



NYANDARUA COUNTY

COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY

2020/21-2022/23





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



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

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Together we prosper.

UHURU KENYATTA, C.G.H.,

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



TOGETHER WE ARE STRONGER

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

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

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

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

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

H.E. WYCLIFFE OPARANYA

CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS



UNITY IS STRENGTH; RESOLUTENESS IS THE ESSENCE OF STRUGGLE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



STATEMENT

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

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

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

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



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JACQUELINE MOGENI, MBS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

Pillars for County Recovery and Re-engineering Strategies

1) **Boosting Private Sector Activity**

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

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



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

2) **Strengthening ICT Capacity**

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

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

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



3) **Human Capital Development**

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Support to Key Sectors

1) **Agriculture**

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

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

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

2) **Water and sanitation**

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

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

3) **Urban development and housing**

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

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



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

4) **Transport**

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

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

5) **Tourism**

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

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



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

6) **Health**

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

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

7) **Education**

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

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



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

8) **Social protection**

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

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



9) **Gender and youth**

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

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



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 County Context

Nyandarua County is one on the Central Region Economic Bloc (CEREB)). The county has a population of 638,289 of whom 49.3 per cent are male and 50.6 per cent female (KNBS, 2019)(Table 1). Of the population, 16,228 (2.9 per cent) were persons with disabilities. The youth constituted 32.0 per cent of the population of whom 50.0 per cent were female. The county had a population density of 194 per km2. About 89.6 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 50.6 per cent are female. The elderly population (over 65year-old) make up 6.8 per cent of the total population of whom 47.3 per cent were female. The population in the school-going age group (4-22 years) was 43.6 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Nyandarua County was 35.0 per cent against the national poverty rate of 29.5 per cent. In addition, 43.2 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, 15.7 per cent of the children were stunted as compared to the average national level at 35.0 per cent.

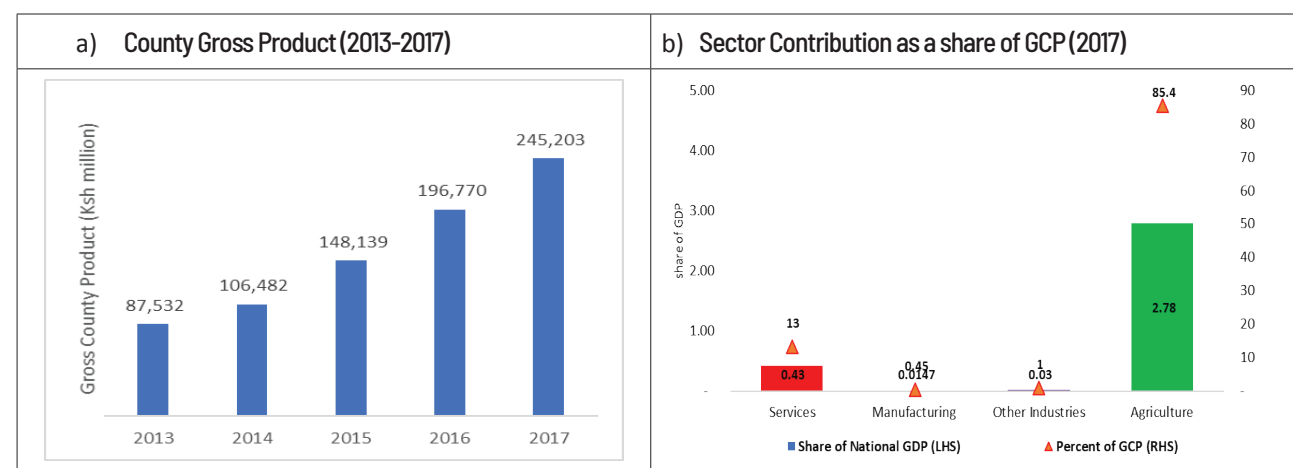
Table 1: Development indicators in Nyandarua County		
	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	638,289	1.1%of the total population
Males	315,022	49.3%
Females	323,247	50.6%
Intersex	20	0.003%
Estimated Population Density (km²)	194	82
Persons with disability	2.9%	2.2%
Population living in rural areas (%)	89.6%	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years)(%)	43.6%	68.7%
Youth (%)	32.0%	36.1%
Elderly population (65 years and above)	6.8%	3.9%
Number of COVID-19 cases (as at 11 th September 2020)(MOH); National cases were 35,232 people	57	0.17 % of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	35.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	29.5%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	43.2%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	35.0%	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	245,203(2017)	3.3 % Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of nominal GCP/GDP (2013-2017)(%)	36.0 %	15.3 %

Data Source: KNBS (2019)



Nyandarua County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 3.3 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as at 2017 as shown in figure 1. The GCP increased from Ksh. 87,532 million in 2013 to Ksh. 245,203 million in 2017 representing an average annual growth rate of 36.0 per cent. The agriculture sector contributed 85.4 per cent of GCP while services and other industries share constituted 13.0 per cent, and 1.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector includes such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly dominated by farming (crop cultivation and dairy farming) while manufacturing is mainly dominated by textile and apparel activities.

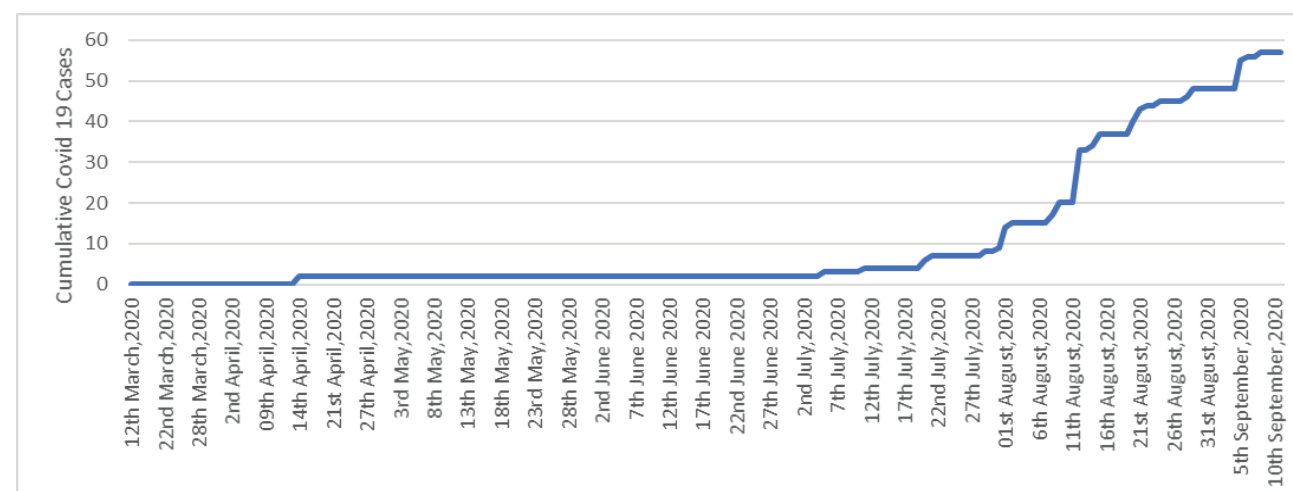
Figure 1: Structure of the County Economy, 2013-2017



Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The County first confirmed case of COVID-19 was on 14th April 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 57 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020)(figure 2).

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



Data Source: MOH



1.2 County Fiscal position

Nyandarua county expected to receive a total of Ksh. 8.0 billion in FY 2019/20 as revenue to finance its operations. This comprised mainly of Ksh. 4.1 billion (61.1%) as equitable share, Ksh. 819.5 million (10.3%) conditional grant, Ksh. 600.0 million (7.5%) generated from own source revenue (OSR) and had Ksh. 980.2 million (12.3%) as cash balance from FY 2018/19.

During the first nine months of FY 2019/20, the County received a total of Ksh. 4.9 billion which accounted for 60.9 per cent of the expected revenue. At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the county government through an executive order by the Governor issued several waivers, on market fees, water fees, boda boda charges and extended the deadline for the payment of single business permit from 31st of March to 31st of May 2020 to cushion its traders. This was expected to adversely affect the OSR collections during the last quarter collections.

The County's total expenditure during the first nine months of FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh. 2.9 billion. Recurrent expenditures (personal emoluments and operations & maintenance) accounted for 95.7 per cent of the total spending, with development expenditure accounting for only 4.3 per cent. This was brought about by long rains experienced during that time hindering project implementation. This implies that with recurrent expenditure taking a significant share of county resources, a smaller share is left for developmental activities such as construction and equipping of isolation centres during the period of COVID-19. Health sector expenditure accounts for 7.7 per cent of total spending with an overall absorption rate of 31.1 per cent. The absorption rate for health sector recurrent expenditure stood at 42.9 per cent while that for development expenditure stood at 6.2 per cent. With COVID-19, absorption of health sector spending increased due to the county's increased spending in the fourth quarter of FY 2019/20.

1.3 County Fiscal Response, Interventions and Budget Re-allocation

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

The county established a County COVID-19 Response Emergency Committee, with the membership of both the county government and the national government. The Committee met regularly to lay strategies and take stock of how the county was fighting the pandemic.

The County re-allocated its budget: The County allocated Ksh. 270 million supplementary budgets to target various sectors aimed at mitigating the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in the County. Ksh. 10.0 million was committed from the Emergency Fund to procure personal protective equipment and detergents.

The County prepared for the treatment of confirmed cases: The County established a robust COVID-19 surveillance program, which: identifies all suspected cases; aids in case investigation and response; and supports contact tracing within the county. The County government dedicated ten (10) extra vehicles for



mobilization and surveillance across Nyandarua from other county government departments. Additionally, two ambulances had been set aside for surveillance and response while extra ambulances were at the disposal of the county for unforeseen circumstances. To enhance surveillance and contact tracing capability, the county launched the new number for preparedness and response centre: 0800722018.

