicated that 25.4 per cent of the respondents in Laikipia County had witnessed or heard of any form of domestic violence. This is as a result of COVID-19 and the subsequent protocols issued by the Ministry of health which include but not limited to staying at home and curfews. According to the HAK (2020), the county recorded 5 cases of GBV in April 2020.





3 KEY Pillars OF THE RECOVERY STRATEGY

The county has experienced negative social and economic effects from the epidemic and has therefore entrenched various interventions across the sectors to mitigate these effects.

There is need therefore to enhance these responses to the social and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, for the County to recover and be on an upward growth trajectory. In this regard, six (6) pillars have been identified and therefore entrenched as our new norm towards sustaining our social economy: Economic Stimulus Program; policy, legislation and institutional reforms; strengthening County government's preparedness and response to pandemics and disasters; enhancing ICT capacity for business competitiveness & efficiency in service provision; human capital development; and the County has comparative advantage in livestock production. Implementation of Preferential products.

3.1 Economic Stimulus Program

To resuscitate private sector, the County Government established an economic stimulus program to increase liquidity to small businesses and create jobs for the youth. ESP has the following components: Under Infrastructure, opening of new roads and drainage works using the labour based contracts targeting about 80 kilometers per ward; In agriculture, provision of subsidized farm inputs like certified seeds, fertilizers and livestock genetic improvement vaccines, construction of household water pans and provision of dam liners to increase area under irrigation and promotion of extension services; under trade, provision of financial support to 5,000 businesses for recovery by working with commercial institutions to unlock about KShs 3.3B, tourism and cooperative support, manufacturing and investment promotion support, MSMEs capacity and technical support; under education, vocational training centres support and bursary support; under Health, NHIF subsidies for vulnerable groups and mining exploration and exploitation support under environment.

To re-engineer and put the economy of Laikipia County on upward growth trajectory, the Government has included enterprise development outcomes to constitute 40% of the staff appraisal in FY20/21.. The following are priority areas to be considered by the County when designing stimulus packages:

- (i) Infrastructure - targeting roads, water and electricity, railway (Thika-Nanyuki);
- (ii) Information and communication Technology (ICT) - acceleration of e-government deployment to provide virtual services.
- (iii) Waivers/concessions - cess, single business permits, parking stickers, water bills, market fees
- (iv) Create evolving recovery Fund utilizing structures such as self-help groups, Savings and Credit Cooperatives (Saccos), and MFIs to small scale traders and businesses in the informal sector.



- (v) Subsidize farming inputs – certified seeds, fertilizers and mechanized inputs, such as tractors.
- (vi) Prioritization of settlement of payment of pending bills
- (vii) Provide extension services and market creation for Agriculture.
- (viii) Continue implementation of the newly created economic stimulus fund regulation
- (ix) A list of PPPs lined up under National Treasury
- (x) Allocation of the 200 personnel who have been trained to support enterprises.
- (xi) Incorporate enterprise development as key component of performance management with 40% key performance indicator to all staff going to enterprise development.

3.1.2 Laikipia County Business stimulus Fund

To boost liquidity to MSEs, the Government has published the Laikipia County

Business Stimulus Fund, Regulations 2020 to govern the management of the stimulus facility, and has mobilized about KShs 3.3 billion, through interest sharing and credit guarantee schemes with commercial banks. Under this scheme, the Government will buy down the cost of debt by paying 5% of the interest cost against the disbursed loans. Further, the scheme has a risk-sharing facility to incentivize the lenders to provide credit to higher-risk borrowers.

3.1.3 Laikipia innovation and Enterprise Development Program (LIED)

Launched in 2018, the Laikipia innovation and Enterprise Development Program (LIED) has supported more than 400 innovative enterprises with business planning support, access to finance, marketing, certification etc. This program has been expanded to across all Government departments. Each department has established enterprise development programs or projects, and resourced frontline staff to provide advisory services to businesses served by the departments. The program is focusing on boosting manufacturing, commercial agriculture and tourism.

The key deliverables for the program are in FY 20/21 are:

- (i) Building skills for MSMEs by strengthening the link between curricula and practical skill sets required in the industry in all learning institutions and centres for vocational training in Laikipia County through training of 200 Business Development Officers to help in the same. The BDOs further are targeted to help the businesses to unlock their full potential by literally walking with them during this period.



- (ii) Handholding at least 5,000 businesses to access credit from the partner financial institutions within the county. Currently, the Laikipia County has unlocked an excess of KShs 3.3B from the financial institutions within Laikipia. This has been through offering interest subsidies to make the credit facilities affordable and credit guarantee for accessibility of the facilities.
- (iii) Providing additional worksite and related infrastructure in partnership with other institutions both from public and private spheres to facilitate development of adequate and well-equipped worksites with workshops, common user facilities, incubation centres and showrooms for artisans which is cluster informed and fully serviced. Provision of machines and safety gear should be prioritized to improve the working environment of artisans within the county. Important to note, the County has so far constructed and equipped the Nyahururu Common Manufacturing Facility as a site used by local artisans and engineers to make tools, equipment and machines. Further, the Rumuruti Common Manufacturing Facility is also being developed. This is aimed at 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.
- (iv) Strengthening partnerships with institutions for advisory, finance, market access and certification. Currently, the Laikipia County is working with Dedan Kimathi University, Laikipia University, Kenya Institute of Management, Kenya Climate Innovation, KIPi/KBS, Equity and KCB foundation, Gear box, Numerical Machine Complex, Amsco among others to provide entrepreneurial & technical training, apprenticeship and certification programmes to the entrepreneurs.
- (v) Enhancing partnership with neighbouring counties (CEREB) to facilitate trade with focus on harmonizing number of licenses and permits obtained, source raw materials and expand the market with less restrictions by MSEs.

3.2 Policy, legislative, and Institutional reforms

The County Government has overtime enacted various legislation to govern various sectors including health, livestock disease control, social assistance, education, and Cooperative Societies. The County has also established its own county corporations that include the Laikipia County Development Authority, the Laikipia County Revenue Board among other to improve efficiency and enhance private sector cooperation and integration. Besides, the County has various bills awaiting approval of the County Assembly including the Laikipia County Water Service Bill, 2018 which seeks to ensure clean and accessible Water services within the County.

The County has recently published several regulations to help address the Covid-19 as it supports social economic activities. These regulations include:

- (i) The Laikipia County Public Health (Prevention, Control and Suppression of Covid-19) Regulations, 2020 to prescribe additional precautions and measures to prevent, suppress and control the

transmission and spread of the COVID-19 within the County, which is also a means through which the County is playing a role in supporting the National government in containing the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

- (ii) The Laikipia County COVID-19 Emergency Response Fund, Regulations 2020, which aimed at mobilising resources for emergency response towards containing the spread of the pandemic and to cushion the vulnerable in the society within the County.
- (iii) The Laikipia County Emergency Fund regulations, 2020 to combat the pandemic any other unforeseen disaster within the county.
- (iv) The Laikipia County Business Stimulus Fund Regulations, 2020 to support enterprises within the county hardly hit by the pandemic through arranging affordable and accessible credit facility and various training to the enterprises and the farmers.
- (v) Conducting public participation meetings online To address this new reality, the County reverted to undertaking staff meetings and other management meetings virtually, propagating culture of developing and sending of memoranda on planning and budgeting items, identification of key but few members of interest groups for engagement and use of short message services (SMS)

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

Laikipia County is one of the Counties in Kenya affected by droughts, heavy rains, flooding and locust invasion as natural disasters. It is imperative in the face of the negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic to:

- (i) Hasten the enactment of the Disaster Risk management Bill which is at the second reading in the County Assembly and implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Policy. These will provide the legal and regulatory framework for Disaster Risk Management capturing a wide range of factors including: floods, drought, landslides, earthquakes, climate change, hazards or other natural disaster; environmental disasters; human diseases outbreaks, endemic infectious disease outbreaks; epidemics or pandemics; livestock and wildlife epidemic; wildlife extinction; crop infestations; raids, terrorist attack, civil war, civil commotion or riots, war, threat of or preparation for war, armed conflict; nuclear, chemical or biological contamination; and collapse of buildings, fire, explosion or accident.
- (ii) Increasing budgetary allocation for disaster preparedness programs that include and not limited to fighting equipment, training fire fighters among others.
- (iii) Collaborate widely with its partner Member Counties that form the Central Region Economic Bloc (CEREB) whose membership consists of Nyeri, Nyandarua, Laikipia, Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Meru, Nakuru and Kiambu to allow for information exchange and coordinated response measures.



