

# **TRANS NZOIA COUNTY**

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

2020/21-2022/23



NOVEMBER 2020





# TRANS NZOIA 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.



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

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

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

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

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

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



## STATEMENT

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

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

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

**DR ROSE NGUGI**

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
KENYA INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (KIPPRA)**





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**JACQUELINE MOGENI, MBS**

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

### Pillars for County Recovery and Re-engineering Strategies

#### 1) *Boosting Private Sector Activity*

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

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



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

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## **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 Google 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.

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



### **3) Human Capital Development**

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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### **Support to Key Sectors**

#### **1) Agriculture**

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

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





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

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## **2) Water and sanitation**

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

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

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## **3) Urban development and housing**

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

- (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.
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#### **4) Transport**

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

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

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

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



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

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## 6) **Health**

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

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

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## 7) **Education**

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

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



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

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

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

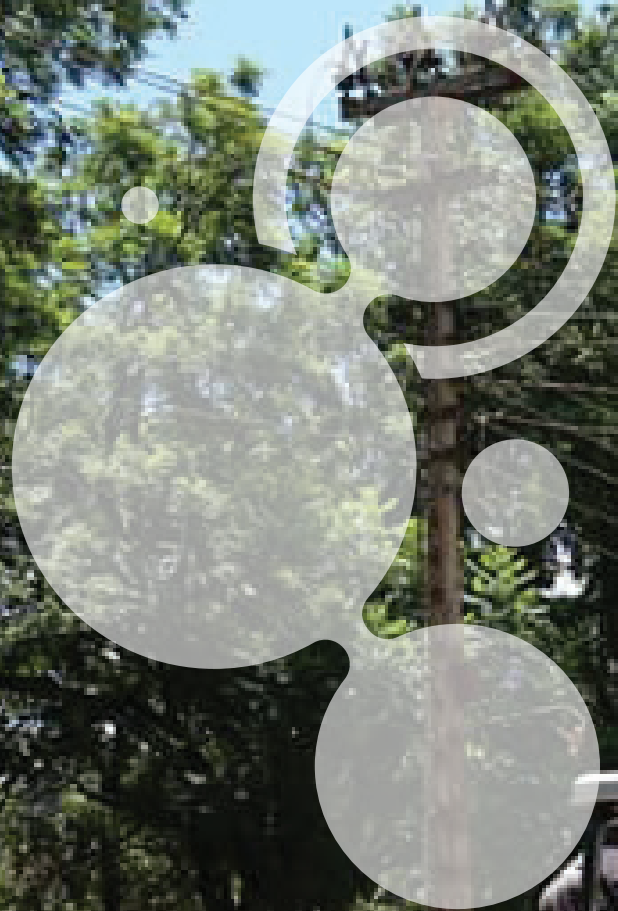


## 9) ***Gender and youth***

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

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







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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 County Context

Trans-Nzoia County is one of the Counties in the North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB). The county has a population of 990,341 which 49.3 per cent is male and 50.6 per cent female (KNBS, 2019) as indicated in table 1. Of the population 17,499 (2.0 per cent) are persons with disability. The youth constituted 35.0 percent of the population of whom 51.0 per cent were female. The county has a population density of 397 per km<sup>2</sup>. About 81.9 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 50.6 per cent are female. The elderly population (over 65year-old) make up 3.5 per cent of the total population of whom 55.9 per cent were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 50.2 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Trans-Nzoia County was 34.0 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 37.6 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 61.4 per cent were living in multidimensional poverty, that means being deprived in several dimensions including health care, nutrition and adequate food, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, education, knowledge of health and nutrition, housing and standard of living, and access to information. According to KDHS 2014, 29.2 percent of the children were stunted as compared to the national level of 26.0 per cent.

**Table 1: Development indicators in Trans-Nzoia County**

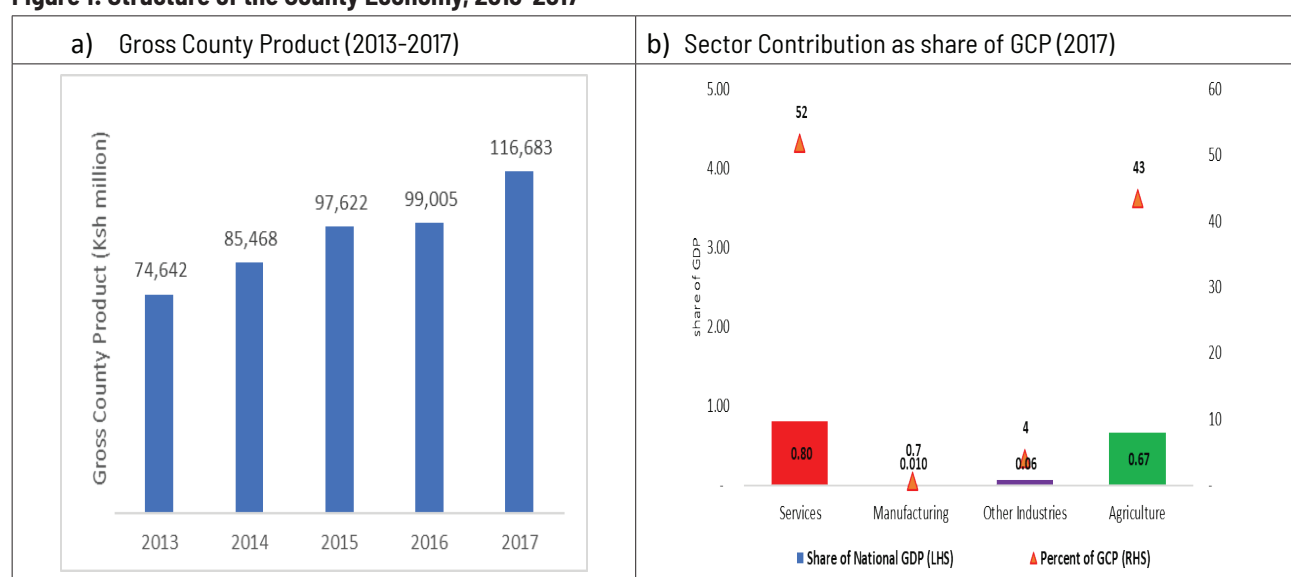
	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	990,341	2.1% of total population
Males	489,107	49.3%
Females	501,206	50.6%
Intersex	28	0.003%
Estimated Population Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	397	82
Persons with disability	2.0%	2.2
Population living in rural areas (%)	81.9%	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years)(%)	50.2%	68.7%
Youth (%)	35.0%	36.1%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	3.5%	3.9%
Number of covid-19 cases (11th September 2020)(MOH); National cases were 35,232 people	65	0.19% Of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	34.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	32.9%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	61.4%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	29.2%	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	116,683(2017)	1.6 % Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of Nominal GCP/GDP (2013-2017)(%)	11.3 %	15.3 %

Data Source: KNBS (2019)



