



NANDI COUNTY

COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY

2020/21-2022/23





NANDI 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.

A stylized black ink signature of Dr. Rose Ngugi.

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.
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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.
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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:

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



- (vi) 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.
 - (vii) 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.
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4) Transport

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

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

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

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



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

Nandi County is one of the counties in the North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB). The county has a population of 885,711 of which 49.8 per cent are male and 50.1 per cent female (KNBS, 2019) as shown in table 1. Of the population 414,260 (1.8 per cent) are persons with disabilities. The youth constituted 36.0 per cent of the population of whom 51.0 per cent were female. The county has a population density of 311 per km². About 93.3 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 50.2 per cent are female. The elderly population (over 65-year-old) make up 3.4 per cent of the total population of whom 63.0 per cent were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 47.8 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Nandi County was 36.0 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 32.2 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 69.1 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, 29.9 per cent of the children were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26.0 per cent.

Table 1: Development indicators in Nandi County

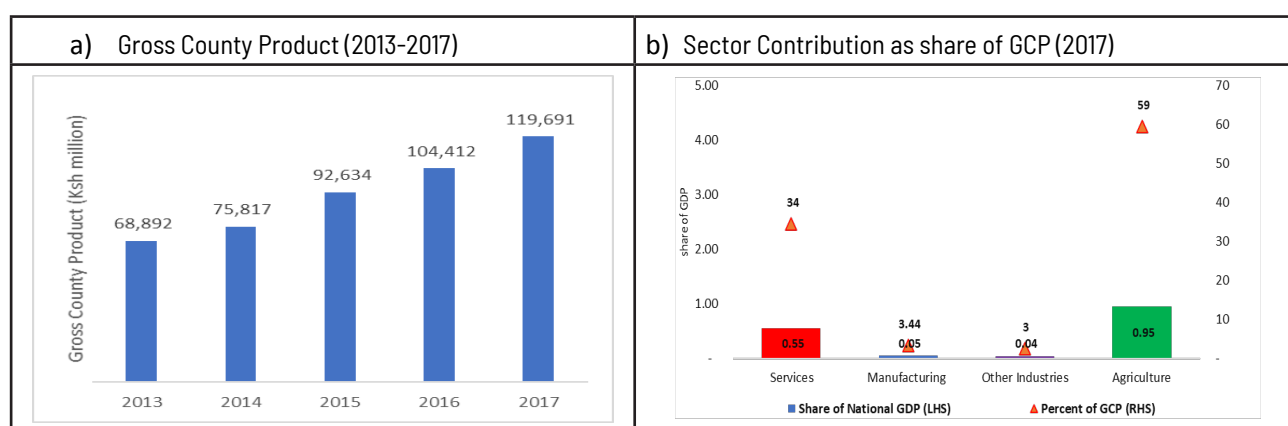
	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	885,711	1.9% of total population
Males	441,259	49.8%
Females	444,430	50.2%
Intersex	22	0.003%
Estimated Population Density (km ²)	311	82
Persons with disability	1.8%	2.2
Population living in rural areas (%)	93.3%	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years) (%)	47.8%	68.7%
Youth (%)	36.0%	36.1%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	3.4%	3.9%
Number of Covid-19 cases (as at 11th September 2020) (MOH); National cases were 35,232 people	58	0.17% Of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	36.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	32.2%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	69.1%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	29.9%	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh. Million)	119,691(2017)	1.6 % Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of Nominal GCP/GDP (2013-2017) (%)	14.7 %	15.3 %

Data Source: KNBS (2019)



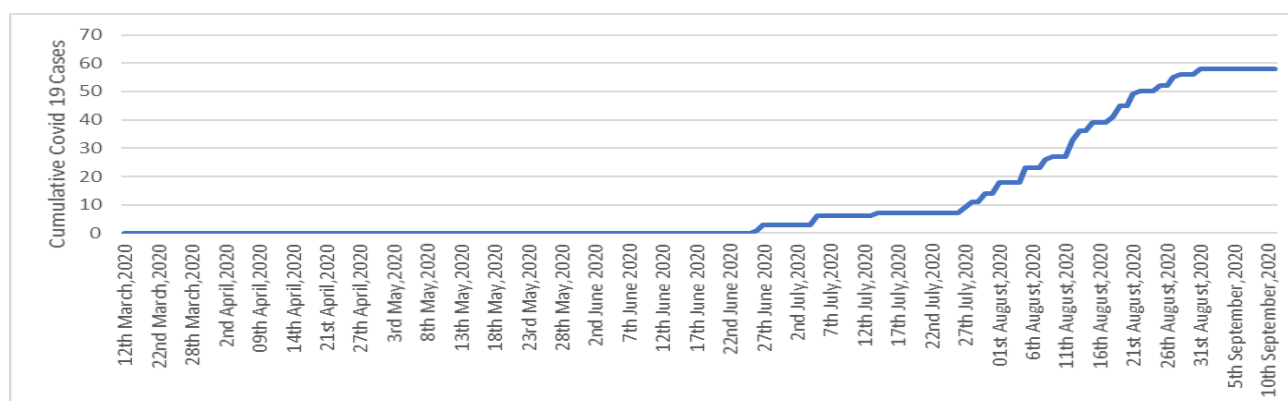
Nandi County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 1.6 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as at 2017 (figure 1). The GCP increased from ksh. 68,892 million in 2013 to ksh. 119,691 million in 2017 representing an average growth rate of 14.7 per cent per year. The agriculture sector contributes 59.0 per cent of GCP while services, manufacturing and other industries share constituted 34.0 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector includes such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly dominated by crop farming activities while manufacturing is mainly dominated by textile and apparel activities; leather and leather products; milk processing; brick and tile -making; canned food plant; animal feeds plant; cane sugar processing and honey refinery.

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



Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The County first confirmed case of COVID-19 was on 26th June 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 58 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020) as depicted in figure 2.



Data Source: MOH

1.2 County Fiscal position

Nandi county expected to receive a total of Ksh. 8.7 billion in FY 2019/20 as revenue to finance its operations. This comprised mainly of Ksh. 5.4 billion (61.3%) as equitable share, Ksh. 1.1 million (12.9%) conditional grant, Ksh. 628.8 million (7.2%) generated from own source of revenue (OSR) and Ksh. 1.6 billion (18.4%) as cash balance from FY 2018/19.



During FY 2019/20, the County received a total Ksh. 6.3 billion which accounted for 72.2 per cent of the expected revenue. This comprised of Ksh. 4.9 billion equitable shares, Ksh. 795.9 million as conditional grants and Ksh. 331.8 million cash balance from FY 2018/19. The OSR generated during the period amounted to Ksh. 283.2 million representing a 1.1 per cent decrease from Ksh. 286.3 million realised during FY 2018/19. The decline was attributed to the negative effects of the pandemic on the county revenue streams. A huge proportion of the county's revenue from land rates and CESS that are paid by multinationals and tea farms within the region and NHIF fee collections reduced significantly. In addition, funds collected from County health facilities declined during the pandemic owing to fear by residents to visit hospitals. For instance, the County previously collected revenue worth Ksh. 15 million per month however, they received Ksh. 4 million or less due to the pandemic. Further, the county granted liquor traders a fee waiver of 75 per cent on permits given that bars were closed during the pandemic.

At the beginning of FY 2019/20 the County budgeted to spend a total of Ksh. 8,720.5 million consisting of Ksh. 5,369.5 million allocation for recurrent expenditure and Ksh. 3,350.9 million for development expenditure. Of the recurrent expenditure, Ksh. 3,779.9 million was meant for compensation of employees while Ksh. 1,589.6 million was set aside for operations and maintenance. The County's actual total expenditure during FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh. 6,084.1 million. Recurrent expenditures (personal emoluments and operations & maintenance) accounted for 78.5 per cent of the total spending, with development expenditure accounting for only 21.5 per cent. This translating to absorption rate at 69.8 per cent for the overall budget, 89.0 per cent recurrent expenditure and 39.0 per cent development expenditure. Health sector expenditure accounted for 38.2 per cent of total spending with an overall absorption rate of 78.9 per cent. Absorption rate for health sector recurrent expenditure stood at 88.5 per cent while that for development expenditure stood at 38.6 per cent. At the end of FY 2019/20, the county accumulated pending bills amounting to Ksh. 261.1 million consisting of Ksh. 138.7 million and Ksh. 122.4 million in respect of development and recurrent expenditures respectively.

