



# TANA RIVER COUNTY

## COVID-19 SOCIAL ECONOMIC RE-ENGINEERING RECOVERY STRATEGY

2020/21-2022/23



NOVEMBER 2020



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



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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

suspension of the listing with the Credit Reference Bureau (CRB); and reduction of the VAT from 16 per cent to 14 per cent, effective 1<sup>st</sup> 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.





## STATEMENT

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

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)<sup>1</sup>.
- (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.

## 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.

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





## 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

Tana River County is one of the counties in Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani (JKP) economic bloc. The county has an estimated population of 315,943 people of which 50.1 per cent were male and 49.8 per cent female (KNBS, 2019) as indicated in table 1. Of the population 4,040 (1.5 per cent) are persons with disability. The youth constituted 32.0 per cent of the population of whom 51.0 per cent were female. The County has a population density of 8 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. About 76.0 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 49.8 per cent are female. The elderly population (65 years and above) make up 3.1 per cent of the total population of whom 51.9 per cent were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 51.2 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Tana-river County was 62.0 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 55.9 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 61.0 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, 28.1 per cent of the children were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26.0 per cent.

**Table 1: Development indicators in Tana-river County**

	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	315,943	0.6% of the total population
Males	158,550	50.1%
Females	157,391	49.8%
Intersex	2	0.006%
Estimated Population Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	8	82
Persons with disability	1.5%	2.2%
Population living in rural areas (%)	76.0%	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years)(%)	51.2%	68.7%
Youth (%)	32.0%	36.1%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	3.1%	3.9%
Number of Covid-19 cases (as at 11th September 2020)(MOH); National cases were 35,232 people	22	0.07% of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	62.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	55.9%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	61.0%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	28.1%	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	33,498	0.4 % Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of Nominal GCP/GDP (2013-2017)(%)	11.3%	15.3 %

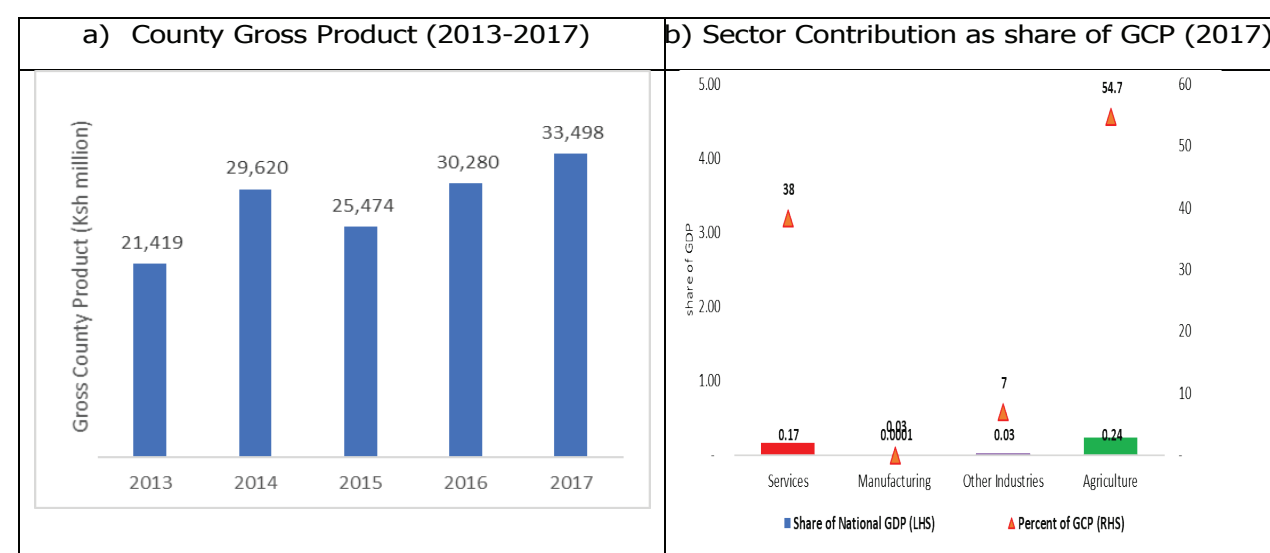
Data Source: KNBS (2019)





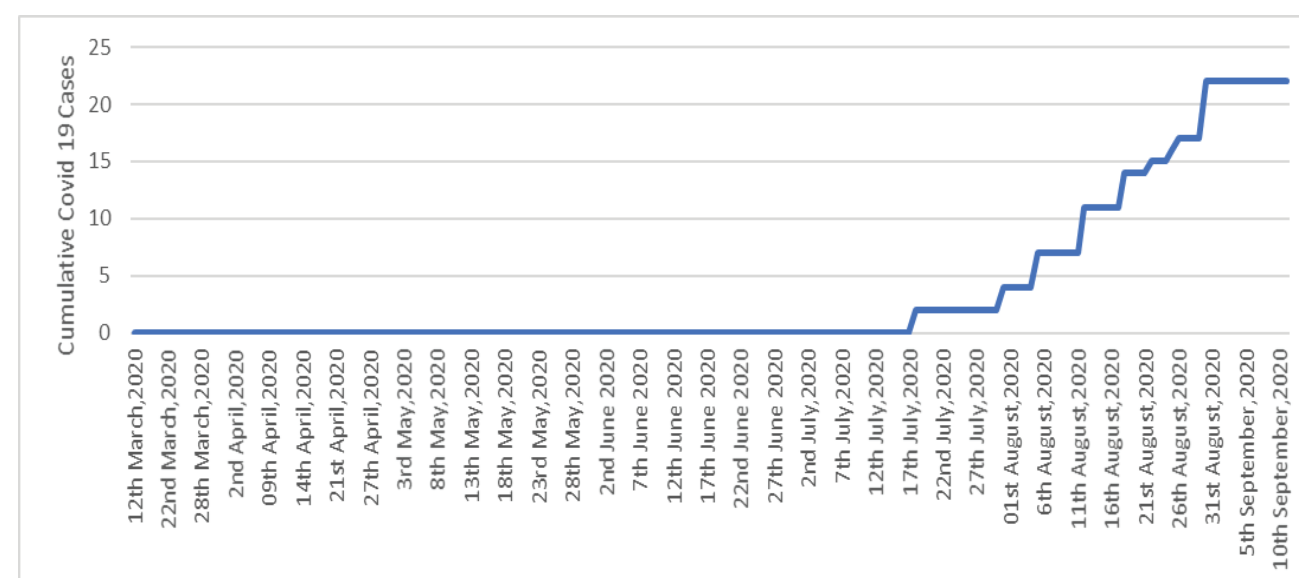
Tana River County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 0.4 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as at 2017 as reported in figure 1. The GCP increased from Ksh. 21,419 million in 2013 to Ksh. 33,498 million in 2017 representing an annual average growth rate of 11.3 per cent. The agriculture sector contributed 54.7 per cent of GCP while services and other industries sector share constituted 38.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector includes such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly dominated by crop farming and livestock production while industries and manufacturing include production of consumer goods such as plastics, furniture, textiles, and food processing.

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



Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The County first confirmed case of COVID-19 was on 18th July 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 22 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020) as depicted in figure 2.



Data Source: MOH

## 1.2 County Fiscal position

Tana River 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. 5.9 billion (72.9%) as equitable share, Ksh. 707.4 million (8.8%) conditional grant, Ksh. 66 million (0.8%) generated from own source revenue (OSR) and Ksh. 1.4 billion (17.5%) as cash balance from FY 2018/19.

During FY 2019/20, the County received a total of Ksh. 7.4 billion which accounted for 92.9 per cent of the expected revenue. This comprised of Ksh. 5.3 billion equitable shares, Ksh. 616.6 million as conditional grants, Ksh. 64.5 million as OSR and Ksh. 1.4 billion as cash balance from FY 2018/19. The county registered an increase of 1.4 per cent on its OSR collections compared to Ksh. 63.6 million realized in 2018/19.

At the beginning of FY 2019/20 the County budgeted to spend a total of Ksh. 8,035.2 million consisting of Ksh. 5,333.3 million allocation for recurrent expenditure and Ksh. 2,702.1 million for development expenditure. Of the recurrent expenditure, Ksh. 2,331.7 million was meant for compensation of employees while Ksh. 2,998.4 million was set aside for operations and maintenance. The County's actual total expenditure during FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh. 8,159.4 million. Recurrent expenditures (personal emoluments and operations & maintenance) accounted for 81.6 per cent of the total spending, with development expenditure accounting for only 18.4 per cent. This translating to absorption rate of 101.5 per cent overall budget, 124.9 per cent recurrent expenditure and 55.4 per cent development expenditure. Health sector expenditure accounted for 13.3 per cent of total spending with an overall absorption rate of 86.0 per cent. Absorption rate for health sector recurrent expenditure stood at 88.2 per cent. The county did not report on development spending. At the end of FY 2019/20, the county accumulated pending bills amounting to Ksh. 1,157.3 million consisting of Ksh. 804.7 million and Ksh. 352.6 million in respect of development and recurrent expenditures respectively.