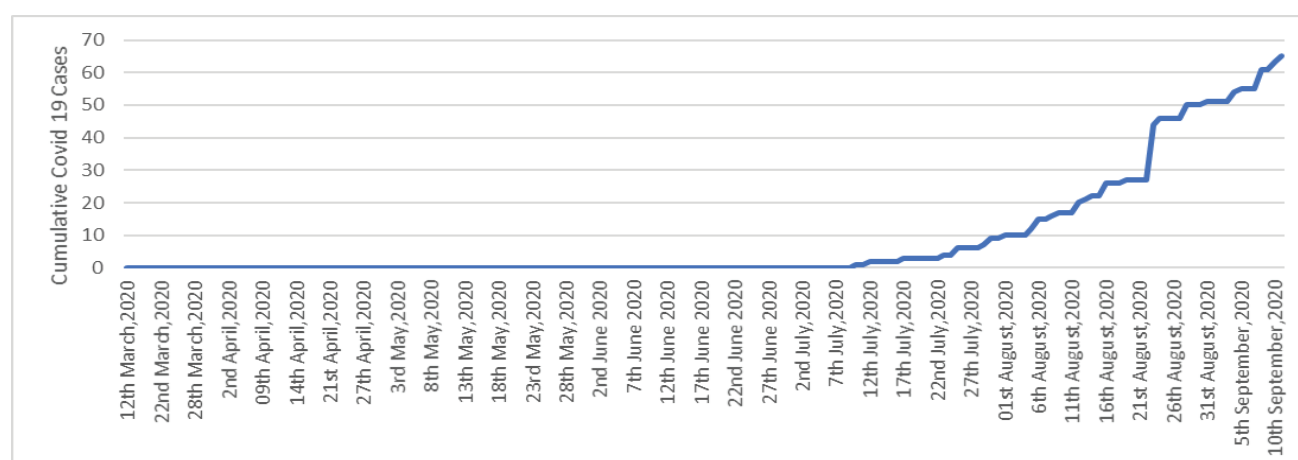
Trans-Nzoia County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 1.6 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as at 2017 (figure 1). The GCP increased from ksh. 74,642 million in 2013 to ksh. 116,683 million in 2017 representing an annual average growth rate of 11.3 per cent. The service sector contributes 52.0 per cent of GCP while Agriculture, and other industries share constituted 43.0 percent and 4.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector includes such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly dominated by crop farming and fishing activities.

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



Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The County first confirmed case of COVID-19 was on 10th July 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 65 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020) as depicted in figure 2.



## 1.2 County fiscal position

Trans-Nzoia county expected to receive a total of Ksh. 7.97 billion in FY 2019/20 as revenue to finance its operations. This comprised mainly of Ksh. 5.8 billion (72.2%) as equitable share, Ksh. 1.4 billion (17.6%) as total conditional grant, Ksh. 500 million (6.3%) generated from own sources of revenue (OSR) and Ksh. 309.9 million (3.9%) as cash balance from FY 2018/19.





During FY 2019/20, the county received Ksh. 6.9 billion to finance its operations, representing 86.5 per cent of the expected revenue. Following the implementation of various measures needed to curb the spread of Covid-19, the county registered a 4 per cent decline in its OSR from Ksh. 370.8 million realized in FY 2018/19 to Ksh. 356.1 million collected in FY 2019/20. This was attributed to the suspension of parking fees for a month, waiver of market fees since the market was relocated, suspension of boda boda services with a view to change their way of operation, charging PSVs half rate and extension of single business permits payment period. To address the challenges of the shortfall in OSR, the county recommends measures to enhance the local revenue in a report titled "Proposal on Own Source Revenue Enhancement".

At the beginning of FY 2019/20 the County budgeted to spend a total of Ksh. 7,974.4 million consisting of Ksh. 4,718.6 million allocation for recurrent expenditure and Ksh. 3,255.8 million for development expenditure. Of the recurrent expenditure, Ksh. 2,713.6 million was meant for compensation of employees while Ksh. 2,005.0 million was set aside for operations and maintenance. The County's actual total expenditure during FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh. 5,052.3 million. Actual recurrent expenditures amounted to Ksh. 4,123.4 million and accounted for 65.3 per cent of the total spending, while development expenditure amounted to Ksh. 2,194.8 million accounting for only 34.7 per cent of total expenditure. Health sector expenditure accounted for 32.5 per cent of total spending with an overall absorption rate of 89.6 per cent. Absorption rate for health sector recurrent expenditure stood at 97.2 per cent while that for development expenditure stood at 66.8 per cent.

### 1.3 County fiscal response, interventions and budget re-allocation

In response to the COVID-19 crisis, Trans Nzoia county undertook the following administrative and budgetary interventions.

**The County established the Trans Nzoia County Socio-Economic Recovery Plan Committee.** The committee was a centre for monitoring and reporting on the effects of Covid-19 and assessing the impact in the county. It consisted of all the County Executive Committee Members and County Chief Officers from the agriculture, trade, manufacturing, transport, finance, health, gender, water, urban development, youth, and social services departments. The Committee met regularly to assemble, review and analyze data from the various sectors in the county in order to inform the county's Covid-19 response and management strategy. The committee also collected and reviewed data on the state of implementation of national fiscal and monetary policy measures such as corporation and turnover tax on MSMEs at the county level on a weekly basis. Additionally, the committee engaged with relevant stakeholders from the different sectors in the county to get feedback on the effects of the Covid19 pandemic on a sector-specific basis.

**County re-allocated its budget.** In its first supplementary budget, the county released a total of Ksh. 291,823,222 comprising of Ksh. 173,722,176 under recurrent budget and Ksh 118,101,046 under development budget. The approved recurrent budget amounting to Ksh, 173,722,176 was reallocated to COVID-19 Emergency fund and other budget lines that requires enhancing among them the flagship projects. Further, the County agreed on the need for a second supplementary budget for the Covid-19 pandemic



emergencies. The following areas were identified as probable areas where funds could be released and channeled towards fighting the pandemic; foreign travel budget, domestic travel budget, trainings budget and freezing commitments on new projects particularly works.

**County health services and preparation of covid-19 management.** Spending on health services accounts for the largest share of the budget at 32.4 per cent (slightly below a third of the budget) for the last five years. In FY 2019/20, health expenditure is poised to increase above the 32.4 per cent average following the outbreak of Covid-19. On the onset of the pandemic, the county set up an isolation center with a 32-bed capacity at Mt. Elgon hospital and increased the bed capacity of Teaching and Referral Hospital 300. Further, the county established quarantine facilities at KMTC, Kitale National Polytechnic and three high schools. The county also reallocated finances to support the Trans Nzoia Teaching and Referral Hospital.

**Reinforcement of health personnel and training.** The county health workers were taken through COVID-19 training to better equip them to handle infectious diseases. A significant number of healthcare workers of diverse cadres were also employed to enhance service delivery under the UHC framework. In addition, the county invested in health infrastructure, including the purchase of ICU beds and critical equipment that were hitherto missing in the entire county as well as health products such as vaccines and medications.

**The county also promoted COVID-19 safety guidelines.** The county enforced the measures provided by the National Government that include; imposition of country wide curfew, cessation of movement in and out of select counties, closure of restaurants and bars, closure of markets especially open-air markets and strict guidelines on the use of public transport among others. In addition, it provided interventions including; Waiving of fees and charges by County Governments and Cash transfer and food aid to the vulnerable groups in our communities.