Support from the private sector and other stakeholders. The county received support and partnership from various stakeholders including Red Cross Kenya, Equity Group Foundation, National Government who support the county government in various capacities to help curb COVID-19 contagion.

In addition, the County promoted COVID-19 safety guidelines. This including 50 per cent reduction in the seating capacity for passengers per vehicle to observe social distance; hand hygiene; fare collection using mobile money payment systems; the dusk to dawn curfew; and the cessation of movement in and out of Nairobi, Mombasa and Mandera. Besides, count effected closure of markets and banning public gatherings in bars, clubs, places of worship, weddings, funerals among others.

The County undertook to enhance access to water for handwashing. The county together with well-wishers provided tanks to institutions e.g. health services facilities and other areas and supported in terms of repairs of water infrastructure, to ensure uninterrupted supply. The distribution included water and soaps in highly populated areas such as markets, Jua-Kali sections, informal settlements, bus stages, outside health facilities, shops and all government offices. The county government also urged residents to regularly wash their hands with soap and running water to curb the spread of the deadly virus. People were encouraged to embrace cheap water harvesting methods to reduce county burden. Further, the county drilled several boreholes in line with the budget.

The County rolled out an awareness campaign. This was aimed to reinforce the existing COVID-19 preventive measures and demonstration of hand-washing techniques by the Community health volunteers (CHVs) This was undertaken in various informal settlements, markets, bus stations and public spaces. Social media, TV, and Local Radios were also used.





2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

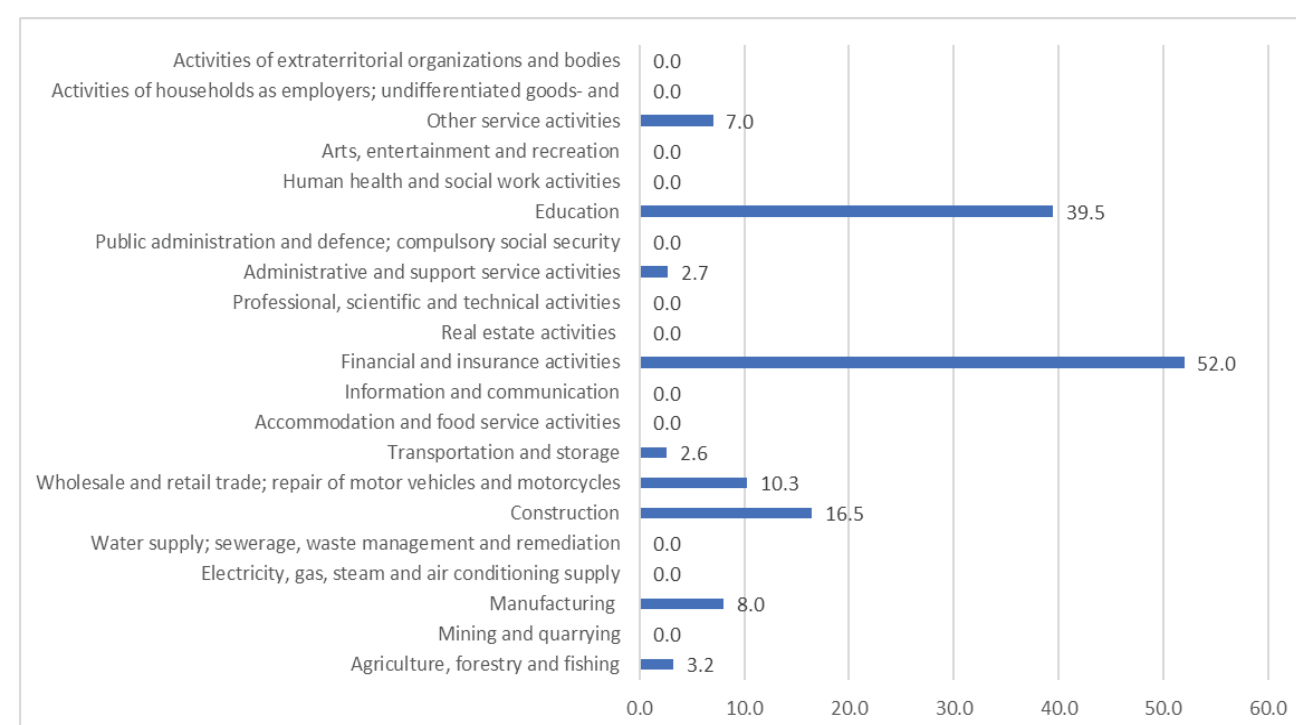
As the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, several other shocks hit the county as well including Floods and livestock diseases.

a) Labour participation

COVID-19 had negative effects on the economic activities of Nyandarua county leading to loss of jobs and closing of businesses. Bars and night entertainment joints were closed to avoid the spread of COVID-19. This led to the loss of jobs of people working in various sectors. Traders operating at Ol Kalou open-air market next to the bus park and Ol Kalau main retail market operating in the central business district were also closed rendering over 800 people who use the market unengaged.

According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, Financial and insurance activities sector reported the highest level of loss of hours worked (52 hours). The high number of hours lost in the finance and insurance sector is because workers in the sector were working for extra hours in a week. Workers in education sector lost an average of 39.5 hours in a week (figure 3). Workers in Construction and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle recorded on an average loss of 16.5 hours and 10.3 hours per week, respectively. Workers in manufacturing and other service activities recorded an average loss of 8.0 hours and 7.0 hours per week, respectively. The loss of working hours in various sectors implied the county economic activity was negatively affected.

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



According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 67.0 per cent of workers in the county recorded decreased income; 2.0 per cent reported an increase in income; while 77.2 per cent recorded working as unpaid workers. The county recorded 71.7 per cent of workers were in the informal sector and 5.2 per cent never attended to work due to COVID-19 related issues. Some other businesses such as bars, hotels, market centres had closed, leading to reduced business activities. Workers in the transport sector also recorded a loss of 2.6 hours in a week mainly attributed to implications of the curfew. On average, the county lost 11.4 hours worked in a week.

b) Agricultural sector

The May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 survey found that 7.4 per cent of the households in Nyandarua 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 the closure of the markets/grocery stores (76.4 per cent) and concerned about leaving the house due to the outbreak of pandemic (23.6 per cent).

Further, with restrictions affecting the seamless movement of food commodities, 63 per cent of households in Nyandarua county indicated experiencing an increase in food prices. From the KIHBS 2015/16, 21.1 per cent of households purchase food products from open-air markets and 55.5 per cent from general shops. Additionally, 59.5 per cent of the total valued consumed was from purchases, 28.3 per cent from own production, 6.8 per cent from own stock and 5.4 per cent from gifts and other sources. Thus, the increase in food prices is likely to have had significant implications on the household budget.

Agricultural trade was greatly affected by the partial lockdowns restricting movement to Nairobi given the county's major produce market was in Nairobi County. With the restrictions in place it became difficult for farmers and traders to access Nairobi markets. Further, with the international lockdowns and grounding of flights, firms that produce flowers (Floriculture) had difficulties accessing the export market. Access to agricultural inputs was also hampered by COVID-19.

Further, was a decline in labour participation. An assessment of the COVID-19 effects on hours worked in agriculture-related occupations indicates the agricultural, fishery and related labourers recorded the highest difference of 8 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. Other affected include subsistence agricultural and fishery workers who recorded a difference of 2 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week.

The COVID-19 pandemic effects on the sector were worsened by floods and livestock diseases affecting 5.1 per cent and 3.5 per cent of households in Nyandarua County during the pandemic period.

c) Services sector

The County tourism sector experienced major loss due to implementation of COVID-19 containment measures. The County lost over 20,000 visitors to the Aberdare National Park, Mau Mau caves, Lake Ol'Boosat and other tourist attraction sites during the 6 months from March to September 2020, and close



to KSh.800 Million in tourist earnings¹. In addition, over KSh.5 million in park entry fees was lost. Workers in the travel and tour industry and those in hotels and restaurants also suffered the loss of livelihood during the lockdown period.

The County was also negatively affected by disruption experienced in many public offices in Nyandarua county. County assembly was closed indefinitely after one staff tested positive for COVID 19. This forced all employees to work from home. In addition, the lockdowns in response to COVID-19 interrupted teaching and learning processes in Nyandarua County. While the educational community made concerted efforts to maintain learning continuity during the COVID-19 period, the interventions were not effective due to low access to internet and ICT equipment in the county. For instance, only 4.6 per cent of households own a Desktop Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet. Also, about 12.4 per cent of the household had access to internet connectivity (May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 Survey). This indicates e-learning did not reach most of the students in the county, and those without internet access or adult supervision were the most affected.

According to May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 Survey, 95.0 per cent of county residents did not visit any health facility while many avoided going to the hospital. The effect of this was a reduction in revenues from health services at a time the county needed to improve sanitation of health facilities and equip front line health facilities with personal protective equipment (PPEs) among other expenses escalated by the pandemic.

The school feeding programmes in ECDE and primary schools were discontinued after the closure of schools in March 2020. This exposing the beneficiaries to malnutrition which would have negative long-term effects on human capital among the vulnerable children who were depending on the programme in the County.

d) Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector

Majority of MSMEs in Nyandarua County operated in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (56.6%); manufacturing (13.2%), arts, entertainment and recreation (9.7%), and accommodation and food services (8.3%). Generally, these are the sectors that have been worst hit by the pandemic and need to be especially targeted in order to achieve reengineering and recovery.