1.3 County fiscal response, interventions and budget re-allocation

In response to the COVID-19 crisis, Nandi county undertook various administrative and budgetary interventions as outlined below.

The County re-allocated its budget. Following the announcement by the national government on the global pandemic and ensuing containment measures in March, the County prepared its second supplementary budget amounting to KSh. 171 million to manage the pandemic. Some of the cash, in the sum of KSh. 126 million was rechanneled from county water sector projects meant for various wards. Part of the reallocated cash was used to purchase PPEs whereas some were used to offset electricity bills for Kapsabet Water and Sanitation Company to avoid any disruption in water provision for residents.

County support to the vulnerable persons. Under normal circumstances in support of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), the County gives sewing machines to vulnerable groups to enhance their livelihoods. Therefore, as a social protection measure during the pandemic, the County sourced and purchased material for sewing masks locally from Rivatex East Africa Limited and trained PWDs to produce face



masks. Thereafter, the County purchased the masks produced by PWDs at KSh. 15 each above the market price in an effort to assist them during this difficult time.

County health services and preparation of covid-19 management. Spending on health services accounts for the largest share of the budget at 26.6 per cent or slightly above one quarter of the budget for the last five years in Nandi county. The county established Intensive Care Units (ICUs) at Kapsabet County Referral and Nandi Hills County Hospitals. Further, it renovated its health facilities in readiness to accommodate Covid-19 patients and set up 312 isolation beds across the various health facilities in the county. With a capacity of over 300 beds in its COVID-19 isolation centres, Nandi County was among 33 counties that met the 300 Isolation bed capacity thresholds as directed by the President.

The county further promoted COVID-19 safety guidelines. Following the global outbreak of Covid-19 and subsequent confirmation of the first three cases in Kenya by the Ministry of Health, the Nandi County Government released additional complementary measures to be strictly adhered to within the county. These included: closure of all athletics training camps, suspension of all trainings and conferences as well as local trips with the exception of health workers' trainings on Covid-19, closure of all open-air markets, suspension of all public and privately sponsored extra-curricular sports activities, tournaments as well as group trainings and suspension of visits by members of the public to the County Government offices, among others. The county provided a toll-free number 1548 to the public to enable them access government services.





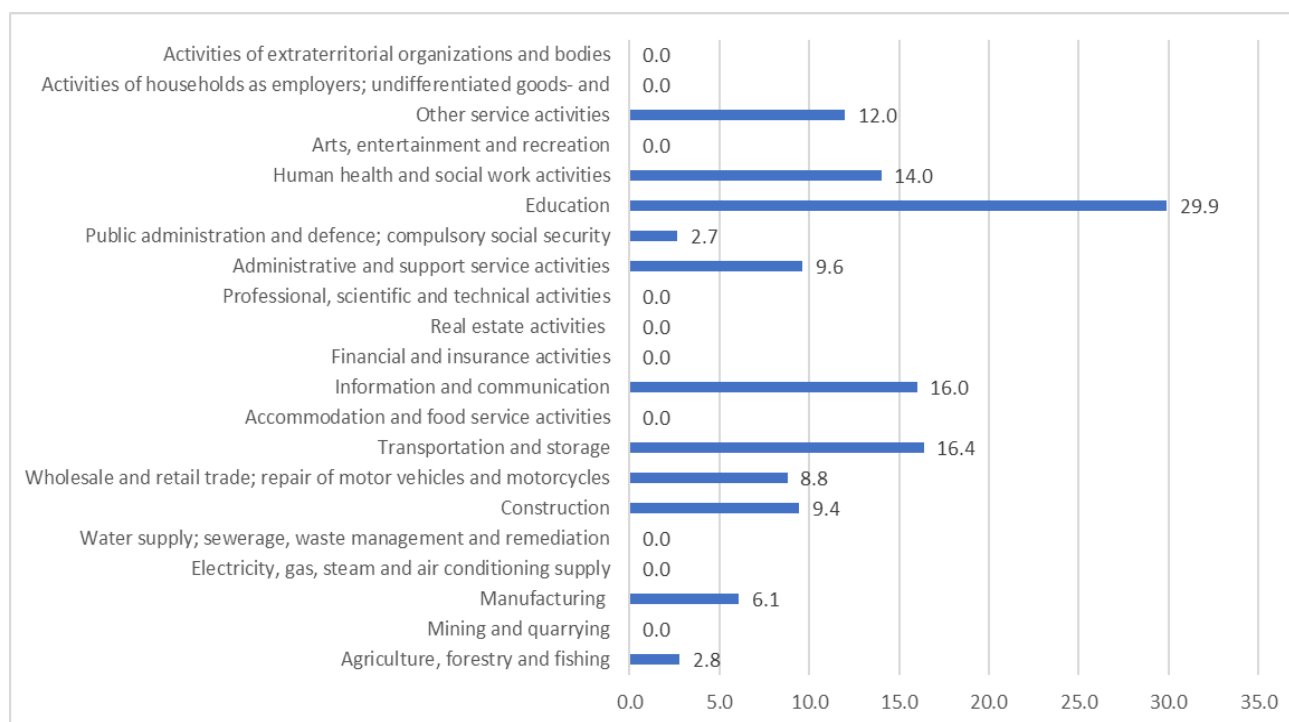
2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

As the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, several other shocks in the county included: Desert locusts; f and droughts.

a) **Labor participation**

According to May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey, the County reported a decrease of 9.4 hours in the mean working hours per week for workers in non-farm and farm businesses, which can be attributed to the pandemic due to the cessation measures and closure of businesses. As a result of closure of schools, workers in the education sector reported the highest level of loss of hours worked in a week (29.9 hours) followed by transportation and storage which lost 16.4 hours per week. Workers in human health and social work activities recorded a loss of 14.0 hours while wholesale and trade recorded a loss of 8.8 hours. Manufacturing and construction sectors lost 6.1 and 9.4 hours worked in a week, respectively (figure 3). Workers in the agriculture sector which is the economic mainstay of the county lost 2.8 hours in a week and this may have a negative effect on county GCP. About 80.0 per cent of the employees did not benefit from tax exemption by the Government.

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



The labour participation rate in Nandi county fell significantly as a result of the pandemic, the May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey shows the county recorded 2.3 per cent work absenteeism and 60.6 per cent working without a pay. These include the self-employed and farm workers. Businesses such as bars, hotels, market centres had totally closed, leading to reduced business activities due to the containment measures put in place by both national and county governments. Some workers in the transport lost jobs due to restrictions



of moving in and out of Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Consequently, majority of workers (53.0%) reported decrease in income due to the COVID-19. The high demand of sanitation services resulted to no loss in hours worked in water sector.

b) **Agricultural and Livestock**

The May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey found that 29.3 per cent of the households in Nandi 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 (58.8 %), movement restrictions (22.4 %) and concerns about leaving the house due to outbreak (13.6 %). A key concern is that the food groups affected most are the nutritious food categories -fruits and vegetables- which are necessary for boosting the immune system of the population.

Further, with restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities, 67 per cent of households in Nandi county indicated experiencing an increase in food prices. From the KIHBS 2015/16, 21.4 per cent of households' purchase food products from open-air markets, 21.5 per cent from kiosks, and 22.5 per cent from general shops. Further, 57.4 per cent of the total valued consumed is from purchases, 32.3 per cent from own production, 7.1 per cent from own stock and 3.2 per cent from gifts and other sources. As such an increase in food prices has the potential to squeeze households' budget.