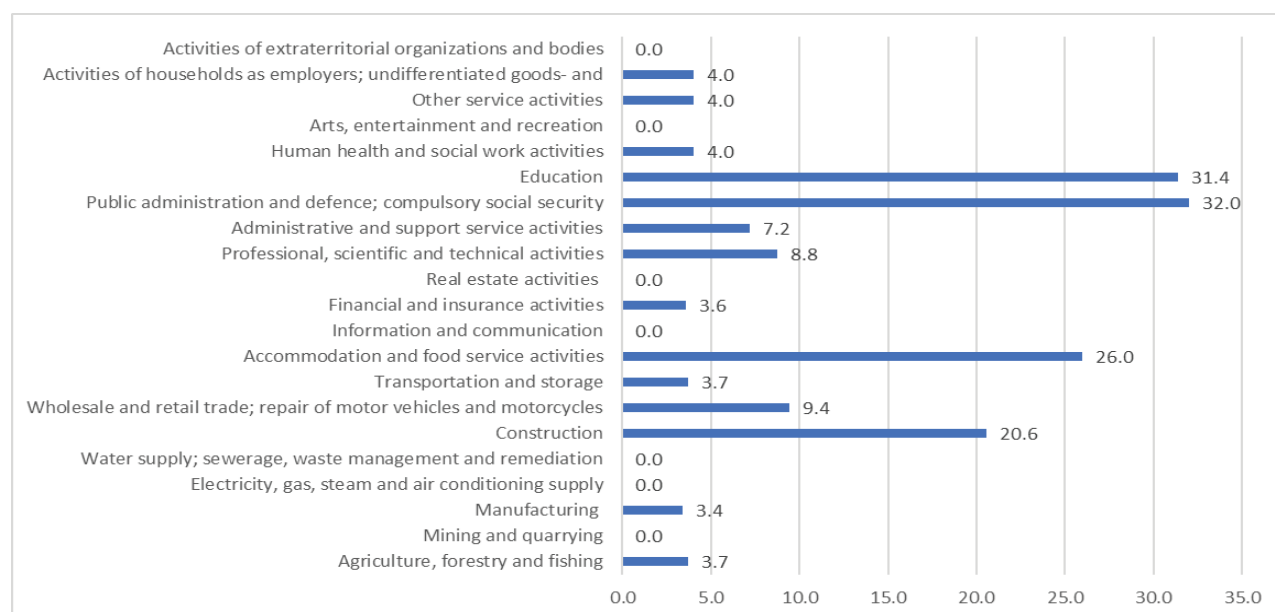
## 2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

As the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, several other shocks in the county included: Desert locusts; floods, mudslides, landslides and Livestock diseases.

### a) **Labour participation**

According to May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 survey, the County reported a decrease in hours worked by 4.5 hours per week for household in non-farm and farm activities, which can be attributed to the pandemic due to the cessation measures and closure of businesses. Public administration and defense and compulsory social security services recorded the highest level of loss of hours worked in a week (32.0 hours) and followed by education sector which lost an average of 31.4 hours worked in a week. Professional, scientific and technical activities lost 8.8 hours in a week while administrative and support services activities lost an average of 7.2 hours in a week. Accommodation and food services lost 26.0 hours worked in a week, while construction and manufacturing lost an average of 20.6 and 3.4 hours worked respectively (figure 3). The hours lost in construction, financial and insurance activities and other services activities will negatively affect the service sector which contributes the highest value of county GCP at 52.0 per cent.

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



Majority of the workers in both public and private sectors were allowed to work from home as one of the COVID 19 containment measures leading to reduced activities at workplace. Staying at home resulted to rise in demand of electricity and other amenities such as water; hence the sectors did not record any loss in hours worked. The high demand of sanitation services resulted to no loss in hours worked in water sector. About 9.2 percent of employees reported to have been absent from work with other 75.7 percent of the employees being forced to work without any pay. Further, private schools, teachers and other workers lost their incomes due to closure of learning institutions. Some other businesses such as bars, hotels,



market centres had closed, leading to reduced business activities. The imposition of curfew and restriction of movement within the county; and in and out of Nairobi and Mombasa rendered some employees in transport sector jobless. As a result, majority of workers (52.0%) reported decrease in income due to the COVID-19.

#### **b) *Agricultural sector***

The May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 survey found that 16.9 per cent of the households in Trans-Nzoia 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 (85%). A key concern is that the food groups affected most are the nutritious food categories -vegetables -which are necessary for boosting the immune system of the population.

Further, with restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities, 89 per cent of households in Trans-Nzoia county indicated experiencing an increase in food prices. From the KIHBS 2015/16 35.3 per cent of households purchase food products from open-air markets, 8.1 per cent from kiosks, and 28.2 per cent from general shops. Additionally, 58.5 per cent of the total valued consumed is from purchases, 24.2 per cent from own production, 10 per cent from own stock and 7.2 per cent from gifts and other sources. As such, an increase in food prices is likely to have significant implications on household budget. Low marketing activity, as a result of disruptions in both livestock and crop markets and other businesses, impacted negatively on trade, leading to loss of income among produce farmers and traders.

Trans Nzoia county is largely agricultural with large scale and small-scale maize, horticulture and dairy farmers. Large scale farming, which is a major source of employment in the county, was particularly hit by the Covid pandemic. Movement restrictions coupled with social distancing protocols affected seamless access of inputs and engagement of workers. The access to market was also limited. Closure of open-air markets and limited marketing hours restricted marketing of agricultural produce thereby affecting farmers' incomes and prices of commodities. Low marketing activity further led to increased post-harvest losses particularly of fresh products. These effects were worsened by floods which affected transportation of commodities in good time leading to increased losses.

Further, is a decline in labor participation. 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 7 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. Other affected sub-categories include: - agricultural, fishery and related labourers (3 hours difference), and farm workers (2 hours difference).

#### **c) *Services sector***

Following restrictions to travel in 2020 due to Covid-19 pandemic, the tourism sector in the County experienced a decline of over 55,000 tourists, who are mainly attracted to the Mt. Elgon National Park and its greater ecosystem, cultural and heritage sites. This resulted in decline in livelihoods by around 90 per cent for persons working in the tourism sector in the County. Other setbacks the tourism sector in the



county has faced include decline in hotel occupancy by 95 per cent; close to 100 per cent cancellation on booked M.I.C.E events; increase in operational costs due to spending on water, sanitation and hygiene; cancellation of scheduled annual cultural ceremonies such as rites of passage, and banning of other cultural gatherings such as funerals and weddings. The county sporting activities were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic through: closure of sporting events as per the annual calendar; loss of income/employment to those employed by clubs; funds meant for sports activities have been diverted to COVID-19 related activities; and loss of revenue to counties due to underutilization of sports facilities.

In addition, the suspension of school feeding programme affected food security and nutritional status of many children, especially those who depended on the programme. The closure of schools led to disruption of education system due to loss of learning and teaching time. Some of the school opted for remote learning which was not effective due to technology gap among the residents of Trans-Nzoia county. According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHS) (2019), there are inadequate ICT infrastructure in the county making it difficult for the online learning to take place. Overall, about 86.0 percent of households in the county had no internet access which constrained online learning; and only 4.9 of county residents have access to ICT equipment such as laptops and computers.

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

Majority of MSMEs in Trans Nzoia County operate in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (58.1per cent); manufacturing (12.4per cent); accommodation and food services (10.3per cent). Generally, these are the sectors that have been severely affected by the pandemic and need focus in achieving re-engineering and recovery.

MSMEs in Trans Nzoia County are mainly located in commercial premises (39per cent). This implies that some of the businesses in the County faced difficulties in meeting their rental obligations due income disruptions caused by Covid-19. According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 survey all the non-farm and farm businesses interviewed attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings. The survey also shows the accommodation and food services sector was worst hit and lost 26 hours in usual and actual hours worked while wholesale and retail trade sector lost 9.4 hours in a week. This is an indicator of the adverse effects on the service sector of Trans Nzoia County due to the pandemic which implies loss of productivity, output and employment and output. Additionally, the manufacturing sector lost 3.4 hours.