MSMEs in Nyandarua County are largely located in commercial premises (79.4%). This implies most of the businesses in the County faced difficulties in meeting their rental obligations due income disruptions resulting from COVID-19 pandemic. According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey, 73.6 per cent of the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/ earnings while 26.4 per cent attributed the same to by temporary layoffs/closure of businesses. All the respondents in farm businesses attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings. Further, the wholesale and retail trade sector lost 10.3 hours in usual and actual hours worked. This is an indicator of the adverse effects on the service sector of Nyandarua County due to the pandemic which imply loss of productivity, output and employment. Equally, the manufacturing sector lost 8 hours.

1. Assuming average length of stay of 4 days and minimum spending per tourist per day of KSh.10,000



Regarding access to markets, none of the MSMEs in the County depends on export markets or import markets for their material inputs. Therefore, disruptions in the external markets may not have adverse implications for MSMEs operations in Nyandarua County. That said expanding the scope of the market for MSMEs is important for their survival and growth.

e) Infrastructure and housing

The transport sector measures instituted in response to the pandemic saw an increase in fares charged to cover the operating costs of service providers as well as affecting mobility options for commuters. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, passengers using public transport services saw expenditure on fares increase by 37.3 per cent. Residents responded by changing their travel patterns with 12.5 per cent of the population travelling less often, while 38.7 per cent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

Nyandarua County Headquarters Ol Kalou is currently connected to the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) II. Approximately 98.8 per cent of public primary schools are installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy Programme. That said, only 12.4 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 4.6 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 2.2 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (2.8 per cent) than women (1.6 per cent). Further, there is a gender divide in the use of internet where 23.6 per cent male and 17.6 per cent of the women using internet.

Majority of households (69.8 per cent) own the housing units they occupy while 30.1 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 94.3 per cent, followed by private companies (1.9 per cent); National Government (2.0 per cent); FBO/NGO/Church based housing at (1.1 per cent); Parastatals (0.4per cent); and County Government (0.3 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay rent was affected, with 22.2 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date. The main reason that made households unable to pay rent was attributed to reduced incomes /earnings, reported by 82.5 per cent of the population.

f) Gender and youth

Nyandarua County has a population distribution of more female (50.6%) than male (49.4%). The Kenya Health Information System (KHIS, 2020) reported 1,176 cases of teenage pregnancies between January and May 2020. While this is a drop from 1,613 cases compared to a similar period in 2019, there is need to ensure zero tolerance to such cases since they are associated with high rates of school dropouts, stigma, increased mental health concerns, sexually transmitted diseases, postpartum depression and suicidal ideation. The May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey indicates that 22.4 per cent of the respondents in the County had witnessed or heard of domestic violence. According to the HAK (2020), the county recorded 3 cases of GBV in April 2020.



g) Water and sanitation

Water companies supplying water services had grounded operations due to disconnection of electricity because of unpaid bills, the county had to set up a supplementary budget to pay those bills. The county supplied water and soap at market palaces for hand washing. Water companies have been directed not to disconnect water from clients and provide grace period for debtors without accruing any interest on pending bills.

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





3 KEY PILLARS OF THE RECOVERY STRATEGY

From the foregoing, there is need for urgent responses for addressing the social and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in Nyandarua County, in order for the County to recover and be on an upward growth trajectory. To this end, six (6) pillars have been identified: Boosting private sector activity; policy, legislation and institutional reforms; strengthening County government's preparedness and response to pandemic and disasters; enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity, human capital development and the dairy production value chains.

3.1 Boosting Private Sector Activity

The private sector plays a critical role in the Nyandarua County economy. The KNBS 2016 statistics shows that most of the private sector activities (56.6%) are in the services sector with only 13.2 per cent in manufacturing. In terms of size, most of the enterprises in the County are in the micro category (94.8%), 3.1 per cent are small, 2 per cent are medium, while a paltry 0.1 per cent are large enterprises. Since most firms are micro in nature, this implies that the informal sector tends to dominate the private sector in Nyandarua County.

Services sector activities include the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (56.6%); arts, entertainment and recreation (9.7%), and accommodation and food services (8.3%).

COVID-19 has 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 (44.5%) in Nyandarua County get their raw materials from individual suppliers and their peer MSMEs 42.1 per cent within the County. MSMEs generally sell their products to individual consumers (98.2%) within the county. This means that when some firms are adversely affected this tend to spread fast in the private sector.

The following are the key constraints faced by MSMEs in the County: stiff competition among MSMEs, inadequate markets for local products, numerous procedures related to acquisition of licenses, poor security, and lack of collateral for acquiring credit from formal financial institutions. The KIPPRA study on business environment for MSEs in Nyandarua County in 2019 corroborates these findings. It establishes that MSEs face challenges related to; inadequate and unequipped worksites, lack of public toilet facilities, lack designated areas for waste disposal, poor road infrastructure, multiple licences and permits including cess, low levels of innovation, and fragmentation due to multiplicity of players who offer training and capacity building. MSEs also face bottlenecks related to; unfair trade practises manifest through; contract enforcement, counterfeiting, dumping (substandard goods) and misrepresentation (through weight, price, ingredient), insecurity, lack of training and apprenticeship programme for artisans, and lack of Monitoring and Evaluation of training programmes.



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

- (i) Agro – processing for value addition with important areas of focus horticultural crops and dairy production.
- (ii) The textile and wearing apparel sectors can be enhanced to provide PPEs for use within the County and potentially for the export market.

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

- (i) Initiating and strengthening self-sustaining funds dedicated and easily accessible to MSMEs in the County; promoting tailor made financial literacy programmes for MSMEs; and establishing a framework for micro-leasing for the MSMEs.
- (ii) Partnership with other institutions both from public and private spheres to facilitate development of adequate and well-equipped worksites with workshops, common user facilities, incubation centres and showrooms for artisans which is cluster informed and fully serviced. Provision of machines and safety gear should be prioritized to improve the working environment of artisans within the county.
- (iii) Enhancement and promotion of local manufacture of affordable tools and machinery for the MSEs including reverse engineering and mainstreaming the needs of PWDs in infrastructure support services.
- (iv) Provision of affordable energy in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders.
- (v) Collaboration with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to reduce on crime and create a peaceful business environment.
- (vi) Collaboration with the Anti-Counterfeit Agency (ACA) and Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) to sensitize MSEs on issues of counterfeits and dumping of goods.
- (vii) Collaboration with relevant stakeholders and institutions such as Kenya Institute of Business Training (KIBT) and National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) to provide entrepreneurial training and technical training, apprenticeship and certification programmes to MSEs.



- (viii) Entering partnerships with neighbouring counties that seek to facilitate trade including but not limited to harmonizing number of licenses or permits obtained by MSEs.

3.2 Policy, legislative, and Institutional Reforms

Nyandarua County has enacted laws such as the Nyandarua County Appropriation Act, 2016, the Nyandarua County Public Participation and Civic Education Act, 2016, the Nyandarua County Attorney Office Act, the Nyandarua County Finance Act, 2016, the Nyandarua County Trade Fund (Amendment) Act, 2015 and the Nyandarua County Bursary Fund (Amendment) Act, 2015. The County also had a few bills awaiting approval. The strategies below will be prioritised in strengthening the County's legislative frameworks:

- (i) Establish legal and institutional frameworks for the County's health care services to manage, coordinate and expand the key building blocks of a well-functioning health system.
- (ii) Formulate legal frameworks to deal with important public health challenges which are shared across nations and regions, especially during public health emergencies such as infectious disease pandemics.
- (iii) Establish additional policies and legislation to further regulate the various sectors and improve delivery of services within the County.

3.3 Strengthening County Government's Preparedness and Response to Pandemic and Disasters

Nyandarua County is prone to floods and landslides. As one of the Counties that has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which has caused profound damage to human health, societies and economies all around the world, the County will adopt the following strategies in seeking to build back better after COVID-19:

- (i) Liaise with public health experts and research institutions such as Kenya Medical Research Institute, World Health Organisations and International Livestock Research Institute to come up with policies, strategies and frameworks to strengthen the County's preparedness for disasters and emergent infectious diseases that may arise in future.
- (ii) Collaborate with National Government and relevant institutions to act on issues of disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management within the County.
- (iii) Partner and collaborate with national government, donor agencies, international organisations, private sector, non-governmental organisations, civil society and research institutions in understanding COVID-19, pandemics and disease outbreaks.

- (iv) Build individual, household and community resilience through risk awareness.



- (v) Provide for public participation and involvement of the local community.
- (vi) Raise awareness to County officers and to the local community on matters concerning disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management and pandemics.
- (vii) Increase communication and public information efforts.
- (viii) Provide continuous technical training to county executives and county assembly members on technical aspects related to COVID-19, pandemics and infectious diseases.
- (ix) Provide funding for training, research and development of activities of relevant County staff and other response agencies to be engaged in carrying out 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 55.0 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above own a mobile phone which is above the national average of 47.3 per cent. The perception that the individuals do not need to use the internet and lack of knowledge and skills on internet is the leading reasons that the people in the County do not have internet connection. Approximately 67.0 per cent of the internet users in the county rely on mobile phone for connectivity, with 33.0 per cent relying on mobile broad band that uses a sim card for connectivity. In the new normal driven by 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) Harness the power of technology and use innovative solutions to bridge the gender digital divide. Collaborate with IT personnel in Universities to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public and bolster a digital economy.
- (ii) Support programmes in partnership with the private sector that will enable households acquire ICT assets such as smart phones and laptops and increase mobile phone ownership from the low of 55.0 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony²
- (iii) Speed up the construction of fiber-optic broadband networks in rural areas and collaborate with telecom companies to upgrade and improve the communication networks in remote areas.
- (iv) Negotiate with the public primary schools for community access to ICT infrastructure and collaboratively build and equip youth empowerment, ICT centers and ICT laboratories as provided in the CIDP.

