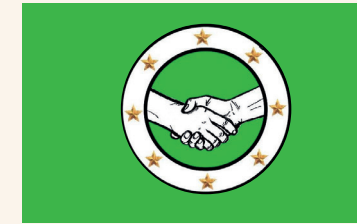


MIGORI COUNTY

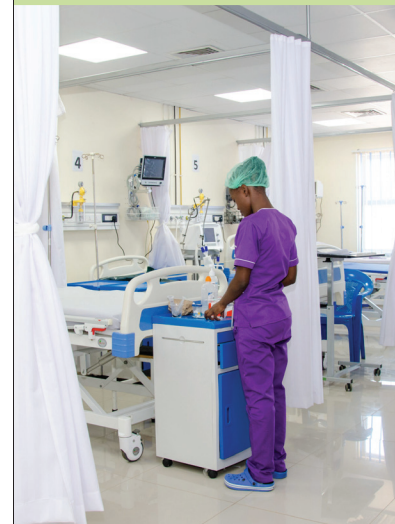
COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY

2020/21-2022/23





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



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

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Together we prosper.

UHURU KENYATTA, C.G.H.,

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



TOGETHER WE ARE STRONGER

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

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

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

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

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

H.E. WYCLIFFE OPARANYA

CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS



UNITY IS STRENGTH; RESOLUTENESS IS THE ESSENCE OF STRUGGLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT

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

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

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

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



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JACQUELINE MOGENI, MBS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

Pillars for County Recovery and Re-engineering Strategies

1) **Boosting Private Sector Activity**

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

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



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

2) **Strengthening ICT Capacity**

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

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

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



3) **Human Capital Development**

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

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

4) **Policy, Legislative, and Institutional Reforms**

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

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



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

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

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

Support to Key Sectors

1) **Agriculture**

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

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

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

2) **Water and sanitation**

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

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

3) **Urban development and housing**

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

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



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

4) **Transport**

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

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

5) **Tourism**

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

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



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

6) **Health**

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

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

7) **Education**

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

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



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

8) **Social protection**

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

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



9) **Gender and youth**

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

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



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Context

Migori County is one of the counties in the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB). The county had a population of 1,116,436 people on 2019 of which 48.0 per cent were male and 51.9 per cent female (KNBS, 2019) as indicated in table 1. Of the population 29,363 (3.1 per cent) were persons with disabilities. The youth constituted 35.0 per cent of the population of whom 54.0 per cent were female. The county has a population density of 430 per km². About 85.0 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 52.0 per cent are female. The elderly population (age 65 year and above) made up 3.2 per cent of the total population of whom 58.9 were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 47.0 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Migori County was 41.0 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 32.1 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 80.1 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, 23.5 per cent of the children were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26.1 per cent.

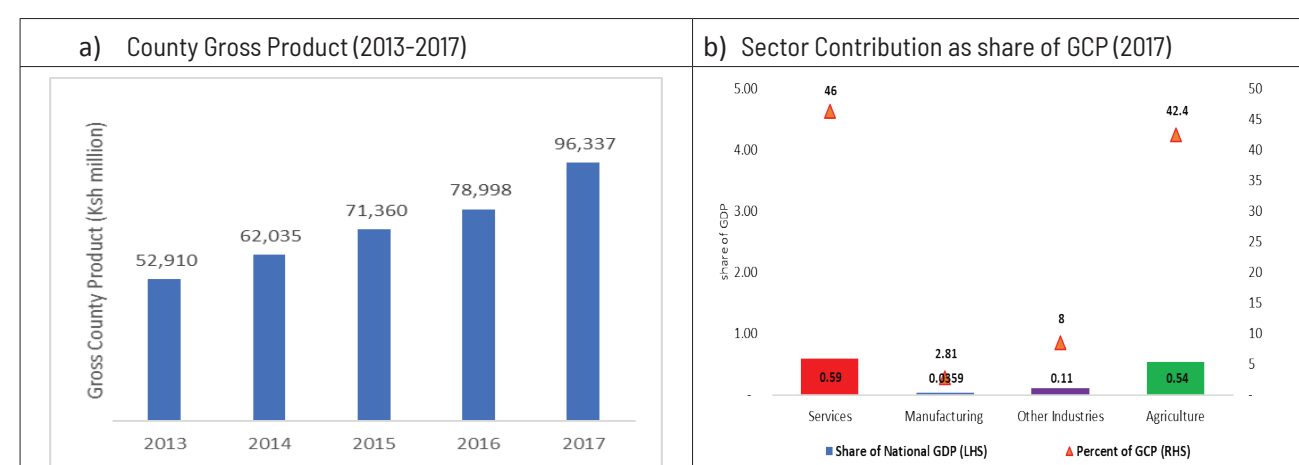
Table 1: Development indicators in Migori County		
	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	1,116,436	2.1% of total population
Males	536,187	48.0%
Females	580,214	51.9%
Intersex	35	0.003%
Estimated Population Density (km ²)	430	82
Persons with disability	3.1%	2.2
Population living in rural areas (%)	85.0%	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years) (%)	52.0%	68.7%
Youth (%)	35.0%	36.1%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	3.2%	3.9%
Number of Covid-19 cases (as at 11th September 2020) (MOH); National cases were 35,232 people	421	1.2% Of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	41.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	32.1%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	80.1%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	23.5%	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	96,337(2017)	1.3 % Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of Nominal GCP/GDP (2013-2017) (%)	16.4%	15.3 %

Data Source: KNBS (2019)



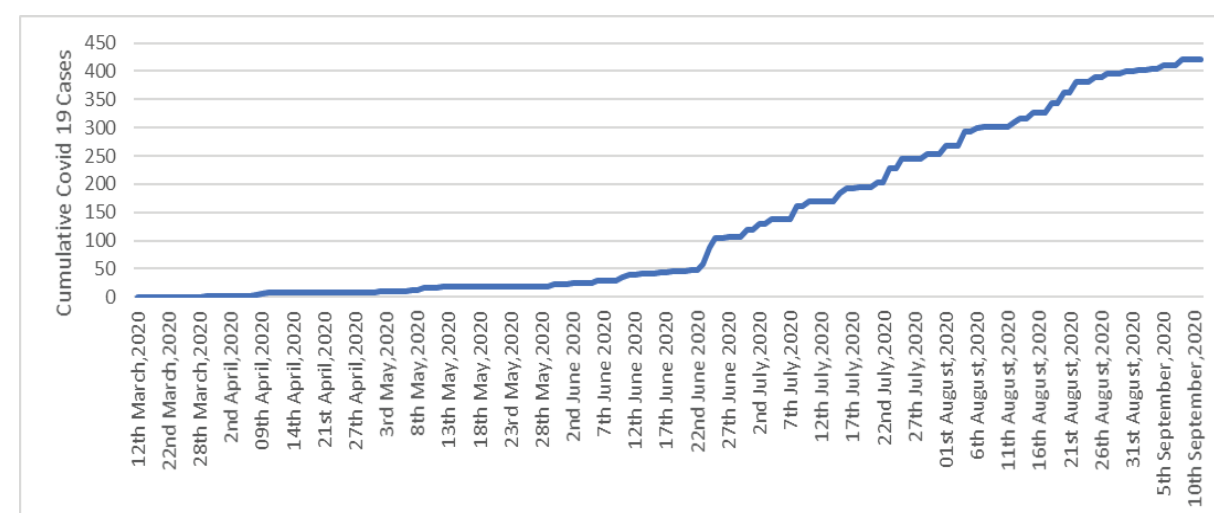
Migori County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 1.3 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as at 2017 as reported in figure 1. The GCP increased from Ksh. 52,910 Million in 2013 to Ksh. 96,337 Million in 2017 representing an average growth rate of 16.4 per cent per year. The service sector contributes 46.0 per cent of GCP while agriculture, manufacturing and other industries sector share constituted 42.4 per cent, 2.81 per cent and 8.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector includes such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly dominated by crop farming and fishing activities while industries and manufacturing include small scale production of consumer goods such as plastics, furniture and textiles; 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 29th March 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 421 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020) as indicated in figure 2.



Data Source: MOH



1.2 County Fiscal Position

Migori county expected to receive a total of Ksh. 9.7 billion in FY 2019/20 as revenue to finance its operations. This comprised mainly of Ksh. 6.8 billion (69.7 per cent) as equitable share, Ksh. 1.5 billion (15.7 per cent) conditional grant, Ksh. 450.0 million (4.6 per cent) generated from own source revenue (OSR) and Ksh. 804.0 million (8.3 per cent) as cash balance from FY 2018/19.