Low marketing activity, as a result of closure of markets, has had a negative impact on trade, particularly for french beans farmers in the region who provide their produce to Meru Greens Horticulture EPZ Limited. Low marketing activity has led to increased post-harvest losses and a loss of income and livelihoods among produce farmers and traders.

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 5 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. The other affected sub category are farm workers who recorded the highest difference of 1 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week.

c) **Services sector**

As a result of restrictions on travel occasioned by the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020, the County saw a decline on the number of visitors between the month of march and July, this resulted in decline in livelihoods of persons working in the tourism sector. In addition, the tourism sector faced cancellation of cultural events due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Other constraints to development of the sector include human encroachment/destruction of tourist sites (e.g Kingwaal swamp); poor physical and institutional cultural infrastructure; low capacities of community's/ cultural practitioners to harness cultural heritage potential; and inadequate county cultural and Heritage Policy framework, research and documentation.



The closure of schools led to disruption of learning in the county hence loss of learning and teaching time as the inadequate ICT infrastructure made it difficult for the online learning to take place. The Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHS) (2019) shows that the county has low internet access (8.8 per cent) and only 3.6 per cent of the households had access to ICT equipment such as laptops and computers. The school feeding programmes in ECDE and primary schools were discontinued after the closure of schools which exposed the students from the vulnerable families into the risks of undernutrition (stunting and underweight).

The loss of jobs by many and staying at home heightened potential for domestic violence, lack of livelihoods coupled with psychological stress has been rampant. The idle youths at home created avenue for early pregnancies which was a concern in the county. The pandemic has also given opportunity to the TVETs and various SMEs to produce in bulk protective gears such as masks, RIVATEX had an opportunity to add more human resource to produce masks for the county and NOREB region.

According to the May 2020, KNBS Covid_19 Survey, 80.0 per cent of county residents did not visit any health facility while many avoided going to the hospital. This had direct implication on generation of revenues from health services at a time that the county needed to equip front line health officers with personal protective equipment's among other expenses ushered by the pandemic.

d) *Manufacturing and MSMEs sector*

Majority of MSMEs in Nandi County operate in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (58.5 per cent); manufacturing (13.8 per cent); accommodation and food services (8.9 per cent); arts, entertainment and recreation (7.9 per cent); financial and insurance services (4.2 per cent). Mostly, these are the sectors that have been affected most by the pandemic and need focus in achieving reengineering and recovery.

MSMEs in Nandi County are mainly located in commercial premises (65 per cent). This implies that most of the businesses in the County faced difficulties in meeting their rental obligations due to income disruptions caused by Covid-19. According to May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey, all the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings. For those involved in farm businesses, 40.1 per cent attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings, 40 per cent due to temporary layoffs/closure of businesses while 19.9 per cent were affected by delayed incomes/earnings. Further, the wholesale and retail trade sector lost 8.8 hours in usual and actual hours worked in a week. Equally, the manufacturing sector lost 6.1 hours. This implying loss of productivity, output and employment.

As pertains access to markets, the KNBS, 2016 survey indicates that none of the MSMEs in the County depend on export markets, while a paltry 0.2 per cent of the MSMEs import their material inputs. Therefore, disruptions in the external markets may have little or no implications to MSMEs operations in Nandi County considering exports. That said, diversification for market for the MSMEs is crucial in supporting their survival and growth.



e) **Infrastructure and housing**

The measures instituted transport sector in response to the pandemic saw an increase in fares charged to cover the operating costs of service providers as well as affecting mobility options for commuters. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, passengers using public transport services saw expenditure on transport increase by 36.5 per cent. Residents responded by changing their travel patterns with 74.4 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 5.4 per cent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

Nandi County Headquarters Kapsabet town is currently connected to the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) II. Approximately 100 per cent of public primary schools are installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy Programme. That said, only 8.8 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 3.6 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 2.0 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (2.5 per cent) than women (1.6 per cent). Further, there is a gender divide in use of internet where 20.0 per cent male and 14.2 per cent of the women using internet.

Majority of households (78.6 per cent) own the housing units they occupy while 21.4 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 75.4 per cent, followed by private companies (19.3 per cent); National Government (2.3 per cent); County Government (1.3 per cent); FBO/NGO/Church based housing at (1.1 per cent); and Parastatals (0.6 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay was affected, with 33.0 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date. The main reason being reduced incomes /earnings, reported by 73.7 per cent of the population.

f) **Water and sanitation**

The county government incurred additional cost to ensure continuity in provision of water and sanitation services, this include, provision of a supplementary budget amounting to KSh. 171 million to manage the pandemic as well as additional of KSh 126 million was re-channeled from county water sector projects meant for various wards. Some additional funds were used to offset electricity bills¹ for Kapsabet Water and Sanitation Company to avoid any disruption in water provision for residents. During this period, the County waived fees for water companies as well as land rates under free holds. The support is necessary because the vendors have been advised against disconnecting water from households despite pending bill. As a result, most residents are not paying their water bills.

The County has 5 boreholes, 2 water drilling machines – that provide water for schools and residential areas. The County purchased water drilling machines hence, reduced the fees paid for water from KSh. 3000 per meter to KSh. 1000 per meter. Therefore, they have not be able to recoup the costs incurred in the project. The water tariffs² tend to be high because of the electrical pump aspect.

1. The county wrote a letter to Kenya Power requesting the company not to disconnect electricity for water companies to enable continuous flow of water at this time.

2. Water companies operate at a loss because the tariffs are low. The County offers a KSh. 15 million subsidies to the water companies to support them. However, during the pandemic the County has mainly paid their electricity bills to ensure continued water supply.



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

g) Gender and youth

The social and economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic increased households' susceptibility to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the county. Response measures taken to contain the Covid 19 pandemic, such as movement restrictions, lockdown and curfew hours, have led to loss of income, isolation, high levels of stress and anxiety exposing household members to psychological, economic, sexual violence and physical harm as couples spend more time in close contact. In Nandi County, domestic violence has been reported to be on the rise amidst COVID-19. Based on the May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey, 17.4 % of the respondents in the county indicated to have witnessed or heard any form of domestic violence in your community since MoH instituted COVID 19 measures. Further, the Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK) reports that a total of 5 GBV cases were recorded in Nandi county during the Month of April 2020. None of the reported cases were among boys and girls. Other challenges affecting the youth include unemployment and drug use, especially alcohol and substance abuse.





3 KEY Pillars OF THE RECOVERY STRATEGY

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

3.1 Boosting Private sector Activity

The private sector plays a critical role in the Nandi 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 (58.5 per cent) are in the services sector with only 13.8 per cent in manufacturing. In terms of size, most of the enterprises in the County are in the micro category (92.6 per cent), 7 per cent are small, and 0.4 per cent are medium enterprises. Since most firms are micro in nature, this implies that the informal sector tends to dominate the private sector in Nandi County. Services sector activities include the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (58.5 per cent); accommodation and food services (8.9 per cent); arts, entertainment and recreation (7.9 per cent); and financial and insurance services (4.2 per cent).

Covid-19 pandemic disrupted the operations of businesses and supply chains hence affecting demand and supply of most goods and services in the County. Overall, majority of the MSMEs (68.9 per cent) in Nandi County get their raw materials from their peer MSMEs within the County and also from individual suppliers (12.9 per cent). The key market for MSMEs products were largely individual consumers (91.4 per cent), and MSMEs (8.3 per cent) also within the county. This implies when some firms are adversely affected, the ripple effect is felt in the private sector.