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



- (v) Enhance internet connectivity to public buildings and key trade centres to boost e-commerce especially for MSMEs in trade and business. The NOFBI programme can be expanded to the sub-county administrative units to further enable deployment of e-governance solutions.
- (vi) Make ICT a standalone sector for planning and budget allocation. This is aimed at giving strategic prominence to planning, budgeting and investment in ICT.
- (vii) Develop and implement ICT policies and procedures to manage ICT and mitigate cyber threats. Collaborate with the national Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and the Communications Authority (CA) towards managing cyber threats. This is because enhanced use of ICT is known to raise threats and risks related to cyber-crime and misinformation.

3.5 Promoting human Capital Development

According to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 22.8 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay; 5.5 per cent had never worked, and 71.7 per cent worked in the informal sector. However, 5.2 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19 with other 77.2 per cent of employees working without any pay. On average, workers in the County lost 10.5 hours per week due to COVID-19 and 51.0 per cent of county residents recorded decrease in income while 2.0 per cent recorded an increase of income.

The County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 328,698 people of whom 318,818 people were working and 9,880 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 3.0 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

The average years of schooling was 8.4 years out of the target of at least 12 years if the entire population was to attain completed basic education including primary and secondary education (KIHBS 2015/16). The human development index was 0.6 compared to the maximum target of 1 if the county was to have entire population access quality education, health and welfare and the national average of 0.52. The HDI at county level measures the extent to which the counties can mobilize the economic and professional potential of the citizens. With a rating of 0.6 it means the county lost about 40 per cent of its economic potential due to lack of adequate education and health. About 35 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. Also, stunted children tend to perform poorly in school and earn less as adults compared to their well-nourished peers. As such, this perpetuates inequality across generations.

The NHIF coverage was 22.5 per cent as compared to the average national level at 24.7 per cent while the number of children vaccinated was 81.4 per cent as compared to the average national level at 74.9 per cent. Due to the economic crisis, the NHIF coverage declined as most of the county residents could not afford



the monthly remittances, in addition, most people did not show up for scheduled immunizations. The data indicates about 19.6 per cent of children in the county were at risk of contracting preventable diseases such as polio and measles. An estimated 95 per cent of county residents reported having not visited the health centre during COVID-19 period in May 2020. Recovery and reengineering strategies include;

- (i) The County will enhance investments and mechanisms for upskilling and reskilling, for both technical and digital skills.
- (ii) To promote investment and entrepreneurship through the provision of loans, the County Government of Nyandarua will improve access to finance for small and medium enterprises through lending institutions while acting as security for loans obtained.
- (iii) The County will protect workers in the informal economy by pursuing a combination of non-contributory and contributory pension schemes. This will be possible by encouraging more investor to establish businesses in the county while creating additional job opportunities.

3.6 Exploiting the dairy value chains

The main economic activity driving the Gross County Product (GCP) in Nyandarua is Agriculture (85 per cent) and contributes 73 per cent to the household incomes. Irish potato, peas, dairy cows and local poultry are the most important agricultural value chain commodities in terms of food security, production and income generation. The National Spatial Plan 2015-2045³ identifies Nyandarua County as having a comparatively better developed rural economy, with potential for agriculture, irrigation, dairy production, tourism and irrigation. According to the KIPPRA report on Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of the Kenyan Economy Through a Cluster Development Strategy (2012), Nyandarua was classified as one of the dairy production clusters alongside Nakuru and Uasin Gishu. Nyandarua was identified as an ideal cluster in the dairy sector due to the high production, concentration of production, and high employment levels. The county will optimize on this comparative advantage by:

- (i) Developing a land use planning and management strategy that safeguards the high potential agricultural land by setting the urban growth limits to preserve the high potential areas and regulate the subdivision of this land.
- (ii) Formulating programmes to address the scarcity of fodder and poor-quality commercial feeds
- (iii) Addressing the milk marketing challenges and erratic prices from the formal marketing channels.
- (iv) Providing agricultural extension services to assist farmers in proper animal breeding practices and dairy stock management.

3. National Spatial Plan: <https://vision2030.go.ke/publication/kenya-national-spatial-plan-2015-2045/>



- (v) Promoting rural development through the provision of infrastructure and agricultural sector development and related economic activities.
- (vi) Creating awareness among farmers on livestock-related technologies and provide funding to small scale processors to encourage adoption of appropriate milk cooling and processing technology.
- (vii) Upgrading the quality of rural road network for all-weather access to address the transportation challenges.





4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

4.1 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector contributes 0.5 per cent to the Nyandarua Gross County Product (GCP). Manufacturing in Nyandarua County includes: wearing apparel (41.5 per cent), food products (25.8 per cent), and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (13.1 per cent), furniture (9.1 per cent). The key products useful in value addition and driving manufacturing include maize, potatoes, cabbages, carrots, peas, horticultural crops, dairy, beef, and textiles processing. The small-scale industries and factories driving manufacturing sector in the County are involved pyrethrum, potato, carrots, peas, cut flower farming, flour grains, stone extraction, saw-milling, thread milling, and grain milling. The sector is thus essential in supporting recovery of the economy of Nyandarua County from the effects of COVID-19 pandemic. This is especially due to its potential in revenue and employment generation.

To promote manufacturing the county will take the following measures:

- (i) Consider an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of Covid-19 in the short run. The emergency Fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, can be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by Covid-19. Related, the County will inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- (ii) Covid-19 has increased demand for locally produced goods in the County, and especially Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), sanitisers, hospital beds and ventilators. It is an opportunity to spur innovation and promote manufacturing and industry development and generation of jobs for the youth.
- (iii) Establishments in the county will adopt to the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing.
- (iv) Establish cottage and small-scale industries in metal fabrication works, thread milling, and wood crafts
- (v) Expand the Midlands potato processing factory in Njambini to boost potato farming in the County
- (vi) Provide cold storage facilities for green peas and carrots.
- (vii) Revive the pyrethrum processing industries in the County that have since collapsed



(viii) Strengthen the milk processing and dairy product making to enhance value addition.

(ix) Explore the potential for processing of hides and skins.

(x) Provide wood fuel and generation of energy for industries, for instance, Tea Estates.

4.2 Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for the largest share of economic activity in Nyandarua county. More than 80 per cent of county economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for Ksh. 209,519 million out of the total Ksh. 245,203 million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 85.4 per cent of the county's GCP. About 75 per cent of the households produce crops, 61 per cent produce livestock, 0.1 per cent practice aquaculture and about 0.3 per cent are involved in fishing. About 2.4 per cent of the households practice irrigation farming. As the agri-food sector gradually shifts from an emergency response to re-engineering, recovery and building resilience, Nyandarua County will adopt the following strategies:

- (i) Develop a partnership with the National Government, NGOs, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of the county as envisioned in the national Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS);
- (ii) Provision for storage and cooling facilities particularly at collection points to minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses. Currently, the county is providing the cooperative societies with coolers, and other infrastructure to enable them to store produce for longer;
- (iii) Improve agricultural commercialization levels in the county. Commercialization levels for some agricultural commodities are very low; as low as 10 per cent for some food crops. Increased commercialization levels among smallholder farmers can be enhanced by linking farmers to product markets beyond the county, in domestic and external markets, at competitive prices. This can be partly achieved through inter-block trade and farmers' cooperative societies and producer associations;
- (iv) To enhance trade, there is need to establish county multisector committees to deal with cross-cutting issues such as marketing of agricultural produce that cuts across the trade, ICT and infrastructure sectors that provide crucial market infrastructures such as road infrastructure, lighting and water services;
- (v) Leverage on digital technologies and tools to support: - 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) Enhance farmers access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds, water, animal feeds, AI services, fertilizers, livestock vaccination and ploughing services by county tractor hire services;
- (vii) Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions, crop pest and diseases, and livestock disease at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prepare, respond and prevent risks. There is also need for the county to mitigate disasters, such as those related to floods, through institutional capacity development, vulnerability analyses and updates, monitoring and early warning systems, and public education;
- (viii) Invest in sustainable irrigation and water harvesting technologies in the county through partnership with development partners. To support expansion of sustainable irrigation, there is need to promote development of Irrigation Infrastructure and technologies in the county;
- (ix) Build the capacity of farmers in produce handling/ output/ improve product standards, adoption of modern farming technologies (e.g. water harvesting techniques) and practices and adopt sustainable land management practices to minimize environmental degradation.

4.3 Water and Sanitation

Clean and safe water remains essential in the fight against COVID-19, water is utilized for maintaining hygiene more so in hand washing as well as other specialized uses in households, institutions and in public places. According to May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 Survey, (88.6 per cent) of the households had access to water and soap while 81.8 per cent of the households did not have a designated handwashing facility in their households.

There is low access to piped water which stands at 33.6 per cent in urban, 14.2 per cent in rural and 11.5 per cent in peri-urban areas. There is also low access to piped sewer among households which is less than 3 per cent both in rural, urban and peri-urban areas. Additionally, sharing of a toilet facility with other households is common which stands at 29.0 per cent rural, 82.0 per cent urban and 40 per cent peri-urban. Only 1.5 per cent of households uses irrigation for farming in the past 12 months where the main source of water for irrigation is from rivers at 49.5 per cent, water from deep well at 27.6 per cent and water from springs at 16.5 per cent.