- (iv) Collaborate with National Government institutions as well as Civil Society Organizations to provide support in disaster preparedness, risk mitigation and response to disasters.

3.4 Enhancing ICT capacity for business competitiveness & efficiency

The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among households. Approximately 51.5 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above own a mobile phone which is above the national average of 47.3 per cent. While approximately 96.0 per cent of the internet users in the county rely on mobile phone for connectivity; the high cost of internet service and cost of ICT equipment are identified as impending factors that explained why households lacked internet connection.

In the new normal driven by COVID-19, the County will fast track implementation of various projects to ensure business continuity and build resilience of the County against future pandemics and disasters by:

- (i) Hasten development of new and widen utilization of existing apps like health telemedicine and iCOMS for health and performance management respectively;
- (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 51.5 percent to 100 percent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony¹
- (iii) Adopt programmes to ensure widespread access to reliable and affordable internet using aerial and satellite-based telecommunication technologies given the vastness of the county.
- (iv) Work with information technology personnel in public primary schools to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public.
- (v) 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. This is in line with the CIDP programme to increase ICT connectivity and coverage.
- (vi) Give strategic prominence to planning, budgeting and investment in ICT through allocating more resources both human and financial.
- (vii) Develop and implement ICT policies and procedures to mitigate the cyber threats and collaborate with the national Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and the Communications Authority (CA) towards managing cyber threats. This is because enhanced use of ICT is known to raise

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



threats and risks related to cyber-crime and misinformation.

3.5 Promoting human capital development

The sustained human capital development is fundamental for the County's recovery and re-engineering strategy. However, according to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, only 23.2 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay; 76.8 per cent of the employees worked without any pay; 11.7 per cent had never worked, and 65.1 per cent worked in the informal sector. However, 2.9 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19 related issues. On average, workers in the County lost 9.6 hours per week due to COVID-19. Laikipia county had about 5 per cent of employees who stopped working, while another 48 per cent of households avoided market places due to fear of contracting the disease. This indicates the pandemic posed the risk to human capital through disruptions of access to essential services as well as loss of income. The May 2020 KNBS COVID 19 Survey also indicates only 2 per cent of households have benefitted from the tax exemptions announced by the Government, implying most people works at informal sector.

According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHS) (2019), the County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 260,859 people of whom 239,295 million were working and 21,564 were seeking work representing an unemployment rate of 8.3 per cent.

According to the KIHBS 2015/16 data, the average years of schooling was 8.4 years out of the target of at least 12 years necessary to attain basic education up to complete secondary education. Human Development Index was 0.53 compared to 0.52 at national level. The HDI at county level measures extent to which the counties are able to mobilize the economic and professional potential of the citizens implying that the county lost about 47 per cent of her economic potential due to limited education and health. About 26.9 per cent of the children were stunted, which implies about three (3) in every 10 children were not only short for their age but also their bodies and brains could have incurred lasting damage which limits their learning capabilities and future labour market productivity; and were more susceptible to disease. Stunted children tend to perform poorly in school and earn less as adults compared to their well-nourished peers. Moreover, stunted children may have altered socio-emotional behaviors, including increased indifference and reduced activity, play, and interest in exploring their environment, further impeding their development. The NHIF coverage was 32.5 per cent as compared to the average national level at 24.7 per cent while the number of children vaccinated was 79.3 per cent as compared to the average national level at 74.9 per cent. The data indicated 20.7 per cent of the children had not been immunized against preventable diseases such as polio and measles. As a result of economic crisis, the NHIF coverage is likely to decline as most of county residents may not afford the monthly contribution, in addition the fear of contracting the COVID-19 resulted to decline of vaccination rate in the county.

The profound impacts of the Covid-19 in Laikipia county underscores the importance of achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), financing for strong educational systems, creating employment opportunities in informal sector and ensuring the availability of strong and adaptable programs so that county can quickly



and effectively mitigate the effects of the shock and lay the ground for future resilience. Specifically, the county will:

- (i) Develop labour market interventions and policy reforms that drive employment creation within the key sectors of agriculture, trade and industry, infrastructure, tourism, technology and innovation as informed by the Laikipia County Labour Report 2020. In addition the County will continue deepening technical education, training and skills development as already witnessed by the 200 staff under the Business Development training Programme, 41 staff recently inducted at Kenya School of Government, over 100 officers sponsored to undertake the post Graduate Diploma in Project Management at Dedan Kimathi University, training of farmers and Small and Medium Enterprises.
- (ii) Collaborate with non-state actors and development partners to consider the feasibility of establishing a common pool fund to finance a seasonal public works or employment guarantee scheme.
- (iii) Build workplace resilience to public health emergencies and outbreaks of infectious diseases in all economic sectors as well as enforcing re-organization of workspaces to ensure heightened safety, and the right balance between virtual and non-virtual interactions.
- (iv) Improve the investments in community and primary health including hiring and training of more Community Health Volunteers (CHVs), enhance access to clean water and reliable sanitation, increase immunization and continue supporting public health.
- (v) Strengthen the capacity of workers and the employers' organizations to enhance their knowledge base and ICT skills for business continuity during the COVID-19 pandemic period and in the long-term.

3.6 Exploiting livestock production

Laikipia County has comparative advantage in livestock production with a high potential for livestock keeping. The livestock population is estimated as follows; dairy cattle (55,000), beef cattle (211,200), sheep (344,200), goats (322, 000), camels (9,800) and pigs (750). There are 32 private ranches, one government ranch and nine (9) group ranches. The livestock production is mainly in two categories namely large-scale ranch and pastoralism. Whereas the former is defined by their commercial nature of production, the latter is yet to improve its productivity to compete effectively for the market in urban areas, hospitality and service industries. Though pastoralists remain the main source of livestock, they are yet to benefit from the market niche. Pastoralists face the following challenges; drought and erratic weather patterns, livestock diseases, poor management of pastures, weak delivery of extension and veterinary services, high costs of inputs, poor market infrastructure, low prices and insecurity, expansion of crop cultivation, privatization of land in the county, 'hard' administrative boundaries. For the county to harness the potential of livestock production the following measures and interventions are imperative;