MSMEs face various challenges in the County. This including financial and technical capacity, market environment, and worksite and related infrastructure (KIPPRA 2019, KNBS, 2016). On worksites, MSEs face inadequate and unequipped worksites, lack of public toilet facilities, lack designated areas for waste disposal, poor road infrastructure, frequent power interruptions. On technical capacity MSEs are characterised by low levels of innovation, lack of training and apprenticeship programme for artisans, fragmentation due to multiplicity of players who offer training and capacity building, and lack of monitoring and evaluation of training programmes. With the market environment, MSEs face inadequate market for their local products; stiff competition among themselves; and unfair trade 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 offered an opportunity to address the County's structural issues, especially through private sector development and collaboration in designing new growth models in industrial/manufacturing development and innovation and participation in national and global value chains are also useful especially through;

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

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

- (i) Promote tailor made financial literacy programmes for MSMEs and establish a framework for micro-leasing for the MSMEs.
- (ii) County government to partner with other institutions both from public and private domains to facilitate development of adequate and well-equipped worksites with workshops, common user facilities, incubation centres and showrooms for artisans which is cluster informed and fully serviced.
- (iii) Strengthen the link between curricula and practical skill sets required in the industry in all learning institutions and centres for vocational training in Nandi County.
- (iv) Collaborate with the Anti-Counterfeit Agency (ACA) and Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) to sensitize MSEs on issues of counterfeits and dumping of goods.
- (v) Develop appropriate road infrastructure especially the county roads while collaborating with the private sector through PPP's to get financing of the projects.
- (vi) Build partnerships with neighbouring counties to eradicate bottlenecks hindering trade including but not limited to harmonizing number of licenses or permits obtained for MSEs.
- (vii) Collaborate with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to reduce on crime and create a peaceful business environment.
- (viii) Enhance market access for private sector both locally and regionally by developing the regional bloc value chains, market diversification and facilitating greater use of ecommerce in shifting transactions to digital economy.
- (ix) Providing access to affordable renewable energy in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders for sustainable development.



3.2 Policy, legislatives, and Institutional reforms

The County has formulated the Nandi County Public Participation Bill, 2018 and the Nandi County Appropriation Bill, 2018. In strengthening the County's legal, regulatory and policy measures post Covid-19 the following strategies have been identified as priority areas:

- (i) Establish a regulatory framework to provide the legal architecture for management of Covid-19 and other infectious diseases that may occur in future.
- (ii) Due to restrictions on public and social gatherings, the ability of the County to conduct public participation effectively and reach a wide range of stakeholders has been hampered. Thus, the County will review its County Public Participation Bill to include additional channels and strategies for conducting public participation to ensure accessibility and effective participation of a wide and diverse range of stakeholders.
- (iii) Regularly update and post notices, information and news through the county website while encouraging residents to follow the County website and submit written views on proposed legislation, policies, projects and plans. Such views can also be shared through the County government's official email, social media or other official online platforms operated by the County.
- (iv) Formulate regulations to protect information, views and feedback provided through public participation meetings conducted through online platforms.
- (v) Strengthen intergovernmental relations and coordination in implementation of government policies at national and county level.

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

The Nandi County has been affected by disasters such as landslides, mudslides and floods as well as the Covid-19 pandemic. In strengthening the County's preparedness and response to pandemics and other disasters, the following strategies will be concentrated on:

- (i) Enact the Nandi County Disaster Management Bill, 2019 to provide for the effective organization to ensure; mitigation of, preparedness for, response to and recovery from emergencies and disasters.
- (ii) Formulate policies and bills focusing on the county's wetland, water, forest, and solid waste management.
- (iii) Invest in the collection, management and dissemination of risk information, including disaster loss and impact statistics, hazard models, exposure databases and vulnerability information.
- (iv) Set standards and mechanisms in place to ensure openness and transparency so that users have access to the information they need.



- (v) Encourage wide collaboration and partnerships between the County, those involved in disaster risk reduction including public health experts and disaster risk experts as well as National Government, research institutes such as Kenya Medical Research Institute and local communities.
- (vi) Develop and implement a County Disaster Management Plan which should include information on the vulnerability of different parts of the county to different forms of disasters; the measures to be adopted for prevention and mitigation of disasters; the manner in which the mitigation measures shall be integrated with the development plans and projects; the capacity building and preparedness measures to be taken; the roles and responsibilities of each department of the county government in relation to the measures to be adopted; the roles and responsibilities of different departments of the county government in responding to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- (vii) Ensure coordination of actions of the relevant departments and divisions of the county government, county governmental and non-governmental organizations in relation to disaster management.

3.4 Enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity

The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among households. Approximately 42.5 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. 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 42.5 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony³
- (ii) Harness the power of technology and use innovative solutions to bridge the gender digital divide.
- (iii) Adopt programmes to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere) by applying aerial and satellite-based communication technologies. Negotiate with the public primary schools for community access to ICT infrastructure and collaboratively build and equip youth empowerment and ICT centers as captured in the CIDP. The IT personnel in public primary schools can be deployed to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public.
- (iv) Enhance internet connectivity to public buildings and key trade centres to boost e-commerce especially for MSMEs in trade and business. The NOFBI programme can be expanded to the sub-county administrative units to further enable deployment of e-governance solutions. Develop an ICT based document management system for appropriate records and documentation management as outlined in the CIDP.

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



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

3.5 Promoting human capital development

COVID-19 had various effects on the County's human capital. According to May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 Survey, 39.4 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay and 60.6 per cent of employees working without any pay. About 52 per cent had never worked, and 55.4 per cent worked in the informal sector. However, 2.3 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19. On average, workers in the County lost 9.4 hours per week due to COVID-19.

The County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 487,986 people of whom 464,247 million were working and 23,739 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 4.9 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

The average years of schooling was 7.8 years out of the target of at least 12 years if entire population was to attain basic education up to complete secondary education (KIHBS 2015/16). Human development index was 0.49 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 potential of professional the citizens. With a rating of 0.49 it means the county lost about 50 per cent of her economic potential due to limited education and health. About 29.9 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 25.0 per cent as compared to the average national level at 24.7 per cent while the number of children vaccinated was 96.3 per cent as compared to the average national level at 74.9 per cent. The data indicated that most of the county children were susceptible of preventable diseases such as polio and measles. The pandemic however brings an opportunity of enhancing levels of innovation and development of skills relevant to all the sectors of economy with attention on production sectors especially agriculture which contributes to over 59 per cent of county GCP.

To address the risks affecting human capital development in the County including implications of COVID 19, the County will:

- (i) Promote workers in the informal economy by pursuing innovative policies to reach them quickly through a combination of non-contributory and contributory social protection schemes and facilitating productivity of the informal sector both in the shorter and longer term.



- (ii) Build workplace resilience to public health emergencies and outbreaks of infectious diseases through greater involvement of communities; embracing greater peer learning and COVID 19 mitigation measures knowledge exchange; and professional development.
- (iii) Strengthen the capacity of workers and the employer's organizations to enhance their knowledge base and understanding of the mechanism of retooling and sustaining county's human resources beyond the COVID-19 pandemic.

3.6 Exploiting the Dairy Value Chain

The dairy sub-sector is vital for employment creation, livelihoods, food and nutrition, and overall health of the population. The dairy value chain is one of the most dynamic sectors in Kenya hence the need to upgrade the sub-sector to increase productivity, reduce inefficiencies, lower costs of production and improve the quality of milk and other dairy products. The sub-sector's performance was relatively positive between 2015 and 2019. The recorded milk production in the country were as follows; 615.9 million litres (2015), 648.2 million litres (2016), 535.7 million litres (2017), 634.3 million litres (2018) and 688.2 million litres (2019). Nevertheless, there was mixed performance for the processed dairy products. Butter and ghee products was on the decline trend from 1,646.4 tonnes in 2015 to 1,013.4 tonnes in 2019. Further, processed milk and cream has steadily increased from 437.9 tonnes in 2015 to 491.8 tonnes in 2019.

Dairy farming is a key economic activity in Nandi County. Over 56 per cent of households are engaged in livestock production. The estimated number of livestock in Nandi County in 2015 were as follows; 206,312 indigenous cattle; 179,082 exotic dairy cattle; 5,569 exotic beef cattle; 41,892 indigenous goats; 1,435 dairy goats; 111,107 indigenous sheep and 3,351 donkeys. The livestock product sales with the greatest total sales is milk from exotic dairy cattle with approximate monthly sales vales of Ksh. 190 million. This shows that the county has a potential comparative advantage in dairy value chain if the sub-sector is fully developed and sustainably exploited.