During FY 2019/20, the County received a total Ksh. 8.6 billion which accounted for 87.9 per cent of the expected revenue. This comprised of Ksh. 6.2 billion equitable shares, Ksh. 1.1 billion as conditional grants, Ksh. 804.0 million as cash balance from FY 2018/19 and generated Ksh. 305.7 million from OSR. Following the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the county's revenue streams were adversely affected due to the various measures undertaken to curb the pandemic as well as to cushion the traders. This was reflected in the performance of the county's OSR. The county experienced a 19.6 per cent decline during FY 2019/20 from Ksh. 380.2 million generated during the same period of FY 2018/19 to Ksh. 305.7 million.

At the beginning of FY 2019/20 the County budgeted to spend a total of Ksh. 9,727.3 million consisting of Ksh. 5,696.3 million allocation for recurrent expenditure and Ksh. 4,031.0 million for development expenditure. Of the recurrent expenditure, Ksh2,909.8 million was meant for compensation of employees while Ksh. 2,786.5 million was set aside for operations and maintenance. The County's actual total expenditure during FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh. 6,600.1 million. Recurrent expenditures (personal emoluments and operations & maintenance) accounted for 74.8 per cent of the total spending, with development expenditure accounting for only 25.2 per cent. This translating to absorption rate at 67.9 per cent for the overall budget, 86.7 per cent recurrent expenditure and 41.3 per cent development expenditure. Health sector expenditure accounted for 28.4 per cent of total spending with an overall absorption rate of 72.7 per cent. Absorption rate for health sector recurrent expenditure stood at 82.4 per cent while that for development expenditure stood at 37.1 per cent. At the end of FY 2019/20, the county accumulated pending bills amounting to Ksh. 1,329.8 million consisting of Ksh. 622.1 million and Ksh. 707.7 million in respect of development and recurrent expenditures respectively.

1.3 County fiscal response, interventions and budget re-allocation

With the outbreak of COVID-19, Migori County undertook varied measures to control the spread and treat the confirmed cases.

The County established the Migori County COVID-19 Response team. The role of the committee was to coordinate and ensure effective communication of interventions that mitigate the adverse effects of the Coronavirus in the county, assess and advise on preparedness in handling the pandemic, inspect public spaces and advice on mitigation ensures as well as ensure that stipulated guidelines and practices are adhered to in order to curb the spread of Corona Virus infections.

The County re-allocated its budget. During the second supplementary budget 2019/20, the County freed some resources to finance the County COVID-19 response and related activities. A total of Ksh. 107.7 million



was re-allocated from various departments. Migori county COVID-19 resource mobilization team received donations worth Ksh. 5.0 million from different organizations to set up sanitation areas at border centers. Additional Ksh. 143.0 million was received from the National Government in support to the fight against the pandemic.

The county prepared for treatment of confirmed cases. The Migori County referral hospital was equipped to deal with the pandemic; Isolation rooms were set up, including at Nyatike sub-county and Mabera (along the porous Kenya-Tanzania border). A WhatsApp group was set up to monitor movements along the border with Tanzania and to alert enforcement officers and local administration. County Vehicles were put on standby day and night to pick those crossing into Kenya as well as any reported suspected case. Additional health officers were recruited.

COVID-19 Awareness Creation. Sensitization of the community on COVID-19 was undertaken by area chiefs and assistant chiefs as well as Community Health Workers.

In addition, the county promoted COVID-19 safety guidelines issued by the National Government. This included the prohibition of public gatherings, 50 per cent reduction in the seating capacity for passengers per vehicle to observe social distancing; 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. This also included closure of all public markets, places of worship and areas with high public traffic and decongestion of the County bus park using a nearby school field to enhance social distancing.

The county undertook to promote hand washing and hygiene. In partnership with the private sector, the County government released tankers to supply water in each sub-county. The county also stopped collecting revenue from water services to ensure increased access. In collaboration with National Government (Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs) the counter monitored compliance with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) measures across the villages. Further, County Health officers conducted regular visits to villages and shopping centers to ensure people adhered to the outlined WASH measures.

Enhancing social protection for the vulnerable groups. The county, partnering with the national government and well-wishers distributed food stuffs to vulnerable groups. Also, livestock groups were given 470 cows to enable access to milk.





2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

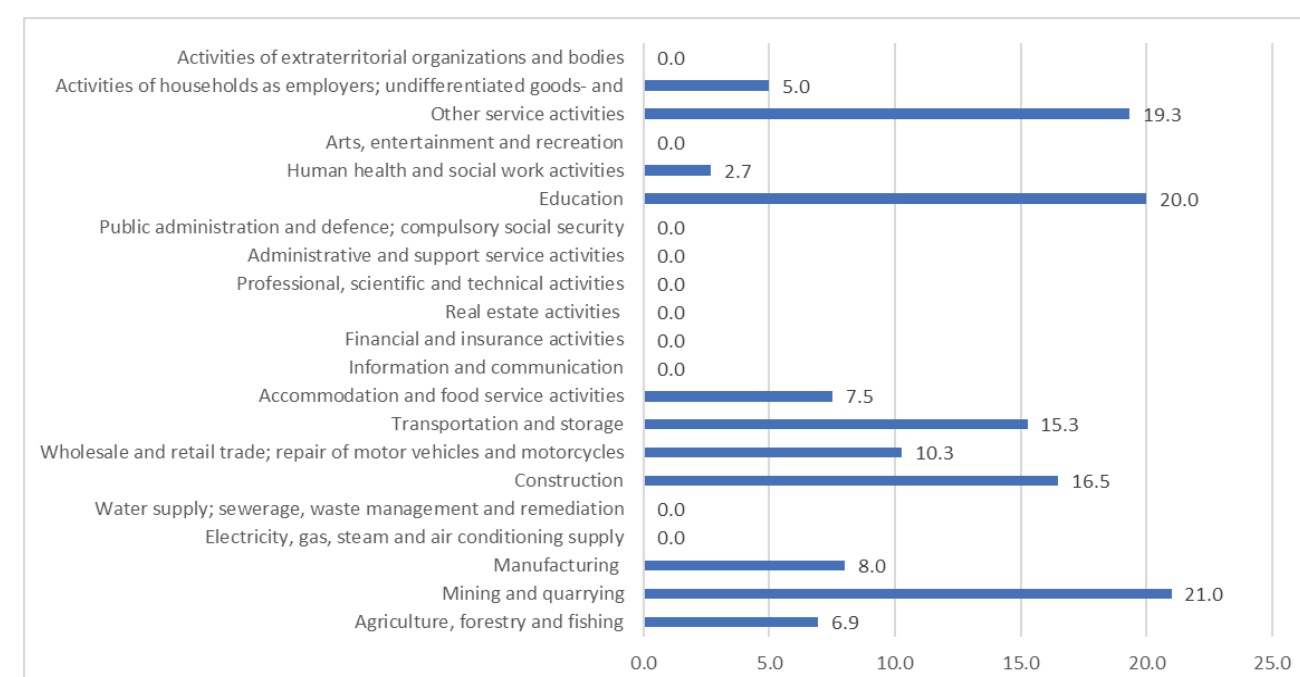
As the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, other shocks in the county included: Desert locust, floods, mudslides and landslides.

a) Labor participation

In Migori County, the COVID-19 had implications of all sectors. This is due to restriction of movement imposed at both county and national level. This movement cessations and curfews led to reduced activities hence forcing some sectors to lay off some support staff and others given compulsory leave. Trading services were also reduced along Kenya and Tanzania border at Isebania due to closing of border rendering some Migori residents who relied on trade jobless. Public sector was not spared either as county government of Migori was closed after one of the staff tested positive of Covid-19. Other services affected include those involving agriculture, fishing, manufacturing and gold mining with people from Ngege, Oyani and Anjogo being most affected.

According to the May 2020, KNBS Covid-19 Survey the Mining and quarrying sector reported the highest level of loss of hours worked (21 hours) followed by education which lost an average of 20 hours per week (figure 3). Other service activities and construction lost a total of 19.3 hours per week and 16.5 hours per week, respectively. Workers in water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation and accommodation and food service activities recorded on average loss of 15.3 hours and 7.5 hours per week, respectively.

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



Data source: KNBS 2020

Majority of the workers in the private sector were given unpaid leave due to reduced activities at workplace as a result of implementing strict health guidelines. The most affected are those working in goldmines due to restrictions of maintaining social distances and avoiding overcrowding. Generally, about 7.0 per cent of employees reported to have been absent from work due to COVID-19 related issues. About 11.4 per cent of the workers worked for at least 1 hour for pay and 89.6 per cent of the employees worked without a pay. Following the containment measures put in place by both national and county governments, some other businesses such as transport, bars, hotels, market centres had totally closed, leading to reduced business activities. Overall, 51 per cent of workers reported a decrease in income due to the COVID-19 while only 1.0 per cent of people reported to have experienced increased income.

b) Agricultural sector

The May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 survey found that 25.7 per cent of the households in Migori 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 (52.2 per cent) and movement restrictions (44 per cent). Further, with restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities, 87 per cent of households in Migori county indicated having experienced an increase in food prices. From the KIHBS 2015/16 60.7 per cent of households' purchase food products from open-air markets and 17.9 per cent from general shops. Additionally, 57.2 per cent of the total valued consumed is from purchases, 32.1 per cent from own production, 7 per cent from own stock and 3.4 per cent from gifts and other sources. As such, an increase in food prices is likely to have significant implications on household budget.