- (i) Continue improving market infrastructure so that pastoralists can get good returns when they sell their livestock. Laikipia County targets to improve and upgrade five key modern abattoir within the county and improve on its market structures aimed at attracting more buyers.
- (ii) Improve the delivery of extension and veterinary services to address the problem of livestock diseases and pest control. This includes: - providing vaccinations to livestock and farmer education as we improve measures to minimize the costs of inputs to.
- (iii) Continue working closely with the neighbouring counties and private and group ranchers to improve security which is critical in ensuring that pastoralists can access pastures and water during drought season.
- (iv) Establishment of feedlot system to help improve quality and quantity of beef produced while controlling pests and diseases. Four pilot feed lots are targeted within the financial year in the group ranches, this aims to support the growth and development of beef production value chain for the pastoralists.
- (v) Development of disease-free compartments. This will help improve the marketability of Laikipia beef. The County has mapped five compartments and prepared the same towards certification.
- (vi) Improvement of the animal's genetics. The County is establishing breeding bulls to the community ranches to target improve the calves. Within this financial year, the County targets to issue 40 breeding bulls to the community ranches. Meanwhile, sheep and Goat genetic improvement is ongoing with the County having given the communities pure Dorper lambs and Galla Bucks.
- (vii) Improvement of traceability of livestock is key towards attaining quality and reliable beef. To this end, the County targets to have the livestock placed with electronic ear tagging system for identification. So far, 38, 000 livestock have been tagged and 10, 000 targeted within the financial year.
- (viii) Put in place intervention measures for pastoralists during extreme weather conditions to address the problem of pasture shortages and water. These measures include and not limited to:
 - Pasture establishment. Currently the county has established 14,000 acres of Rhodes grass and targets to reach 100, 000 acres in the next two years.
 - Establishment of pasture storage facilities. Currently, the county has a 25, 000 bale storage store in Matanya while Doldol and Kimanjo facilities are underway.
 - More water pans, dams and dams being established to solve livestock water problems e.g. Karinga dam, Doldol dam among others.
- (ix) Improve grazing systems within the group ranches to ensure that pastoralists maximize the resources in these ranches before venturing out during dry seasons.



4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

4.1 Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector is one of the top three sectors contributing 0.8 per cent to the Laikipia Gross County Product (GCP). Manufacturing in Laikipia County include: textile (wearing apparel), furniture, food products, and metal (fabricated metal products, basic metals). The key products useful in value addition and support of the manufacturing sector in the county include wheat, tomato, maize, avocado, and leather. Other activities that the County could consider supporting its manufacturing sector include mining and extraction activities - red sand harvesting, excavation of gravel and murram for road construction. Establishments engaged in industrial processing are involved in grain milling, milk plants and alcoholic drinks processing. In that regard, manufacturing sector is important in supporting recovery of the economy of Laikipia County from the effects of Covid-19 pandemic. This is due to its potential in revenue and employment generation; and strong forward and backward linkages. In the recovery, the County will:

- (i) Continue to provide and mobilise more resources for the 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, can be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by Covid-19. Related, the County will continue injecting stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable and accessible credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- (ii) Support the identified MSMEs to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the pandemic especially in production of essential goods such as masks, Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), and sanitizers, disinfectants, canned foods, immunity boosting products, hospital beds and ventilators with a commitment to procure from them.
- (iii) Establishments to adopt to the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing.
- (iv) Continuously strengthen innovation and enterprise programme to support more upcoming businesses in addition to the ones already under the programme who benefit on branding, marketing and certification of their products and expand the partnership with institutions in the innovation ecosystem to ensure all incubations by manufacturing enterprises get the requisite support system required for them to flourish.
- (v) Taking key note on preferential products and marketing them with an aim of supporting local production.

4.2 Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for a significant share of economic activity in Laikipia county. More than 40 per cent of the county economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted



for KShs. 35.489B out of the total KShs. 81.095B Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 43.8 percent of the county's GCP. As the agri-food sector gradually shifts from an emergency response to re-engineering, recovery and building resilience, Laikipia County will adopt the following strategies:

- (i) Enhance partnership with the National Government, NGOs, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of the county through establishing, upgrading, and reviving agro-processing plants/industries particularly milk, meat and leather processing plants; and construction of abattoirs.
- (ii) Link farmers to product markets beyond the county level particularly livestock and livestock products markets, in domestic and external markets at competitive prices. The commercialization levels of agricultural products in the county are low and particularly lower for livestock (e.g. 12.4 per cent for indigenous goats). Given Laikipia has a comparative advantage in livestock production, the county would benefit immensely from livestock programs to optimize production and trading.
- (iii) Expand the County's investment in storage and cooling facilities particularly at collection points to minimize farm losses and post-harvest losses. The key cause of crops losses/wastages as identified by households are losses related to rodents, floods, weevils and domestic animals. In addition, households experience substantial losses in milk and egg production.
- (iv) Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively 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.
- (v) Uptake of digital platforms in: - 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 services ranging from water services to digital financial services including credit and insurance products and services. Digitization of agricultural operations in the county will facilitate: enhancing technology transfer and adoption; intensify product branding and traceability to assure consumers and access regional and international markets; and developing and expanding sustainable market information systems that are accessible to all stakeholders as envisioned in the 2018-2022 CIDP.
- (vi) Enhance farmer access to agricultural inputs: - The main livestock inputs that households mostly spend on in the county include: Livestock Manufactured Feeds, Livestock Related Construction, Livestock Drugs and Livestock Chemicals (Dipping and Spraying). On the other hand, the crop inputs that households mostly spend on are labor costs, inorganic fertilizers and mechanical equipment (tractor/oxen plough). There is further need for the county to enhance households' access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds, water, artificial insemination services, and ploughing services by county tractor hire services.



- (vii) Enhance farmers access to agricultural insurance which is essential in safeguarding farmers' incomes and subsequently their livelihoods from climate change as manifested in increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions such as floods and droughts and pests' invasion.
- (viii) Expand sustainable irrigation in the county through partnership with development partners through the water for production initiative. Sustainable and efficient irrigation has great potential in improving access to water for improved yields, safeguarding farmers' incomes and subsequently their livelihoods from climate change.
- (ix) Establish sensitization strategies and enhance farmers ability to adopt sustainable land management practices to minimize environmental degradation. Towards this, the county's goal of establishing a center for demonstration of appropriate land use should be fast tracked.
- (x) Establish county multisectoral committees to deal with cross-cutting issues such as marketing of agricultural produce that cuts across the trade, ICT and infrastructure sectors that provide crucial market infrastructure such as road infrastructure, lighting and water services.
- (xi) Expand on Feedlot to increase livestock productivity in order to ensure farmers do not lose their stocks during the droughts and more so to enable them realise higher incomes as a result of better production.
- (xii) Continue promoting Contract farming for key crops like, vegetables, beef, mutton, sorghum in conjunction with key market players along the value chain.
- (xiii) Promote storage of farm products to minimize on the post-harvest losses and enable farmers reap higher prices for their products. The three storage facilities at Kinamba, Mutanga and Sipili will facilitate this.

4.3 Water and Sanitation

High levels of personal hygiene especially regular and correct hand hygiene have been emphasized by WHO as one of the measures to curb transmission of Covid-19. This has placed a higher demand for water more so at the households, health care facilities, marketplaces, public places and among essential services provides. There is low access to piped water-public tap/stands pipe stands at 11.3 per cent in rural, 23.8 per cent urban, 9.0 per cent peri urban areas. Access to piped water- piped into plot/yard stands at 18.3 per cent rural, 30.8 per cent urban, 16.7 per cent peri urban. Access to piped water-piped into dwelling in rural, urban and peri-urban areas is 9.4 per cent, 22.8 per cent, and 4.9 per cent respectively. This means low revenue from piped water for the county government. Similarly, it also implies low access to clean and safe water which is guaranteed through piped water system. Currently there is low access to piped sewer which stands as follows; only 44.9 per cent in urban households uses flush to piped sewer, 12.9 per cent of urban households' flush to septic tank and 11.2 per cent while 22.5 per cent of rural households do not have a toilet



facility. Low connectivity to piped sewer denies the county the much-needed revenue from sanitation services as well as access to safe sanitation. Currently sharing of a toilet facility with other households is common which stands at 37.7 per cent rural, 58 per cent urban. Toilet sharing puts households at risk of contracting Covid-19, and other infectious diseases in cases where proper toilet hygiene is not maintained. Currently access to WASH is high among households with majority having access to water and soap at 64.6 per cent, water and soap. On the other hand, 82 per cent of the households do not have a designated handwashing facility in their households. This may compromise hand washing hygiene of households thus making households vulnerable to contracting Covid-19. Currently only 10.9 per cent of households use irrigation for farming where the main source of water for irrigation is river at 75.1 per cent and water from dams /reservoir at 24.9 per cent. The county commits to the following strategies for implementation:

- (i) Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to help increase access to water. To increase piped water connectivity to households. The county government can collaborate with the private sector, Non-Governmental organization and the local community to expand the water infrastructure.
- (ii) The county to upscale the construction of water pans and dams as well as round water, since the county is water insufficient and water demand is expected to increase to 27,981 m³/day by the year 2030. This will help to increase water supply in households, institutions and public places.
- (iii) The county to upscale abstraction of water from rivers, spring protections, harvesting of rainwater from roof and other catchments to help achieve to meet current water shortages as well as reduce distance taken to water sources.
- (iv) The county to increase water storage capacity to store harvested water during rainy seasons
- (v) The county government to undertake water trucking during times of prolonged drought and water shortages and emergencies to households
- (vi) Involve both men and women in water management and governance
- (vii) Involve communities in protection of water catchment areas
- (viii) Rehabilitate existing water infrastructure to reduce water leakages to reduce water losses.
- (ix) The county to implement the policy on water harvesting.
- (x) Implement the county water master plan.
- (xi) Establish water supply monitoring system for efficiency water supply and management.
- (xii) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households.



- (xiii) Build toilet facilities in communities, schools, marketplaces and in public places to help increase access to sanitation. Increased access to sanitation can be achieved through collaboration between county government, national government, development partners and Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) to expand sewer infrastructure and to accommodate more households.
- (xiv) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level. Increased access to WASH can be achieved by supporting households with access to water, soap and WASH facilities, sensitization on the importance of handwashing. Collaboration between County Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, local community and the media is important to realize increased access to WASH among households.
- (xv) The county to organize sensitization forums on the importance of handwashing through the media and in community forums.
- (xvi) Inculcate a culture of hand hygiene in the county.
- (xvii) Promote irrigation farming by provision of water for irrigation. The county government can collaborate with the national government as well as other stakeholders in irrigation investment

4.4 Transport

The main means of transport used in the County is walking at 28.2 per cent, followed by motorbike (26.7 per cent), PSV matatus (25.3 per cent), bicycle (boda boda) (8.2 per cent). On average, residents travel 4.76 Kilometers to their workplace which is within the threshold for Non-Motorized transport. Over 81.2 per cent of the unpaved road network is in poor and fair condition. There is need to enhance mobility options for residents and improve road conditions to support economic, social and subsistence activities. For recovery, the County will:

- (i) Apply labor based and local resource-based approaches for road development and maintenance, where technically and economically feasible, in line with the Roads 2000 national policy². This can be incorporated into the CIDP programme to grade and open new roads.
- (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) Improve and expand infrastructure for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) in urban areas and along roads with heavy -high speed traffic to promote sustainable mobility options and enhance road safety for all road users. This is in line with the Integrated National Transport Policy 2009 and the Sustainable Development Goals³.

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

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



- (iv) Continue collaborating with Kenya Railways and LAPSSET Corridor Development authority to build rail transport infrastructure and supporting auxiliary services as a transport and logistics alternative to roads. This will build adequate redundancy for use during future disasters and pandemics.
- (v) Enhance the realization of economic benefits from the Thika-Nanyuki railway to the economy of the county in the areas of tourism promotion, transport and hospitality.
- (vi) Support growth of a logistics hub in Nanyuki supported by the growing infrastructure development and market in the CEREB and the Northern Frontier.

4.5 Urban Development and Housing

The county has challenges in quality of the housing stock. Approximately 49.6 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 50.4 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. A survey of more than 450 rentals conducted by the County administration shows that more than 20 per cent of the houses have been vacated due to challenges of rent payments. As a result, a new trend of urban to rural migration is being witnessed. With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 78 per cent of households rely on unclean sources of energy such as firewood, paraffin and charcoal, which could adversely affect respiratory health of women and children. For re-engineering and recovery, the county will:

- (i) Avail appropriate building technology for use by the public in house construction and improvement in every sub county that responds to local cultural and environmental circumstances.
- (ii) Digitization of land and physical planning administration to lower the cost of doing business and ensure integrity of the transactions. The County has digitized land parcels and physical development plans, and is in discussions with the Ministry of lands to integrate the systems for seamless processing of land and buildings approvals.
- (iii) Develop and implement a property and business addressing system to facilitate access to finance for businesses and adoption of e-commerce. The property address system integrates data from Laikipia Revenue Board and utilities to provide a unified digital identity for businesses for efficient validation by lenders and suppliers. The County Government is in discussions with the Postal Corporation to merge the postal address system with this property address system. The system will also enable effective coordination of pandemic/ disaster surveillance and response.
- (iv) Develop and implement urban planning and design instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land in line with the New Urban Agenda and as mitigative measure to future pandemics and disasters.
- (v) Develop a policy to promote home ownership to address the problem of rent distress during times



of emergency.

- (vi) Implement programmes aimed at an increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases risk factors.
- (vii) Accelerate the Smart Towns Initiative for completion and introduction of more urban centres into the programme

4.6 Tourism

Tourism is a strategic sector in Laikipia County with potential to contribute significantly to socio-economic development of the county. The proximity of county to Mt. Kenya, Meru, Aberdares and Samburu game parks have great potential in boosting tourism within the county through provision of hospitality services to the tourists. According to Tourism Regulatory Authority, 2019, Laikipia County has 9 star-rated accommodation facilities with a total capacity of 445 rooms and 848 beds. Within the town there are nine classified hotels with more than 323 beds and over 264 rooms. There are 81 other registered hotels and lodges with a total bed capacity of 1,355.

However, the sector was allocated a paltry 0.2 per cent of total budget of KSh.16.36 Billion from the national government in the period 2013/14-2017/18. Hence due to low prioritization, the sector accounted for only 1.3 per cent of GCP from accommodation and food services as percentage of Total GCP over the same period. The sector has been facing some drawbacks due to human wildlife conflict, inadequate solid waste management and plantation forests which also serve as wildlife conservation areas, is a source of conflict between the farming and pastoralist communities. The pandemic has brought an opportunity for promotion of domestic tourism and improving sanitation aspects in tourism attraction sites and accommodation facilities. The recovery and re-engineering strategies for implementation include:

- (i) Enforce sanitation and hygiene standards in all accommodation facilities and tourist attraction sites in line with the national guidelines for reopening of hospitality establishments in order to ensure business continuity.
- (ii) Address emerging issue of climate change and encroachment of human activity to wildlife containment areas which is a threat to sustainability of tourism.
- (iii) Conduct research and mapping of all tourism sites and expand the tourist products to include cultural and community centres, animal orphanages and sanctuaries, sports tourism, art, agro-tourism, amusement parks, bird sites and camping sites.
- (iv) Allocate resources for investment and rehabilitation of tourism-supporting infrastructure, including sports stadia, cultural information centre and museum, theatre and art gallery, modern M.I.C.E venues, and roads leading to the physical tourist attraction and heritage sites which are impassable during poor weather.



- (v) Leverage on opportunities availed by the Nanyuki and OL-lentille airstrips and neighbouring Isiolo International Airport both in terms of facilitating transportation of tourists, passenger and cargo.
- (vi) Promote the county as a tourist destination through the Twende Laikipia Initiative in collaboration with players in the hospitality industry.

4.7 Health

The health infrastructure in Laikipia county consists of five (5) sub county hospitals at Kimanjo, Ndindika, Lamuria, Doldol, Rumuruti and two (2) County referral hospitals; Nanyuki and Nyahururu. The county has seven (7) public health centres and eleven (11) faith-based organizations (FBO) managed health centres. There are 75 public dispensaries, 9 FBO managed dispensaries, 1 Non-governmental Organizations (NGO) managed dispensaries. In addition, there are four private hospitals, one nursing home; five (5) private health centre, nine (9) private dispensaries and 35 private clinics.