## 1.3 County Fiscal Response, Interventions and Budget Re-allocation

With the outbreak of COVID-19 Tana River county undertook myriad of administrative and budgetary interventions.

**The county re-allocated its budget.** During the second supplementary budget, the county reorganized its budgetary allocations where Ksh. 33.0 million was allocated to handling and management of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**The County established the County COVID-19 Emergency Fund.** The county government allocated Ksh. 48.0 million to the Fund to mitigate the adverse effects of the coronavirus and help restore socio-economic status of county residents.





**Financial support from development partners.** The county received a grant of Ksh. 6.3 million from DANIDA to help the county mitigate the effects of COVID-19. The money was allocated to different departments to respond to the pandemic.

**The county drafted a post COVID-19 recovery plan** with input from all the departments with strategies that each department will focus on to hasten recovery of the county economy.

**The county also established county emergency response committee.** The committee's role was mainly to mobilize resources especially donations, foods and non-food items from donors and well-wishers in order to cushion the communities affected by the pandemic. Through the department of social program, the county identified the most vulnerable households, people living with disability (PWDs) and the elderly to benefit from the food relief program.

**The county prepared for treatment and Management of confirmed cases.** The county converted Hola Referral Hospital delivery room, female and male wards into isolation wards to hold a capacity of 100 beds. Additionally, Madogo Health Centre, maternity wing was also converted into an isolation ward with a capacity of 10 beds. Similarly, the county renovated the general wards and maternity wings in Garsen and Ngao hospitals for isolation with a capacity of 12 beds each. Further, the county trained its healthcare workers on the preparedness and handling of COVID-19 related issues.

**The county undertook to enhance access to water.** The county identified areas where there was critical need of water. To meet the shortfall, the county rehabilitated boreholes and purchased water meters to ensure constant water supply. It also allocated Ksh. 70.0 million to the water department to facilitate drilling of more boreholes. To promote hand hygiene, the county provided handwashing units in various parts of Hola town and scaled it to other towns.





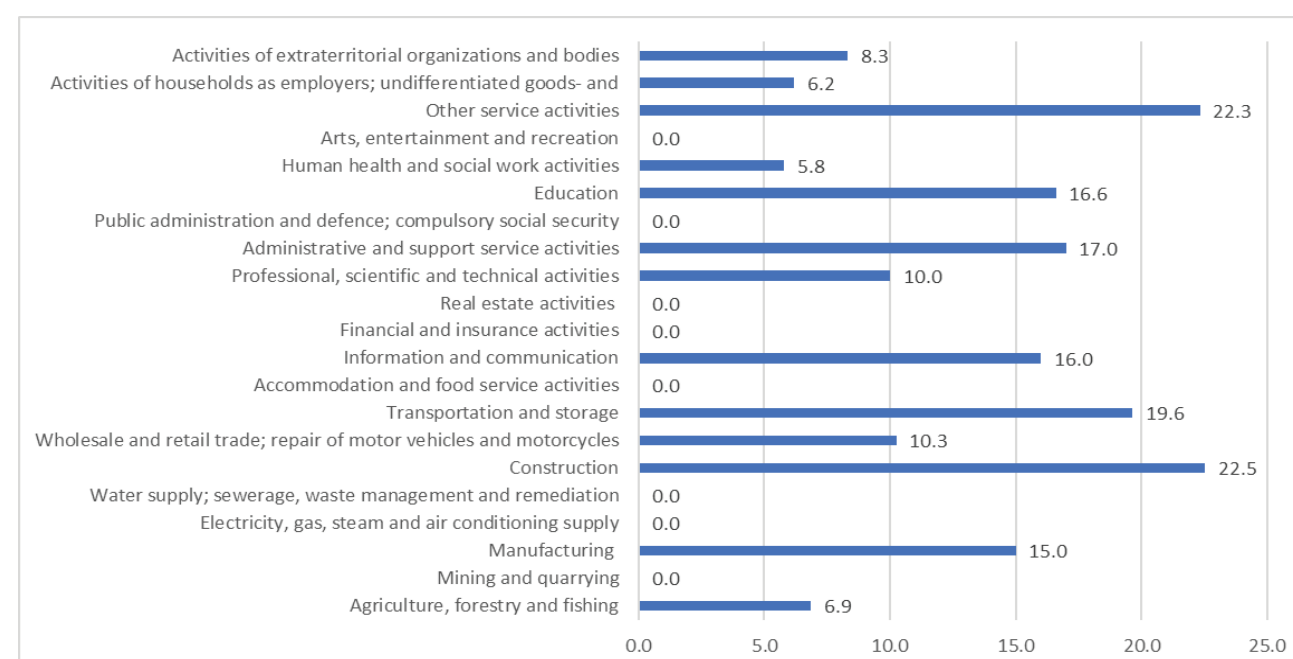
## 2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

As the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, several other shocks hit the county as well. These included flush floods/mudslides/landslides, livestock diseases and the invasion of desert locusts.

### a) Labour participation

From the May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 Survey, workers in construction sector recorded the highest number of hours lost in a week (22.5) while mining, water, arts, entertainment and electricity are among the services which recorded no loss of hours worked. Workers in Transport and storage and education sector lost 19.6 and 16.6 hours, respectively. Workers in manufacturing, wholesale and trade and information and technology lost 15.0, 10.3 and 16.0, hours respectively.

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



Source: KNBS

Further, 62.0 per cent of workers in Tana River county recorded decreased income; 2.0 per cent reported increase in income; while 76.9 per cent recorded working as unpaid workers. The county recorded 69.2 per cent of workers in informal sector and 7.1 per cent never attended to work due to COVID-19 related issues. In private sector schools, teachers and other workers lost their incomes. Some other businesses such as bars, hotels, market centres had totally closed, leading to reduced business activities. Some workers in the transport sector had also been rendered jobless due to restriction of movement in and out of Nairobi and Mombasa counties. On average, county lost 10.4 hours worked in a week and the hours.

### b) Agricultural sector

The May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 Survey found that 15.8 per cent of the households in Tana River county had instances where the household or a member of the household could not access the markets/grocery stores to purchase food items, mainly because of closure of the markets/grocery stores (62.8 per cent) and transport limitations (36.0 per cent). A key concern was that the food groups affected most are the nutritious food categories – vegetables, fruits and meat products – which are necessary for boosting the immune system of the population.

Further, with restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities, 84.0 per cent of households in Tana River county indicated having experienced an increase in food prices. It is important to note that 2.5 per cent of households purchase food products from open-air markets, 47.5 per cent from kiosks and 31.8 per cent from general shops (KIHBS 2015/16). Additionally, 82.3 per cent of the total value consumed was from purchases, 9.0 per cent from own production, 4.8 per cent from own stock and 3.9 per cent from gifts and other sources. As such, increased food prices had significant implications on household budget.

Marketing activity in the county was majorly affected as a result of the pandemic. Movement restrictions and the partial lockdowns placed in some parts of the country curtailed movement of services and goods to the markets especially to Nairobi and Mombasa which the county identifies as its key markets. Mango was one of the main produces in the county which was affected by closure of markets and travel restrictions hence reducing sales in main markets particularly in Thika and Mombasa.

Further, an assessment of the COVID-19 effects on hours worked in agriculture related occupations indicates food processing and related trade workers recorded the highest difference of 28.0 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. Other affected subcategories included: - agricultural, fishery and related labourers (12.0 hours difference); subsistence agricultural and fishery workers (5.0 hours difference); and farm workers (3.0 hours difference).

Additional significant challenges faced by the county during the COVID-19 pandemic period included: Desert locusts (4.4%); Floods/ Mudslides/ Landslides (37.8%); and Livestock Diseases (9.4%). In particular, flooding in the county affected the already planted areas. Most farming communities farm along flood plains hence floods affected the farming activities and crops were swept away.

### c) Services sector

Tourists are mainly attracted to the Tana River county by the Tana River delta and game viewing in the Kora National Reserve, Arawale National Reserve, and the Tana Primate National Reserve. Due the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures to contain its spread such as social distancing, the number of visitors to the county by both domestic and foreign tourists declined over the second and third quarter of 2020.