Low marketing activity and fishing due to movement and curfew restrictions, has resulted to loss of income for fish farmers and crop producers. For instance, transporting fish from the lake to Migori has been a challenge due to curfew restriction (7 pm to 5 am) which has significantly reduced the volume of fish sold in the county. However, the business is getting better with extension of hours to 9 pm to 4 am.

Further, is a decline in labor participation. An assessment of the Covid-19 effects on hours worked in agriculture related occupations indicates agricultural, fishery and related labourers recorded the highest difference of 10 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. Other affected include: - food processing and related trades workers (6 hours difference); subsistence agricultural and fishery workers (2 hours difference); and farm workers (8 hours difference).

c) Services sector

Following outbreak of Covid-19, construction of an airstrip to serve tourists from Nairobi to Tanzania via Migori was put on hold. As a result of the pandemic, 10 per cent of the Migori people (labor force) who work in the tourism industry lost their jobs. In addition, Kimkoinga tourist site that was coming up was postponed. The tourism sector in the County is also affected by environmental issues that include deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, flooding, littering and solid waste collection.

The pandemic disrupted the education system leading to loss of learning for learners and teaching time for teachers. Some of the schools adopted for remote learning, although to a limited extent because of digital



divide among the county residents. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHS), 2019, only 4.2 per cent of households in Migori County owned Desktop Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet and only 9.1 per cent of households had access to internet connectivity. This indicates distance-learning did not reach most of the students in the county, and those without internet access or adult supervision were the most disadvantaged. In addition, the suspension of school feeding programs had a consequence to the food security and nutritional status of many children, especially those from the marginalized areas who used to depend on the programme, ultimately having adverse long-term effects on the children in the County.

The May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey established that 98.0 per cent of county residents did not visit health facilities. This indicates number of patients visiting the hospital or seeking medical services has reduced significantly due to fear of contracting COVID-19. The most affected were persons with long term health conditions and pregnant women especially at Migori County Level IV Hospital.

The loss of jobs and staying at home led to the potential of domestic violence, lack of livelihoods coupled with psychological stress has been rampant. The idle youths at home has created avenue for early pregnancies which has been a concern in the county. However, the increased demand for PPEs such as face masks in the County has led to local production by VTCs hence creating employment and income for youth.

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

Majority of MSMEs in Migori County operate in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (48.3 per cent); manufacturing (16.2 per cent); accommodation and food services (10.6 per cent); financial and insurance activities (9.1 per cent); and arts, entertainment and recreation (4.5 per cent). Ideally, these are the sectors that have been worst hit by the Covid-19 pandemic and need focus in achieving reengineering and recovery.

MSMEs in Migori County are mainly located in commercial premises (85.4 per cent). This means that the businesses in the County could be facing challenges in meeting their rental obligations due income disruptions occasioned by Covid-19. According to the May 2020 KNBS Covid-19 survey, all the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings while. For those involved in farm businesses, 72.7 per cent attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings while 27.3 per cent were affected by delayed incomes/earnings. The survey indicates the wholesale and retail trade sector lost 10.3 hours in usual and actual hours worked while accommodation and food services lost 7.5 hours in a week. This is an indicator of the adverse effects on the service sector of Migori County due to the pandemic which could imply loss of productivity, output and employment. Equally, the manufacturing sector lost 8 hours.

Regarding access to markets, data from KNBS 2016 survey indicates none of the MSMEs in the County depend on export markets, while only a few (2.1 per cent) import their material inputs. Therefore, disruptions in the external markets may have adverse implications to MSMEs operations in Migori County and especially in sourcing inputs for production.

e) **Infrastructure and housing**

The transport sector measures instituted in response to the pandemic saw an increase in fares charged to cover the operating costs of service providers as well as affecting mobility options for commuters. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, 99.5 per cent of the population reported that fares for public transport



services had increased. Residents responded by changing their travel patterns with 34.1 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 14.4 per cent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

Migori County Headquarters Migori town is currently connected to the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) II. Approximately 76.5 per cent of public primary schools are installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy Programme. That said, only 9.1 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 4.2 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 2.4 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (3.1 per cent) than women (1.7 per cent). Further, there is a gender divide in use of internet where 17.5 per cent male and 11.3 per cent of the women using internet.

Majority of households (79.2 per cent) own the housing units they occupy while 20.7 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 91.0 per cent, followed by private companies (2.3 per cent); National Government (2.3 per cent); Parastatals (2.3 per cent); County Government (1.2 per cent); and FBO/NGO/Church based housing at (1.0 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay rent was affected, with 53.5 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date. The main reason that made households unable to pay rent was attributed to reduced incomes /earnings, reported by 81.6 per cent of the population.

f) **Gender and youth**

Migori County reported a total of 8 women, 2 men and 2 boys GBV Cases in April 2020 based on data from the Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK) Helpline 1195. Approximately 23.0 per cent of respondents had witnessed or heard of domestic violence in their communities since the National Government instituted measures to contain Covid-19. Between March -May 2020, there were a total of 2,576 cases of adolescents (age 10 - 19) presenting with pregnancy at health facilities. Other challenges affecting the youth include unemployment and drug use, especially alcohol and substance abuse.

g) **Water and Sanitation**

The county government incurred additional cost to ensure continuity in provision of water and sanitation services, this include giving support to the water companies providing more than 40 per cent of water especially in the urban areas, increased the allocation on leasing rental to 120 Million to substitute the contracts such as the water tanks construction, direct money on a conditional grant on provision of water to improve sanitization following the governor's manifestation, and engaging in construction of water harvest dam with a target of 500 dams.

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



3 KEY Pillars OF THE RECOVERY STRATEGY

There is need for urgent responses for addressing the social and economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in Migori County. This will help the County to recover and be on an upward growth trajectory. To this end, six (6) pillars have been identified: Boosting private sector activity; policy, legislation and institutional reforms; strengthening County government's preparedness and response to pandemic and disasters; enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity; human capital development; and exploiting the counties strategic location in promoting regional trade.

3.1 Boosting Private sector Activity

The private sector plays a critical role in the Migori County economy in reducing poverty through income generating opportunities for the vulnerable households. According to the KNBS 2016 survey, most of the private sector activities (48.3 per cent) are in the services sector with only 16.2 per cent in manufacturing. In terms of size, most of the enterprises in the County are in the micro category (89.7 per cent), 10 per cent are small, and 0.4 per cent are medium firms. Since most firms are in the micro category, this implies that the informal sector tends to dominate the private sector in Migori County. Services sector activities included the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; accommodation and food services (10.6 per cent); financial and insurance activities (9.1 per cent); and arts, entertainment and recreation (4.5 per cent).

Covid-19 disrupted the operations of businesses and supply chains hence affecting demand and supply of most goods and services in the County. In general, majority of the MSMEs (63.6 per cent) in Migori County get their raw materials from their peer MSMEs and individual suppliers (21 per cent) within the County. Equally, they sell their products to individual consumers (91.1 per cent), also within the county. This means that when some firms are adversely affected this tend to spread fast in the private sector. On the same note, when the purchasing power of the consumers is affected, it has profound implications on the private sector.

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



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

- (i) The textile and wearing apparel sectors can be enhanced to provide PPEs for use within the County and potentially for the domestic and export market.
- (ii) Agro - processing for value addition with important areas of focus include fish processing, hide maize production and processing, sweet potatoes, onions, capsicum, tobacco, bamboo production and processing, and textiles.

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

- (i) County government in partnership with other institutions both from public and private spheres to facilitate development of adequate and well-equipped worksites with workshops, common user facilities, incubation centres and showrooms for artisans which is cluster informed and fully serviced.
- (ii) Provision of machines and safety gear will be prioritized to improve the working environment of artisans within the county.
- (iii) Enhancement and promotion of local manufacture of affordable tools and machinery for the MSMEs including reverse engineering and mainstreaming the needs of PWDs in infrastructure support services will be considered.
- (iv) Emphasis will be laid on initiating and strengthening self-sustaining funds dedicated and easily accessible to MSMEs in the County; promoting tailor made financial literacy programmes for MSMEs; and establishing a framework for micro-leasing for the MSMEs.
- (v) Provide access to affordable renewable energy in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders for sustainable development.
- (vi) Enhance market access for private sector both locally and regionally by developing LREB regional bloc value chains, market diversification and facilitating greater use of ecommerce in shifting transactions to digital economy.