Under 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 and rehabilitation of boreholes in all the sub-counties.
- (iii) Fast track desilting and rehabilitation of dams and water pans in the county
- (iv) Develop a water and sewerage master Plan
- (v) Fast track the construction of the 6 Planned mega dams in Pesi, Kinja, Malewa, Shamata/Kirima, Kiburu & Geta and their associated infrastructure 61,000 County & National Government
- (vi) Fast track the gazettement, rehabilitation, dredging & conservation of lake Ol bolosat
- (vii) Fast track the development of water and sewerage master plan
- (viii) Promote efficient management of community ran water projects
- (ix) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households
- (x) Improve access to safe and improved sanitation⁴ by building toilets communities, schools, health care facilities, workplaces and public places.
- (xi) Support the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) initiatives
- (xii) Provide personal protective equipment to staff working in water and sanitation sector for maximum safety and uninterrupted service delivery during this period of COVID-19.
- (xiii) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level.
- (xiv) Enforce the WASH regulation of having toilets in all public facilities such as supermarkets, hotels and banks etc.
- (xv) Sensitize the public on the importance of WASH and inculcate a culture of handwashing in households

4. Improved sanitation include the following -Flush to piped sewer, flush to septic tank, flush to pit (latrine), flush to somewhere else, flush to unknown place, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, pit latrine without slab) while access to unimproved sanitation include-Composting toilet, bucket toilet, hanging toilet/hanging, no facility/bush/field, others. This is according to WHO and UN classification of sources of sanitation



- (xvi) The county has several irrigation schemes namely; Kinungu irrigation project with 350 acres, Haki irrigation project, Marngarachi water pan, Muti Umwe water pan, Kwanjora Water Pan Phase occupying 10 acres and Munyu Gathanji irrigation project occupying 200 acres. Irrigation farming has the potential for increasing agricultural productivity. The county will promote irrigation farming by developing or improving the existing irrigation infrastructure.

4.4 Urban Development and Housing

Majority of the households (91.5 per cent) did not receive a waiver or relief on payment of rent from the landlord, despite inability to pay, because of the pandemic. Approximately 74.3 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 25.7 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 86.9 per cent of households rely on unclean sources of energy such as firewood, paraffin and charcoal, which could adversely affect respiratory health of women and children. For re-engineering and recovery, the County will:

- (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 a policy to promote home ownership to address the problem of rent distress during times of emergency.
- (iii) Create a fund to cushion landlords and tenants from rent distress during periods of emergency.
- (iv) Fastrack implementation of the affordable housing programme in partnership with the private sector targeting urban centers
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Identify and designate urban centres for upgrade under provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019
- (vii) Develop and implement urban planning and design instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land in line with the New Urban Agenda and as mitigative measure to future pandemics and disasters.
- (viii) Formulate and seek approval of urban development plans and development control policies to support investment and development of urban areas.
- (ix) Adopt programmes aimed at increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases.



4.5 Transport

The county has a total of 4,856.39 Kilometers of the classified road network. Approximately 67.5 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 29.8 per cent in fair condition and 2.8 per cent in poor condition. While 17.1 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 64.1 per cent in fair and 18.7 per cent in poor condition.

The main means of transport used in the County is walking at 58.5 per cent, followed by PSV matatus at 20.3 per cent, motorbike 6 per cent, own bicycle 5.3 per cent and bicycle (boda boda) 3.5 per cent. On average, residents travel 1.59 Kilometers to their workplace which is within the threshold for non-motorized transport (NMT). Approximately 82.8 per cent of the unpaved road network is in poor and fair condition. To enhance mobility options for residents and maintain the roads in good condition to support economic, social and subsistence activities, the County will:

- (i) Collaborate with transport sector stakeholders to register transport operators into formal organizations to enable future County Government support and funding during times of emergency.
- (ii) Re-develop bus parks and termini to address crowding and social distancing concerns stipulated in the public health guidelines.
- (iii) Sensitize PSV operators on COVID-19 prevention measures and assist vehicle owners in retrofitting vehicle designs for social distance, hygiene and ventilation.
- (iv) Identify county significant infrastructure projects, with project speed emphasis, for implementation as a stimulus package, to support economic recovery from the effects of the pandemic.
- (v) Expand the county capability for telecommuting and teleworking and develop relevant policies in support of the same.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Apply labour-based and local resource-based approaches for road development and maintenance, where technically and economically feasible, in line with the Roads 2000 national policy⁵.
- (viii) 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 Goals⁶.

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

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



- (ix) Adopt climate-smart road engineering designs to safeguard road and bridge infrastructure from floods and to harvest stormwater for irrigation and productive use. Use the Kenya Urban Support Programme funding to build stormwater management systems in urban areas.

4.6 Tourism

Nyandarua County is located within the Mt Kenya and Aberdare Ranges tourist circuits. The main tourist attraction sites include the Aberdare National Park which has abundant wildlife and recreational activities including mountain climbing and nature trails; Lake Ol'Bolosat which is ideal for bird and hippos watching, boating, water surfing activities and sport fishing; pre-colonial and colonial times settlements at the foot of the Aberdare forest; the Mau Mau caves at Geta and Kimathi; and other attractions including scenic terrains, waterfalls, rivers and forests. The County wildlife conservation areas include the Aberdare National Park and forest which covers an area of 767 sq. Km and Lake Ol'Bolosat covering about 33 sq. Km. The gazettement of Lake Ol'Bolosat as a protected area is currently in progress. The Aberdare National Park is managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS).

The accommodation sub-sector is fairly under-developed, with 23 unrated hotels including restaurants with a combined bed capacity estimated at 400. Hence accommodation and food services account for a paltry 0.1 per cent of total Gross County Product. There are investment opportunities in the construction of 2-star to 5-star tourist-class hotels. During the 2013 – 2017 planning period, the county tourism, sports and arts sector was allocated 0.1 per cent of the total budget⁷. There is a need to prioritize the development of the tourism sector given its strategic importance to the county's socio-economic development.

An estimated 46,900⁸ tourists visit the Aberdare National Park and Lake Ol'Bolosat annually. These visitors are estimated to generate Kshs.100 million in terms of revenue to the County. Further investments in tourist-class accommodation in the County can improve the length of stay (since tourists visit the county during the day travel to neighbouring counties to seek accommodation) and earnings to the Ol 'Bolosat county.

The following strategies will be implemented for re-engineering of the tourism sector in the county:

- (i) Map out all tourist sites and formulate a tourism sector development master plan; followed by product development, branding and marketing; Diversify of tourism beyond wildlife to include MICE, excursions/expeditions, mountain climbing, nature-based / ecotourism, camping and picnic sites, agro-tourism
- (ii) Promote domestic tourism to cushion the county's tourism sector from external shocks such as pandemics.

7. Nyandarua County CIDP 2013-2017

8. KNBS Economic survey 2020



- (iii) Support Protection and sustainable management of wildlife, water and other natural resources
- (iv) Involve local communities in Tourism development; establish community conservancies.
- (v) Tourism infrastructure development: establish a cultural and tourism information centre; a tourism circuit; protection of existing cultural and heritage sites – including Mau Mau caves and colonial-era homes.
- (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 in order to ensure business continuity.

4.7 Health

The county has 207 health facilities of which 35.3 per cent are public. The number of health officers' personnel is 883 and the doctor population ratio are 1:35,750; nurse population ratio is 1:10,000 and a staff population ratio of 1: 10,000 against WHO standard doctor or nurse population ratio of 1:230. The county, therefore, needs to invest in health care workforce to meet the demand of health services in the County. The county will also strengthen community health and promote effective management of health facilities' health products and technologies. The recovery strategies include:

- (i) The county will strengthen preventative and promotive health services through the following strategies:
 1. Elimination of communicable condition;
 2. Halting and reversing the increasing burden of non-communicable conditions;
 3. Reduction of the burden of violence and injuries;
 4. Provision of essential medical service;
 5. Minimization of exposure to health; and
 6. Strengthening the collaboration with health-related sectors
- (ii) Providing enough safe water at all service delivery points
- (iii) Recruiting more health care workers instead of health officers
- (iv) Construction, upgrading and equipping of health facilities through additional funding to the health sector, Upgrade the JM and Engineer hospitals and health centres to level four as envisioned in CIDP 2018-2022.



- (v) Promote collaboration with other sectors in generation and application of new knowledge for improved service delivery and investment in research and development in the health sector including in the area of medicine.
- (vi) Improve the health insurance and assistance system in the County and ensure that hospitals provide requisite health care services.

4.8 Education and training

The county has 701 Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) centres of which 67.0 per cent are public and 33.0 per cent are private. The county has 507 primary schools of which 68.0 per cent were public while 32.0 per cent were private. The total enrolment was 151,165, where 85.0 per cent were in public primary schools and 15.0 per cent were in private schools. There were 221 secondary schools of which 75.0 per cent were public. The total number of secondary schools in the county was 219 of which 76.0 per cent were public schools while 24 per cent were private. The county has two technical training institutes and 24 youth polytechnics which are public and have a total enrolment of 1,542 students. The county has twenty-four (24) public youth polytechnics (YP).

In the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, the county will require to collaborate with the national government and private sector to enhance ECDE and vocation training through infrastructural development as well as equipment of all ECDE, primary, secondary and vocational training; and University branches in the County with adequate WASH and adequate learning spaces. The recovery sector-specific interventions include;

- (i) The County will construct new ECDE classes to promote social distancing and recruit skilled teachers. This intervention is in line with CIDP 2018-2022 target of ECD infrastructure development and enhancing recruitment of ECD teachers to improve teacher and classrooms to pupil ratio.
- (ii) Create awareness and effectively engage parents on matters education to address the illiteracy. This will be by encouraging the parents to enrol their children in schools.
- (iii) Develop ICT in the county to enhance effective communication and online learning. This will also increase internet connection in the county.
- (iv) The education sector in collaboration with health authorities needs to establish the safety of school buildings and their surroundings before reopening; and ensure adequate provision of sanitation facilities and fumigations of public spaces including learning institutions and health facility wards.
- (v) Promote distance learning programmes by implementing measures to ensure students from low-income backgrounds have access to online education, this may be achieved through allocation



of learning devices and supporting students and teachers from the poorest regions with internet connectivity.

- (vi) Allocate more funds to the TVCs such as Rurii, Kinangop, Kipipirii, Ol Kalau among others so that they can be engaged in the production of much-needed face masks and PPES to be used in hospitals and schools.
- (vii) Fast track and support the establishment of a University in the County. This will ensure that education levels in the county improve.