The pandemic disrupted the education system leading to loss of learning and teaching time. Some learning institutions adopted E-learning which was constrained because of digital divide among the county residents. Only 5.2 per cent of households in the county own desktop computer/ laptop/ tablet (Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHS), 2019)). Moreover, a paltry 7.3 per cent of households have access to internet connectivity, indicating that distance-learning was limited in vast parts of the county especially among students in the rural parts of the county. In addition, the suspension of school feeding programme had consequences on the food security and nutritional status of many children, especially those depended on the programme.

Further, 98.0 percent of county residents did not visit health facilities, implying number of patients visiting the hospital or seeking medical services reduced significantly due to fear of contracting COVID-19. This led to significant reduction of the health revenue stream in the county. The loss of jobs and staying at home led to the potential of domestic violence, lack of livelihoods coupled with psychological stress became rampant.

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

Majority of MSMEs in Tana River County operate in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (69.4%); arts, entertainment and recreation (2.5%); accommodation and food services (16.2%); agriculture, forestry and fishing (3.8%); and manufacturing (3%). Generally, these are the sectors that were affected most by the pandemic and need focus in achieving reengineering and recovery.

MSMEs in Tana River County are largely located in commercial premises (50.4%). This implies that some businesses in the County faced difficulties in meeting their rental obligations due income disruptions resulting from COVID-19 pandemic. Further, 90.1 per cent of the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings, 6.4 per cent due to delayed incomes/earnings while 3.5 per cent attributed the same to temporary layoffs/closure of businesses (May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 survey). For those involved in farm businesses, 94.9 per cent attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings while 5.1 per cent were affected by temporary layoffs/closure of businesses.

The survey also found the wholesale and retail trade sector lost 10.3 hours in usual and actual hours worked in a week. This is an indicator of the adverse effects on the county's service sector due to the pandemic which could imply loss of productivity, output and employment. Equally, the manufacturing sector lost 15.0 hours.

Regarding access to markets, about 0.2 per cent of the MSMEs in the County depend on export markets and 1.2 per cent import markets for their material inputs. Therefore, disruptions in the external markets had adverse implications to MSME operations in the county. That said, significant effort is required to diversify the market for MSMEs for their growth.

#### **e) Infrastructure and housing**

The county government scaled down activities in the transport sector in order to focus on areas that address mitigating the effects of the pandemic. The measures instituted transport sector in response to the pandemic saw an increase in fares charged to cover the operating costs of service providers as well as affecting mobility options for commuters. As a result of the pandemic, passengers using public transport services saw expenditure on fares increase by 48.1 per cent. Residents responded to the emergence of COVID-19 by changing their travel patterns with 11.9 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 21.9 per cent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

The County Headquarters, Hola, is currently connected to the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) II. Approximately 98.7 per cent of public primary schools are installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy Programme. That said, only 5.5 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 2.7 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 1.0 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (1.4 per cent) than women (0.7 per cent). Further, there is a gender divide in use of internet where 11.6 per cent male and 6.1 per cent of the women using internet.

Majority of households (78.5 per cent) own the housing units they occupy while 21.5 per cent of the households are under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 83.8 per cent, followed by Government (4.8 per cent); private companies (3.6 per cent); County Government (3.5 per cent); National Parastatals (2.8 per cent); and FBO/NGO/Church based housing at (1.4 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay rent has been affected, with 18.5 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date. The main reason that has made households unable to pay rent was attributed to reduced incomes /earnings, reported by 74.3 per cent of the population.

#### **f) Gender and youth**

In Tana River County, there was case of COVID-19/GBV reported in April 2020 based on data from the Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK) Helpline 1195. The May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 survey revealed that approximately 19.0 per cent of respondents had witnessed or heard of domestic violence in their communities since the National Government instituted measures to contain COVID-19. Between March -May 2020, there were 1,157 cases of adolescents (age 10-19) presenting with pregnancy at health facilities based on data from the Kenya Health Information System (KHIS, 2020). Other challenges affecting the youth include unemployment and drug use, especially alcohol and substance abuse.

#### **g) Water and sanitation**

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





### 3 KEY PILLARS OF THE RECOVERY STRATEGY

There is need for urgent responses for addressing the social and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in Tana River County, in order for the County to recover and be on an upward growth trajectory. In this regard, six (6) pillars have been identified: Boosting private sector activity; policy, legislation and institutional reforms; strengthening County government's preparedness and response to pandemic and disasters; enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity, human capital development and enhancing irrigated agriculture.

#### 3.1 Boosting Private Sector Activity

The private sector plays a critical role in the Kirinyaga County economy in reducing poverty through income generating opportunities for the vulnerable households. Most of the private sector activities (69.4%) are in the services sector with only 3.0 per cent in manufacturing (KNBS 2016). In terms of size, most of the enterprises in the County are in the micro category (94.2%), 4.5 per cent are small, 1.3 per cent are medium while 1.0 per cent are medium enterprises. Since most firms are micro in nature, this implies that the informal sector dominates the private sector in Tana River County. Services sector activities include the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (69.4%); arts, entertainment and recreation (2.5%); accommodation and food services (16.2%); agriculture, forestry and fishing (3.8%); and manufacturing (3%).

COVID-19 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 (76.4%) in the county get their raw materials from their peer MSMEs within the County. MSMEs widely sell their products to individual consumers (85.0%) within the County. This means that when some firms are adversely affected this tend to spread fast in the private sector.

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

The crisis offered an opportunity to address structural issues through private sector development and collaboration, in designing new growth models in industrial/manufacturing development and innovation



and participation in national and global value chains are also useful especially through;

- (i) Agro - processing for value addition with important areas of focus include mangoes, cowpeas, bananas, maize, green grams livestock including fish and leather.
- (ii) The textile and wearing apparel sectors can be enhanced to provide PPEs for use within the County and potentially for the export market.
- (iii) Exploration and processing of minerals such as gypsum.

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

- (i) County government partnering with private and public institutions to facilitate development of adequate and well-equipped worksites with workshops, common user facilities, incubation centres and showrooms for artisans which is cluster informed and fully serviced.
- (ii) Providing access to affordable energy in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Developing appropriate road infrastructure especially the county roads while collaborating with the private sector through PPP's to get financing of the projects.
- (v) Collaborating with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to reduce on crime and create a peaceful business environment.
- (vi) Enhance market access for private sector both locally and regionally by developing the regional bloc value chains, market diversification and facilitating greater use of ecommerce in shifting transactions to digital economy.

### 3.2 Policy, Legislatives, and Institutional Reforms

The County Government of Tana River has enacted numerous County laws with respect to various sectors for instance: transport, trade licensing, micro finance, water and sanitation, sand harvesting, livestock grazing, early childhood education, revenue administration, service delivery coordination, agriculture development, regulation of village polytechnics and establishment of a county investment and development corporation.

In responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and the emergence of new diseases the County will:

- (i) Enact laws to establish and outline the powers to be exercised, duties to be performed, and responsible institutions and agencies during times of public health emergencies or spread of infectious diseases within the County.
- (ii) Work closely with organisations such as Kenya Law Reform Commission, International Institute for Legislative Affairs and International Development Law Organisation to build capacity in legislative drafting for the County Assembly members, legislative drafters within the County, the County attorney and legal officers.
- (iii) Strengthen intergovernmental relations and coordination in implementation of government policies at national and county level.

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

Over time, Tana River County has been subjected to environmental disasters such as seasonal flooding and wildlife destruction. Even then, the County has not been spared by the COVID-19 pandemic which has affected the County's economy and led to disruption of lives.

Considering this, the County has committed to:

- (i) Develop a policy, legal and institutional framework to guide the County in management of disasters and emergencies within the County.
- (ii) Emphasize the importance of community participation and involvement in surveillance, for linking detection to rapid confirmation and response.
- (iii) Increase better coordination and understanding of the nexus between human and animal health surveillance.
- (iv) Create new, and expand on existing, networks with donor and technical partners to support surveillance and disease reduction strategies.
- (v) Equip medical professionals engaged in the County with specialised skills to respond to evolving public health priorities.
- (vi) Invest in research on COVID-19 and other similar infectious diseases while recognizing the possibility of re-emerging and emerging infectious diseases.