3.2 Policy, legislatives, and Institutional reforms

Migori County has laws on fisheries and aquaculture, trade licensing, trade and markets and finance. In reforming the legal and institutional structures for recovery from Covid-19, the strategies below will be adopted:



- (i) Establish a legal and institutional framework for management of Covid-19 and other infectious diseases that may occur in future to support the County in the control of spread and transmission of infectious diseases by: enabling access to medical facilities, facilitating screening and testing, sensitisation and education of the public, supporting access to treatment, resource mobilisation, resource allocation and providing for emergency powers in response to disease outbreaks and other public health emergencies.
- (ii) Review existing institutional structures to further support strengthening of surveillance including participation of the private sectors and non-governmental organizations.
- (iii) Strengthen intergovernmental relations and coordination in implementation of government policies at national and county levels.

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

Disasters have been increasing globally in the recent past due to a myriad of factors such as environmental degradation, rapid unplanned urbanization, technological development, diseases and ethnic conflicts among others. Flooding is one of the most common hazards in Migori. The County has similarly been affected by cases of Covid-19 within the County. Thus, the County will:

- (i) Develop an elaborate disaster management policy to enable appropriate legislation that regulates disaster matters in the county, regulates activities of the various County agencies, stipulates coordination mechanisms, and provides for mobilization and management of resources for disaster management in the country.
- (ii) Establish coordinated systems of information-sharing and data analyses among surveillance networks.
- (iii) Strengthen capacities for surveillance, response, and control of communicable diseases.
- (iv) Review existing legal frameworks to further support strengthening of surveillance including participation of the private sectors and non-governmental organizations.
- (v) Entrench DRR in its development planning and put more emphasis on mitigation as opposed to response, relief and rehabilitation.
- (vi) Institutionalize public participation, community engagement and consultation in its disaster risk management processes.



3.4 Enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity

The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among households. Approximately 37.5 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above own a mobile phone which is lower than the national average of 47.3 per cent, (Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHS), 2019). The perception that individuals do not need to use the internet, lack of knowledge and skills on internet are the leading reasons that the people of in the County don't have internet connection. In the new normal driven COVID-19, the County will fast track the implementation of various projects to ensure business continuity and build resilience of the County against future pandemics and disasters as follows:

- (i) 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 37.5 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony¹
- (ii) Focus on comprehensive construction and improvement of information infrastructure and adopt programmes to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere) by applying aerial and satellite-based communication technologies.
- (iii) Negotiate with the public primary schools for community access to ICT infrastructure and collaboratively build and equip youth empowerment, ICT centers and ICT laboratories as provided in the CIDP.
- (iv) The IT personnel in public primary schools can be deployed to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public to change perception of the public on ICT use.
- (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.
- (vi) Make ICT a standalone sector for planning and budget allocation. This is aimed at giving strategic prominence to planning, budgeting and investment in ICT.
- (vii) Review and implement ICT policies and procedures to manage ICT and mitigate cyber threats, disasters and pandemics. Collaborate with the national Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and the Communications Authority (CA) towards managing cyber threats. This is because enhanced use of ICT is known to raise threats and risks related to cyber-crime and misinformation.

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



3.5 Promoting human capital development

According to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 10.4 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay and 89.6 per cent of employees worked without any pay. About 29.0 per cent of the workers had never worked and 60.6 per cent worked in the informal sector. However, 7.0 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19 related issues. On average, workers in the County lost 7.5 hours per week due to COVID-19. From the results, only a few people had consistent source of income during this period with majority losing their jobs. With the continued stay-at-home containment measures, most of employers in Migori county adjusted, reduced or suspended operations. As the county begin to deliberate and re-organize the new workplaces, employees' health and safety will continue to be crucial.

The County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 433,655 people of whom 400,538 were working and 33,177 were seeking work representing an unemployment rate of 7.6 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

The average years of schooling was 7.6 years out of the target of at least 12 years if entire population was to attain basic education up to complete secondary education (KIHBS 2015/16). Human development index was 0.47 compared to 0.52 at national level and maximum of 1. The HDI at county level measures extent to which the counties can mobilize the economic and professional potential of the citizens. With a rating of 0.47, it means the county lost about 48 per cent of its economic potential due to limited education and health. About 23.5 per cent of the children were stunted. Childhood stunting is associated with developmental delays that can significantly and adversely impact a person's ability to learn (both during and after the years in school), thereby limiting their ability to reach their full potential. As a such, this perpetuates inequality across generations.

The NHIF coverage was 19.3 per cent as compared to the average national level at 24.7 per cent while the number of children vaccinated was 57.2 per cent as compared to the average national level at 74.9 per cent. The data indicated 42.8 per cent of the children had not been immunized against preventable diseases such as polio and measles. The county will address the risks in health and education prevailing in the County including implications of COVID 19; poverty and unemployment, health and water deprivations. Specifically, the county will;

- (i) Invest in community and public health including capacity building for community health workers, and provision of adequate water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and public health awareness in workplaces.
- (ii) Liaise with humanitarian actors and development partners to determine the feasibility of establishing a common pool fund to finance a seasonal public works or employment guarantee programmes targeting the youth.



- (iii) Promote implementation of a stronger labour market interventions aimed at sustained employment creation for youth. The County shall deepen technical education, training and skills development.
- (iv) Promote training of workers in the informal economy by pursuing innovative approaches in balancing between virtual and onsite work arrangements.
- (v) Expand and develop infrastructure in the TVETS to recruit and train more people for the required job market skills. This can be done by supporting them financially through county department of Education. Such institutions include: Migori vocational Training Center, Awendo Marindi Vocational training center, Migori Institute of Science and Technology among others.

3.6 Strategic Location for trade

Migori County is strategically located as it borders two countries the United Republic of Tanzania (through land and water) and Republic of Uganda (through water). The main border point with the United Republic of Tanzania is Isibania. Its location is critical in promoting regional trade between the Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. This provides potential for benefiting MSMEs in Migori County and neighbouring counties. The county can also leverage on neighbouring counties Narok, Homabay and Kisii to promote domestic trade.

In post Covid-19 socio-economic recovery plan, the County could optimize its strategic location through:

- (i) Identify opportunities in regional market by ensuring that stakeholders in trade, manufacturing and MSMEs are assisted in exploiting trade opportunities in Uganda, Tanzania and the wider region.
- (ii) Fully tap into opportunities for domestic trade with neighbouring counties Narok, Homabay and Kisii.
- (iii) The county will rehabilitate and modernize markets in Isibania, Rongo, Migori, Awendo and other nearby urban areas in the devolved unit.



4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

4.1 Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector contributes 2.8 per cent to the Migori Gross County Product (GCP). Manufacturing in Migori County include: wearing apparel (54.4 per cent), furniture (10.2 per cent), Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (8.3 per cent), and wood and wood products (2.1 per cent). The key products useful in value addition and driving manufacturing include: sweet potatoes, onions, capsicum, tobacco, bamboo production and processing, and textiles. Large industries driving manufacturing sector in the county are involved in processing of sugar, fish and milk cooling. In that regard, manufacturing sector is important in supporting recovery of the economy of Migori County from the effects of Covid-19 pandemic. This is especially due to its potential in revenue and employment generation; and strong forward and backward linkages.

To strengthen manufacturing the county will:

- (i) Consider an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of Covid-19 in the short run. The emergency Fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, can be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by Covid-19. Related, the County will inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- (ii) Covid-19 has increased demand for locally produced goods in the County, and especially Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), sanitisers, hospital beds and ventilators. It is an opportunity to spur innovation and promote manufacturing and industry development and generation of jobs for the youth.
- (iii) Collaborate with National government to rehabilitate fish landing sites in Sori as per the Third Medium Term Plan 2018-2022 flagship programmes and projects as support of the Lake Victoria rehabilitation programme.
- (iv) Adopt the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing and maintain high standards of hygiene through having hand washing facilities in manufacturing establishments.

4.2 Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture accounts for a significant share of economic activity in Migori county. More than 40 per cent of county economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for KES 40,861 Million out of the total KES 96,337 Million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 42.4 per cent of the county's GCP.