4.9 Social Protection

The County has an estimated number of 16,228 PWDs and 43,123 older persons aged 65 years and above. This represents 1.3 per cent and 6.8 per cent of the population, respectively. To cushion the impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable members of society, the county has installed some initiatives including provision of fertilizers and high-value seeds to support farmers, allocated resources to ensure that the youths are engaged through public works such as cleaning the environment, clearing drain and also eliminated market fees as an incentive to business people to participate in trade. The recovery strategies include:

- (i) Create awareness to workers on the available social protection services such as the NHIF especially in the informal sectors, and supporting farmers who mostly operate in cooperatives to access insurance cover.
- (ii) Establish more youth empowerment programmes in all other sub-counties including those in Ol Kalou, Njabini and Miharati offering ICT facilities.
- (iii) Build linkages with other Ministries, and with NGOs that work with people with disabilities to strengthen families, deliver assistive devices, reduce barriers to access and provide vocational training, also design and implement a disability grant to all those who are severely disabled.
- (iv) Research in collaboration with KEMRI to get a better understanding of the actual situation of emerging health gaps in Nyandarua County, and to map existing initiatives to improve health service delivery.
- (v) Promote interventions towards the expansion of social protection initiatives targeting elderly group to reduce their loss of livelihoods.

4.10 Gender and Youth

Teenage pregnancies and gender-based violence are pertinent issues that affect the youth, women and boys and girls in Nyandarua County. Evidence indicates 1,176 cases of teenage pregnancies were reported



between January and May 2020 (KHIS, 2020) and 3 cases of GBV (HAK, 2020). That said, COVID-19 could have compounded the situation hence need for targeted interventions to address the same through;

- (i) Support enforcement of laws related to teenage pregnancies especially where adults are involved.
- (ii) Prioritize elimination of gender stereotypes, transforming gender norms and revoke discriminatory practices for the effective realization of the rights of women and girls
- (iii) Community training and sensitization programmes targeting teenage boys and girls to deal with increased cases of teenage pregnancies.
- (iv) Identify and train champions (individual actors) active in combating GBV and who can carry advocacy messages and contribute strongly to changing harmful and retrogressive practices.
- (v) Launch hotlines/helplines using toll-free calls and SMS numbers for gender-based violence victims. This will assist GBV victims to access support and guidance to include psycho-social support, counselling and health care.
- (vi) Collaboration between the county, state agencies, and other partners to strengthen capacities of various stakeholders including, political leadership within the county, women's groups, religious leaders, and community leaders to combat harmful practices that breed GBV.
- (vii) Designate gender safe spaces to provide accommodation for GBV survivors.

4.11 Environment and Natural Resources Management

The county has a rich ecosystem that includes forests, rivers and hills. Efforts to conserve the environment are hampered by encroachment on wetlands, sand harvesting, land degradation, deforestation, illegal logging, water pollution, land pollution, noise pollution and charcoal production.

The major sources of energy for cooking used by households are firewood at 77.4 per cent, charcoal 14.9 per cent, liquified gas at 6.5 per cent and Kerosene 2.0 per cent. Use of firewood and charcoal hurts environment management and conservation programmes. Majority of the households in the county dispose their solid waste dump in the compound at 26.7 per cent, 2.5 per cent dump in the street/ open field, 58.3 per cent burn in the open air. Only 4.0 per cent is collected by the county government for disposal while 1.6 per cent is collected by a private company. Further, 3.4 per cent of households have experienced droughts or floods in the past 5 years that have adversely affected their farming activities.

To mitigate these environmental risks, the County has put in place measures to mainstream environmental and climate change in county planning and budgeting processes with aim of strengthening disaster risk



mitigation measures and reducing damages caused by natural hazards like floods and droughts. Additional strategies to enable Country to recover from effects of COVID 19 include; to increase access to safe clean water and sanitation and to protect and conserve the environment

- (i) Provide and promote alternative sources of clean energy for cooking
- (ii) The county to promote afforestation of the Aberdare Rangers by the provision of tree seedlings to communities and schools
- (iii) The county to repossess all encroached water catchment land
- (iv) Develop land use management and monitoring systems
- (v) Develop and implement natural resources utilization policy
- (vi) The county to establish and promote community forest associations (CFA) to help in forest conservation
- (vii) The county to put in place participatory forest management plans (PFMP)
- (viii) The county to enforce the environment management and conservation policies
- (ix) The county to provide capacity building of communities around forest land on forests on Sustainable Forest Management
- (x) Provide waste collection services at households,
- (xi) Promote and facilitate regular waste collection, environment clean up exercises at neighbourhoods and in towns
- (xii) The county to develop and implement a solid waste management strategy
- (xiii) Cushion households from the adverse effects of droughts and floods including putting together a framework to facilitate mitigation measures.



5 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAMME

5.1 Economic Stimulus Package

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

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

5.2 Financing Economic Stimulus Package

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

5.3 Implementation Framework for the Economic Stimulus Programme

Effective implementation of the County COVID-19 Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy will depend on adequate resource mobilization over the 2020/21-2022/23. The implementation will thus be supported through resource mobilization from relevant stakeholders in the County, including the National Government,



development partners, NGOs and civil society, faith-based organizations, private sector and individuals. Annex Table 3 presents a proposed action plan for the County.

5.4 Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting

The overall purpose of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting is to track the 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 continuously and reporting quarterly, at mid-year, annually and at the end of the plan period leading to progress reports. The monitoring framework will track the achievements, assess the 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 the impact created. The 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.⁹

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 3). The quarterly progress reports will include information on key indicators against set targets for the quarter.

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

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

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





6 COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Communication¹⁰, 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 the development of County COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Strategies, Communication for Development¹¹ (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 channels¹² are the routes, media and techniques to be used to carry the re-engineering and recovery communication messages from the policymakers to the citizens. Based on May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, the majority of Nyandarua County's populations received information about coronavirus through radio(86%), television(53%)and Friends and family(25%). Social media was also a popular channel at 19.0 per cent. The other channels: Government sources, newspapers, mobile, Health Care Workers and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) workers all rated 4 per cent and below.

Therefore, 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 such as radio, telephone, and face to face meetings.
- (3) Non-verbal communication for example sign language.
- (4) Visual communication is: Television.

The effectiveness of the different channels would vary depending on the circumstance and the characteristics of the communication. For instance, conferences, seminars and workshops (large physical gatherings of more than 100 persons) is currently prohibited due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, to increase buy-in from the members of the public on the county socio-economic recovery strategies, opportunities, interventions and to encourage positive feedback, below (table 2) are the channels of communication.

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

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

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



Table 2: Communication channels with the target audience

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

> Most appropriate channel to be used.

Notes:

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

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

The scheduled communication or frequency of messaging are proposed 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 centres).
- Monthly barazas.

Table 3: Implementation matrix/Action plan

Sector	Strategic Objectives (I)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs(Millions)	Fy2 Kshs(Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
County Revenue Policy	OSR Enhancement External grants	Waiver of interest	More properties registered/cleared outstanding balances	Increased OSR	Amount collected from property rates	April to June 2021	Placement to adverts	80	40	40	Nyandarua County Government	County Finance and Economic Development Department
		Enforcement of defaulters	More compliance	Increased OSR	Reduced number of defaulters	Continuous	Enforcement costs - MV fuel etc				Nyandarua County Government	County Finance and Economic Development Department
		Holding tax clinics to sensitizing taxpayers	More taxpayers informed	Increased compliance	Number of tax clinics held	By end of 2020/2021 financial year	Public participation for a etc				Nyandarua County Government	County Finance and Economic Development Department
		Full automation OSR	More satisfied taxpayers	Increased OSR	Automation of all revenue streams	By end of 2021/2022 financial year	Commission payable				Nyandarua County Government	County Finance and Economic Development Department
		Capacity building of revenue collectors	Increased performance	Increased OSR	Number of collectors trained	2021/2022 financial year	Training and workshops				Nyandarua County Government	County Finance and Economic Development Department
County Expenditure Reforms	Re-engineer expenditure to be growth-oriented and people-centred	Increase expenditure in health sectors and other non-administrative functions such as water, trade, ICT, education, agriculture while systematically reducing expenditure on non-administrative functions	County expenditure that is people-centred and focussed on growth-creating sectors such as health, education, water, infrastructure, ICT etc	Enhanced development across sectors	The proportion of development budget against the total County appropriations	Continuous from 2020/21		4,800	2,300	2,500	Nyandarua County Government and the National Government	County Finance and Economic Planning Department, Office of the Governor, County Assembly
		Reduce the approved budget-actual expenditure gap by fully implementing PFM recommendations and conducting annual expenditure reviews	County expenditure in line with existing National Government and County Government laws	Elimination of budget deficits	Proportion of approved budget implementation	Continuous from 2020/21	14.4B	14.4B	6.9B	7.5B	CGM/NG/ Development Partners	County Finance and Economic Planning Department