### 3.4 Enhancing ICT Capacity for Business Continuity

The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among households. Approximately 31.6 per cent of the population aged 3.0 years and above own a mobile phone which is below the national average of 47.3 per cent. The high cost of services and the perception of that individuals do not need to use the internet as well as lack of knowledge and skills on internet are the leading reasons that the residents of the County do not have internet connection.

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

- (i) Initiate 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 31.6 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony<sup>1</sup>
- (ii) Improve ICT connection networks to island based human settlements through aerial and subsea technologies. Collaborate with the Communications Authority and telecom service providers to utilize the Universal Service Fund<sup>2</sup> as a “last resort” in providing ICT access in remote areas where market forces fail to expand access.
- (iii) Collaborate with IT personnel in universities to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public and bolster a digital economy.
- (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.
- (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 will 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, disasters and pandemics. Collaborate with the national Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and the Communications Authority (CA) towards managing cyber threats. This is because enhanced use of ICT is known to raise threats and risks related to cyber-crime and misinformation.

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

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

- (viii) Providing access to affordable renewable energy in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders for sustainable development.

### 3.5 Promoting Human Capital Development

The County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 143,877 people of whom 118,026 people were working and 25,851 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 18.0 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

From the May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 Survey, 21.6 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1.0 hour for pay; 9.2 per cent had never worked; 7.1 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19 and 76.9 per cent of employees working without pay. On average, workers in the County lost 10.4 hours per week due to COVID-19 and 62.0 percent of county residents recorded decrease in income while 2.0 percent recorded increase of income.

The average years of schooling was 8.7 years out of the target of at least 12 if entire population was to attain completed basic education including primary and secondary education (KIHBS 2015/16). The Human Development Index (HDI) at county level measures extent to which the counties can mobilize the economic and professional potential of the citizens. With a rating of 0.60 against the possible 1, this implies that the county lost about 40 percent of its economic potential due to lack of adequate education and health. About 17.2 per cent of the children were stunted. Childhood stunting is associated with developmental delays that can significantly and adversely impact a person's ability to learn (both during and after the years in school), thereby limiting their ability to reach their full potential. As a such, this perpetuates inequality across generations. The NHIF coverage was 28.3 percent while the number of children vaccinated was 92.3 per cent.

The county will adopt the following strategies;

- (i) Expand access to collectively financed paid sick leave, sickness benefits, and parental/care leave to ensure income security for those who are sick, quarantined or caring for children, elderly or other family members.
- (ii) Promote build capacity of SMEs in investment and entrepreneurship through provision of loans. The county will improve access to finance for small and medium enterprises through lending institutions. In addition, build capacity in areas related to marketing, operations, finance, and human resource development to enhance the chances of survival of SMEs.
- (iii) Building workplace resilience to public health emergencies and outbreaks of infectious diseases.
- (iv) Strengthen the capacity of workers and the employer's organizations to enhance their knowledge base and understanding of the mechanism of employment and pay dynamics amidst COVID-19 pandemic.





### 3.6 Exploiting irrigated agriculture

The National Spatial Plan 2015-2045<sup>3</sup> identifies Tana River County as having a comparatively better developed rural economy, with potential for irrigation agriculture, livestock production and fish farming. The county irrigation potential areas range between 180,000ha - 200,000ha, out of which only 2.0 per cent has been put under irrigation development<sup>4</sup>. About 10.0 per cent of the exploited potential is under the large-scale irrigation schemes including Bura Irrigation Project; Waldena water pan; Galma Water Pan and Irrigation Project; Hola Irrigation Project. Crops grown under irrigation in Tana-River County include; maize, green gram and cowpeas, vegetables and banana.

Strategically, in the post Covid-19 period the county will focus on:

- (i) Developing irrigation management strategy that guides irrigation schemes, use of existing potential, funding and partnerships for development.
- (ii) Intensification of the use of the available land in the irrigation schemes and supporting small holder irrigation projects.
- (iii) Investing in riverbank protection to ease the flooding effects.
- (iv) Organizing farmers into cooperatives so that they can benefit from financial assistance and loans from banks and other financial institutions.
- (v) Developing partnership with development partners, such as, the National Government, NGOs, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing investment in irrigation equipment, technologies and infrastructure.



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

4. Tana River County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022: <https://www.cog.go.ke/downloads>



## 4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

### 4.1 Manufacturing

Manufacturing sector contributes 0.03 per cent to the Tana River Gross County Product (GCP). Manufacturing in Tana River County include wearing apparel (81.3%), food products (10.7%) and textiles (8.0%). The key products useful in value addition and driving manufacturing include; mangoes, cowpeas, bananas, maize and green grams. For livestock cattle, donkey, camel and goat, poultry, fish are predominant. The county also has potential in sand and murram harvesting and gypsum mining. Further, the industries/factories in the County are mainly involved in mango and honey processing. The sector is therefore, essential in supporting recovery of the economy of Tana River County from the effects of Covid-19 pandemic. This is especially due to its potential in revenue and employment generation.

The County will therefore take the following measures:

- (i) Establish an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of Covid-19 in the short term. 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) Roll out Livestock Insurance Programme for ASAL areas Counties in partnership with the national government and other stakeholders as outlined in MTP III.
- (v) Explore the great potential for agro-based industries for maize, milk and meat processing.
- (vi) Tap into the fishing production and processing by having right investment towards value addition and use of modern fishing technologies to increase fish catches.
- (vii) Establish tanneries for processing hides and skins from livestock.

### 4.2 Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture accounts for the largest share of economic activity in Tana River county. More than a half of county economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for Ksh. 18,333 million out of the total Ksh. 33,498 million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 54.7 per cent of the county's GCP. Key economic drivers of the county include agriculture through irrigation schemes, livestock and fish farming at the Delta.

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

- (i) Developing partnership with development partners, the National Government, NGOs, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of the county in meat, leather and mango processing; a key produce in the county.
- (ii) Investing in access roads to enhance linkage between farms and markets. Extensive rural road infrastructure plays a central role in provision of affordable access to both markets for agricultural outputs and modern inputs. Tana River's rural access index (RAI) fairs poorly at 11 per cent compared to the national average of 69.4 per cent. Other crucial market infrastructure includes lighting and water services to facilitate trade activities.
- (iii) Capitalize on opportunities in cooperatives and producer associations to enhance farmers access to formal financial services and marketing opportunities beyond the county level, in both domestic and international markets across the agricultural value chain.
- (iv) Digitize the agri-food sector 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.
- (v) Access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds (e.g. maize, green gram and cowpeas seeds), water, animal feeds, AI services, pesticides, fertilizers, livestock vaccination and ploughing services by county tractor hire services.
- (vi) Expansion and efficient utilization 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.
- (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. The county will 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) To support food crops, horticultural and livestock production in the ASAL county, there is need for the county to exploit Flood-based Irrigation Systems which have a great potential in the county. Flood based farming is “a unique form of water resource management that uses often unpredictable and occasionally destructive water supply from ephemeral streams in climate smart agriculture for crop, rangeland and agro-forest production, domestic and livestock water supply, recharging groundwater through”<sup>5</sup>.
- (ix) Build the capacity of farmers in produce handling/ output/ improved product standards, adoption of modern farming technologies and practices (e.g. water harvesting techniques, fodder establishments, hay harvesting, post-harvest management) and adopt sustainable land management practices to minimize environmental degradation. This including training in riverbank protection to ease the flooding effects. Most farming communities farm along flood plains hence floods affect farming activities in the county. Capacity building of farmers can be achieved through agricultural training centers.
- (x) Strengthen agricultural cooperatives through effective stakeholder engagement and implementation of interventions for more sustainable models of financing and customized training of cooperative members.

#### 4.3 Water and Sanitation

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. Majority (76.2 per cent) households with had access to water and soap while 87.5 per cent of the households do not have a designated handwashing facility in their households.

There is low access to piped water which stands at 26.9 per cent in urban 11.1 per cent in rural and 13.3 per cent in peri urban areas. Additionally, is low access to piped sewer among households which is 9.1 per cent urban and less than 1 per cent coverage both in rural and peri urban. Further, 42.6 per cent rural, 39.6 per cent peri urban and 2.6 per cent urban households have no access to toilet facility. Sharing of a toilet facility with other households is common which stands at 48.3 per cent rural, 73.9 per cent urban and 51.1 per cent peri urban.

To address the challenges the County will:

- (i) Drill boreholes, construct water pans to help increase access to water in households, institutions and public places.