About 67 per cent of the households produce crops, 47 per cent produce livestock, 0.38 per cent practice aquaculture and about 2.8 per cent are involved in fishing. About 1.25 per cent of the households practice irrigation farming. As the agri-food sector gradually shifts from an emergency response to re-engineering, recovery and building resilience, Migori County will adopt the following strategies:

- (i) Develop partnership with the National Government, NGOs, Development Partners, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing agro processing and value addition capacities of the county including in sugar, fish, rice, tobacco, and leather processing as envisioned in the national Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS).
- (ii) To improve farmers' incomes through linking farmers to product markets beyond the county level including livestock and fish products markets.
- (iii) Provision of storage and cooling facilities particularly at collection points to minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses. Coupled with opportunities in value addition, storage and preservation techniques will also reduce exploitation of farmers by middlemen.
- (iv) Uptake of digital platforms to: train and build capacities of farming households in modern agricultural technologies, provision of advisory and information services, marketing agricultural produce, and improving access to innovative support services including credit and insurance services.
- (v) Invest in fisheries and aquaculture activities particularly in: -suitability mapping; infrastructure development; availing affordable and sustainable fish feeds; diversification and domestication of fish species; and investment in hatcheries for good quality seed. To support these activities, there is need for policies to enhance environmental management and create a conducive environment for investment to attract development partners.
- (vi) Access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds, water, animal feeds, AI services, fertilizers, livestock vaccination and ploughing services by county tractor hire services.
- (vii) Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and prevent risks. There is also need for the county to mitigate disasters, such as those related to floods, through institutional capacity development, vulnerability analyses and updates, monitoring and early warning systems, and public education.
- (viii) Invest in sustainable irrigation in the county through partnership with development partners. To support expansion of sustainable irrigation, there is need to promote development of Irrigation Infrastructure and technologies in the county.
- (ix) Enhance farmers capacity in adoption of Modern Farming Technologies and best practices in agriculture, such as pest control measures.



- (x) Strengthen agricultural cooperatives through effective stakeholder engagement and implementation of interventions for more sustainable models of financing and customized training of cooperative members.

4.3 Water and Sanitation

Frequent and correct hand hygiene has been emphasized by WHO as one of the measures to curb transmission of Covid-19. This has placed a higher demand for water more so at the households, health care facilities, marketplaces, public places and among essential services providers. At the moment majority of households in the county have a low access to improved sources of drinking water² both in rural (42 per cent) urban (47.5 per cent) and peri urban (42.2 per cent). Additionally, access to piped water remain low in rural (4.6 per cent) urban (43 per cent) and peri urban (4.9 per cent). On the other hand, access to improved sanitation³ is also high among households both in rural (74.3 per cent) urban (99.2 per cent) and peri urban (91.5 per cent). Households access to piped sewer is low which stands at less than 1 per cent both in both in rural, urban and peri urban areas.

Furthermore, households sharing of a toilet facility with other households is common in rural (41.4 per cent) but higher in urban (75.7 per cent) and peri urban (63.1 per cent) (KNBS KIHBS 2015/2016). According to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, majority of households had access to water and soap (74.9 per cent) for hand washing during this period of COVID-19 with a small proportion having access to both water, soap and hand sanitizer (47.2 per cent) while a small portion of households had access to water only (2.0 per cent). In addition, most households do not have access to a handwashing facility in or near there facility both in rural (2.5 per cent) urban (12.7 per cent) and peri urban (5.7 per cent)

The county 2018-2022 CIDP intended to achieve the following under WASH, irrigation, environment conservation and management include; To increase water access from the current 30 per cent to 50 per cent by 2022 and to protect catchment areas to enhance water and environmental resources.

The recovery strategy the county will:

- (i) Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to help increase access to water.
- (ii) Integrate public private partnerships arrangements to enhance water provision in the county.

2. Improved source of drinking water includes; water from the following sources Piped water - piped into dwelling, Piped water - piped into plot/yard, Piped water - public tap/stand pipe, tubewell/borehole with pump, Dug well - protected well, Dug well - unprotected well, Water from spring - protected spring. Unimproved sources of water which include; Water from spring - unprotected spring, rainwater collection, Vendors - tankers-truck, Vendors - cart with small tank/drum/bucket, vendors-bicycles with bucket, Surface water river/streams/pond/dam/lake/cannal/irrigation channel bottled water

3. Improved sanitation include flush to piped sewer, flush to septic tank, flush to pit (latrine), flush to somewhere else, flush to unknown place, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, pit latrine without slab). Unimproved sanitation include; composting toilet, bucket toilet, hanging toilet/hanging, no facility/bush/field, others. This is according to Who and UN classification of improved sources of sanitation



- (iii) The county to increase water supply in households, institutions and public places through drilling of boreholes in all the sub-counties.
- (iv) Provide water treatment facilities in communities and schools.
- (v) Rehabilitate degraded catchment areas via afforestation and reclaim riparian areas.
- (vi) Fasttrack rehabilitation of springs through afforestation protection from encroachment on wetlands.
- (vii) Fast track the development and implementation of Water catchment policy.
- (viii) The county to support capacity building of the WRUAS (water resource users association) and CFAs (Community Forest Associations).
- (ix) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households.
- (x) Build toilets in communities, schools, health centres, marketplaces and other public places to help increase access to safe sanitation.
- (xi) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level.
- (xii) Support households by building WASH facilities in communities, schools and in public places.

4.4 Transport

The county has a total of 3,964.64 Kilometers of classified road network. Approximately 52.9 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 43.3 per cent in fair condition and 1.8 per cent in poor condition. While 26.1 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 43.3 per cent fair and 28.8 per cent in poor condition.

The main means of transport used in the County is motorbike at 65.11 per cent, followed by matatu PSV at 12.61 per cent and private car at 9.22 per cent. On average, resident travel 0.76 Kilometers to their workplace which is within the threshold for Non-Motorised transport. Over 72.04 per cent of the unpaved road network is in poor and fair condition.

To enhance mobility options for residents and improve road conditions to support economic, social and subsistence activities the County will:



- (i) Apply labor based and local resource-based approaches for road development and maintenance, where technically and economically feasible, in line with the Roads 2000 national policy⁴.
- (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 -highspeed traffic to promote sustainable mobility options and enhance road safety for all road users. This is in line with the Integrated National Transport Policy 2009 and the Sustainable Development Goals⁵.
- (iv) Adopt climate smart road engineering designs to safeguard road and bridge infrastructure from floods and to harvest storm water for irrigation and productive use. Use the Kenya Urban Support Programme funding to build storm water management systems in urban areas.
- (v) Apply performance Based Contracting (PBC) for road development and maintenance.
- (vi) Sensitize PSV and boda access operators on COVID-19 prevention measures and assist vehicle owners in retrofitting the seating designs.
- (vii) Exploit the Blue Economy by developing and utilizing inland water ways and Lake Victoria ports to facilitate movement of goods and people in the East African Market.

4.5 Urban Development and Housing

The county has challenges in quality of the housing stock. Approximately 32.53 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 64.47 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. Regarding primary energy source for cooking, 97.1 per cent of households rely on unclean sources of energy such as firewood, paraffin and charcoal, which could adversely affect respiratory health of women and children.

For re-engineering and recovery, the County will:

- (i) Fastrack implementation of the affordable housing programme with a focus on improving living conditions and building quality applying finished materials for walls, floors and roofing.
- (ii) Avail appropriate building technology for use by the public in house construction and improvement in every subcounty, that responds to local cultural and environmental circumstances.

4. Roads 2000 programme <http://krb.go.ke/our-downloads/roads%202000%20strategic%20plan.pdf>
5. Sustainable Mobility for All: <https://sum4all.org/implementing-sdgs>



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

4.6 Tourism

Migori County is strategically placed to benefit from western Kenya and northern Tanzania tourism circuits covering tourist attraction in Kisumu, Homabay, and Maasai Mara in Narok County. Locally the county is famous for the existence nature-based tourist attractions (Lake Victoria and its scenic Islands, Gogo falls, Thim lich Ohinga ruins, the crying stone of Kuria East, Mugabo Caves); Cultural and heritage tourism (traditional songs and dances; God Kweru religious shrine); Agro-tourism (sugar cane plantations); Health tourism (the County prides itself in having a doctor-patient concentration of traditional healers of 1:60,000). In this regard, traditional Herbalists and medicine-men need to be given the necessary training and offered an opportunity to exhibit their medicine and nutritional approaches in public shows and events.

The County has no existing Game Reserve, Game Park, Bird Sanctuaries nor an Animal Orphanage though there exists great potential in harnessing wildlife through the protection of the few existing wildlife such as birds, monkeys and hippos, snakes, leopards, gazelles, hyenas, birds and through the development of contemporary tourism products such as M.I.C.E tourism. Proximity to Ruma National park, Maasai Mara Game Reserve and Serengeti Game Reserve in Northern Tanzania makes the County a dispersal focal point for most tourists destined to these areas.

Currently, there are no classified hotels within the county. Bed capacity of most of the county big hotels ranges between 70-100, including the Lake Basin resort. The vibrant and rapidly expanding hospitality sector also guarantees the visitors excellent services away from the traditional areas. Accommodation and food services account for 0.2 per cent of total GCP.