As pertains access to markets, the KNBS data on MSMEs in 2016 indicates that none of the MSMEs in the County depend on export markets, while 0.6per cent of the MSMEs import their material inputs. Therefore, disruptions in the external markets may have some implications to MSME operations in Trans Nzoia County except in the import of its inputs. That said, expanding the scope of the MSMEs market is necessary for their growth.



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

The transport sector measures instituted in response to the pandemic saw an increase in fares charged to cover the operating costs of service providers as well as affecting mobility options for commuters. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, passengers using public transport services saw expenditure on transport increase by 83.2 percent. Residents responded by changing their travel patterns with 45.1 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 2.9 percent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

Trans-Nzoia County Headquarters Kitale town is currently connected to the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) II. Approximately 99.7 percent of public primary schools are installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy Programme. That said, only 11.0 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 4.9 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 2.2 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (2.7 per cent) than women (1.7 per cent). Further, there is a gender divide in use of internet where 19.6 per cent male and 14.3 per cent of the women using internet.

Majority of households (67.7 per cent) own the housing units they occupy while 32.3 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 89 per cent, followed by National Government (3.0 per cent); private companies (2.8 per cent); Parastatals (2.8 per cent); County Government (1.3 per cent); and FBO/NGO/Church based housing at (1.1 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay rent has been affected, with 38.1 percent 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 67.9 percent of the population. The challenge in payment of rent for housing which is provided by individuals has potential for second round effects of pandemic with the loss of rental income.

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

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

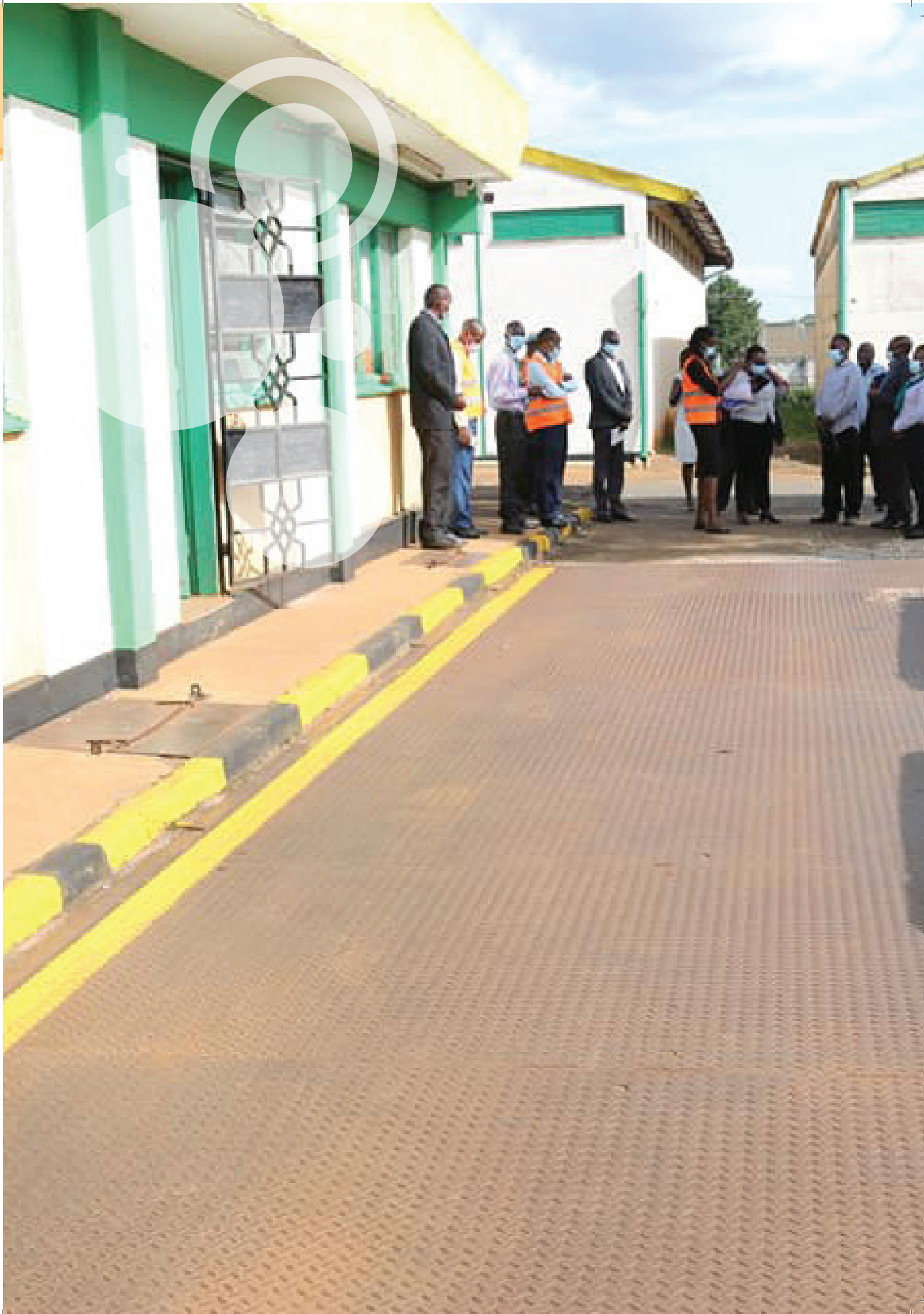
Based on the May 2020 KNBS Covid-19 survey, 32.5 per cent of the respondents in Trans Nzoia county indicated to have witnessed or heard any form of domestic violence in your community since MoH instituted Covid-19 measures. Further, the Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK) reports that in 3 GBV cases were reported through the GBV Toll Free Helpline in the county during the Month of April 2020. None of the reported cases were among boys and girls. Other challenges affecting the youth include unemployment and drug use, especially alcohol and substance abuse.





g) ***Water and sanitation***

The county government incurred additional cost to ensure continuity in provision of water and sanitation services, this include, allocation of Ksh 5Million to support areas experiencing water shortages e.g. in Milimani. In the urban centres, residents are relying on the water infrastructures that is already in place, that's piped water system. Water trucks were purchased to supply water in areas with adverse shortages. In terms of hygiene – the county has bought sanitizers and containers for water storage. Water companies had lost a significant amount of their revenues due to low demand of water and sanitation services mostly from hotels, schools and other institutions due to closure of operations. This may affect the delivery, development and rehabilitation of WASH services.





### 3 KEY Pillars OF THE RECOVERY STRATEGY

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

#### 3.1 Boosting Private Sector Activity

The private sector plays a critical role in Trans Nzoia County economy in reducing poverty through income generating opportunities for the vulnerable groups. From the KNBS 2016 survey, most of the private sector activities (58.1 per cent) are in the services sector with only 12.4 per cent in manufacturing. In terms of size, most of the enterprises in the County are in the micro category (94.5 per cent), 4.4 per cent are small-sized enterprises, while 1.2 per cent are in the medium sized firms. Since most firms are micro in nature, this shows that the informal sector tends to dominate the private sector in Trans Nzoia County. Services sector activities include the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (58.1 per cent); and accommodation and food services (12.4 per cent).