To tackle the implications of COVID-19, the county implemented various interventions include investing more in preventive and public health. In effect, the county experienced increased health budget allocation. More County health personnel were targeted to be recruited to increase the health worker: household ratio to 1: 100 household; Digitization of health care in the County to reduce the need to go to referral hospitals and purchase of right medicine; provision of medical insurance for county staff and NHIF's, Kenya Alliance's, Jubilee Insurance's and AON Minet's accreditation in Nyahururu, Nanyuki and the Rumuruti hospitals. Specifically, the county will;

- (i) Promote the increase in bed Capacity in Nyahururu County Teaching and Referral Hospital and Nanyuki Teaching and Referral Hospital with new 240 beds and (100 existing ones) and more than 200 isolation beds from one hundred and twenty (120) to at least three hundred (300) as per Government regulations
- (ii) Support improvement of health workers household ratio to 1:100 by deployment of community health workers and public health workers across the county.
- (iii) Undertake leasing of medical equipment and an integrated ICT system for effective referral and service fulfilment;
- (iv) Enhance funding in health sector to promote digitalization of health care in the County to minimize the need of visiting referral hospitals for consultation as well as constructing and renovating primary health facilities and equipping them with essential drugs;
- (v) Provide enough water collection points and water use facilities in the health care facilities to allow convenient access to, and use of, water for medical activities, drinking, personal hygiene, food preparation, laundry and cleaning.





- (vi) Promote training and recruiting high number of health officers to enable health centres provide equitable essential services throughout the pandemic period, limiting direct mortality and avoiding increased indirect mortality.
- (vii) The County will continue collaborating with Dedan Kimathi University of Technology (DeKUT) and prioritize investment in research and development to spur innovation in health sector including in the area of medicine and commercial production of the ventilator

4.8 Education and training

The County has 432 ECDE centres, 292 public primary schools, 453 secondary schools; about 11 TVETs technical training (2 national government, 11 for county and middle level colleges and one university. The county has a total enrolment of 184,613 students of whom 18.5 per cent, 55.3 per cent, 21.2 per cent, about 2.1 per cent and 2.4 per cent are enrolled in ECDE centres, Primary and Secondary schools, VTCS and Universities, respectively. However, the pandemic has had substantial effect on education sector. As an example, the workers in the education sector in the County lost about 26.5 hours per week due to the closure of learning institutions following the emergence of COVID 19. More than two-thirds of current ECDE learners are enrolled in public centres, which are larger and more crowded. On average, each public ECDE centre has 83 learners, Private ECDE centres are relatively small, with average size of 24 learners. The majority of primary education learners are enrolled in public primary schools.

Recovery sector specific interventions include the following:

- (i) The county in collaboration with the national government and private sector will 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 and learning spaces upon reopening.
- (ii) The county Education Department in collaboration with health authorities shall establish the safety of school buildings and their surroundings before reopening; and ensure adequate provision of public health, water and sanitation facilities and promote monitoring and addressing psychosocial wellbeing of students, teachers and non-teaching staff as well as educating them on how to mitigate spread of coronavirus both within learning institutions and at community level.
- (iii) Mount capacity building programme for teachers, non-teaching staff and parents on effects and measures of controlling COVID-19 in schools and communities.

4.9 Social Protection

The County has an estimated number of 8,352 PWDs and 25,232 older persons aged 65 years and above. This represents 4.9 per cent and 3.8 per cent of the population, respectively. The county has made a





provision of food supplies to over 500 needy families. Through partnerships with the banks and financial institutions the county gives credit to traders through risk sharing schemes. The County will need to continue to implement the key county plans for Social Protection sector in the current CIDP (2018-2022), including: Collaborating in registration and data collection for PWDs orphans, elderly persons and street children with relevant organizations and allocating budgets for programmes and interventions for PWDS, orphans, street children and elderly person. The recovery and reengineering strategies are:

- (i) The County Government will undertake research to get a better understanding of the actual situation of disability and chronic illness in Laikipia County, and to map existing initiatives to address the situation.
- (ii) Build linkages with other Ministries, and with NGOs that work with people with disabilities to strengthen families, deliver assistive devices, reduce barriers to access and provide vocational training.
- (iii) Provide accessible infrastructure supported with universal designs and support to all persons with diverse needs.
- (iv) Extend sickness benefit coverage to all, with attention given to women and men in informal employment, the self-employed and vulnerable groups.
- (v) Promote gender mainstreaming, protection and response against gender-based violence and involvement of women in all sectors of economic activities.

4.10 Gender and Youth

Teenage pregnancies and gender-based violence are pertinent issues that affect the youth, women and boys and girls in the County. COVID-19 could have compounded the situation hence need for targeted interventions to;

- (i) Collaboration between the county, state agencies, and other partners to strengthen capacities of various stakeholders including, political leadership within the county, women's groups, religious leaders, and community leaders to combat harmful practices that breed GBV.
- (ii) Identify and train champions (individual actors) active in combating GBV and who are able to carry advocacy messages and contribute strongly to changing harmful and retrogressive practices.
- (iii) Creation of help lines to facilitate reporting of GBV cases; this could be through toll-free calls and SMS numbers for victims.
- (iv) Designate gender safe spaces to provide accommodation for GBV survivors and create spaces to be used as recovery centers preferably County Referral Hospitals.





4.11 Environment and natural resources management

Laikipia County is endowed with several natural resources including pasture land, forests, wildlife; and water resources. The County has prioritized protection, conservation and management of the environment and natural resources. This includes promoting rangeland management, rivers and wetland management, conservation enterprise development and forest management. Rangeland management includes restoration and preservation of pastoral land and promotion of environmentally sound decision-making to enhance sustainable relationships between grazing animals, predators and grasslands. Under rivers and wetlands management, the county community awareness on water use while under conservation enterprise, the aim was to promote sustainable partnerships in environmental conservation while creating enterprises from production of aloes, stringing nettle and other medicinal plants, bee products and essential oils. The following priority areas will be prioritized by the County:

- (i) The major sources of energy for cooking used by households are firewood (59.1 per cent), charcoal (24.3 per cent), and liquified gas (12.4 per cent). This has a negative effect on environment management and conservation. There is need to provide and promote alternative sources of clean energy for cooking. The county will initiate partnerships and collaborations with the national government and other established stakeholders in natural resource management and conservation.
- (ii) Develop and implement natural resources utilization policy.
- (iii) The county to establish and promote community forest associations (CFA) to help in forest conservation.
- (iv) The county to put in place participatory forest management plans (PFMP).
- (v) The county to promote afforestation in the affected areas by provision of tree seedlings to communities and schools.
- (vi) The county to enforce the environment management and conservation policies.
- (vii) The county to provide capacity building of communities around forest on Sustainable Forest Management.
- (viii) Impose total ban on wetland cultivation and logging.
- (ix) The county to reposess all encroached water catchment land.
- (x) Develop land use management and monitoring systems.
- (xi) Majority of the households (55.8 per cent) in the county dispose their solid waste by burning





in the open, others dump in the compound (27.9 per cent), while 0.4 per cent is collected by private company for disposal, 0.59 per cent is collected by community associations and 13.2 per cent is collected by the county government for disposal. This means that only a small portion of household solid waste is safely disposed, thus exposing many households to environmental and health hazards. There is need to provide waste collection services at households, promote and facilitate regular waste collection, environment clean up exercises at neighborhoods and in towns. The county can work with the national government as well as collaboration with donor agencies, private sector, local communities to come up with up with initiatives to manage solid waste.