Locally reliable data on number of tourists visiting the County are not available. This provides an opportunity for the County to establish a tourism information centre. Data from the Basic Report on Well Being in Kenya 2015/2016 indicate that domestic tourism in the county is at 17.2 per cent. However, prospects for improved tourism are high with the expansion of the Isibania-Ahero road and the formation of the Lake Region Economic Bloc.

Regarding linkage with other sectors, the County has a potential forest conservation area of approximately 3641.5 ha out of which, 1049.1 ha is gazetted and 2592.4 ha is non-gazetted, 177 ha is under natural forest



and 462 ha is under forestry plantation. The major forests in the county include Nyasoko, Sagegi, Magina, Giribe, Otacho, Nyamarere, Rabuor, Ranen, Kwa, Aroso, Ombo, Omange, Got Kogalo, Nyaitara, Gatambega, Tarakwiti, Nyandiri and Makangwa. The forestry resources provide an unexploited opportunity to develop agro-forestry and eco-tourism.

Agro-forestry systems in the county majorly consist of cultivation practices which combine arboreal species with either annual or perennial crops in a manner which seeks optimal use of land together with maximum return. Farm woodlots farming is commonly preferred as farmers use them for timber, poles, fuel and bee keeping.

Strategies to support re-engineering of the county tourism sector include:

- (i) Enforce adherence to high sanitation standards in all tourism-oriented businesses and attraction sites.
- (ii) Develop a county strategic plan for tourism.
- (iii) Mapping, profiling, development, promotion and marketing of county tourism products.
- (iv) Diversification of the tourism product range, to include: Wildlife conservation centers, traditional medicine, county cultural festivals; promoting performing arts).
- (v) Develop databank of tourist attraction sites, resources and visitors.
- (vi) Providing incentives for investment in M.I.C.E facilities; beach resorts; star-rated hotels.
- (vii) Promote annual county tourism and cultural festival; promote domestic tourism.
- (viii) Improving infrastructure that support tourism development (modernize the 2 County stadia and other sporting facilities; recreation parks; establishing a cultural tourism complex; setting up a theatre and with art gallery; establish and promote county tourism circuit.

4.7 Health

The county has 5 Medical Specialists, 27 Medical Officers, 2 dentists, 8 pharmacists within its healthcare system. The county currently has no Referral Hospital, 11 Sub-county Hospitals, 20 health centres and 95 dispensaries. Besides the above public facilities, there are 8 faith-based health facilities, 10 private run hospitals, 9 Nursing homes and 56 private clinics. Most of the key health indicators in the county are below the national average particularly those touching on infant and child mortality, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, diarrhea, pneumonia and skin diseases a factor attributed to low health personnel to patient ratios, inadequate health facilities and equipment among other factors.



The health sector requires enhanced investment in health systems, including in the health workforce, capacity building of community health workers and the medical officers on COVID-19, upgrading of working conditions and provision of requisite health commodities and equipment, especially in relation to personal protective equipment and occupational safety. Social dialogue is essential to building resilient health systems. Specifically, the county will;

- (i) Promote additional funding to health sector to help in expanding, modernizing and equipping of health facilities, upgrading Migori County Level IV Hospital to a Teaching and Referral Hospital Level V as envisioned in CIDP 2018-2022.
- (ii) Implement a comprehensive human resource health management system including undertaking training needs assessments and information system to ensure skilled and motivated health care workers and equitable deployed across all health facilities.
- (iii) Sensitize mothers and create awareness on availability and importance of free maternity services and address other constraints to access of maternal health services in the county to address fear of contracting COVID-19 in event of visiting a health facility.
- (iv) Consistently allocate resources towards nutrition specific and sensitive programmes in the various sectors by establishing specific budget lines for nutrition support initiatives. A special attention will be directed to children and women who are at high risk of suffering malnutrition.
- (v) Proactively address the mental health needs including those of the health workforce, mental illnesses from depression, especially in response to shut-downs, and economic downturns; and establish a counselling center at each sub county at Kuria West, Rongo, Awendo, Suna East, Suna West, Uriri and Kuna.
- (vi) Promote and support public and community health including the installation of hand washing facilities in homes and public institutions such as schools, workplaces and health care facilities within Migori county.
- (vii) Strengthen preventative and promotive health services through malaria control; expanded programmes on immunization; integrated management of childhood illness; and control and prevention of environmentally communicable diseases.
- (viii) Create awareness on availability and importance of free maternity services in the county to address fear of contracting COVID-19 in event of visiting a health facility. This will be done using local media such as Radio Rameny and Mikayi.
- (ix) Employ more health officers to handle the increased demand for health services. This include the community health workers who will be engaged in sensitizing the community members about effects of Covid-19 in Migori county and how the virus can be managed.



4.8 Education and training

The County had 816 ECDE, 670 and 1174 ECDE teachers employed by the county government and community, respectively. Total enrolment stood at 109, 990 with a gender parity of 1:1 pupil over the same period. The Teacher Pupil ratio and literacy levels stood at 1:60 and 87.6 per cent respectively. As at 2017, the county had 817 primary schools comprising 616 public and 201 private primary Schools with a combined enrolment of more than 254,000. The total number of teachers over the same period was 5,918. There are over 217 secondary schools in the county with an enrolment of 73,907 of 100,000 secondary school going population. This represents an average enrolment of 74 per cent of the children eligible for secondary school education. There is 1 university college, 4 university campuses, 10 ECDEs training colleges, 1 public and 2 Private teachers training colleges in the county which were all closed as a result of the pandemic.

To address the effects of COVID-19, the county will require to partner with the national government and private sector to enhance safety in learning institutions and vocation training through infrastructural enhancement as well as equipment of all ECDE, primary, secondary and vocational training; and University branches in the County with adequate WASH and adequate learning spaces upon reopening. Recovery sector specific interventions include:

- (i) Partner with private sectors to invest in early childhood development through infrastructural development to allow for adequate social distancing when schools reopen; deployment of ECDE teachers and provision of sanitation facilities and equipment.
- (ii) Planning period, considerable efforts will be made to modernize equipment's and provide adequate facilities to ensure that graduates coming out of T.T.I's acquire skills relevant to the employment market skill needs in both the industries and business organizations.
- (iii) Prioritize projects that improve school water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and management in order to reduce future effect of similar or related outbreaks.
- (iv) Provide financial or in-kind support, such as school feeding, to help families overcome the increased costs of attending school, also provide psychosocial support to entire school communities; teachers and learners.
- (v) Integrate ICT into teaching and learning in the education sector- The county will consider facilitating production of, Radios and online teaching and learning materials as well as extending the existing distance learning programmes to all rural areas.
- (vi) Provide adequate personal protective equipment for teachers, learners and other employees in the schools, the teachers and pupils to be sensitized on the pandemic and actions to be taken in case a member of staff or student shows any suspicious symptom.



- (vii) Employ more ECD teachers to increase the current number. This will ensure that teacher pupil: ratio remains small hence reducing chances of one teacher serving many pupils.
- (viii) County government will partner with national government and private sector in increasing the number of tertiary institutions. This will ensure that more people acquire skills needed in the job market. For example, increase the number of Universities from current 4 to at least 7.

4.9 Social Protection

The county has 29,363 (or 3 .1 per cent) persons with disabilities and the elderly population (age 65 year and above) constitute 3.2 per cent of the total population of whom 58.9 were female. Amongst the interventions to alleviate the impact of COVID-19 in the county, the county will address the orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) needs including school feeding program, establishment of child support centers, child protection and rehabilitation, alternative family care services and cash transfer program where over 50,000 OVC are targeted for support during the 2018-2022 plan period.

The common child protection cases revolve around female genital mutilation, physical and emotional violence, sexual violence, early child marriages, child labour and children living in the streets. The major factors contributing to rise in cases of street children include abandonment, rebellion from home, glamour of town centres, poverty, dysfunctional families; As a result of the above factors, emerging cases of street children are fast coming up in major towns of Migori, Awendo, Isebania, Rongo and Sori. The county will seek community involvement, stakeholder participation and alternative approaches to education to address these cases. The county has 9,114 older persons who have registered for the national government cash transfer program and the county will deploy more elderly people to the programme.

The recovery and re-engineering strategies are;

- (i) Collaborate with the national government and other stakeholders to address the drawbacks in the sector through; establishment of gender-based violence recovery centres, expanding child protection centres, advocacy for more child friendly justice system, increase access to basic social services and improving data and information systems on child protection cases.
- (ii) Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. This can be done by distributing free seedling and employing extension officers to advice the farmers for enhanced productivity.
- (iii) Develop sick pay policies that specify precisely and openly how much workers will be paid, with simple application processes which do not impose burdensome health documentation requirements that sick workers cannot meet. This will be done by passing legislation requiring all employers to offer insurance to employees especially those working in gold mines in parts of Migori Greenstone belt (MGB).