Covid-19 pandemic has caused disruptions in 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 (49.5 per cent) in Trans Nzoia County get their raw materials from individual suppliers within the County and from their peer MSMEs (30.1 per cent). MSMEs widely sell their products to individual consumers (99.6 per cent) within the County. This means that when some firms and individual suppliers are adversely affected this will 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 characterized 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 practices which manifest through; contract enforcement, counterfeiting, dumping (substandard goods) and misrepresentation (through weight, price, ingredient). MSEs also face bottlenecks related to; insecurity; multiple licenses 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 addition, designing new growth models in industrial/manufacturing development and innovation as well as participation in national and global value chains is critical through;

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

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

- (i) Initiate and strengthen self-sustaining funds dedicated and easily accessible to MSMEs in the County; promote tailor made financial literacy programmes for MSMEs; and establish a framework for micro-leasing for the MSMEs.
- (ii) County government in partnership with other institutions both from public and private scopes will facilitate development of adequate and well-equipped worksites with workshops, common user facilities, incubation centres and showrooms for artisans which is cluster informed and fully serviced.
- (iii) Strengthen the link between curricula and practical skill sets required in the industry in all learning institutions and centres for vocational training in Trans Nzoia County.
- (iv) Provide access to affordable renewable energy in collaboration with the national government and other stakeholders for sustainable development.
- (v) Harmonize the number of licenses and permits obtained by MSEs to streamline the operational requirements and improve the business environment.
- (vi) Collaborate with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to tackle crime and create a peaceful business environment.
- (vii) Develop appropriate road infrastructure especially the county roads while collaborating with the private sector through PPP's to get financing of the projects.
- (viii) County government to collaborate with the Anti-Counterfeit Agency (ACA) and Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) to sensitize MSEs on issues of counterfeits and dumping of goods.
- (ix) Enhance market access for the private sector both locally and regionally by developing frontier



county regional bloc value chains, market diversification and facilitating greater use of e-commerce shifting transactions to the digital economy.

### **3.2 Policy, Legislatives, and Institutional Reforms**

The County has enacted several County laws to govern diverse sectors within the County. This includes trade licensing, property and revenue administration. Bills which have been drafted by the County include bills to regulate animal control, wayleaves, transport, trade and markets, crop agriculture, agricultural mechanization services bill, finance and project implementation and management Bill. The County has also drafted a Trans Nzoia County Disaster and Emergency Management Bill, 2020 to provide for the management of disasters and emergencies in Trans Nzoia County by effective planning and risk reduction, response and recovery procedures and the promotion of co-ordination amongst the response agencies. In the context of Covid-19 the recovery strategy will focus to:

- (i) Adopt the use of legislation as a health protection tool which forms an important aspect in the arena of public health.
- (ii) Enactment of County legislation covering Covid-19 and infectious diseases to: reflect updated terminology and usage and reflect provisions in accordance with modern public health disease control principles and control mechanisms for disease; enhance responsiveness for better preparedness and flexibility in handling emergent infections; ensure appropriate checks and balances to coercive powers; and introduce emergency powers for the handling of public health emergencies.
- (iii) Formulate a framework to address public health emergency measures, including provisions to enable the following measures: surveillance (the power to access information collected by healthcare facilities); investigative power (the power to release contact information); disease control (the power to order closure of public places etc); and maintenance of essential healthcare service (the power to acquire healthcare facilities, drugs, vaccines, personal protective equipment etc.).
- (iv) Ensure the County's policies and laws are aligned with those at national level and improve inter-governmental relations in implementation of government policies.

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

The County has drafted a Trans Nzoia County Disaster and Emergency Management Bill, 2020 to provide for the management of disasters and emergencies in Trans Nzoia County. In the recovery process the County will adopt the following strategies aimed at building back better:

- (i) Establish procedures for addressing future pandemics, epidemics and spread of infectious diseases within the County.



- (ii) Develop and enact laws for control of infectious diseases which should cover the possibility of new diseases and which keep pace with emerging infection and public health principles.
- (iii) Collaborate with National Government agencies and Kenya Law Reform Commission to develop a comprehensive policy, legislative and institutional framework for control and prevention of infectious diseases.
- (iv) Establish measures for the County to communicate with the public and healthcare professions on issues of responsibility under the law, and to communicate with public health doctors on their duties and powers with respect to prevention and control of 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 40.4 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above own a mobile phone which is lower than the national average of 47.3 per cent. Approximately 94.0 per cent of the internet users in the county rely on mobile phone for connectivity, with a marginal population of 6.0 per cent relying on mobile broad band that uses a sim card for connectivity. The perception that the individuals do not need to use the internet, lack of knowledge and skills on internet are the leading reasons that the people of in the County do not have internet connection. In the new normal driven by COVID-19, the County will fast track the implementation of various projects to ensure business continuity and build resilience of the County against future pandemics and disasters as follows:

- (i) 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 40.4 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony<sup>1</sup>
- (ii) Improve the laws and regulations related to information infrastructure, establish standards for the construction of information infrastructure integrated with road, water and electricity infrastructure planning and development, especially for terrestrial IT infrastructure.
- (iii) Adopt programmes to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere) by applying aerial and satellite-based communication technologies.
- (iv) Promote adoption of technology by collaborating with skilled IT personnel in the County to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public.
- (v) Develop policy on working at home and improve on ICT infrastructures and forums. Adopting user friendly technologies which will enable non- essential staff to work from home.
- (vi) Enhance internet connectivity to public buildings and key trade centres to boost e-commerce

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



especially for MSMEs in trade and business. The NOFBI programme can be expanded to the sub-county administrative units to further enable deployment of e-governance solutions.

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

### **3.5 Promoting human capital development**

According to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 23.3 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay and 75.7 per cent of employees worked without any pay. Further 12.8 per cent had never worked and 63.9 per cent worked in the informal sector. However, 9.2 per cent of employees reported to have been absent from work due to COVID-19 related issues. On average, workers in the County lost 4.5 hours per week due to COVID-19.

The County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 399,329 people of whom 360,674 million were working and 38,655 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 9.7 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

The average years of schooling was 7.9 years out of the target of at least 12 years if entire population was to attain basic education up to complete secondary education (KIHBS 2015/16). Human development index was 0.56 compared to 0.52 at national level and maximum of 1. The HDI at county level measures extent to which the counties are able to mobilize the economic and professional potential of the citizens. With the rating of 0.56 it means the county lost about 44 percent of her economic potential due to limited education and health. About 29.2 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. In addition, stunted children tend to perform poorly in school and earn less as adults compared to their well-nourished peers. As a such, this perpetuates inequality across generations.

The NHIF coverage was 19.7 per cent as compared to the average national level at 24.7 per cent while the number of children vaccinated was 63.9 per cent as compared to the average national level at 74.9 per cent. The data indicates that about 36.1 percent of county's children were in risk of contracting preventable diseases such as polio and measles. As a result of economic crisis, the NHIF coverage declined as most of county residents could not afford the monthly contribution, in addition the fear of contracting the COVID-19 resulted to decline of vaccination rate in the county. For the county to effectively respond to the short and long-term effects of COVID-19, recover and build resilience in the labour market, it is important to





build strong human capital base through continued improvement in health, increased school enrollment, reduced mortality rate, skills development and reducing unemployment rate. To address the risks affecting human capital development including implications of COVID-19, the County will;

- (i) Collaborate with National government, NGOs and private sector to expand agricultural sector which is the county's main source of employment to reduce perennial hunger and unemployment rate.
- (ii) Build workplace resilience to public health emergencies and outbreaks of infectious diseases in all Trans-Nzoia County sub-counties.
- (iii) Promote implementation of a stronger labour market interventions and policy reforms that drive employment creation. The County shall deepen technical education, training and skills development.
- (iv) To promote investment and entrepreneurship through provision of loans, Trans-Nzoia county will continuously improve access to finance for small and medium enterprises through lending institutions and group cooperatives and saving groups. It will also build capacity on areas related to marketing, operations, finance and human resource development to enhance the chances of survival of the SMEs.
- (v) Create more employment opportunities through the development of employment policies; investment in education and training and skills development; and investments within the key sectors of agriculture, infrastructure and innovation.