- (xii) Implement the county solid waste management plan.
- (xiii) The county to conduct regular environment clean up exercises in market places and communities.
- (xiv) Cushion households from the adverse effects of droughts and floods since 23.6 per cent of households have experienced droughts or floods in the past 5 years that has adversely affected their farming activities. This reduces the ability of households to be food secure. To achieve food security, minimal damages from droughts and floods, it's important for counties can work with the national government, donor agencies, private sector, local communities to come up with up mitigation measures to droughts and floods.
- (xv) The county to proceed to implement its function as per the constitution (Schedule 4 part 2): energy reticulation and energy regulation



5 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING

The Government has integrated in performance management through the County Operations Management system where staff file weekly time sheets, indicating what's been done against the targets. Quarterly reports are generated to track the implementation of the work plans, while staff appraisals are done twice a year.

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.

The technical capacity of the economic planning directorate and the Delivery Units plus the focal persons and/or champions in each of the 8 departments, 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.

The County through the lcoms will continue to capture the implementation of specific activities informing the various projects under the ESP and tracking of Key Performance Indicators. This will inform pace of implementation of the various projects and programmes.

Furthermore, the M&E reports together with the County statistical Abstract will always inform decision making at all county levels including County assemblies and 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.



6 COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Communication⁴, 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 Development⁵ (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 channels⁶ 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 respondents received information about coronavirus through radio (80 per cent) and television (75 per cent). The survey was not specific whether mobile included both written short text messages (SMS) and verbal (calls). That notwithstanding, mobile, social media, Government sources, friends and family had below 27 per cent frequency in receiving information. Moreover, Laikipia residents did not receive corona virus information from any Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) worker. There was also very minimal information (4 per cent) coming through newspapers and Health Care Workers. An information, communication and technology (ICT) emerging issue is that the County has optimized its ICT capabilities and has embraced the use of digital communication platforms to interact with the public on issues pertaining Covid-19.

Consequently, the following channels of communication will be utilized:

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

The effectiveness of the different channels would vary depending on the circumstance and the characteristics of the communication. For instance, conferences, seminars and workshops (large physical gatherings) is currently prohibited due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, to increase buy-in from the members of the public on the county socio-economic recovery strategies, opportunities, interventions and to encourage positive feedback, table 2 below displays the channels of communication.

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

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

6. <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199657681.001.0001/acref-9780199657681-e-1679?rskey=sE6yws&result=2>



Table 2: Communication channels with target audience

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

> Most appropriate channel to be used.

NOTES:

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

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

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

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

Table 3: Implementation matrix/Action plan

Sector	Strategic Objectives(1)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	FY2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
County Revenue Policy	DSR Enhancement External grants	Enhance efficiency in the LCRB and develop a fully autonomous body that creates opportunities towards revenue collection.	Increase in enterprises that comply in paying of county taxes through collection of all county related taxes thus improving in revenue collection.	More people pay taxes and a well groomed LCRB as an institute develops	Percentage increase in OSR	Continuous from 2020/21	200m	400M	220M	220M	80% from budgetary allocation from County Resources and 20% expected to be other external mobilization	Lakipia County Revenue Board (LCRB)
County Expenditure Reforms	Re-engineer expenditure to be growth oriented and people-centred	Increase expenditure in health sectors and other non-administrative functions such as water, trade, ICT, education, agriculture while systematically reducing expenditure on non-administrative functions	County expenditure that is people-centred and focussed on growth-creating sectors such as health, education, water, infrastructure, ICT etc	Increased budgetary allocation for health, education, water, infrastructure and ICT	Percentage increase in budget allocations	Continuous from 2020/21	to be guided by the increase/ changes in other key sectors to recovery as a 15% annual increase in budgetary allocation.	30%	15%	15%	CSL and partners	County Finance and Economic Planning Department, Office of the Governor, County Assembly
		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	Zero variance between approved-actual budgets	Percentage reduction in total variance	Continuous from 2020/21	(no cost associated)	-	-	-		County Finance and Economic Planning Department
		Restructure county functional expenditure classification to encompass stand-alone emerging ICT functions	A county where provision of services is ICT driven.	Fully fledged stand-alone ICT directorate with a budget	Percentage increase in budget allocation	2020/21	1 ICT directorate ,10 staff, 4 interns, Sufficient equipment for the team.	45,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	CSL	Office of the Governor, County Assembly, County Finance and Economic Planning Department



Sector	Strategic Objectives(1)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	FY2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
Pending Bills	Eliminate pending bills	Systematically and in phase-out approach reduce pending bills owed to suppliers. Introduce Financing options through partnership in invoice discounting.	More suppliers and contractors willing to work with LCG competitively. More jobs created by supporting more enterprises who do business with the county. Financial institutions willing to offer Trade Finance to enterprises working with LCG	Reduced pending bills and increased financial institutions financing options.	% reduction in Pending Bills and % increase in Financing options	Continuous start 2020/21	Reduce Pending bills by 800M continuously and Finance option of 500M continuously	1.3B	650M	650M	Budget allocation, Finance option from the Financial Institutions and other Development partners.	County Finance and Economic Planning Department
Sectors												
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 crops in the county	Number of subsidized fast maturing seeds; Increased acreage under fast maturing crops; Acreage under sustainable irrigation	Continuous from 2020/21	Vegetables, cereal shops	36,000,000	16,000,000	20,000,000	County Government of Laikipia and development partners	Department of Agriculture
	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	Value-addition per worker in the county; No. of agro-processing industries/plants set up 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	3 years	Tomato, fruits, other vegetables	36,000,000	24,000,000	12,000,000	CSL and Development Partners	Department of Agriculture And Innovation and manufacturing



Sector	Strategic Objectives(I)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome (Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	Fy2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	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	Continuous from 2020/21	Milk coolants, fresh vegetables among others	38M	18,000,000	20,000,000	CSL and development partners and cooperative societies	Department of Agriculture
	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	Increased number of persons/farmers using/benefitting from digitization	Number of users adopting digitized agricultural operations (marketing, financial, etc) at the County level; Proportion of small-scale farmers with access to advisory and information services;	Continuous beginning 2020/21	Extension officers to have gadgets and an ICT platform to be developed and used.	20M	15M	5M	Budget allocation and development partners	Department of Agriculture And ICT Directorate
	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;	3 years	Enhance access to funding to a total tune of 1B through the Lakipia ESP	500M	250M	250M	CSL and development partners And Cooperative Societies	Department of Agriculture And Finance department



Sector	Strategic Objectives(I)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome (Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	Fy2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	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	Placement of disaster risk management unit at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prepare, respond and prevent risks;	2021/2022	1 office space, 5 officers, equipment,	300,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	CSL and development partners	Department of Agriculture
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 introduced into the market; Improved processes	No. of new brands in the market; No. of trainings conducted;	2 years	Train and deploy 200 800, Reach out to 5,000 businesses for various supports including financial, 1,000 innovators and manufacturers	44,000,000	24,000,000	20,000,000	CSL and development partners	Department of Trade and Manufacturing; KEPSA; KAM
	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	2 years	10 County PPPs developed, 8 stakeholders forum	8,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	CSL and development partners	Department of Trade and Manufacturing