Sector	Strategic Objectives (I)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs(Millions)	Fy2 Kshs(Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
Pending Bills	Eliminate pending bills	Systematically and in phase-out approach reduce pending bills owed to suppliers	Reinvigoration of local economy - County and National	Full settlement of all County Pending bills	Levels/amount of historical pending bills	Continuous - started in FY19/20		304 ¹	186	118	CGN	County Finance and Economic Planning Department
Sectors												
Agriculture	Diversification of production into fast-maturing vegetable crops through irrigation	Subsidies on fast-maturing vegetable seeds, expansion of area under sustainable irrigation	County residents eat more nutritious food	Increased number of farmers producing fast-maturing vegetables/crops; Increased availability of nutritious vegetables/crops in the county	Number of subsidized fast maturing seeds; Increased acreage under fast maturing crops; Acreage under sustainable irrigation	Continuous	Cabbage seeds= Ksh 5,000,000. Spinach seeds= Ksh13,000,000. Kales seeds= Ksh5,000,000 Potatoes= Ksh 15,000,000 Subsidized fertilizer worth ksh. 200 million	Cabbage seeds= Ksh1,000,000. Spinach seeds= 14,000,000. Kales seeds= 15,000,000 Potatoes= 15,000,000 Subsidized fertilizer worth ksh. 30 million	Cabbage seeds= 500,000. Spinach seeds= 700,000. Kales seeds= 500,000 Potatoes= 700,000 Subsidized fertilizer worth ksh. 15 million	Cabbage seeds= 500,000. Spinach seeds= 700,000. Kales seeds= 500,000 Potatoes= 8,000,000 Subsidized fertilizer worth ksh. 15 million	CGN IFDC ASDP KCSAP	Department of Agriculture
	Enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of counties	Attracting private partnerships in the county; Strengthen agricultural extension services; Enhance farmers training and farmers information services; Enhance collaboration with research institutions	Transformation of smallholder value chains in the County	Increased private investments in the County; Increased collaborations with research institutes; Enhanced agricultural extension and information outreach systems in the County	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	Continuous	2 PPPs at a cost of ksh500 million (Milk processing plant @ 40m and Subsidized AI @ 100m) Extension services to 200,000 farmers per FY at ksh 350,000,000	Milk plant=200m	Milk plant=100m	Extension services to 200,000 farmers @ 10 million	CGN ASDSP, CGM/IFDC, KCSAP	Department of Agriculture
	Investments in storage and cooling facilities especially at collection centres	Construction of storage and cooling facilities in the County	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased storage and cooling facilities; reduced post harvesting losses	Number of storage and cooling facilities developed at the County level	Continuous	5 at KSh. 5,000,000,000	4 million for horticultural produce grading sheds	2million	2million	One partly constructed at a cost of 50million so far	Department of Agriculture



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome/Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs(Millions)	FY2 Kshs(Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	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 level	Increased of digital platforms to access modern agricultural technologies	Number of users adopting digitized agricultural operations (marketing, financial etc) at the County level	Continuous	250,000 farmers to be reached through digitizing of extension services in collaboration with Safaricom at a cost of 10million	10 million	5 million	5 million	CGN	Department of Agriculture
	Disaster surveillance at County level and mitigate risks associated with disasters, such as those related to floods	Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions at the County level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and prevent risks; Institutional capacity development; Carry out vulnerability analyses and updates; Invest in monitoring and early warning systems; Conduct public education	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased preparedness of households and communities to mitigate and respond to shocks; Early warning	Number of weather forecast and flood early warning disseminated to communities; Number of men and women trained to access flood warning and weather forecast/ information; Number of men and women trained on Disaster Management; Number of community level contingency and climate change adaptation plans developed	Continuous	Train 50,000 farmers on how to access flood warning and weather forecast/ information during normal extension services at a cost of 10million	2 million	1 million	1million	CGN	Department of Agriculture



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome/Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs(Millions)	FY2 Kshs(Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	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 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 farmers especially the youths who can access affordable credit	Enhanced access to agricultural finance	Continuous	Enhance farming credit access to 10,000 youths through linkages to financial institutions	2 million for logistical support to officers doing the linkages.	1million	1 million	CGN	Department of Agriculture
Manufacturing and MSMEs	Enhance innovation	Establish a Fund/ Establish a budget line to support innovative activities in the County	Increased county revenues; Increasing levels of employment; Increasing use of new business models	New product brands in the market; Improved processes	No. of new brands in the market; No. of trainings conducted;	3 years	4	4	2	2	CGN/MSEA	Department of Trade and Manufacturing; KEPSA; KAM; KIRO; KIPi
	Strengthening partnerships	Attract private partnerships and other stakeholders in the county;	Increased project undertaken by partners	Increased PPP arrangements	Number of county-PPPs; increasing no. of stakeholders' engagements with the County		15	15	7	8	CGN	Department of Trade and Manufacturing
	Enhance skills	Build capacity and skills of traders and businesses persons	Increased productivity; More revenues	Increased No. of personnel trained	No. of persons trained	Continuous	2	2	1	1	CGN	Department of Trade and Manufacturing; KEPSA; KAM; KIRO
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	2yrs	800M	390 M	195 M	195M	CGN NG Other Government agencies CGN NG	CGN
	To increase access to improved sanitation	To develop and rehabilitate sanitation infrastructure	No of sanitation infrastructure developed and rehabilitated	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of population covered with piped water % of the population covered by sewer line	2yrs	1.5 B	600M	300m	300m		



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome/Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs(Millions)	FY2 Kshs(Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
Solid waste management	To achieve increased solid waste collection and management	To sensitive communities on importance of safe solid waste collection management and disposal	No of environment clean up exercised in major urban centres and neighbourhoods	Increased access to clean environment	% of population with increased access to safe and clean environment		9.2M	9.2M	4.2M	5M	CGN	Dept of Health
		To plant trees and increase area under forest	No of free trees seedlings distributed to local communities	Increased forest cover	% Ha under forest cover	2	1.58 ⁴	2m	1M	1M	CGN NG OTHER AGENCIES CGN NG Other partners	CGN
Environment and Natural Resources Conservation	To increase environment conservation to clean water To increase access to improved sanitation	Improved sewerage infrastructure	Number of new sewerage systems constructed	Increased access to sewerage systems	Complete sewerage systems	2	2.58 ⁵	-	-	-		CGN
		Construct NNT infrastructure across key roads in the County	Increased modal split in favor of NNT	Increase in knowledge management of NNT infrastructure	Knowledge management of NNT infrastructure in good and fair condition	6 months	28 ⁶	1.88	774,565,617	1B	CGN/NG	Dept of transport
Transport	To enhance sustainable mobility options for household To improve the road conditions of the road network	Improve quality of the unpaved road infrastructure using labour-based techniques	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Increased proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Proportion of unpaved road network in good and fair condition							
		Improve quality of road network using appropriate technology -Low Volume Sealed Roads(LVSR)for rural roads	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Increased proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Knowledge management of roads developed using LVSR							
	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	1	1	1	-	CGN	Depts of health and transport

14. External funding to be sourced

15. Expected funding from a regional development body

16. This allocation is for all rural access roads and boda boda sheds which are used also by pedestrians, cyclists etc. the infrastructure is not only for motorized transport



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome/Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs(Millions)	FY2 Kshs(Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
Information and Communication Technology(ICT)	To enhance ICT capacity and use	Apply labor-based approaches for road construction and maintenance	Creation of local employment opportunities for youth and women and local economic development	Increased jobs for youth and women	Number of jobs created	2 years	100M	100	50	50	CGN/KERRA	Dept of transport
		Pursue a Universal Mobile Telephony programme	Increased access Mobile phone services	Increased proportion of people aged 3 years and above owning a mobile phone from 57.4% to 100%	Proportion of population aged 3 years above who own a phone	-	-	-	-	-		-
		Collaborate with telecom companies to upgrade and improve the communication networks in remote areas.	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	5M	5M	5 Million	-	CGN/CTA.	County Government - Directorate of ICT in partnership with ICT Authority(CTA)
		Programme to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere)	Increased use of ICT for domestic and commercial purposes	Increase in number of households connected to reliable and affordable internet	Proportion of households connected to reliable and affordable internet	1 year						
		Community access to ICT infrastructure and services in public primary schools	Improved access to ICT infrastructure and services	Increase in number of household able to access ICT through community facilities	Proportion of household able to access ICT through community facilities	2 years						
		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	1 year						
	Boosting e-commerce and home-based economies through ICT access	Mainstream ICT function and adoption in the 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	2 years	26	26	11	15	CGN/CT Authority	County Government Directorate of ICT



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome/Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs(Millions)	FY2 Kshs(Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
Urban Development and Housing	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	1 year	0.5M	0.2M	Kshs.200,000	-	County Government	County Government Directorate of ICT
	To improve the quality of life of residents through provision of affordable and decent housing	Fast-track implementation of the affordable housing programme with a focus on improving living conditions in informal settlements	Enhanced quality in informal settlements due to improved housing conditions	Increased proportion of households provided with affordable and decent housing	No. of housing units provided	1 year	28	-	-	-	National Housing Corporation/ NSSF	National Housing Corporation/NSSF
		Map flood risk settlements and implement flood disaster mitigation plans including relocation and re-settlement of households	Reduced flood risk and disaster incidents in human settlements	Increased number of households relocated from flood risk areas	No. of households relocated from flood risk areas	2 Years	100 (emergency fund)	60	30	30	CGN/NG	CGN/NG
		Develop and implement an addressing system for use in pandemic and disaster surveillance and emergency response.	Effective pandemic and disaster surveillance response.	Improved response time to disasters and emergencies	No. of emergencies responded to Time take to respond to emergencies							
		Create a fund to cushion landlords and tenants from rent distress during periods of emergency. ^{iv}	Reduced risk of rent distress	Reduced cases of rent distress	Number of reported rent distress	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
-	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 cook stoves 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	20,000 Households supported to adopt clean energy sources	2 years	80M	40M	20M	20M	CGN/ NG	Department of environment in conjunction with urban development