Measures undertaken by the County Government to develop the dairy value chain include livestock enterprise development through increase of livestock produce/products, adoption of new technologies; enhancing veterinary services through enhancement of Artificial Insemination (AI) services, decreasing the prevalence of diseases and upgrading livestock breeds. The county also targets to improve market access to inputs and outputs for the sub-sector, construction of modern milk processing plant, construction and rehabilitation of cattle dips, heifer development and development of animal feed mill. Further, the county intends to establish milk coolers in every ward in the devolved unit. Since the sub-sector was adversely affected by the coronavirus outbreak, the post Covid-19 recovery plans will take the following actions;

- (i) Spearhead and fast-track the already planned action plans for the development of livestock and specially the dairy sector.
- (ii) Invest in long-term measures to contain wastage and losses of dairy and milk produce to deal with the cycles of abundance and scarcity.



- (iii) Explore building a modern dairy factory that will serve dairy farmers and other value chain actors in the dairy sub-sector.
- (iv) Support dairy farmers to access livestock insurance. Since livestock production is an investment it is imperative to insure the livestock.
- (v) Ensure that security of land tenure and enhance sustainable land use.
- (vi) Explore market for the dairy products within the NOREB and LREB blocs, entire country and EAC/COMESA blocs.
- (vii) Support the growth of dairy cooperatives to leverage on economies of scale for dairy farmers. Nandi county can also have joint dairy value chain projects with other counties with high potential in dairy production such as Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Bomet and Kericho.





4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

4.1 Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector is one of the top three most important sectors in the County, contributing 3.4 per cent to the County's GCP. Manufacturing in Nandi County mainly includes food products (10.3 per cent), and furniture (10.2 per cent). The key products useful in value addition and driving manufacturing include: maize, wheat, potatoes, and horticultural crops and textiles; dairy, beef cattle, goats, and sheep. The industries critical in driving manufacturing in the county are involved in; timber lumbering, coffee, milk, honey value addition and other agro processing cottage enterprises. Hence the sector is essential in turning around the economy of Nandi County from the effects of Covid-19 pandemic. This is especially due to its potential in revenue and employment generation. In the recovery, the county will:

- (i) Establish an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of Covid-19 in the short run. The emergency Fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, 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) Require businesses to adopt to the new pandemic guidelines requiring rearranging of floor plans to allow for social distancing.
- (iii) Create partnerships with other counties to enhance markets for the County's produce and sustainability.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Prioritize completion of the industrial park being set up at Chemase in partnership with EPZA.

4.2 Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture accounts for the largest share of economic activity in Nandi county. More than a half of county economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for Ksh. 71,213 million out of the total Ksh. 119,691 million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 59.5 per cent of the county's GCP.

About 71 per cent of the households produce crops, 56 per cent produce livestock, 0.4 per cent practice aquaculture and about 0.5 per cent are involved in fishing. Nandi is an agricultural county which relies heavily on rainfall for farming currently only 2.4 per cent of households have practiced irrigation farming



where the main source of water for irrigation is water from springs at 42.3 per cent , from the river at 35.5 per cent , water from shallow wells at 11.6 per cent, water supplied by the municipality at 4.7 per cent.

As the agri-food sector gradually shifts from an emergency response to re-engineering, recovery and building resilience, the following strategies will be implemented:

- (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 particularly in Tea, dairy, coffee and horticultural production. Current initiatives include the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project – a World Bank initiative, and Cereal Grower Association through which the county provides support to local farmers to for value chain enhancement.
- (ii) Promote poultry production and enhance the poultry value chain among farming households particularly the women and youth in the county to improve their livelihoods.
- (iii) Invest in storage and cooling facilities, such semen coolers and milk and vegetables coolers, particularly at collection points to minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses.
- (iv) Access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds (e.g. coffee seedlings, macadamia nuts), water, animal feeds, artificial insemination (AI) services, fertilizers, and livestock vaccination. This is can be achieved through cooperatives and farmers associations.
- (v) Digitize the agri-food sector to enhance: - training and building capacities of farming households in modern agricultural technologies, provision of advisory and information services, marketing agricultural produce at a wider scope beyond the county level, and improving access to innovative support services including credit and insurance services.
- (vi) Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions and pests invasions at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and prevent risks. There is also need for the county to mitigate disasters, such as those related to floods, through institutional capacity development, vulnerability analyses and updates, monitoring and early warning systems, and public education.
- (vii) There are also opportunities sensitization programmes and enhancing farmers ability to adopt sustainable land management practices to minimize environmental degradation.
- (viii) Strengthen agricultural cooperatives through effective stakeholder engagement and implementation of interventions for more sustainable models of financing and customized training of cooperative members.



4.3 Water and Sanitation

Covid-19 has placed a higher demand on water resources more so at the households, health care facilities, marketplaces, public places for hand washing and general hygiene. This therefore commits counties to ensure that access to safe and clean water and sanitation is within reach by majority of households.

Most urban households (26.4 per cent), rural (5.3 per cent) and peri urban (4.8 per cent) have low access to piped water, additionally, most urban households (21.7 per cent), rural (3 per cent) and peri urban households (3 per cent) have low access to piped sewer. Similarly, most rural households (33.3 per cent), urban (44.8 per cent) and peri urban (36 per cent) do share a toilet facility with other households. On the other hand, majority of households (83.4 per cent) had access to water and soap during this period of COVID-19 (KNBS COVID-19_survey 2020). Additionally, most households (88.4 per cent) did not have a handwashing facility in their houses.

The county 2018-2022 CIDP intended to provide water of appreciable quantity and quality at reduced distances for both Livestock and Human populations; enhance Rehabilitation, Augmentation and maintenance of existing water supplies; Support to 300 Boreholes (rural water supplies); promote Capacity building to water service providers -Training of 50 Clustered water management committees /water user Associations (WUA); enhance Water and sanitation services planning & design by Planning and Designing 200 water supply schemes and Sanitation (sewerage in urban centres) and promote Drought mitigation services by supporting the emergency boreholes team. On the recovery strategy the county will:

- (i) Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to help increase access to water.
- (ii) Increase water supply in households, institutions and public places through drilling of boreholes in all the sub-counties.
- (iii) Undertake water trucking during times of prolonged drought and emergencies to households with water deficiencies.
- (iv) Integrate public private partnerships arrangements to enhance water provision in the County.
- (v) Promote capacity building to water service providers.
- (vi) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households.
- (vii) Support households in rural and peri urban areas to access improved sanitation facilities by construction of toilets in community, schools and in public places.
- (viii) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level.



- (ix) Promote awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation.
- (x) Fast track and implement policy on water governance and environment conservation and management.

4.4 Transport

The county has a total of 3,354.42 Kilometers of classified road network. Approximately 59.3 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 35.3 per cent in fair condition and 5.4 per cent in poor condition. While 12.0 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 54.9 per cent fair and 32.1 per cent in poor condition.

The main means of transport used in the County is walking at 43.1 per cent, motorbike 20.2 per cent, bicycle (boda boda) 16.5 per cent and private car at 4.3 per cent. On average, resident travel 1.91 Kilometers to their workplace which is within the threshold for Non-Motorised transport. Over 87 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) Identify county significant infrastructure projects for implementation under a stimulus package to support economic recovery from the effects of the pandemic.
- (ii) Apply labor based and local resource-based approaches for road development and maintenance, where technically and economically feasible, in line with the Roads 2000 national policy⁴.
- (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) 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.
- (v) Adopt climate smart road engineering designs to safeguard road and bridge infrastructure from floods and to harvest storm water for irrigation and productive use.