5. Eyasu, Y. H., Wubneh, A. M., & Embaye, T. G. (2014). Potential bright spots for flood-based irrigation systems in Turkana and Marsabit counties, Northern Kenya, GIZ Food Security and Drought Resilience Programme (FSDRP). Northern Kenya

- (ii) Support protection of water springs, wetlands and other water catchment areas in the county.
- (iii) Expand and rehabilitate existing water connection and sewerage infrastructure to reduce water leakages leading to water losses.
- (iv) Integrate public private partnerships arrangements to enhance water provision in the County.
- (v) Implement the county integrated water resources master plan.
- (vi) Map water resource to know the existing water sources and the potential water sources.
- (vii) Upscale abstraction of water from rivers, spring protections, harvesting of rainwater from roof and other catchments to help achieve increase to water access.
- (viii) Provide capacity building to Water Users Associations (WRUAs) Water Service Providers (WSP) and community water organizations on efficiency in water resource management.
- (ix) Build toilets in communities, households, schools, health care facilities, marketplaces and public places to help increase access to improved sanitation<sup>6</sup>
- (x) 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.
- (xi) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level.
- (xii) Enforce the WASH regulation of having toilets in all public facilities such as supermarkets, hotels and banks.

#### 4.4 Urban Development and Housing

Majority of the households (95.4 per cent) did not receive a waiver or relief on payment of rent from the landlord, with 3.5 per cent reporting a partial waiver, despite inability to pay, because of the pandemic. Approximately 33.7 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 66.2 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. Regarding primary energy source for cooking, 95.9 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.

6. Improved sanitation include; flush to piped sewer, flush to septic tank, flush to pit (latrine), flush to somewhere else, flush to unknown place, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, pit latrine without slab, while unimproved sanitation include; composting toilet, bucket toilet, hanging toilet/hanging, no facility/bush/field. WHO and UN classification of types of sanitation facilities.





For re-engineering and recovery, the county will:

- (i) Integrate the blue economy in spatial planning for human settlements and urban areas along the Indian Ocean with the objective to balance sea-based and land-based activities livelihoods.
- (ii) Formulate urban development plans that integrate the smart cities and smart planning concepts to ensure continued services delivery and efficiency in service provision during emergencies.
- (iii) Adopt programmes aimed at increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases.
- (iv) Develop and implement an addressing system with complete, correct and unique address data in line with the National Addressing System. To be used in pandemic and disaster surveillance and emergency response.
- (v) Develop a policy to promote home ownership to address the problem of rent distress during times of emergency.
- (vi) 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.
- (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.

#### 4.5 Transport

The county has a total of 5,354.01 Kilometers of classified road network. Approximately 13.7 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 39.4 per cent in fair condition and 45.1 per cent in poor condition. While 0.7 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 48.4 per cent fair and 50.7 per cent in poor condition.

The main means of transport used in the County is walking at 45.7 per cent, followed by bicycle (*bodaboda*) 19.9 per cent, motorbike 13.41 per cent, public service vehicles (PSV) matatus at 9.4 per cent, own bicycle 5.7 per cent and Tuk Tuk at 2.7 per cent. On average, residents travel 8.2 Kilometers to their workplace which is beyond the threshold distance for walking but within the threshold for cycling. To enhance mobility options for residents and maintain the roads in good condition to support economic, social and subsistence activities.

In the recovery phase, the county will:

- (viii) Identify county significant infrastructure projects for stimulus support and funding to boost economic recovery from the effects of the pandemic. These will be integrated with the LAPSET project.
- (ix) Apply labor-based and local resource-based approaches for road development and maintenance, where technically and economically feasible, in line with the Roads 2000 national policy<sup>7</sup>.
- (x) 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 Goals<sup>8</sup>.
- (xi) Identify core rural road network for prioritization to improve the rural access index (RAI) from the current 11.0 per cent with a target to match the national average of 70.0 per cent.
- (xii) Encourage urban-rural connectivity by investing in sustainable transport and mobility infrastructure linked to sea and land.
- (xiii) Promote access for all to safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible and sustainable land and sea transport systems.
- (xiv) Collaborate with transport sector stakeholders to register transport operators into formal organizations to enable future County government support and funding during times of emergency.
- (xv) Sensitize PSV, *boda boda* and *tuk tuk* operators on COVID-19 prevention measures and assist vehicle owners in retrofitting vehicle designs for social distance, hygiene and ventilation.
- (xvi) Re-develop bus parks and termini to address crowding and social distancing concerns stipulated in the public health guidelines.
- (xvii) Focus on increasing the share of unpaved roads in good and fair condition to above 62.0 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.
- (xviii) Adopt climate smart road engineering designs to safeguard road and bridge infrastructure from floods and to integrate river and sea-based threats on infrastructure.

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

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



## 4.6 Tourism

The key tourist attractions in the County include physical attractions/nature-based tourism (Tana River delta - the largest freshwater wetland systems with over 22 species of birds; and other wildlife); wildlife/ safari (the Kora National Reserve; Arawale National Reserve; and Tana Primate National Reserve); and Cultural and heritage tourism. The county does not have star-rated accommodation facilities. There are no tourist class hotels in the County. All hotels in the county fall under unclassified category; hence accommodation and food services accounts for 0.1 per cent of total GCP<sup>9</sup>. The county has great potential for tourism which is currently unexploited.

To promote and grow tourism, the county will:

- (i) Conduct mapping for all tourism sites in the county and develop a masterplan and Tourism Development policy for the tourism sector;
- (ii) Diversify and market new tourism products (and Tana River County as a tourist destination), including conference, ecotourism, cultural festivals, bird watching and heritage tourism. The county has a huge talent base for sporting activities but is hampered by limited technical personnel and facilities.
- (iii) Invest in improvement of WASH in the county and tourism-related establishments to deter spread of COVID-19 and other potential infectious diseases, which are already a setback to development of tourism.
- (iv) Establish cultural centres and a tourism information centres
- (v) Set up community-based conservancies.
- (vi) Establish the lower Tana tourism circuit.
- (vii) Improve rural access roads to increase accessibility of tourism sites.

## 4.7 Health

The county has 71 health facilities comprised of 2 level four public hospitals located in Hola and Ngao. There is one sub-county hospital in Bura, five public health centres, 40 dispensaries and 20 private clinics, two mission dispensaries and one private health centre. The bed capacity is 158 while the average distance to a health facility is six kilometres. The county has 6 doctors, 126 nurses, 1,149 community health workers (CHEWs), 25 public health officers (PHOs), and three nutritionists against a projected population of 265,854. There is a chronic shortage of personnel in almost all areas of medical practice and management. That said, the county experienced some drawbacks during the fight against COVID-19. The doctor population ratio stands at 1: 26,115 while the nurse patient ratio is 1: 1700 against the recommended WHO standard Doctor or nurse Population ratio of 1:230.

The health sector requires enhanced investment in health systems, including in the health workforce, capacity building of community health workers and the medical officers on COVID 19, upgrading of working conditions and provision of requisite health commodities and equipment, especially in relation to personal protective equipment and occupational safety. Providing support in health-care teams and among families, and friends, information and guidance for health workers on how to deal with stress, and post-traumatic stress counselling as an integral part of response to COVID-19 and any other health sector emergency.

In the recovery phase, the county will:

- (i) Prepare and enroll high number of health officers to offer fair fundamental types of assistance all through a crisis, managing direct mortality and morbidity levels. The County will also remunerate health workers appropriately and ensure they have enough protective gears.
- (ii) Promote construction, upgrading and equipping of health facilities through additional funding to health sector, this will enable the county to achieve the CIDP 2018-2022 goal of improving of Health Infrastructure and systems.
- (iii) Promote collaboration with other sectors in generation and application of new knowledge for improved service delivery.
- (iv) Improve health insurance and assistance system and in the event of emergencies health insurance agencies shall allocate part of the health insurance fund in advance to ensure that hospitals provide treatment before charging fees.
- (v) The county will strengthen preventative and promotive health services through malaria control; expanded programmes on immunization; integrated management of childhood illness; and control and prevention of environmentally communicable diseases.
- (vi) Provide enough water collection points and water use facilities in the health facilities to allow convenient access to, and use of, water for medical activities, drinking, personal hygiene, food preparation, laundry and cleaning.