### 3.6 Exploiting the Maize Value Chain

Agriculture accounts for a significant share of economic activity in Trans Nzoia County. Over 58 per cent of households produce crops. Key dominant food crops include maize, beans, bananas, kales, sweet potatoes, millet, cassava and tomatoes. Crops with the great commercialization value in Trans Nzoia County include maize, wheat and Irish potatoes. Trans Nzoia County is regarded as the maize granary for the country, producing about five (5) million bags of maize every year. Almost 90 per cent of farmers plant maize for commercial purposes. In the past decade, there has been a shift to alternative crops such as wheat, potatoes, sugarcane and dairy farming. factors that contributed to the shift include need to diversify means of livelihoods to guard against food insecurity, low and declining soil fertility, post-harvest losses, reducing high levels of acidity in the soils.

Broadly, the county government has undertaken measures to increase productivity through provision of non-acidic Mavuno fertilizer, subsidizing fertilizers to farmers and provision of anti-pest chemicals. Other intervention measures include procurement of grain driers, construction of grain stores, promotion of soil and water management practices, training of staff. The County intends to enhance marketing channels to ensure ready markets are available for agricultural produce, promote value addition through strategic support for acquisition of milling plants for coffee and maize and improvement of post-harvest management and support to farmers through subsidies on storage materials.



In post Covid-19 socio-economic recovery plan, the county will take measures to enhance maize production despite efforts for diversification of alternative means of livelihoods. Intervention actions include;

- (i) Provision of high yielding maize varieties to farmers at subsidized costs.
- (ii) Invest in climate smart agriculture to address the challenges related to extreme weather phenomenon.
- (iii) Promotion of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for the construction of new storage facilities and rehabilitation of old ones.
- (iv) Adoption of new maize production technologies.
- (v) Invest in irrigation technologies to boost irrigation farming in the devolved unit,
- (vi) Invest in post-harvest management processes to address post-harvest losses and wastage.
- (vii) Promotion of crop diversification to reduce over reliance on maize farming.
- (viii) Provision of subsidize tea, coffee and fruit tree seedlings.





## 4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

### 4.1 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector contributes 0.7 per cent to the Trans Nzoia County GCP hence critical in generation of output and employment. Manufacturing in Trans Nzoia County mainly include food products (48.2per cent), wearing apparel(30.3per cent), fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (13.3per cent), furniture (7.2per cent) and wood and wood products (0.8per cent). The key products useful in value addition and driving manufacturing include; meat, milk, cotton, tea, coffee, maize, bananas, macadamia, avocado, textiles, poultry, beef, dairy, and honey. The sector is therefore essential in turning around the economy of the County from the effects of Covid-19 pandemic, and especially due to its strong forward and backward linkages. The county will therefore:

- (i) Ensure establishments in manufacturing adopt to the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing.
- (ii) Consider an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of Covid-19 in the short run. The emergency Fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, can be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by Covid-19. Related, the County will inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Create partnerships with other counties to enhance markets for the County's produce and sustainability.
- (v) Fasttrack development of an EPZ at ADC Namandala in partnership with Export Processing Zones Authority.
- (vi) Fast track tarmacking of Kitale –Suam highway by KenHa to facilitate trade and movement of goods and raw material.

### 4.2 Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for a significant share of economic activity in Trans Nzoia county. About 40 per cent of the county's economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for Ksh. 50,628 million out of the total Ksh. 116,683 million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 43.4per cent of the county's GCP. About 58 per cent of the households produce crops, 43 per cent produce livestock,



0.3 per cent practice aquaculture and about 0.3 per cent are involved in fishing. Only 1.8 per cent of households have practiced irrigation farming where the main source of water for irrigation is water from dam/ reservoirs at 43.4 per cent, 19.3 per cent water from the lake and 37.2 per cent water from the pond. As the agri-food sector gradually shifts from an emergency response to re-engineering, recovery and building resilience, the County will adopt the following strategies:

- (i) Develop partnership with the National Government, NGOs, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of the county as envisioned in the national Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS).
- (ii) Promote adoption of modern technologies, conservation agriculture techniques and sustainable land management. This can be achieved through establishment of model/demonstration farms in each ward as proposed in the county's 2018-2022 CIDP.
- (iii) Digitize the agri-food sector to enhance: - training and building capacities of farming households in modern agricultural technologies, provision of advisory and information services, marketing agricultural produce at a wider scope beyond the county level, and improving access to innovative support services including credit and insurance services.
- (iv) Invest in storage and cooling facilities, such as hermetic storage bags and cooling equipment, particularly at collection points in all wards to minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses.
- (v) Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions, crops and livestock diseases and pests' invasions at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and prevent risks. There is also need for the county to mitigate disasters, such as those related to floods, through institutional capacity development, vulnerability analyses and updates, monitoring and early warning systems, and public education.
- (vi) Strengthen cooperative development with effective stakeholder engagement and implementation of cooperative interventions for more sustainable models of financing and customized training of cooperative members.

### **4.3 Water and Sanitation**

Frequent and correct hand hygiene has been emphasized by WHO as one of the measures to curb transmission of Covid-19. This has placed a higher demand for water more so at the households, health care facilities, marketplaces, public places and among essential services providers. The county has adequate water sources which comprises surface water, springs, ground water, and runoff. Access to sanitation is mainly the use of pit latrine.



There is low access to piped water among urban households (27.6 per cent), rural households 3.8 per cent and peri urban households 15.9 per cent, though access to improved sources of water at household (79.8 per cent) remains high. Additionally, most urban households (12.8 per cent) rural (4 per cent) and peri urban households (4 per cent) have low access to piped sewer. Furthermore, most rural households (27.3 per cent) urban (60.1 per cent) and peri urban (36 per cent) do share a toilet facility with other households. Similarly, most households (57.7 per cent) had access to water and soap during this period of COVID-19 (KNBS COVID-19 survey). On the other hand, 92.5 per cent of the households do not have a designated handwashing facility in their households.

To ensure continuous availability of water, the county's 2018-2022 CIDP intended to expand and rehabilitate of the existing urban sewerage system, to double access to safe drinking water from the current 35 per cent to over 70 per cent; increase pipeline extensions by a further 250KM under the gravity water schemes; complete construction of the Kiptogot – Kolongolo Gravity Scheme to serve an estimated population of 70,000; to expand the sewerage system to cover 70 per cent of the urban population and sink a minimum of 100 boreholes per year and support the sinking and installation of manual water pumps on 1,000 new hand dug wells.

The recovery strategy will focus on the following:

- (i) Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to help increase access to water.
- (ii) Integrate PPP arrangements to enhance water provision in Trans Nzoia County.
- (iii) Fast track sinking boreholes per year and support the sinking and installation of manual water pumps on new hand dug wells.
- (iv) Upscale abstraction of water from rivers, spring protections, harvesting of rainwater from roof and other catchments to help achieve increased to water access and to reduce distance taken to water sources.
- (v) Increase water storage capacity to store harvested water during rainy seasons.
- (vi) Involve both men and women in water management and governance.
- (vii) Fast track de-silting and restoration of water dams.
- (viii) Increase water supply in households, institutions and public places through drilling of boreholes in all the sub-counties.
- (ix) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households.



- (x) Improve access to safe and improved toilets in schools, health care facilities, workplaces and public places.
- (xi) Fast track the construction of exhaustible public toilets to cover all market centres.
- (xii) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level.