4.5 Urban development and housing

The county has challenges in quality of the housing stock. Approximately 41.2 per cent of houses are

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>



constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 58.7 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 93 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) Develop and implement an addressing system with complete, correct and unique address data in line with the National Addressing System. To be used pandemic and disaster surveillance and emergency response.
- (ii) Develop feasible solutions to pandemic and disaster risks response in human settlements by collaborating with insurance and reinsurance institutions.
- (iii) 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. Fast track implementation of the affordable housing programme with a focus on improving living conditions and building quality applying finished materials for walls, floors and roofing as planned in the CIDP.
- (iv) Undertake spatial planning of urban areas, and fast track identification and designation of urban centers for upgrade pursuant to provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities (amendment) Act, 2019.
- (v) Formulate and seek approval of urban development plans and development control policies to support investment and development of urban areas.
- (vi) Adopt programmes aimed at an increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases.

4.6 Tourism

Nandi County prides in its spectacular and distinguishing landscapes, cool highlands climate and lush green vegetation cover. It has around 66 identified tourist sites scattered across the county, but to a large extent have not been fully developed to be able to attract visitors. The main tourism attractions in the county are: physical attractions (Nandi Rock, South Nandi Forest, Chepkiit Water Falls, Kipkaren river, Kingwal swamp, Kiplolok springs, Tindinyo falls along River Yala, Keben caves, samitui historical site); Safari / wildlife (the Bonjoge National Reserve); Bird-watching; cultural and heritage tourism (Koitalel Samoei Museum) and agro-tourism (based on the County's 52425 Hectares of gazette forests and tea plantations). There is huge potential for eco-tourism development, leveraging on the vast forest resources. In terms of sports tourism, Nandi is renowned for producing athletics champions. Its high altitude and conducive climate favours training grounds that has raised and bred world – record holding athletes.

The County does not have star-rated hotels although there are 13 hotels that have great potential for classification⁶. It has a bed capacity of 465 and one travel agency, which is inadequate to meet demand

⁶ These include including: Kounty Lounge, Nandi Cottages and Nandi Flame hotel, Nandi Bears Club, Tea Planters, Blue Hills, Get Barak Ecolodge, Kapsimot-wo gardens, Siret Guest house, North Rift Guest House, Edens springhe, Starlink Hotel, and Jafferus Hotel.



during high peak seasons. In terms of linkage with other sectors, a total of 1400 households are currently engaged in Fish farming in ponds occupying a total of 47 hectares, that produce approximately 220 tons of fish valued at Kshs.77 million. This not only provides employment but also avails fish supplies to the hospitality establishments. In addition, the county has 8 dams and 12 major rivers with high potential for fish farming, fishing and sporting activities. These are currently not utilized because they require heavy investment and high capital outlay in terms of boats, gears, infrastructure and skilled personnel. Once developed, these will benefit the tourism sector through supply of fish to the tourist hotels and providing opportunities for water sports. Accommodation and food services sub-sector contributes on 0.3 per cent of the total GCP. The recovery strategy includes the following:

- (i) Nandi County is rich in cultural heritage which needs to be developed, promoted and, preserved for social and economic gains. Infrastructure such as museums, art and cultural centres, multimedia media and recording studio need to be developed to aid the county in harnessing its cultural heritage.
- (ii) Research and documentation on potential of traditional medicine in the County.
- (iii) Development of tourism information centres.
- (iv) To promote the tourism sector by investing in establishment of the Kamatargui Wildlife Sanctuary for rehabilitation of different types of wildlife species.
- (v) Finalize construction of the proposed art studio to harness and nurture visual and performing art talent among the upcoming artists develop niche tourism products; festival tourism; sports tourism; tourism circuit and map; develop and preserve tangible cultural heritage; establishment of traditional medicine botanical gardens.
- (vi) Enforce relevant tourism regulations and laws governing tourism: formulate, domesticate and ratify relevant laws, policies and conventions, e.g. on culture and heritage.
- (vii) Marketing the county as a tourist destination; Organizing cultural events.
- (viii) Improving tourism infrastructure by constructing and equipping of museums, art and cultural centers, hall of fame, talent enhancement centers, art galleries, historical/cultural sites protection, collection and preservation of artifacts, traditional Homesteads.

4.7 Health

Nandi county has three hospitals, 45 dispensaries and 9 health care centres. Health Sector department has 7 consultants (medical specialist), 22 medical officers, 4 Dentist, 490 nursing officers, 116 public health officers, 10 pharmacists. The County has a doctor to population ratio of 1:94,000 population against a target of 1:230. The county has prepared two major isolation centers within sub-counties, in Nandi Hills Sub-County Hospital and Mosoriot Sub-County Hospital. The county has so far equipped 2 health centers with



over 400- bed capacity. Specifically, the County purchased 7 ventilators, 10 ICU beds, procured isolation beds, converted the outpatient wing to inpatient by rewiring and partitioning the different wings. The County conducted capacity building for frontline workers as well as purchasing PPEs for them. The county received donation of ICU beds and foodstuff as support towards the pandemic. The recovery strategies include the following:

- (i) The county will 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.
- (ii) Consistently allocate resources towards nutrition specific and sensitive programmes in the various sectors by establishing specific budget lines for nutrition support initiatives.
- (iii) Employ additional staff to bridge the existing gaps in human resource for health facilities.
- (iv) To improve the average distance to a health facility from the current 7 km to less than 5 km, the county government will construct additional health facilities.
- (v) The county will address the mental health needs including those of the health workforce, mental illnesses from depression, especially in response to shut-downs and economic downturns.
- (vi) Promote and support public and community health including the installation of hand washing facilities in homes and institutions such as schools, workplaces and health care facilities within Nandi county.

4.8 Education and training

Nandi county has a total of 2,462 ECD centres with 79 per cent of them being publicly owned. The total enrolment in ECD is 42,470 which represent a Gross Enrolment Rate (GER), of 32%. The ECDE sub-sector employs a total of 2,035 teachers with 96% being female. The teacher: pupil ratio is 1:29; and the drop-out rate being 9.84%. Owing to the high number of pupils ready to join pre-primary, the county Government of Nandi constructed 60 ECDE Centres in 2018/2019 financial year.

Nandi County has 19 colleges and plans of establishing a Koitalel University College. There is one private university in the county, named; University of Eastern Africa, Baraton. Other university colleges operating within the county are the Kisii University and Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. Nandi County has 15 registered polytechnics/Vocational Training Centres offering Vocational Education and Training (VET). Amid the Covid-19 pandemic, the county reopened two major TVETs namely; Cheptarit Vocational Training Center and Emsos Technical Training Institute to facilitate mass production of facemasks by PWDs. The recovery strategies include;

- (i) Establish additional vocational training centres to equip youths with the necessary skills for improved economic productivity. Establishment of vocational training centres with specialized



courses should be priority in a bid to align vocational training with the needs of the county economy. This intervention is in line with CIDP 2018-2022 of supporting vocational and training centres (VTCs) by equipping them with modern tools and equipment and construction of workshops and provision of equipment for Vocational Training Centres.

- (ii) Promote back to school campaign when schools reopen and community outreach to ensure that no child drops out of school due to COVID-19 pandemic related factors.
- (iii) Promote monitoring and addressing psychosocial wellbeing of students, teachers and education officers as well as educating them on how to mitigate spread of coronavirus and other infectious diseases.
- (iv) Promote construction of new classes to promote social distancing, and recruit skilled teachers while strengthening teacher professional development and greater involvement of parents in learners learning process both in school and at home. This intervention is in line with CIDP 2018-2022 plan of supporting basic education in the county by establishing and renovating the existing school infrastructures.
- (v) Build the capacity of all public-school teachers to provide training, guidance and quality assurance; and prepare for education business continuity in the event of any future outbreaks through provision of internet and ICT support among households.
- (vi) Integrate ICT into learning and promote distance learning programmes by implementing measures to ensure students from low-income backgrounds have access to online education. This will be achieved through allocation of learning devices and supporting students and teachers from the poorest regions with internet connectivity.
- (vii) The county Education sector in collaboration with health authorities shall establish the safety status of school buildings and their surroundings before reopening; and ensure adequate provision of sanitation facilities; social distancing and enhanced school feeding programme.