## 4.8 Education and training

The county has 315 early childhood development and education (ECDE) centres with 462 teachers. The gross enrolment rate for ECDE was estimated at 56.3 per cent with a teacher pupil ratio of 1:51. The enrolment of boys and girls is at 55.6 per cent and 42.7 per cent respectively. The county has 152 primary schools with 1,219 teachers giving rise to a teacher pupil ratio of 1:40. However, the available schools are not evenly distributed. The average gross primary school enrolment rate was at 60.4 per cent with boys' enrolment rate standing at 68.5 per cent while that of girls stood at 51.9 per cent. The county has 52 secondary schools with 150 teachers. The teacher/student ratio is 1:32. The net secondary school enrolment was 4,903 with 1,603 being girls and 3,300 boys. The girl population is so low due the high drop-out rate arising



from early marriages and pregnancies. There are no colleges or universities in the county. The literacy rate for the county is 33.7 per cent and the illiteracy rate is at 66.3 per cent.

Some of the strategies the county will employ when schools reopen include provision of WASH, PPEs, feeding programme in ECDE sections, ECDE capitation grants, capacity building of ECDE teachers and staff and parents on effects of COVID-19 awareness, and establishment of ECDE teacher's college. For primary and secondary education, the county needs to increase primary and secondary enrollment rates. For TVETs, the main objective is to fill the gap in training of middle level and technical employees through improved construction of new centers and incorporation of modern infrastructure.

The recovery and re-engineering strategies include:

- (i) Promoting construction of new ECDE classes to promote social distancing, and recruit skilled teachers, as envisioned on CIDP 2018-2022.
- (ii) Providing adequate personal protective equipment for teachers, learners and other employees in the schools. Build communities' trust in the health and safety measures taken by schools to guarantee the well-being of returning students and to ensure that the risk of pandemic is minimized.
- (iii) Establishing vocational training centres as a vital strategy to equip youths with the necessary skills for improved economic productivity; and establishment of vocational training centres with specialized courses will be priority in a bid to align vocational training with the needs of the industry.
- (iv) Promoting back to school campaign when schools reopen and community outreach to ensure that no child is being dropped out of school due to COVID-19 emergency.
- (v) Promoting monitoring and addressing psychosocial wellbeing of students, teachers and education officers as well as educating them on how to mitigate spread of coronavirus.
- (vi) Building the capacity of all public-school teachers to provide training, guidance and quality assurance to them and prepare for education continuation in future outbreaks through provision of internet and ICT support among households.
- (vii) Integrate ICT into learning and promote distance learning programmes by implementing measures to ensure students from low-income backgrounds have access to online education, this will be achieved through allocation of learning devices and supporting students and teachers from the poorest regions with internet connectivity.

#### 4.9 Social Protection

The county has a total of 3,099 orphans and vulnerable children households. The county has 10 families hosting retarded children but no documented cases of street children. The county has 4 Children Officers but lacks children facilities like children offices, orphanages, rescue centres, and correction/rehabilitation facilities. In terms of social safety net programmes, the County has: Cash Transfer to Older Persons (OPCT)

of above 65+ years, Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT- OVC) and Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities (CT-PWSD). According to the provisional 2013 and 2014 statistical abstracts from the Department of Social Services, the County had 293 and 302 consolidated number of beneficiaries with an annual disbursement of Ksh. 4,711,000 and Ksh. 1,120,000 respectively.

Recovery strategies include;

- (i) Promoting the Universal Healthcare Programme (UHC), to support the vulnerable communities and register them with NHIF to help them access health service at a subsidized cost.
- (ii) Building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- (iii) Establishing a supportive framework of policies and programmes across economic and social sectors that addresses the needs of social protection recipients.
- (iv) Enhancing the cash transfer programme to ensure that the needs of the registered children are taken care of.
- (v) Ensuring basic income security, for persons whose jobs or livelihoods have been disrupted by the crisis, also coordinating social protection programmes and strengthen linkages across various social protection interventions.
- (vi) Protect vulnerable groups in the population from health costs by enhancing NHIF coverage; improving knowledge of the existing insurance schemes to improve uptake; and subsidizing NHIF premiums for targeted vulnerable populations.

#### 4.10 Gender and Youth

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

The following gender related will be undertaken:

- (i) Prioritize reporting of GBV cases through help lines such as toll-free calls and SMS numbers for victims.





- (ii) Designate gender safe spaces to provide accommodation for Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors and create space in County Referral Hospitals to serve as GBV recovery centers.
- (iii) Partner with key stakeholders to actively engage and sensitize the youth on reproductive health; HIV/Aids and COVID-19 prevention measures.
- (iv) Establish a multi-sectoral committee that oversees the implementation of gender policies across various cross-cutting sectors.
- (v) Strengthen inclusive community outreach strategies to ensure GBV messaging is localized and clear, and addresses stigma, discrimination and other power dynamics that serve as barriers to accessing GBV services & COVID-19 information among differently able persons.
- (vi) Promote use of alternative means of GBV safe outreach and awareness-raising that limit direct contact i.e. using traditional methods e.g. town criers and use of loudspeakers.

- (v) Enforce the riverbank 30 meters free boundary.
- (vi) Provide waste collection services at households, promote and facilitate regular waste collection, environment clean up exercises at neighborhoods and in towns.
- (vii) Cushion households from the adverse effects of droughts and floods by building dams and dykes along river Tana to control floods.
- (viii) Implement the county disaster risk reduction framework.
- (ix) The county to sensitize the community on disaster awareness, disaster prone areas; identification of disaster-prone areas and strengthen communities on disaster resilience.

#### 4.11 Environment and Natural Resources Management

The ecosystems of Tana River county is dominated by indigenous forests, woodlands, rivers, oceans, and large vegetation covers. This ecosystem provides fruits, vegetables, wildlife, pasture and construction materials to the population. Efforts to conserve the environment are hampered by the increasing population which exerts pressure on the natural resources, encroachment on wetlands, land degradation, deforestation, illegal logging, water pollution and land pollution. The major sources of energy for cooking used by households are firewood at 55.6 per cent, charcoal 43 per cent, liquified gas at 0.5 per cent and Kerosene 0.6 per cent. Use of firewood and charcoal has a negative effect on environment management and conservation.

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

- (i) Provide and promote alternative sources of clean energy for cooking such as solar energy and bio digesters.
- (ii) Increase forest cover and biodiversity conservation through tree planting.
- (iii) Facilitate and promote climate change financing and investments programmes.
- (iv) Implement environment conservation policy.





## 5 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAMME

### 5.1 Economic Stimulus Package

In order to re-engineer and put the economy of Tana River County on 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 are priority areas to the County will consider in 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) provision of waivers and concessions on cess, single business permits, parking fees, water bills, market fees.
- (vi) Prioritization 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 microfinance institutions (MFIs) to small scale traders and businesses in the informal sector.

### 5.2 Financing Economic Stimulus Package

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

### 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 period. The implementation will thus be supported through resource mobilization from relevant stakeholders in the County, including the National Government, development partners, NGOs and civil society, faith-based organizations, private sector and individuals. The Annex presents proposed action plan for the County.







## 6 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING

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

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

Evaluation and impact assessment of the plan will involve weighing the extent to which strategic objectives are met and impact created. Evaluation will therefore be based on the implementation framework and theory of change. A theory of change describes how an intervention can deliver desired results and explains the causal logic of how a programme modality or design innovation will reach its intended outcomes.<sup>10</sup>

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

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

## 7 COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Communication<sup>11</sup>, a process of creating understanding between two or more parties, is considered effective when the transmitted content is received and understood in the way it was intended. For development of County COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery and Re-engineering Strategies, Communication for Development<sup>12</sup> (C4D) also referred to as Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) will be utilised. Communication for Development refers to 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 channels<sup>13</sup> are the routes, media and techniques to be used to carry the re-engineering and recovery messages from the policy makers to the citizens. Based on May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, majority of the County residents received information about coronavirus through radio (87.0%) and television (56.0%). Friends and family and mobile had a draw frequency rate of 32.0 per cent. The survey however did not specify whether mobile included both written (short text messages <SMS>) and voice (calls). Social media's frequency was ranked at 26.0 per cent while newspaper, Health Care Workers, Government sources and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) workers all rated below 10.0 per cent frequency.

Subsequently, the following channels of communication shall be utilized:

- (i) Written communication such as: posters, digital (SMS) and online communications (County website, electronic mail and social media).
- (ii) Verbal communication such as: radio, telephone, and face to face meetings.
- (iii) Non-verbal communication for example: sign language.
- (iv) Visual communication that is: Television.