Sector	Strategic Objectives(I)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	Fy2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
Water and Sanitation	Enhance skills	Build capacity and skills of traders and businesses and persons	Increased productivity; More revenues	Increased No. of personnel trained	No. of persons trained	Continuous	12 sub county training	6,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	CSL and development partners	Department of Trade and Manufacturing; KEPSA; KAM
	To increase access to clean water	To Develop and rehabilitate water infrastructure	Increased access to clean and safe water	Operation water infrastructures: 7 Dams 4 Water pans, 47 Boreholes	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	Continuous	Dams 7 Water pans 4 Boreholes 47	400,000,000	199,623,000	201,000,000	CSL and development partners	Department of water, environment and Natural resources
	To increase access to improved sanitation	To develop and rehabilitate sanitation infrastructure	Increased access to improved sanitation	10 Pipeline extension projects,	% of population covered with piped water		Water supply office 1 Water projects 3					
					% of the population covered by sewer line		10 Pipeline extension,					
Solid waste management	To achieve increased solid waste collection and management	To sensitive communities on importance of safe solid waste collection management and disposal	Increased access to clean environment	50 environmentally clean major urban centres and neighbourhoods	% of population with increased access to safe and clean environment	Continuous	50 cleanings up	3,000,000	1,500,500	1,500,000	CSL and development partners	Department of water, environment and Natural resources
	To increase environment conservation to clean water	To plant trees and increase area under forest	Increased forest cover	Increased area under trees	% Ha under forest cover	continuous	1 million trees	20,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	CSL and development partners	Department of water, environment and Natural resources
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	continuous	5 dykes constructed	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	CSL and development partners	Department of County Administration And Water Department
	To enhance sustainable mobility options for household	Construct NMT infrastructure across key roads in the County	Increased modal split in favor of NMT	Increased construction of NMT infrastructure	Proportion of road users using NMT	2 years	60KM	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	LCS and Development partners	Department of Infrastructure



Sector	Strategic Objectives(I)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	Fy2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	To enhance health, safety and hygiene in public transport vehicles	Improve public transport vehicle design to address social distancing and hygiene	Improved 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)	1 year	No. of Covid-19 protocol compliant vehicles arriving and departing from the Bus Terminus	12,000,000	12,000,000	0	LCS and Development Partners	Department of Infrastructure And Public Health Directorate
	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	2 years	24km	120,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	CSL and development partners	Department of Infrastructure
		Improve quality of road network using appropriate technology - Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVS) 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 LVS	2 years	3,000Kms of roads constructed	80,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	CSL	Department of Infrastructure
	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	2 years	Engage civil works programme	150M	40M	10M	CSL	Department of Infrastructure/ Administration and Education
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	To enhance ICT capacity and use	Collaborate with private sector to enhance household acquisition of 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	2 year	1,000 Smartphones, 100 Laptops to cooperatives for farmers or other institutions	100,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	LCS and Development partners	County government department of Administration, Public service & ICT, Private sector, National 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	2 year	Installation of 5 extra Base station, Extension of last mile NOFBI connection by 200k	200,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	Universal Service Fund (USF)	Communication Authority, Universal service fund, NOFBI



Sector	Strategic Objectives(I)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome (Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	Fy2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
		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	2 Years	Extension of last mile NOFBI connection by 200k	200,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	Universal Service fund (UFS), ICTA, County Government	Communication Authority, Universal service fund, NOFBI, County government department of Administration, Public service and ICT
	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	2 years	Installation of Fiber-metro backbone on last mile NOFBI connection to urban areas (20kms in length)	100,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	Communication Authority, Universal service fund, NOFBI, County Government, Donors, Business community	Communication Authority, Universal service fund, NOFBI, County government department of Administration, Public service and ICT
	Enhance prominence in County planning and budgeting	Designate ICT as a stand directorate 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	1 Year	Enhance the county High-level structure to include a full ICT directory, Develop and implement a county ICT Act with (5%) Percentage of ICT budget from both recurrent and development	60,000,000	8,000,000	52,000,000	County government, Donors and collaboration	County government department of Administration, Public service and ICT, County Assembly
	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 Year	Create a county specific cyber incident reporting committee, implement cyber security policy, Train staff on Cyber security	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	County government, National Government, Communication Authority	County government department of Administration Communication Authority, National Government Cyber security response team, Data Commissioner
Urban Development and Housing	To improve the quality of life of residents through provision of affordable and decent housing	Fast-track 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	2 YRS Start 2020/21	1500 affordable houses constructed and county 500 houses renovated	1.5B	750M	750M	20% county contribution and 80 % from partners and financing	Department of Infrastructure



Sector	Strategic Objectives(I)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome (Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	Fy2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	.	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	2yrs Start 2020/21	500 house holds	5,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	LCG and Development Partners	Department of Administration
	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	Legislation on clean energy and energy reticulation. Have a sector to specifically deal with energy issues	2 yrs Start 2020/21	Adoption and development of Bio gas to 2,000,000 house holds	500,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	LCG	Department of Water
Tourism	Enhance socio-economic benefits from the tourism sector	Tourism sector development master-plan; Rehabilitate infrastructure leading to tourism attraction sites	Growth in revenue generations 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	Brand, Support infrastructure, operationalize all tourism board	50M	25M	25M	County and National Governments and development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	Laikipia County Department of Tourism;
		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		200 M	100M	100M	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	Laikipia County Department of Tourism;
	Tourism infrastructure development	Tourism infrastructure development	Enhanced accessibility of sites Expanded accommodation facilities	1 five star hotel; Improved roads and accessibility Increased contribution to GDP	Number of high spending tourist arrivals. Revenue from tourism	2-5 years	Open up roads, operation the 2 airstrips	200M	100M	100M	Laikipia County Department of Tourism and Infrastructure	Laikipia County Department of Tourism and Infrastructure



Sector	Strategic Objectives(1)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome (Key Result Area)(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	Fy2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
Health	Improve access to quality and affordable health services	Provide Comprehensive Maternal Health care for WRAG.	Reduced maternal mortality from 342/100000 births to 250/100,000.	% Antenatal Coverage. % Delivery under SBA. %Family Planning uptake	Continuous from 2020/2021	Operationalize the 2 120 bed capacity Mother-Baby Facilities in NTRH and NCRH Operationalize 10 Maternities in Level 2 and 3 facilities across the county Convert 300 TBAs to Traditional Birth Companions	400M	200M	200M	CSL, WORLD BANK, UNICEF, USAID, DANIDA, Development partners.	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, County Government of Laikipia	
		Promote additional funding to the health sector	Increased specialization at NTRH and NCRH level 5 facilities. Increased scope of services at 5 sub county hospitals. 30 High Volume facilities equipped with comprehensive diagnostic and Maternity facilities. Equipping of Dispensaries and Community health volunteer. Medical insurance Leasing Program	Number of health facilities improved and equipped as per norms.	6 years	Place Imaging facilities (2CT, 2MRI, 2Ultrasounds) and 6 specialized Laboratory equipment and 4 dialysis machines in NTRH and NCRH with the right personnel/ specialists in place and make 12 annual specialist visits to the 5 subcounty facilities	1Billion	200M	200M	CSL, Development Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, County Government of Laikipia	
		Recruit high number of public health officers	Efficient and effective service delivery	Increased and motivated primary health care workers. Increase in specialities offered at health facilities	No of Health worker engage at each level of care from level 1 to 5.	2 year	Contract 50 PHOs and 50 CHEWs for distribution into the various units	600M	300M	300M	CSL, Development Partners	MOH, Department of health, County Government of Laikipia