4.9 Social Protection

According to Census 2019, 1.8 per cent of Nandi County population were living with disabilities while 3.4 per cent were older persons aged 65 years and above. The county was implementing various social protection programmes including; Medical cover for the Elderly, Women and PWDS, Youth Skill Development Program, Cash - Transfers Programs for the Vulnerable, Youth Enterprises Development Fund, Uwezo Fund, Women Enterprises Fund and Rehabilitation of drug and substance addicts. The county needs to strengthen these programmes as part of recovery plan. To mitigate the impact of Covid-19 on the vulnerable members of community; the County sourced and purchased material for sewing masks locally from Rivatex East Africa Limited and trained PWDS to produce face masks. The County had been purchasing the masks produced by PWDS at KSh. 15 each - above the market price to assist them during the pandemic. The recovery strategies are;



- (i) Create awareness to workers on the available social protection services such as the NHIF specially in the informal sectors. The farmers mostly operate in cooperatives hence need to encourage all farmers to be part of the groups insurance cover.
- (ii) Build linkages with other departments and with NGOs that work with people with disabilities to strengthen families, deliver assistive devices, reduce barriers to access and provide vocational training; also design and implement a disability grant to all those who are severely disabled, and who are above the age of eligibility for the infant grant and below the age of eligibility for the old age pension.
- (iii) Protect vulnerable groups in the population from health costs by enhancing NHIF coverage; improving knowledge of the existing insurance schemes to improve uptake; and subsidizing NHIF premiums for targeted vulnerable populations.

4.10 Gender and Youth

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

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

4.11 Environment and natural resources management

The county is endowed with forests and swamps which are the major water catchment areas for the county and neighboring counties, the survival of the biodiversity is threatened by illegal logging, charcoal burning, overgrazing, continued harvesting by saw millers, back log in re-planting opened-up areas, encroachment on wetland areas.

The major sources of energy for cooking used by households are firewood (at 87.8 per cent), charcoal (3.2 per cent), liquified gas (at 5.4 per cent). Similarly, most households (55.5 per cent) dispose their solid waste by dumping in the compound (55.5 per cent), dumping 0.4 per cent dispose in the streets or open



field/plot (0.4 per cent) and 41.2 per cent burning in the open (41.2 per cent). Furthermore, only 1.4 per cent of the household solid waste is collected by the county government for disposal. To mitigate these environmental risks, the County has put in place measures to mainstream environmental and climate change in County planning and budgeting processes with aim of strengthening disaster risk mitigation measures and reducing damages caused by natural hazards like floods and droughts. Additional strategies to enable County to recover from effects of COVID 19 include;

- (i) Provide and promote alternative sources of clean energy for cooking such as solar energy and bio digesters.
- (ii) Strengthen the existing community forest associations (CFA).
- (iii) Fast track the implementation of the existing participatory existing forest management plans (PFMP).
- (iv) Strengthening the role of forest scouts to supplement the forest rangers.
- (v) Promote afforestation in the affected areas by provision of tree seedlings to communities.
- (vi) Enforce the Forest conservation and Management Act of 2016.
- (vii) Provide capacity building of communities around Nandi North, Nandi south, Tinderet and Serengonik forest on Sustainable Forest Management.
- (viii) Impose total ban on wetland cultivation.
- (ix) Reposes all encroached water catchment land.
- (x) Provide waste collection services at households, promote and facilitate regular waste collection, environment clean up exercises at neighborhoods and in towns.
- (xi) Segregate waste resource at the source to easily facilitate recycling.



5 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAM (ESP)

5.1 Economic stimulus Package

To re-engineer and put the Nandi County economy on growth recovery, it is important to establish/strengthen programmes which have higher multiplier effects to productivity and employment creation. The following are priority areas will be considered by the County when designing stimulus packages:

- (i) Provide extension services and market creation for Agriculture.
- (ii) Subsidize farming inputs which include certified seeds, fertilizers and mechanized inputs (tractors) Give waivers and concessions on cess, single business permits, parking stickers, water bills, market fees Improve infrastructure targeting roads, water and electricity.
- (iii) Leverage on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which is a great enabler for business continuity during and after Covid-19.
- (iv) 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 will entail collaborations between National and County Government; support from development partners; public private partnerships and non-state actors including NGOs.



6 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE ESP

All stakeholders in the County will be involved in the implementation of the County COVID-19 Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy with provision of adequate resources over the 2020/21 – 2022/23. These including the national and county Governments; 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 and evaluation (M&E) and reporting is to track progress of the County COVID-19 re-engineering and recovery strategies. Monitoring will be done periodically to track implementation of the work plans while evaluation will be undertaken to measure effectiveness, impact and sustainability in meeting the strategic priorities. Some of the M&E activities will include documenting actions, resources, outputs and measure the impact on expected outcomes. Monitoring will be undertaken on a continuous basis and reporting on a quarterly basis, at mid-year, annually and at the end of the plan period leading to progress reports. The monitoring framework will track the achievements, assess use and delivery of resources and accomplishment of deliverables.

Evaluation and impact assessment of the plan will involve weighing the extent to which strategic objectives are met and impact created. Evaluation will therefore be based on the implementation framework and theory of change. A theory of change describes how an intervention can deliver desired results and explains the causal logic of how a programme modality or design innovation will reach its intended outcomes.⁷

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

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

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

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



8 COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Communication⁸, 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 Development⁹ (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 channels¹⁰ are the routes, media and techniques to be used to carry the re-engineering and recovery communication messages from the policy makers to the citizens. Based on May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, majority of respondents from Nandi received information about coronavirus through radio (90%) and television (61%). Friends and family (39%) were closely followed by social media (31%) and mobile (31%) that tied in the frequency of using the channel. Worthy to note is, the survey was not specific whether mobile included both written (short text messages <SMS>) and verbal (calls). Government sources channel rated at 27 per cent, while newspaper and Health Care Workers tied at 9 per cent. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) workers as channels of coronavirus communication was rated at 2 per cent.

Consequently, the following channels of communication will be utilized:

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

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

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

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

10. <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199657681.001.0001/acref-9780199657681-e-1679?rkey=sE6ywS&result=2>



Table 2: Communication channels with target audience

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

> Most appropriate channel to be used.

NOTES:

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

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



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

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



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	Sensitize business community ,members of public and revenue staff to ensure compliance with County revenue laws	Compliance to finance bill requirements	increased revenue collections	%increase in revenue collection in relation to the revenue target for the year	yearly	70	50	120	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	Increased county expenditure on the identified main sectors of economy	% increase in Budgetary allocation to these sectors	Continuous from 2020/21	1000	1000	2000	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Reduce the approved budget-actual expenditure gap by fully implementing PFM recommendations as well as conducting annual expenditure reviews	County expenditure in line with existing national and county laws	Increasing actual expenditure per budget in compliance PFM and othe laws	% of budget absorptions per sector	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	Budgetary allocation to ICT section	% of budget allocation to ICT of the total approved budget	Continuous from 2020/21	20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Eliminate pending bills	Systematically and in phase-out approach reduce pending bills owed to suppliers.	Timely execution of budget given availability of funds	Minimum level possible amount of pending bills at end of each Financial Year	Amount of funds allocated to clearing outstanding pending bills	Continuous	400	400	800	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	Mar-21	2	2	3	County Government	County Government