#### 4.4 Urban Development and Housing

The county has challenges in quality of the housing stock. Approximately 48.2per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 51.9per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 90 per cent of households rely on unclean sources of energy such as firewood, paraffin and charcoal, which could adversely affect respiratory health of women and children. For re-engineering and recovery, the county will:

- (i) Integrate the “build back better” principles into the pandemic recovery process to integrate resilience-building, environmental and spatial measures and lessons from past disasters, as well as awareness of new risks, into the ADP and review of CIDP.
- (ii) Waiver or reduction of development application fees in order to encourage investment in housing and real estate development and compliance of standards.
- (iii) Approval and enforcement of the Kitale Integrated development Plan which has recently been completed.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Identify and designate urban centers for upgrade pursuant to provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities (amendment) Act, 2019, as provided in the CIDP.
- (vi) Adopt programmes aimed at an increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases.

#### 4.5 Transport

The county has a total of 2,786.37 Kilometers of classified road network. Approximately 23.0 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 74.0per cent in fair condition and 3.0 per cent in poor condition. While 28.0 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 56.0 per cent in fair condition and 15.0 per cent in poor condition.





The main means of transport used in the County is bicycle (boda boda) (30.4 percent), motor bike (20.8 percent), walking (17.7 percent) and matatu PSV (12.7 percent). On average, resident travel 2.57 Kilometers to their workplace which is beyond the threshold for walking but is within the threshold for cycling. Over 71.0 percent of the unpaved road network is in poor and fair condition. To enhance mobility options for residents and improve road conditions to support economic, social and subsistence activities, the county will:

- (i) Support transport PSV operators in retrofitting vehicle seats to accommodate 1.5m social distance, by creating a stimulus fund for the sector.
- (ii) Introduce hand-wash facilities in all bus termini and sanitizers for use by commuters.
- (iii) Install billboards at all points of entry to towns and market centers to educate on COVID 19.
- (iv) Train all chairpersons of Tuk Tuk and boda boda riders on control and COVID-19 surveillance measures as per the Ministry of Health guidelines.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Focus on increasing the share of unpaved roads in good and fair condition to above 62 per cent which is the national average. For the unpaved road network, focus on adopting the Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSR) technology for greater network coverage cost effectively.
- (vii) 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>2</sup>.
- (viii) Adopt climate smart road engineering designs to safeguard road and bridge infrastructure from floods and to harvest storm water for irrigation and productive use.

#### 4.6 Tourism

The main tourism attractions in Trans-Nzoia county are the Mt. Elgon National Park and ecosystem featuring various wildlife, ecotourism / agro-forestry, community-based conservation, Saiwa swamp national park, cultural tourism (Kitale museum and treasures of Africa museum, Masinde Muliro mausoleum), cultural festivals, apiculture, sports tourism (a stadium with capacity of 20,000), excursions, historical sites and sceneries including caves. The Mt. Elgon and Saiwa National Parks cover an area of 192 km<sup>2</sup> and 2.9 km<sup>2</sup> respectively. In 2020, the county had over 100 hospitality facilities including 10 registered hotel facilities with a total of 950 hotel beds. However, none of the tourism establishments in the county are classified (star-rated).

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



In 2020, the county had over 100 hospitality facilities including 10 registered hotel facilities with a total of 950 hotel beds. However, none of the tourist accommodation establishments in the county are classified (star-rated). This is an hinderance to growth in tourism, including M.I.C.E tourism product due to lack of suitable conference facilities to accommodate large number of participants. The county has huge potential for cultural, festival, sports tourism and performing arts. However, these have been affected by the Covid-19 containment measures. In terms of linkage with other sectors, transport network is crucial for growth of the tourism sector. The county has 4421.7 km of road networks; a terminal for the Nairobi-Kitale railway line and one public airstrip. However, the rural access roads are impassable especially during rainy season; railway line is no longer functional; and the airstrip too small for commercial flights. While Gross County Product (GCP) from accommodation and food services as accounts for a paltry 0.91 per cent of the total GCP. There is potential for collection of revenue from visits to the Mt. Elgon National Park and the Saiwa Swamp National Park and other attraction sites.

The recovery strategy for the county will focus on implementing the following:

(i) Coming up with a tourism stimulus package:

- Waiver of taxes and statutory requirements in the tourism industry for the next 12 months.
- The creation of Trans Nzoia County tourism development fund where tourism businesses can apply for relief funds to cushion them during and post the pandemic.
- Amalgamation and simplification of the tourism and hospitality licenses to encourage more investors.
- Provision of recovery loans to tourism establishment, in partnership with Tourism Finance Corporation.

(ii) Development of a county tourism marketing strategy: campaigns to promote domestic tourism 'Tembea Trans Nzoia' in partnership with Brand Kenya and Kenya Tourism Board; adoption of the Trans Nzoia County Tourism Bill 2019.

(iii) Tourism supporting infrastructure:

- Expansion and modernization of the Kitale Airstrip to accommodate bigger air craft's increase tourist numbers
- Creation of a county tourism information center to promote domestic and international tourism

(iv) Enforcement of sanitation and hygiene standards in all accommodation facilities and tourist attraction sites in line with the national guidelines for reopening of hospitality establishments in order to ensure business continuity.

## 4.7 Health

The County has eight (8) functional level 3 public hospitals, (24) level 2 and (42) level 1 public health facilities respectively. The average distance to the nearest health facility within urban centres is 5 kilometre and 10



kilometres for rural areas. The county has a total of 43 registered private facilities distributed across the sub counties as follows: Kiminini (20), Cherang'any (6), Endebess (1), Kwanza (4) and Saboti (12). Based on tiers, there are 38 level 2 and 5 level 3 private facilities, respectively. The service delivery in health care has been affected since the country registered first case Covid-19. Further, the county has few health workers to deal with surging demand of health care services during the pandemic. The County had 91 doctors and 488 nurses working in the public sector. This means the Doctor to population ratio is 1:11,000 and 1:2,051 respectively against the WHO recommendation of doctor/nurse ratio to population of at least 1:230. The county set up two isolation facilities, Mount Elgon isolation hospital and Transnzoia county teaching and referral hospital with a bed capacity of 100 beds. In the recovery, the county will:

- (i) Create awareness on availability and importance of free maternity services and address other constraints to access of maternal health services in the county; and address fear of contracting COVID19 in event of visiting a health facility.
- (ii) Consistently allocate resources towards nutrition specific and sensitive programmes in the various sectors by establishing specific budget lines for nutrition support initiatives.
- (iii) Train more health officers on Covid-19 management. This will reduce the risk of infection even among medical officers and patients.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) County will address various challenges including: limited funds relative to health needs for the county, including health needs for children and mothers; sexual and reproductive health needs for all; and access to medical and psychosocial support for survivors of GBV.

#### **4.8 Education and Training**

The Trans-Nzoia County has 715 ECDE Centres, 1 National Polytechnic, 3 Technical Vocational Education and Training Centres, 2 medical Training Colleges, 30 Vocational Training Centres, 4 Private Accredited Colleges, 1 Teacher training College for P1 and 16 ECDE training Centres. In addition, the county has 8 affiliate campuses of the major universities. In 2017, there were a total of 648 primary schools inclusive of both public and private schools with a total Enrolment of 227,802 of which 50.2 and 49.8 percent were boys and girls respectively. The teacher pupil ratio currently is at 1:50. The county has 232 secondary schools of which 95 per cent are public schools and 5 per cent are private schools. Out of the total secondary schools, 65 per cent are Day schools, 15 per cent are boarding and 20 per cent are Day and boarding secondary schools. Transition rate from primary to secondary education currently stands at 72.4 per cent and the government is aiming in increasing the transition rate to 100%. In the recovery, the county will;

- (i) Invest in additional ECDE infrastructure, school feeding programme and medical care to cater for the increasing number of children and promote social distancing during learning when schools reopen.