- (iv) Extension of social security assurance to the informal sector workers, especially to those within the casual jobs as well as streamlining payment of cash transfers to vulnerable groups. County government will start health insurance cover program for the poor and vulnerable in society.
- (v) Protect vulnerable groups of the population from health costs by increasing coverage of the NHIF; improving knowledge of the existing insurance scheme (NHIF) to improve uptake; and subsidizing NHIF premiums for targeted populations.

4.10 Gender and Youth

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

The county will take the following measures:

- (i) Enhance community awareness and sensitization on gender inequalities, gender-based violence reporting and prevention and reproductive health.
- (ii) Bring onboard key stakeholders to actively engage and sensitize the youth on reproductive health; HIV/Aids and COVID-19 prevention measures.
- (iii) Establish a multi-sectoral committee that oversees the implementation of gender policies across various cross-cutting sectors.
- (iv) Designate gender safe spaces to provide accommodation for Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors and create space in County Referral Hospitals to serve as GBV recovery centers.
- (v) Support 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.
- (vi) Strengthen 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 & COVID-19 information among differently able persons.



4.11 Environment and natural resources management

The county has a potential forest conservation area of approximately 3641.52 ha out of which, 1049.13 ha is gazetted and 2592.39 ha non-gazetted. About 177 ha is under natural forest and 462 ha under forestry plantation. Efforts to conserve environment are hampered by deforestation along the riverbank, and human agricultural activities along riverbank.

The major sources of energy for cooking used by households are firewood (85.8 per cent), charcoal (9.6 per cent), liquified gas (2.7 per cent). This has a negative effect on environment management and conservation. Majority of the households in the county dispose their solid waste by dumping in the compound (39.8 per cent), dumping in the street or open field (25.6 per cent) and burning in the open (6.5 per cent). Furthermore, only 0.4 per cent of household solid waste is collected by the county government for disposal while 0.8 per cent collected by private companies for disposal. Further, 11.4 per cent of households have experienced droughts or floods in the past 5 years that has adversely affected their farming activities.

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

- (i) Provide and promote alternative sources of clean energy for cooking such as solar energy and bio digesters.
- (ii) Develop natural resources utilization policy.
- (iii) Establish and promote community forest associations (CFA) to help in forest conservation.
- (iv) Put in place participatory forest management plans (PFMP).
- (v) Promote afforestation in the affected areas by provision of tree seedlings to communities.
- (vi) Enforce the environment management and conservation policies.
- (vii) Provide capacity building of communities around forest land on forests on Sustainable Forest Management.
- (viii) Impose total ban on wetland cultivation and logging.
- (ix) Reposes all encroached water catchment land.
- (x) Develop land use management and monitoring systems.



- (xi) Provide waste collection services at households.
- (xii) Promote and facilitate regular waste collection, environment clean up exercises at neighborhoods and in towns.
- (xiii) The county to recycle solid waste.





5 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAM (ESP)

5.1 Economic stimulus Package

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

- (i) Improve infrastructure targeting roads, water and electricity.
- (ii) Subsidize farming inputs which include certified seeds, fertilizers and mechanized inputs (tractors).
- (iii) Leverage on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which is a great enabler for business continuity during and after Covid-19.
- (iv) Invest in the Conservation of the Environment for Sustainable Development.
- (v) Give waivers and concessions on cess, single business permits, parking stickers, water bills, market fees.
- (vi) Prioritization of settlement of payment of pending bills.
- (vii) Provide extension services and market creation for Agriculture.
- (viii) Create a Covid-19 revolving recovery Fund utilizing structures such as table banking, self-help groups and MFIs to small scale traders and businesses in the informal sector.

5.2 Financing Economic Stimulus Package

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

5.3 Implementation Framework for the Economic Stimulus Programme

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





6 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE ESP

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



7 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING

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

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

Evaluation and impact assessment of the plan will involve weighing the extent to which strategic objectives are met and impact created. Evaluation shall therefore be based on the implementation framework with focus on the evaluation principles of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

The County COVID-19 re-engineering and recovery strategies reporting will be informed by annual work plans. All implementing departments in respective counties will be expected to prepare M&E frameworks for each activity (see Sample Annex Table 3). The quarterly progress reports will include information on key indicators against set targets for the quarter.

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

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



8 COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

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

The communication channels⁸ are the routes, media and techniques to be used to carry the re-engineering and recovery communication messages from the policy makers to the citizens. Based on May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 Survey, majority of Migori County respondents received information about coronavirus through radio (87 per cent), television (68 per cent) and mobile (37 per cent) though the survey did not specify whether mobile included both written (short text messages <SMS>) and voice (calls). The frequency of newspaper (22 per cent) was followed by social media (17 per cent), friends and family (15 per cent) and Government sources (13 per cent). The frequency of Health Care Workers was rated at 10 per cent while Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) worker at 1 per cent.

Therefore, the following channels of communication shall be utilized:

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

The effectiveness of the different channels would vary depending on the circumstance and the characteristics of the communication. Therefore, to increase buy-in from the members of the public on the county socio-economic recovery strategies, opportunities, interventions and to encourage positive feedback, table 2 below shows the channels of communication.

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

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

8. <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority>



Table 2: Communication channels with target audience

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

> Most appropriate channel to be used.

NOTE:

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

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

The scheduled communication or frequency of messaging are as follows:

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



ANNEX

Implementation matrix/Action plan

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
County Revenue Policy	OSR Enhancement; External grants	Lift the various waivers instituted on revenue streams; Seek for more funding from development partners inform of conditional grants	Increase in OSR and county revenues to enable smooth implementation of county projects.			Continuous from 2020/21	10	10	20	County Government	County Government
County Expenditure Reforms; Pending Bills	Re-engineer expenditure to be growth oriented and people-centred	Increase expenditure in health sectors and other non-administrative functions such as water, trade, ICT, education, agriculture while systematically reducing expenditure on non-administrative functions	County expenditure that is people-centred and focussed on growth-creating sectors such as health, education, water, infrastructure, ICT etc			Continuous from 2020/21				County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Reduce the approved budget-actual expenditure gap by fully implementing PFM recommendations and conducting annual expenditure reviews	County expenditure in line with existing National Government and County Government laws			Continuous from 2020/21				County Government	County Government
		Restructure county functional expenditure classification to encompass stand-alone emerging ICT functions	Fully fledged stand-alone ICT department with a budget			2020/21				County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Eliminate pending bills	Systematically and in phase-out approach reduce pending bills owed to suppliers				Continuous				County Government	County Government
Agriculture	Diversification of production into fast-maturing vegetable crops through irrigation	Subsidies on fast-maturing vegetable seeds, expansion of area under sustainable irrigation	County residents eat more nutritious food	Increased number of farmers producing fast-maturing vegetables/ crops; Increased availability of nutritious vegetables/ crops in the county	Number of subsidized fast maturing seeds; Increased acreage under fast maturing crops; Acreage under sustainable irrigation		30.0	30.0	60.0	County Government	County Government