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



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: (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	Value-addition per worker in the county; No. of agro-processing industries/ plants set up in the county; Number of county-private partnerships with farmers; Number of farmers trained in agro-processing; Number of farmers with access to agricultural extension services; Number of collaborations with research institutes	Mar-21	5	5	9	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	2019/2020-2020/2021	30	-	30	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; Proportion of small-scale farmers with access to advisory and information services;	2021/2022	20		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
	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;	2021/2022-2022/2023	2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Disaster surveillance at County level and mitigate risks associated with disasters, such as those related to floods	Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions at the County level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and prevent risks; Institutional capacity development; Carry out vulnerability analyses and updates; Invest in monitoring and early warning systems; Conduct public education	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased preparedness of households and communities to mitigate and respond to shocks; Early warning	Placement of a disaster risk management unit at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prepare, respond and prevent risks; Number of weathers 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	Continuous	20	20	40	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: (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
Manufacturing and MSMEs	Enhance skills and capacity	Build capacity and skills of traders and businesses persons	Increased productivity; increased revenues	Increased no. of personnel trained	No. of persons trained	continuous	2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Strengthening Partnerships	Increase stakeholder engagements and partnerships	Increased projects undertaken by private sector	Increased no. of PPPs	Number of county-PPPs; increasing no. of stakeholder's engagements with the County	continuous	1	1	2	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Eliminate counterfeits	Establish administrative units in the county to address the counterfeit challenge	Increased County competitiveness	Increased output; increase manufacture sales	No. of products/ goods sold	continuous	2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	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	-	-	120	120	County Government ,National Government,	County Government
	Subsidy to KANAWASCO	To subsidize the cost of water supply to the residents in urban areas for improved sanitation	Steady supply of subsidized piped water in urban areas	Increased access to piped water in urban areas	% of population covered with piped water; % of the population covered by sewer line	Continuous	15	10	25	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Solid waste management	To achieve increased solid waste collection and management; Acquisition of land for dumpsite	To sensitive communities on importance of safe solid waste collection management and disposal; Increased urban sanitation	No of environment clean up exercised in major urban centres and neighbourhoods; Purchased dumpsite	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
		Purchase of equipment for solid waste management	Improved sanitation	Equipment purchased and operational	No of equipment purchased	2021/2022-2022/2023	12	12	24	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Environment and Natural Resources Conservation	To increase environment conservation to clean water	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	continuous	2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
Droughts and floods control	To mitigate the effects of droughts and floods	To construct dams and dykes to control floods	No of dams and dykes constructed to control floods	Increase safety from the effects of floods and droughts	% of population cushioned from the effects of droughts and floods	Continuous from 2020/2021	3	1	4	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 KMs of NMT infrastructure	KMs of NMT infrastructure in good and fair condition	6 months-1 Year	70	-	70	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To enhance health, safety and hygiene in public transport vehicles	Improve public transport vehicle design to address social distancing and hygiene	Compliance to the COVID-19 safety guidelines	Reduced exposure and infection rates attributed PSV use	No. of reported positive cases due to PSV used (based on contact tracing data)	4 months	-	-	-	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To improve the road conditions of the road network	Improve quality of the unpaved road infrastructure using labor-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	Yearly	150	150	300	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	KMs of roads developed using LVSr	Yearly	30	30	30	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	KMs of green roads and quantity of water harvested in cubic meters annually	-	-	-	-	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 ICT assets and technologies e.g. smart phones and laptops.	Increased use of ICT for domestic and commercial purposes	Increase in number of households owning ICT assets and technologies	Proportion of households owning ICT assets	1 year	-	-	-	County and National Governments	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: (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
		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	1year	-	-	-	County and National Governments	County Government
	Boosting e-commerce and home-based economies through ICT access	Extending the NOFBI project to ensure internet connectivity in public spaces, markets, commercial zones and public buildings	Increased use of e-commerce to boost trade	Increased proportion of population engaging in e-commerce	Proportion of population engaging in e-commerce	2yrs	5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance prominence in County Planning and Budgeting	Designate ICT as a stand-alone Ministry in Nandi 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	Continuous from 2020/21	20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance cyber security	Formulate and implement cyber security policies and procedures and pursue ISO certification on Information Systems Security	Enhanced detection, mitigation and reporting of cyber security incidents	Reduced cyber security incidents	No. of cyber security incidents					County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Urban development and Housing	To improve the quality of life of residents through provision of affordable and decent housing	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 household provided with affordable and decent housing	No. of housing units provided					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. households relocated from flood risk areas					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						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
Tourism	Enhance socio-economic benefits from the tourism sector	County Tourism marketing strategy developed;	increased awareness of the diversified tourism product offering	County Tourism Masterplan	Number of local and foreign visitors; revenue collected by county government from tourism.	3 – 5 years	14	5	19	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Sanitation standards in tourism upheld	increased awareness and practice of sanitation in tourist products	Increased number of tourists visiting the County;	Ablution blocks and other sanitary facilities developed at tourist sites	3 – 5 years	10	5	15	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
sports	Improvement of sporting facilities	Ensure enough sports facilities within reach by athletes thus reducing cost	Availability of sports fields	Increased number of international athletes	Increased number of athletes participating in international competition	2020 onwards	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Organization of sports activities	Several sports activities that will enable athletes to get small resources to be able to provide for their families and upkeep.		Increased number of financially stable athletes and their families	Several properties owned by athletes	2020/2021	15	5	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Health		Promote additional funding to health sector	Equipped health facilities e.g. mankind and wrote hospitals	Health infrastructure development	Number of health facilities improved and equipped as per norms	2yrs	350	350	700	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Recruit high number of public health officers	Fast and efficient health services	Efficient and effective service delivery	Number of health officers recruited	1yrs	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Enhance Medical Supplies	Improved service delivery in hospitals	Increase % of availability of essential Medical products	Number health centres stocked with essential medical products.	1yrs	500	500	1000	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To improve sanitation in the county	enhance construction of latrines	Reduced cases of communicable diseases	Increased latrine coverage	% of homesteads with latrines	1yrs	3	3	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

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



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
		Drill boreholes at county health centres and public areas	Increased quantity of water supply to residents to health facilities	Improved access to safe Water in public places	Number of boreholes drilled	2 yrs				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	2 yrs	100	100	200	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 yrs	25	25	50	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Education	To improve service delivery in schools	Promote Infrastructure Development	Improved Training environment.	Developed infrastructure	Number of school facilities renovated & constructed	2019/2020-2020/2021.	57	15	72	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Train teachers on how to instruct remotely	Improvement in teaching skills	Efficient teachers	Number of teachers trained	1yrs	-	-	-	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Recruitment of ECDE teachers	Efficient and effective service delivery	Competent care givers	Number of ECDE teachers recruited	2021/2022	36	-	36	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Capacity building of school Board of management	Improvement in the management capacities	Efficient trained BoMs	Number of trainings held	Continuous	3	2	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Enhance transition and KLML, retention rates in schools	Disbursement of bursaries	Increase of school attendance		No students of supported with bursaries	Yearly	60	60	120	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
		Promote school feeding Programmes	Increase in number of students attending schools		% of students attending schools	1yrs	-	-	-	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Enhance back to school campaigns	Increase in number of students attending schools	Attendance rate high post covid	% students attending schools	1yrs	1	-	1	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	To provide safety in schools	provide surgical masks to student; Provide PPE to school employees	Reduction in cases of covid-19		Quantities of PPE and surgical masks supplied	1yrs	-		-	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Strengthen social wellbeing of students	Promote guidance and counselling in schools	Increased retention and attendance in school		Number of schools where guidance & counselling	Continuous	2	2	4	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	1yrs				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	1yrs	-	-	-	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Promote research on situation of disability in county	Improved livelihood of disabled individuals	Development of measures to reduce disability	No of research work published	1yrs	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Human resource	To provide safety in workplaces	Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees.	Issuance of protective equipment to all county staff	Reduced cases of covid-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	2021/2022-2022/2023	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government

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Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020/21: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder
	To 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	Roll out of training on use of ICT and guidelines on skills development	Improvement in remote working	Number of staffs trained on digital skills	2021/2022	20	-	20	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
	Mainstream occupational safety and health into the sectors of the economy	1.Train workers on safety and health	Increased control of Covid-19 transmission	No of workers trained	1 yrs	2021/2022	10	-	10	County Governments; development partners	County Government
Youth Affairs	To increase employment and earning opportunities among the youth.	Recruit and employ the youth to the Nandi County Youth Service	Increased employment and earning opportunities among the youth.	increasing number of youth employed	the number of youth recruited and employed to the youth service	continuous	21	21	42	County Governments; development partners	County Government
		Grand Total					3161	3000	6132		

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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