Sector	Strategic Objectives(I)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome (Key Result Area)(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	Fy2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	Enhance Medical Supplies	Increased % of availability of essential Medical products as per disease epidemiology.	Adequately Stocked health facilities with commodities and technologies as per disease epidemiology in the county.	Number health Centers stocked with essential medical products.	Continuous from 2020/2021	Stock all the 84 facilities with Essential Medical Supplies kits	500M	200M	300M	CSL, Development Partners	MOH, Department of health, county Government of Laikipia	
	Improve Neonatal, Infant and Child services.	Reduced Child/ Infant mortality rates	Reduced Infant mortality from 48 to 40/1000. Reduce Under 5 Mortality from 36 to 30/1000	% Immunization Coverage. % CWC attendances. % Malnutrition rates	2 years	Equip the 2 Mother-baby centers Pediatric unit and MCH at NTRH and NCRH	200M	100M	100M	CSL, Development Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, County Government of Laikipia	
	Public and preventive health interventions	100% open defecation Free rate Reduced HIV prevalence rate from 3% to 2% Respond and manage the COVID 19 Pandemic	100% ODF status. Increased TB, HIV detection and treatment rates Reduced COVID 19 Morbidity and Mortality	% of households with latrines HIV/TB prevalence rates No of COVID 19 patients, detected, treated	Continuous 2020/2021	Sustain the culture of handwashing and also place 84 handwashing facilities at entrance of all health facilities. Enroll 500 PLHV into care Strengthen Covid19 surveillance, case management and Test 20% of the population to establish prevalence	50M 100M	25M 50M	25M 200M	CSL, Development Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, County Government of Laikipia	
	Drill boreholes at County health Centres and public areas	Improved access to safe water in public places	Increased number of health facilities and communities with access to safe water	Number of boreholes drilled	2 years	Drill and equip 84 boreholes in all the sub counties and primary health care facilities	400M 200M	100M	100M	CSL, Development Partners	Ministry of Water, Department of Health, Department of Water, County Government of	



Sector	Strategic Objectives(I)	Activities/ Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome (Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost)	Budget	Fy1	Fy2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	Strengthen collaboration with health-related sectors	Improved coordination, governance, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of health services	Good governance and coordination of health services	% change of health sector development	Continuous 2020/2021	Strengthen the 8 Hospital boards and 76 Health facility committees and operationalize the Quarterly County Health Stakeholders Forum	100M	50M	50M	CSL, Development Partners	Department of Health, Department of Water, County Government of Laikipia; Private sector	
	Minimize exposure to health risk factor	Health promotion including health information Micro-nutrient deficiency control Infection prevention and control	Increase in health seeking behavior for primary health facilities	Number of outpatient attendances. No of health promotion sessions held. No of health facility referrals.	Continuous from 2020/2021	Strengthen the referral system and hold 45 Communication sessions (3/ward) with health stakeholders to get buy in on use of primary health care facilities	100M	50m	50m	CSL, Development Partners	Department of Health, Department of Water, County Government of Laikipia; Private sector	
	Social insurance health scheme	NHIF enrolment of people to attain 100% coverage. NHIF subsidy payment for indigents and vulnerable. Support CHVs stipend and technology.	100% NHIF/ Health insurance coverage. 100% effective and efficient Community health services.	% NHIF coverage. No of CHVs receiving stipend.	Continuous from 2020/2021	Enroll 125,000 Households on NHIF Pay NHIF for 12,356 indigent households Pay 2000/ month stipend for the 1038 CHVs	200M	100M	100M	CSL, Development Partners	Department of Health, NHIF, County Government of Laikipia; Private sector	
	Quality service delivery	100% efficient and effective service delivery in 84 public health facilities.	Operations and Maintenance of health facilities.	No of health facilities providing quality services.	Continuous from 2020/2021	Renovate all the 84 facilities (waiting bay, signage, floor and ceilings, drainage, Service charters and Customer care desks, Linda mama desks and Computers)	800M	400m	400m	CSL, Development Partners	Department of Health, NHIF, County Government of Laikipia; Private sector	



Education	To improve service delivery in schools	Promote infrastructure development in ECDE and VTCs	Improved learning environment	utilized and completed infrastructure	Number of ECDE classrooms and VTC Workshop and dormitory constructed	2 year	30 ECDE Classrooms 3 workshops and one dormitory	55 m	55m	-	CSL Budget 2020/21	Department of Education, County Government of Laikipia;
		Train teachers on how to instruct remotely	Improved teaching skills	700 trained teachers	No of teachers instructing remotely	1 years	700 ECDEs	7000.000	5000.000	2,000.000	CSL and development partners	Department of Education, County Government of Laikipia; Ministry of Education
		Recruitment of ECDE teachers	Efficient and effective service delivery	700 ECDE teachers recruited	no of teachers recruited	2 years	700 ECDE Teachers (minimum wage bill per agreed cabinet memo of 2018 KSs of 22,000)	369M	184.5M	184.5M	CSL and development partners	Department of Education, County Government of Laikipia; Ministry of Education
	Enhance transition and retention rates in schools	Capacity building of school Board of management	Improved institutions' management capacities	streamlined management of ECDE and VT	Number of trainings held	1 year	432 ECDEs and 10 VTCs (Kes 25,000 per training per centre)	11M	8M	3M	CSL Budget 2020/21 and development partners	Department of Education, County Government of Laikipia
		Disbursement of bursaries	Improved transition rates	10,000 students supported	No. students of supported with bursaries	2 years	10,000 beneficiaries	100M	50M	50M	CSL Budget	Department of Education, County Government of Laikipia;
		Promote Home grown school feeding programmes	Improved retention in schools	Increased number of students attending schools regularly	% of students attending schools	2 year	432 ECDE Centre 10 VTCs (20,000 pupils at Kes 25/pupil for 200 days for the year)	200M	100M	100M	LCG, parents and development partners	Department of Education, County Government of Laikipia;
	Enhance back to school campaigns	Improved retention in schools	Increased number of students attending schools	% students attending schools	2 year	432 ECDE Centre 10 VTCs (3000 Students at VTCs paid Kes 8,000 per term for two years)	48M	24M	24M	LCG, Parent fees, development partners	Department of Education, County Government of Laikipia; BOM and BOG	
	To provide safety in schools	Enforce Covid 19 protocols by allowing trainees with at least three washable face masks observing social distance in all aspects of learning Provide wash hand equipment and soaps in all areas provide adequate furniture to schools	Improved environment for trainees and learners in centres	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in ECDE and VTCs	Number of cases of COVID- 19 in centres	1 year	432 ECDEs Centre 10 VTCs (Provide screening, wash-points, sanitization gargets and isolation places, more desks to the kids and more physical spaces)	21.8M	21.6M	4.3M	LCG, Parents and development partners eg health and water departments	Department of Education, County Government of Laikipia and BOG



	Strengthen social well-being of students	Promote guidance and counselling in schools	Increased retention and attendance in school	Reduced mental torture among students and employee	Number of schools where guidance & counselling	1 year	432 ECDE centres and 10 VTCs ECDE teachers to be trained on the same at least one per centre at 20,000 per teacher)	8.64M	8.64M	0.8M	0.2M	CSL development partners	Department of Education -County Government of Laikipia, MOE
	Promote social protection activities	Organize women and Vulnerable groups for registration and link access to credit	Reduced poverty level	Number of groups registered and benefited from credit	1 year	100 groups	1M					CSL	Department of social protection and services, County Government of Laikipia
		Provision of food stuff to vulnerable groups(PWD Elderly Street children Orphans)	improved nutrition and health	Number of people benefiting from food subsidy	1 year	30,000 families	60M	60M			-	CSL and partners	Department of social protection and services, County Government of Laikipia
		collaboration to strengthen capacity to prevent gender violence	reduced gender violence and empowered community	empowered community	1 year	3	2.5M	1.5M			1M	CSL and partners	Department of social protection and services, County Government of Laikipia
Human Resource	Provide safety in workplaces	Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Secure and healthy employees in workplaces	Reduced cases of COVID-19	1 years	20,000 PPES Provided	40,000,0000	50,000,000			60,000,000	CSL and Universal service fund	Department of health, County Government of Laikipia
	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	Secure and healthy employee	Improved remote working environment	1 years	200 staff trained	350,000	330,000			320,000	CSL	Department of Labour, Department of ICT, County Government of Laikipia
	Mainstream occupational safety and health into the sectors of the economy	Train workers on safety and health	Secure and healthy employees	Increased control of COVID-19 transmission	1 years	500 staff trained.	600,000	650,000			700,000	CSL	Department of Labour, Department of Health, County Government of Laikipia

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS



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