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
	Enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of counties	Attracting private partnerships in the county; Strengthen agricultural extension services; Enhance farmers training and farmers information services; Enhance collaboration with research institutions	Transformation of smallholder value chains in the County	Increased private investments in the County; Increased collaborations with research institutes; Enhanced agricultural extension and information outreach systems in the County	Number of county-private partnerships with farmers; Number of farmers trained in agro-processing; Number of farmers with access to agricultural extension services; Number of collaborations with research institutes		20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Investments in storage and cooling facilities especially at collection centres	Construction of storage and cooling facilities in the County	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased storage and cooling facilities; reduced post harvesting losses	Number of storage and cooling facilities developed at the County level		20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Digitization of the agricultural sector	Building capacities of farming households and agri-food sector labourers in modern agricultural technologies; Investment in digital infrastructure (e.g. data systems)	Digitized marketing, advisory and information, financial and agricultural government operations at the County		Number of users adopting digitized agricultural operations (marketing, financial, etc) at the County level		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Disaster surveillance at County level and mitigate risks associated with disasters, such as those related to floods	Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions at the County level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and prevent risks; Institutional capacity development; Carry out vulnerability analyses and updates; Invest in monitoring and early warning systems; Conduct public education	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased preparedness of households and communities to mitigate and respond to shocks; Early warning	Number of weather forecast and flood early warning disseminated to communities; Number of men and women trained to access flood warning and weather forecast/ information; Number of men and women trained on Disaster Management; Number of community level contingency and climate change adaptation plans developed		3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
	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;		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Manufacturing and MSMEs	Enhance innovation	Establish a Fund/Establish a budget line to support innovative activities in the County	Increased county revenues; Increasing levels of employment; Increasing use of new business models	New product brands in the market; Improved processes	No. of new brands in the market; No. of trainings conducted;	3 years	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Strengthening partnerships	Attract private partnerships and other stakeholders in the county;	Increased project undertaken by partners	Increased PPP arrangements	Number of county-PPPs; increasing no. of stakeholders' engagements with the County	continuous	5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance skills	Build capacity and skills of traders and businesses persons	Increased productivity; More revenues	Increased No. of personnel trained	No. of persons trained	Continuous	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Eliminate counterfeits	Establish administrative units in the county to address the counterfeit challenge	Increased County competitiveness	Increased output; increase manufacture sales	No. of products/ goods old	continuous	5	5	10	County Government of Nandi, National Government,	County Government
Water and Sanitation	To increase access to clean water	To Develop and rehabilitate water infrastructure	No of water infrastructure developed and rehabilitated	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water; % of population covered with piped water		50	50	100	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To increase access to improved sanitation	To develop and rehabilitate sanitation infrastructure	No of sanitation infrastructure developed and rehabilitated	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population covered by sewer line		40	40	80	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Solid waste management	To achieve increased solid waste collection and management	To sensitive communities on importance of safe solid waste collection management and disposal	No of environment clean up exercised in major urban centres and neighbourhoods	Increased access to clean environment	% of population with increased access to safe and clean environment		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
Environment and Natural Resources Conservation	To increase environment conservation to clean water; To increase access to improved sanitation	To plant trees and increase area under forest	No of free trees seedlings distributed to local communities; No of trees planted	Increased forest cover	% Ha under forest cover		10	10	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Droughts and floods control	To mitigate the effects of droughts and floods	To construct dams and dykes to control floods	No of dams and dykes constructed to control floods	Increase safety from the effects of floods and droughts	% of population cushioned from the effects of droughts and floods		10	10	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Transport	To enhance sustainable mobility options for household	Construct NMT infrastructure across key roads in the County	Increased modal split in favor of NMT	Increase in knowledge management of NMT infrastructure	Knowledge management of NMT infrastructure in good and fair condition	6 months	20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To enhance health, safety and hygiene in public transport vehicles	Improve public transport vehicle design to address social distancing and hygiene	Compliance to the COVID-19 safety guidelines	Reduced exposure and infection rates attributed PSV use	No. of reported positive cases due to PSV used (based on contact tracing data)	4 months	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To improve the road conditions of the road network	Improve quality of the unpaved road infrastructure using labour-based techniques	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Increased proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Proportion of unpaved road network in good and fair condition		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Improve quality of road network using appropriate technology -Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSR) for rural roads	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Increased proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Knowledge management of roads developed using LVSR		2	2	4	County Government	County Government
	To mitigate the damage caused by floods on roads and bridges	Implement green roads design to protect road infrastructure while controlling storm water and harvesting flood water for domestic and commercial use	Resilient road infrastructure that can withstand floods with controlled damage	Number of green roads projects and water harvesting infrastructure	Knowledge management of green roads and quantity of water harvested in cubic meters annually		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	To enhance ICT capacity and use	Collaborate with private sector to enhance household acquisition of acquired ICT assets and technologies, e.g. smart phones and laptops	Increased use of ICT for domestic and commercial purposes	Increase in number of households owning ICT assets and technologies	Proportion of households owning ICT assets	1 year	20	20	40	County and National Governments	County Government
		Programme to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere)	Increased use of ICT for domestic and commercial purposes	Increase in number of households connected to reliable and affordable internet	Proportion of households connected to reliable and affordable internet	1 year	5	5	10	County and National Governments	County Government
		Community access to ICT infrastructure and services in public primary schools	Improved access to ICT infrastructure and services	Increase in number of household able to access ICT through community facilities	Proportion of household able to access ICT through community facilities		3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
	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		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance prominence in County planning and budgeting	Designate ICT as a stand-alone Ministry in Migori County Government structure and deploy requisite personnel and capability	Enhance prominence of ICT plans, programmes and projects	Increased budget for ICT	Share of ICT budget in overall county budget		3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance cyber security	Formulate and implement cyber security policies and procedures and pursue ISO certification on Information Systems Security	Enhanced detection, mitigation and reporting of cyber security incidents	Reduced cyber security incidents	No. of cyber security incidents		2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Urban Development and Housing	To improve the quality of life of residents through provision of affordable and decent housing	Fastrack implementation of the affordable housing programme with a focus on improving living conditions in informal settlements	Enhanced quality in informal settlements due to improved housing conditions	Increased proportion of households provided with affordable and decent housing	No. of housing units provided		40	40	80	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Map flood risk settlements and implement flood disaster mitigation plans including relocation and re-settlement of households	Reduced flood risk and disaster incidents in human settlements	Increased number of households relocated from flood risk areas	No. of households relocated from flood risk areas		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To increase access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking by households	Enhanced household use of clean energy and technology for cooking; distribution of clean cookstoves and clean energy alternatives to charcoal, kerosene and firewood	Increased number of households with access to clean energy and technology for cooking	Proportion of households with access to clean energy and technology for cooking			5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Tourism	Enhance socio-economic benefits from the tourism sector	Tourism sector development master-plan; Rehabilitate infrastructure leading to tourism attraction sites	Growth in revenue generation from tourism	Increased visitor numbers to the county; increased awareness of the diversified tourism product offering	Number of local and foreign visitors; revenue collected by county government from tourism.	3 – 5 years	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
		Niche tourism product developed, marketing incorporating aspects of COVID-19.	Diversified tourism experiences / product; Sanitation standards in tourism upheld	Increased number of tourists visiting the County; increased awareness and practice of sanitation in tourist products	Number of niche tourism products developed; Number of cultural sites preserved; Number of high-altitude training camps developed,	3 – 5 years	5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Health	Improve access to quality and affordable health services	Provide appropriate antenatal care	Improved health condition of pregnant women	Number of women benefitted	2 years		50	50	100	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Promote additional funding to the health sector	Health infrastructure development	Number of health facilities improved and equipped as per norms	2 years		30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Recruit high number of public health officers	Efficient and effective service delivery	Number of health officers recruited	1 year		20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Enhance Medical Supplies	Increase % of availability of essential Medical products	Number health centres stocked with essential medical products.	1 year		30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Improve immunization coverage in the County	Reduced mortality	Number of immunization outreaches	1 year		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To improve sanitation in the County	Enhance construction of latrines	Increased latrine coverage	% of homesteads with latrines	1 year		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Drill boreholes at County health centres and public areas	Improved access to safe water in public places	Number of boreholes drilled	2 years		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Strengthen collaboration with health-related sectors	Pollution control; Improvement in veterinary services; Construction of latrines	Improved service delivery	% change of health sector development	1 years		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Minimize exposure to health risk factor	Health promotion including health information; Micro-nutrient deficiency control; Infection prevention and control	Reduced mortality rate	Number of patients treated	2 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Education	To improve service delivery in schools	Promote infrastructure development	Improved training environment	Number of school facilities renovated and constructed	2 years		40	40	80	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
		Train teachers on how to instruct remotely	Improvement in teaching skills	Number of teachers trained	1 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Recruitment of ECDE teachers	Efficient and effective service delivery	Number of ECDE teachers recruited	2 years		20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Capacity building of school Board of management	Improvement in the management capacities	Number of trainings held	1 years		1	1	2	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance transition and retention rates in schools	Disbursement of bursaries	Increase of school attendance	No. students of supported with bursaries	2 years		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Promote school feeding programmes	Increase in number of students attending schools	% of students attending schools	1 years		5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Enhance back to school campaigns	Increase in number of students attending schools	% students attending schools	1 years		1	1	2	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To provide safety in schools	Provide surgical masks to students; Provide PPE to school employees	Reduction in cases of COVID-19	Quantities of PPE and surgical masks supplied	1 years		15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Strengthen social well-being of students	Promote guidance and counselling in schools	Increased retention and attendance in school	Number of schools where guidance & counselling	1 years		1	1	2	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Social Protection	Promote social protection activities	Provide medical insurance coverage	Reduction in treatment cost during emergencies	Number of people covered by insurance	1 years		30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Enhance cash transfer to vulnerable groups	Reduced poverty level	Number of people who benefitted from cash transfers	1 years		50	50	100	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Human Resource	Provide safety in workplaces	Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	1 years		10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Improve staff digital skills	Implement policy guidelines on skills development among the staffs; Training and capacity building of staffs on use of ICT in service delivery	Improvement in remote working	Number of staff trained on digital skills	1 years		3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
	Mainstream occupational safety and health into the sectors of the economy	Train workers on safety and health	Increased control of COVID-19 transmission	No. of workers trained	1 years		5	5	10	County Governments; development partners	County Government
		Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	1 years		4	4	8	County Governments; development partners	County Government
		Grand Total					788	788	1556		



COUNTY GOVERNMENTS



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



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