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

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

12. [https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF\\_2017\\_Report\\_on\\_Communication\\_for\\_Development\\_C4D.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_2017_Report_on_Communication_for_Development_C4D.pdf)

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

10. [https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/10.1596/978-1-4648-0779-4\\_ch2](https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/10.1596/978-1-4648-0779-4_ch2)



**Table 2: Communication channels with target audience**

	Children 3yrs-17yrs	Youth 18yrs- 35yrs	Men 36yrs- 70yrs	Women 36yrs- 70yrs	PWDs	Aged 71yrs +	Literate & Semi- literate	Rural	Urban & Informal settlements
Barazas <100 persons									
Face to face <100 persons									
Radio									
TV									
SMS									
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 Swahili radio station).
- Monthly SMS and telephone calls.
- Quarterly information, education and communication (I.E.C) materials - Posters in reception areas and community gatherings (markets, mosques, churches, clinics, huduma centers).
- ✓ Monthly barazas.

## ANNEX

### Implementation matrix/Action plan

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2020: 2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
Pending Bills	Eliminate pending bills	Systematically and in phase-out approach reduce pending bills owed to suppliers	Reduced pending bills to less than 20% of the budget of that financial year by the end of the two years	Amount of pending bills	less than 20% of the budget of that financial year	Continuous	1000	1000	2000	County government of Tana River	County Government
Agriculture	Diversification of production into fast-maturing vegetable crops through irrigation	Subsidies on fast-maturing vegetable seeds, expansion of area under sustainable irrigation	County residents eat more nutritious food	Increased number of farmers producing fast-maturing vegetables/ crops; Increased availability of nutritious vegetables/crops in the county	Number of bags of subsidized fast maturing seeds; acreage under fast maturing crops; Acreage under sustainable irrigation	2 yrs	20	20	40	Nationa Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	County Government
	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	2yrs	250.00	250	500	Nationa Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	County Government
	Investments in storage and cooling facilities especially at collection centres	Construction of storage and cooling facilities in the County	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased storage and cooling facilities; reduced post harvesting losses	Number of storage and cooling facilities developed at the County level	2yrs	100	100	200	Nationa Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	County Government
	Digitization of the agricultural sector	Building capacities of farming households and agri-food sector labourers in modern agricultural technologies; Investment in digital infrastructure (e.g. data systems)	Digitized marketing, advisory and information, financial and agricultural government operations at the County	Data management systems created, precision agriculture technology acquired, security equipment acquired	Number of users adopting digitized agricultural operations (marketing, financial, etc) at the County level	2yrs	100	100	200	Nationa Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	County Government



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	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	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	2yrs	50	50	100	Nationa Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	County Government
	Enhanced access to agricultural finance	Partner with development partners, such as, the National Government, Private Sector, DFIs and NGOs, in availing access to affordable formal agricultural finance to small holder farmers in the county	Access to agricultural finance will improve farmers access to support services and commodities e.g. access to affordable formal finance will enhance:- access to high end output markets; access to modern technologies and modern inputs; enhanced opportunities for agroprocessing and value addition; resilience to climate change etc.	County agriculture SME fund created, partners contribution towards funding agriculture SME known farmers access finance	Enhanced access to agricultural finance	2yrs	250	250	500	Nationa Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	County Government
Manufacturing and MSMEs	Strengthening partnerships	Attract private partnerships and other stakeholders in the county;	Increased projects undertaken by partners	Increased PPP arrangements	Number of county-PPPs; increasing no. of stakeholders engagements with the County	Continuous from 2020/21	25	35	60	County government of Tana River	County Government
	Enhance skills	Build capacity and skills of traders and businesses persons	Increased productivity; increased revenues	Increased no. of personnel trained	No. of persons trained	Continuous from 2020/21	3	3	6	County Government of Tana River, KEPSA, KAM, KIRO, WFP	County Government

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Water and Sanitation	To increase access to clean and safe water	To procure 100No. Collapsible water tanks	No of Collapsible tanks procured	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	2 years	12.5	12.5	25	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		To procure and distribute 160No. PVC water tanks	No of PVC water tanks procured	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	2 years	1.04	1.04	2	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Construction of the elevated steel water tanks, Construction of a 2km pipeline at Madogo trading centre	No of Elevated Steel tanks constructed and pipeline distributed	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	25	0	25	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Prospection, drilling, test pumping and equipping of 3No. boreholes at Hola Municipality	No of boreholes drilled and equipped	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	2 years	15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Construction of a 250cm elevated water tank at Minjila with a pipeline extension	No of elevated steel tank constructed	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 Year	30	0	30	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Relocation and expansion of Hola water supply	No of water supplies relocated and constructed	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	2years	150	150	300	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Construction of a 250cm elevated steel tank at Tarassa	No of elevated steel tank	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	30	0	30	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Construction of Handampia borehole	No of borehole drilled	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 Year	12	0	12	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Repair Haroresa borehole	No of borehole drilled	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	2.5	0	3	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Equipping and installation of solar panel at Hewani Galole borehole	No of boreholes equipped and installed with solar	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	5	0	5	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Drilling and equipping of Oda dispensary borehole	No of borehole drilled and equipped	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	3	0	3	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Rehabilitation of 2No. Idsowe Boreholes	No of boreholes rehabilitated	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	5	0	5	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government





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		Installation of solar panels to Kone Borehole	No of boreholes installed with solar panel	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	3.5	0	4	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Borehole equipping with solar driven pump sets; construction of 3km pipeline at Kipini	No of boreholes equipped with solar	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	5	0	5	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Rehabilitation, install solar panels, replace 1.5km piping at Mororo	No of boreholes rehabilitated	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	7	0	7	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Purchase and installation of 4No. water pumps (2No. high lift and 2No. low lift pumps)	No of water pumps purchased	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	10	0	10.00	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Conduction of energy audit for all water supplies	No of water supplies audited	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	1 year	3	0	3	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Enactment of the water and sewerage act	No of Acts enacted	Increased health and sanitation standards	% of the population with access to sewerage sanitation	1 year	2	0	2	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Digital GIS Mapping of all rural water supplies systems	No of rural water supplies systems mapped	Improved planning and service distribution	% of the population with access to mapped systems	1 Year	5	0	5	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Installation of meters to unmetered customers	No of meters installed	Improved revenue collection for water supplies	% of the population with access to metered water	2 year	5	5	10	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	County Government
		Customer identification surveys	No of surveys done	improved customer satisfaction reviews	% of the population covered by the survey	1 year	5	0	5	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
		Rehabilitation/ replacement of old pipeline within all the urban centres	Km of pipeline rehabilitated and replaced	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	2 Years	75	75	150	National Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	County Government
		Installation of pressure reducing valves and break pressure tanks	No of pressure valves and break pressure tanks installed	Increased access to clean and safe water	% of the population with access to clean and safe water	2 years	25	25	50	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government

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	To increase access to improved sanitation	Installation and commissioning of a public sanitization booth to all health centers and dispensaries	No of Sanitation booth installed	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population with access to public sanitation booth	1	3	0	3	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Installation and commissioning of a public sanitization booth to all sub-county hospitals	No of Sanitation booth installed	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population with access to public sanitation booth	1	0.75	0	1	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Installation and commissioning of a public sanitization booth to all day secondary schools (targeting 25) and hand washing units	No of Sanitation booth installed	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population with access to public sanitation booth	1	6	0	6	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Installation and commissioning of a public sanitization booth to all boarding secondary schools (targeting 10)	No of Sanitation booth installed	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population with access to public sanitation booth	1	2.5	0	3	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Installation of hand washing units to schools' public primary schools (targeting 156 primary schools)	No of schools installed with hand washing units	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population with access to hand washing units	1	2.5	0	3	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Installation and commissioning of mass hand washing units to all public markets in Tana River with running water	No of Sanitation booth installed	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population with access to public sanitation booth	1	10	0	10	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Procurement of Sanitizers and hand washing soaps	No of Sanitizers and handwashing soaps	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population with access to public sanitation booth	1	10	0	10	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Mass disinfections to urban centres	No of urban centres undergo mass disinfections	Increased access to improved sanitation	% of the population with access to public sanitation booth	1	5	0	5	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
Solid waste management	To achieve increased solid waste collection and management	To sensitive communities on importance of safe solid waste collection management and disposal	No of environment clean up exercised in major urban centres and neighbourhoods	Increased access to clean environment	% of population with increased access to safe and clean environment	1	9	0	9	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government