17. Noble idea but beyond county budget's ability to fund. Development partners to be sourced.



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome/Key Result Area(3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator(4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs(Millions)	FY2 Kshs(Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
Tourism	Enhance socio-economic benefits from the tourism sector	Tourism sector development master-plan; Rehabilitate infrastructure leading to tourism attraction sites	Growth in revenue generation from tourism	Increased visitor numbers to the county; increased awareness of the diversified tourism product offering	Number of local and foreign visitors; revenue collected by county government from tourism.	2 years	Tourism master plan total cost 10million. Rehabilitation of tourism infrastructure; graveling of roads leading to tourism sites at costs of 40million	0	8million on	2million	County and National Governments development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	NGS; County Department of Tourism;
		Niche tourism product developed, marketing incorporating aspects of COVID-19.	Diversified tourism experiences / product. Sanitation standards in tourism upheld	Increased number of tourists visiting the County; increased awareness and practice of sanitation in tourist products	Number of niche tourism products developed; Number of cultural sites preserved; Number of high-altitude training camps developed.	2 years	Development of tourism sites at a total cost of 400million. to develop abateum and the equatorial sites and the happy valley homes Product marketing and promotion 45million Activities training of the industry players on adherence of the protocols. Promotion and marketing of facilities sites and nyandarua in general. Printing of promotional materials. participation in trade fairs, exhibitions and shows.	Tourism development 6million	Tourism development 194 million	Development tourism sites 200million	County and National Governments development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	County Department of Tourism;
Health	Improve access to quality and affordable health services	Carryout integrated outreach services	. Promote quality Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescence health services	Improved maternal ,child and adolescence health	Numbers of mothers ,children and adolescent reached. (MDH718 770	2years	Lunch allowances for 5 officers @400for 240 days. (1400 X 5 X 240 X 2 = 3.36 million)	6.72million	3.36million	3million	THS-UCP	MOH, Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua
		Promote additional funding to the health sector	Upgrade and equiping JM hospital and Mirangine health centre.	Health infrastructure development	Number of health facilities improved and equipped as per norms	1 year	Jm karuki 200million. Mirangine health centre 88 million. Equiping the facilities 100 million	389million	389M	-	CGN THS-UCP	MOH, Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua
	Recruit health care workers	Increased work force	Efficient and effective service delivery	Number of health officers recruited	200 officers Kshs. 252M	2 years		252M	100 staff 84M	100 168M	CGN & MOH	MOH, Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs (Millions)	FY2 Kshs (Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
		Forecasting quantification and procurement of health products	Enhancing commodity security	. Increase % of availability of essential Medical products	Number health centres stocked with essential medical products	2 years	Drugs 116 million Diagnostic 2 million Renal 2 million. COVID non pharm 60 million p.a.	360 million	180 million	180 million	CSN	MOH, Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua
		Train 200 Health workers	Increased knowledge/skills and confidence to care for COVID-19 patients	healthcare workers trained in COVID-19	Number of health care workers trained in COVID-19	2 years	1M	685,000	500,000	185,500	CSN	Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua
		Procure laundry machines for isolation machines	Improved linen and laundry management for isolation units	4 laundry machines procures	Number of laundry machines procured	1 year	2M	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	CSN	Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua
		Procure and house an incinerator for Engineer hospital (100kg/hour) capacity	Improved healthcare waste management	Incinerator procured and housed	1 incinerator procured and housed	1 year	25M	25,000,000	-	25,000,000	CSN	Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua
		Carry out supportive supervision to health facilities	Improved quality of health services	162 health facilities supervised	Number of health facilities supervised	2 years	162 facilities 1M	806,400	403,200	403,200	CSN	Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua
		Carryout social mobilization immunization on routine immunization. Carryout static and mobile outreaches to reach the unreached children with routine immunization.	Improved immunization coverage in the County.	Reduced mortality	Number of immunization outreaches	2 years	Social mobilization 4 million. Outreaches 2 million	6 million	3 million	3 million	CSN	MOH, Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua
		construction of latrines	Improved health status	To improve latrine coverage in the County	Number of latrines constructed	1 year	2 toilet 2 million	2 million	2 million	-	CSN	MOH, Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua
		Water harvesting in health facilities	Improved access to safe water in public places	Ensure adequate supply of water in the health facilities.	Number of water tanks procured	1 year	10,000 litres water tanks for ten facilities	500,000	500,000	-	CSN	Ministry of Water, Department of Water, County Government of Nyandarua
	Strengthen collaboration with health-related sectors	Prevention and control of zoonotic diseases. Creating awareness on all types of pollution	Pollution control improvement in veterinary services	Improved service delivery	Number of stake holders meeting held	1 year	Stake holders meetings	1 million	1 million	-	CSN	Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua; Private sector



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs (Millions)	FY2 Kshs (Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	Minimize exposure to health risk factor	Create awareness through microteaching, food inspection and premises inspection. Carryout surveillance and form COVID case management teams for treatment isolation and Home Based care	Health promotion including health information Micro-nutrient deficiency control prevention and control Food and water safety control Improved health	Reduced morbidity and mortality rate Proper management of COVID patient cases.	Number of health microteaching sessions, premises inspected and number of food samples collected and sent to National Public Health lab for analysis Number of COVID patients recovered	2 years	1	500,000	500,000	-	CSN	Dept of Health, County Government of Nyandarua; Private sector
						1 year	30	30	15	15	CSN	
Education	To improve service delivery in ECDEs and VTCs	Promote infrastructure development	Improved learning/training environment	Number of facilities renovated and constructed in ECDEs and VTCs	Number of new enrolment in learning institutions	2 years	20 classrooms, 14 toilets, 2 hotels, 4 workshops	Kes 1,45M per Classroom and 0.8M per toilet (87M)	32.4M	55M	CSN, MOE	Department of Education, County Government of Nyandarua; Ministry of Education (MOE)
		Train teachers/trainers on how to instruct remotely	Improvement in teaching skills	Number of teachers trained	Number of children transitioning from pre-primary to primary schools	1 year	400 ECDE teachers 50 VTC instructors	Kes 10000 per person (4.5M)		4.5M	CSN, Development partners	Department of Education, County Government of Nyandarua; Ministry of Education
		Recruitment of ECDE teachers and VTCs instructors	Efficient and effective service delivery	Number of ECDE teachers recruited	Number of trainees transitioning from VTCs to TTIs Number of production units in VTCs Percentage increase of literacy levels at ECDE	1 year	200 ECDE teachers 23 VTC instructors	Kes 10,000 per ECDE teacher and Av Kes 25,000 per VTC trainer (31M)	3M		CSN	Department of Education, County Government of Nyandarua; Ministry of Education
		Capacity building of school Board of management	Improvement in the management capacities	Number of trainings held	Development index of ECDEs and VTCs Efficiency level in management	1 year	498 BOMs for ECDEs & 15 BOMs for VTCs	Kes 5000 per person by 4 people for ECDEs (2.5M) and Kes 10,000 for 105 members of VTC BOM (2M) (4.5M)		4.5M	CSN, Development partners	Department of Education, County Government of Nyandarua



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome/Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs (Millions)	FY2 Kshs (Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	Enhance transition and retention rates in schools	Disbursement of bursaries	Increase of school attendance	No. students of supported with bursaries	Increased Number of trainees graduating with employable skills	1 year	Approx. 30,000 students supported	12M	12M		CSN	Department of Education, County Government of Nyandarua; Ministry of Education
		Promote school feeding programmes	Increase in number of students attending schools	% of students attending schools	% increase of children transiting to primary schools	1 year	22,700 children in the programme	Kes. 1540 per child (35M)	20M		CSN	Department of Education, County Government of Nyandarua; Ministry of Education
		Enhance back to school campaigns	Increase in number of students attending schools	% students attending schools	Number of sensitization forums held	1 year	25 sessions	Kes.500,000 per session (12.5M)		12.5M	CSN, Development Partners	Department of Education, County Government of Nyandarua; Ministry of Education; Private sector
	To provide safety in schools	Provide surgical masks to students Provide PPE to school employees	Reduction in cases of COVID-19	Quantities of PPE and surgical masks supplied	% decrease of COVID 19 cases	1 year	498 ECDC and 15 VTCs	13.6M	0	13.6M	CSN, MOE	Department of Education, County Government of Nyandarua; Ministry of Education
Social Protection	Strengthen social well-being of learners	Promote guidance and counseling in schools and VTCs	Increased retention and attendance in school	Number of schools where guidance & counseling is done	Increased retention and completion rate	1 year	498 ECDCs, 15 VTCs	Kes.5000 per school (2,565M)	0	2,56M	CSN	Department of Education –County Government of Nyandarua, MOE
	Promote social protection activities	Provide medical insurance coverage	Reduction in treatment cost during emergencies	5,000 elderly persons/Mau Mau veterans	Number of people covered by insurance	1 Year	30	30	-	30	CSN	Dept of social protection and services, County Government of Nyandarua, Dept of health, County Government of Nyandarua.
		Enhance cash transfer to vulnerable groups	Reduced poverty level	77 cancer survivors	Number of people who benefitted from cash transfers- cancer survivors	2 years	354,000	354,000	154,000	200,000	CSN	Dept of social protection and services, County Government of Nyandarua
Human Resource	Provide safety in workplaces	Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	All staff supplied with protective equipment	Number of officers equipped	2 years	20M	20M	10M	10M	CSN, National Govt (NG) Well-wishers	Dept of health, County Government of Nyandarua



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus(2)	Expected Outcome/Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details(Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget Kshs (Millions)	Fy1 Kshs (Millions)	FY2 Kshs (Millions)	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/ Actor/Stakeholders/ Department(5)
	Improve staff digital skills	Implement policy guidelines on skills development among the staffs Training and capacity building of staffs on use of ICT in service delivery	Improvement in remote working	All departmental plans and performance contract mainstream ICT usage	Number of departments mainstreaming ICT	2 years	10	10	5	5	CSN	Department of ICT, County Government of Nyandarua
	Mainstream occupational safety and health into the sectors of the economy	Train workers on safety and health	Increased control of COVID-19 transmission	All departments adopting safety measures	No. of departments adhering to Occupational Safety and Health	2 years	5	5	3	2	CSN	Department of Health, County Government of Nyandarua

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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