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Environment and Natural Resources Conservation	To increase environment conservation to clean water; To increase access to improved sanitation	To plant trees and increase area under forest	No of free trees seedlings distributed to local communities; No of trees planted	Increased forest cover	% Ha under forest cover	2	7.5	7.5	15	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
Special program and cohesion	To enhance communities resilience to disasters and natural shocks	To procure 6No. of boats	Reduced vulnerability to droughts and floods	Enhanced safety of people during floods	% of population have access to boats	2 years	3.6	3.6	7	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	To reduce risk and build resilience	To implement community resilience strategies	Resilient community	Improved community resilience	% of the communities resilient to droughts	2 years	20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Construction of Dams	Climate proof infrastructure developed	Enhance access of water	% of the population access to water pan	2 years	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		To construct Ferro cement water tanks	Climate proof infrastructure developed	Enhance access of water	% of the population with access to water	2 years	6	6	12	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		To build gabions along weak river banks	Climate proof infrastructure developed	Enhance access of water	% of the population with living on higher ground	2 Year	2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		To construct dykes	Climate proof infrastructure developed	Increased safety of people during floods	% of the population have dykes	2years	2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	Provide safety in workplaces	Provide adequate personal protective equipment for ICT staff	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	No. of protective equipment provided	100 face masks and 50 bottles of hand sanitizer for the department	1 years				County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	Improve staff digital skills	Training and capacity building of staffs on use of ICT in service delivery	Improvement in remote working	No. of staff trained on digital skills	50	1 years				County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	Payment of pending bills	Reduce pending bills owed to service providers & suppliers	Reduce pending bills to less than 1% of the budget	No. of pending bills cleared	Nil pending bills	Continuous	-	-	-	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	County Government
Tourism	Enhance socio-economic benefits from the tourism sector	Tourism sector development master-plan; Rehabilitate infrastructure leading to tourism attraction sites	Growth in revenue generation from tourism	Increased visitor numbers to the county; increased awareness of the diversified tourism product offering	Number of local and foreign visitors; revenue collected by county government from tourism.	3 - 5 years	2	2	4	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	County Government

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		Niche tourism product developed, marketing incorporating aspects of Covid-19.	Diversified tourism experiences / product.	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	3 - 5 years	10	15	25	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	County Government
					Number of high-altitude training camps developed,		5	5	10		County Government
			Sanitation standards in tourism upheld			7	8	15			County Government
Transport	To enhance sustainable mobility options for household	Construct NMT infrastructure across key roads in the County	Increased modal split in favor of NMT	Increase in knowledge management of NMT infrastructure	Knowledge management of NMT infrastructure in good and fair condition	12 months	10	5	15	National Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	County Government
	To enhance health, safety and hygiene in public transport vehicles	Improve public transport vehicle design to address social distancing and hygiene	Compliance to the COVID-19 safety guidelines	Reduced exposure and infection rates attributed PSV use	No. of reported positive cases due to PSV used (based on contact tracing data)	4 months	2	0	2	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	To improve the road conditions of the road network	Improve quality of the unpaved road infrastructure using labour-based techniques	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Increased proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Proportion of unpaved road network in good and fair condition	24 months	100	125	225	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Improve quality of road network using appropriate technology -Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSR) for rural roads	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Increased proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Knowledge management of roads developed using LVSR	24 months	170	130	300	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	To mitigate the damage caused by floods on roads and bridges	Implement green roads design to protect road infrastructure while controlling storm water and harvesting flood water for domestic and commercial use	Resilient road infrastructure that can withstand floods with controlled damage	Number of green roads projects and water harvesting infrastructure	Knowledge management of green roads and quantity of water harvested in cubic meters annually	12 months	20	20	40	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	To enhance ICT capacity and use	Collaborate with private sector to enhance household acquisition of acquired ICT assets and technologies, e.g. smart phones and laptops	Increased use of ICT for domestic and commercial purposes	Increase in number of households owning ICT assets and technologies	Proportion of households owning ICT assets	1 year	1	0	1	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government



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		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	1	0	1	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Community access to ICT infrastructure and services in public primary schools	Improved access to ICT infrastructure and services	Increase in number of household able to access ICT through community facilities	Proportion of household able to access ICT through community facilities	1 year	1	0	1	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	Enhance cyber security	Formulate and implement cyber security policies and procedures and pursue ISO certification on Information Systems Security	Enhanced detection, mitigation and reporting of cyber security incidents	Reduced cyber security incidents	No. of cyber security incidents	1 year	1	1	1	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
Urban Development and Housing	To improve the quality of life of residents through provision of affordable and decent housing	Fastrack implementation of the affordable housing programme with a focus on improving living conditions in informal settlements	Enhanced quality in informal settlements due to improved housing conditions	Increased proportion of households provided with affordable and decent housing	No. of housing units provided	24 months	100	100	200	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Map flood risk settlements and implement flood disaster mitigation plans including relocation and re-settlement of households	Reduced flood risk and disaster incidents in human settlements	Increased number of households relocated from flood risk areas	No. of households relocated from flood risk areas	24 months	300	300	600	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	To increase access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking by households	Enhanced household use of clean energy and technology for cooking: distribution of clean cookstoves and clean energy alternatives to charcoal, kerosene and firewood	Increased number of households with access to clean energy and technology for cooking	Proportion of households with access to clean energy and technology for cooking	No. of households with access to renewable energy sources	24 months	20	30	50	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
Public Works, Housing & Urbanization	Installation of street lights	Street lights installed	Increased trading hours in urban centres	Number of street lights powered by either national grid or solar	55	10	100	20	120	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	Cleaning of urban centres	Tonnes of garbage removed	Improved sanitation in urban centres	Tonnes of garbage removed	200	15	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Litres of liquid waste disposed		5	500	5				County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government

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		Kilometres of drains cleaned		5	10	5				County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	Integrated Urban Development Planning	Well planned urban centres	Improved management of urban centres.	Number of urban centres with integrated plan.	1	50	30	30	60	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	Response to disaster risk	Improved response to disaster risk	Improved management of disaster risk in urban centres	Number of Fire stations constructed	1	10	10	10	20	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
				Number of Fire engines purchased	1	20	15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
				Number of personnel recruited and trained on firefighting	12	5	25		25	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	Housing	Improved housing	Improved housing facility for staff and residents	Number of houses constructed	5	20	20	25	45	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
				Number of houses rehabilitated	3	9	9	9	18	County and National Governments; development partners	County Government
Health	Improve access to quality and affordable health services	Employment of mixed cadre staffs; Capacity building (hospital based and community based); Deployment; Procurement and distribution of PPE	Efficient and effective health services	To improve efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery	Number of mixed cadre employed; Number of staffs capacity built; Number of staffs deployed	2	50	50	100	County Government of Tana River; Donor Partners	County Government
		Lobby additional funding to the health sector	Health infrastructure development	-To enhance infrastructure development	Number of health facilities renovated and equipped as per norms	2	50	50	100	County Government of Tana River; Donor Partners	County Government
		Enhance Public Private partnership	Efficient and effective service delivery	-To enhance effective and efficient service delivery	Number of private public partnership	2	25	25	50	Donor Partners	County Government
		Increase the medical supplies cycles; Increase budgetary allocation of EHPT( Essential Health products and Technologies	Increased % of medical supplies cycles and budgetary allocation of EHPT	To increase budgetary allocation; To increase medical supplies cycles	Number health centers stocked with essential medical products	2	35	35	70	County Government of Tana River; Donor Partners	County Government





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		Improve health insurance assistance system	Reduced the cost of medication; Reduced cash payers	To Reduce the cost of medication; To Reduce cash payers	Number of people benefitting from the insurance	2	150	150	300	NHIF; County Government of Tana River	County Government
	To improve sanitation in the County	-Establishment of new and modern incinerators	Enhanced waste management system	To Enhance waste management system	Number of health facilities with incinerators	2	125	125	250	-County Government of Tana River	County Government
	Minimize exposure to health risk factor	Health promotion including health information; Micro-nutrient deficiency control; Infection prevention and control	Reduced Morbidity and mortality rate	To Reduce morbidity and mortality rate	Number of patients treated 2 years	2 years	50	50	100	-County Government of Tana River	County Government
Human Resource	Provide safety in workplaces	Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	90,000 face masks and 45,000 bottles of hand sanitizer	1 years	18	18	36	National Government; County Government; Donor Agencies	County Government
	Improve staff digital skills	Implement policy guidelines on skills development among the staffs; Training and capacity building of staffs on use of ICT in service delivery	Improvement in remote working	Number of staff trained on digital skills	1,500	1 years	3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
	Mainstream occupational safety and health into the sectors of the economy	Train workers on safety and health	Increased control of COVID-19 transmission	No. of workers trained	1,500	1 years	3	3	6	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	90,000 face masks and 45,000 bottles of hand sanitizer	1 years	18	18	36	County and National Governments; development partners;	County Government
		Grand Total					3,828	3,529	7,357		

## COUNTY GOVERNMENTS



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