- (ii) Consider subdividing students into smaller classes to help minimize the number of people each student and teacher comes into contact with during a school day as well as providing adequate personal protective equipment for teachers and other employees in the schools. In addition, ensure that all students have access to masks, as mask use must be mandatory in all schools to control the spread of the virus.
- (iii) Build the capacity of all public-school teachers to provide training, guidance and prepare for education business continuity during both Covid 19 and any near future outbreaks through provision of internet and ICT support among households. Build the capacity of all public-school teachers to provide training, guidance and will: prepare for education business continuity during both Covid 19 and any near future outbreaks through provision of internet and ICT support among households.
- (iv) county will promote innovative learning processes encompassing a blend of face to face and digital learning at all levels of education in Kirinyaga County.
- (v) Promote back to school campaign when schools reopen and community outreach to ensure all learners report back to school when schools reopen.
- (vi) Determine ways of monitoring and addressing psychosocial wellbeing of learners and students. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable groups; children with special educational needs and adolescent girls. The education departments will also carry out large-scale assessment to identify learning gaps and mount remedial programmes and learning opportunities so that all students catch up following the lost 1-year equivalent of learning and teaching time.

#### 4.9 Social Protection

Social safety net programmes in the county are aimed at empowering the community members and improving their livelihoods. These include the County youth and women development fund, County Government Bursary and at the National level, Youth Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, National Government Affirmative Action fund, Cash Transfer fund (OPCT, PWSDCT, and OVCCT), Presidential Bursary, National Council of PWDs fund and Constituency Development Fund (CDF). The pandemic has disrupted some social activities held by Trans-Nzoia county including Miss Tourism, football tournaments (Governors Cup) and cultural activities. The recovery and re-engineering strategies include the following:

- (i) Build linkages with among all stakeholders and NGOs that work with persons with disabilities to strengthen families' support systems, deliver assistive devices, reduce barriers to access and provide vocational training.
- (ii) Support uptake of health insurance coverage for all, with attention given to reaching women and men in informal employment, the self-employed and vulnerable groups.



- (iii) The County Government will undertake research to get a better understanding of the actual situation of disability and chronic illness in Trans-Nzoia County, and to map existing initiatives to improve coordination and service delivery.
- (iv) Give tax exemption for the SMES who have suffered losses in their business as result of Covid-19. County government will create a kitty where they can collaborate with local banks in offering loans to the SMEs to restart and boost their businesses. The elderly also needs to be provided with food and other basic wants since their movement have been reduced as they are at great risk of contracting the virus.
- (v) Enroll more county residents in welfare programmes such as NHIF which will ease their access to health facilities when they fall sick.
- (vi) Provide tax exemptions for the SMES who have suffered losses in their business as result of COVID-19. County government will create a fund/kitty where they can collaborate with local banks in offering loans to the SMEs to restart and boost their businesses.
- (vii) Provide the elderly food and other basic wants since their movement have been reduced as they are at great risk of contracting the virus.
- (viii) Protect vulnerable groups of the population from health costs by increasing coverage of the NHIF; improving knowledge of the existing insurance scheme (NHIF) to improve uptake; and subsidising NHIF premiums for targeted populations. It will also be important to strengthen linkages, coordination and collaboration between National Government and County government; and other non-state actors in implementation of social protection programmes.

#### **4.10 Gender and Youth**

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

- (i) Launch hotlines/helplines using toll-free calls and SMS numbers for gender-based violence victims. This will assist GBV victims access support and guidance to include psycho-social support, counselling and health care.
- (ii) Establish platforms for Tele Counselors to offer virtual counseling services to affected persons during emergencies/pandemics to mitigate the effects of the high levels of stress and anxiety associated with such emergencies.



- (iii) Online sensitization and GBV education as a preventive measure on the prevalence of GBV during emergencies periods. The county governments can identify GBV champions to serve as agents change, changing harmful attitudes and behavior in communities that lead to GBV.
- (iv) Lastly, designate gender safe spaces to provide accommodation GBV survivors.

#### 4.11 Environment and Natural Resources Management

Trans Nzoia county is committed to securing environmental sustainability through protection, promotion and conservation of the environment while addressing environmental degradation challenges resulting from population pressure, pollution, solid waste management, soil erosion, charcoal burning and logging.

Most households use firewood and charcoal as major sources of energy for cooking at 87.0 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively and 1.5 per cent use liquefied. On the other hand, household, 52.9 per cent of households dump their solid waste in the compound, 8.2 per cent dump in the streets/open field. 22.7 per cent burn in open. Furthermore, only 0.2 per cent of household solid waste is collected by the county government. Additionally, 11.4 per cent of households have experienced droughts or floods in the past 5 years that has adversely affected their farming activities.

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

- (i) Provide and promote alternative sources of clean energy for cooking.
- (ii) Provide waste collection services at households.
- (iii) Promote and facilitate regular waste collection, environment clean up exercises at neighborhoods and in towns.
- (iv) Fast track the establishment of a new Solid Waste Management Site and establishment a central garbage disposal and recycling centre.
- (v) Cushion households from the adverse effects of droughts or floods to achieve food security, minimal damages from droughts and floods, it's important for counties to work with the national government, donor agencies, private sector, local communities to come up with up mitigation measures to droughts and floods.







## 5 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAMME

### 5.1 Economic Stimulus Package

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

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

### 5.2 Financing Economic Stimulus Package

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

### 5.3 Implementation Framework for the Economic Stimulus Programme

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



## 6 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING

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

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

Evaluation and impact assessment of the plan will involve weighing the extent to which strategic objectives are met and impact created. Evaluation will therefore be based on the implementation framework and theory of change. A theory of change describes how an intervention can deliver desired results and explains the causal logic of how a programme modality or design innovation will reach its intended outcomes.<sup>3</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 sample Annex Table 3). The quarterly progress reports will include information on key indicators against set targets for the quarter.

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

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

3. [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)



## 7 COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Communication<sup>4</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 Strategies, Communication for Development<sup>5</sup> (C4D) also referred to as Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) will be used. Communication for Development is evidence-based processes that involve 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>6</sup> are the routes, media and techniques to be used to carry the re-engineering and recovery communication messages from the policy makers to the citizens. Based on KNBS COVID-19 wave 2 survey data, majority of Trans Nzoia respondents received information about coronavirus through radio (84%), television (66%) and friends and family (57%). The survey was not specific whether mobile included both written (short text messages <SMS>) and voice (calls). Nevertheless, mobile (50%), Government sources (46%) and social media (30%) ensued as channels through with Trans Nzoia residents received corona virus information. Health Care Workers (20%), newspaper (12%) and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) workers (1%) were not popular channels of information at the county.

Accordingly, the following channels of communication will 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, such as television.

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

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

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

6. <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199657681.001.0001/acref-9780199657681-e-1679?rskey=sE6yWS&result=2>



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

	Children 3yrs- 17yrs	Youth 18yrs- 35yrs	Men 36yrs- 70yrs	Women 36yrs- 70yrs	PWDs	Aged 71yrs +	Literate & Semi- Literate	Rural	Urban & Informal Settlements
Barazas <100 persons									
Face to face <100 persons									
Radio									
Newspaper									
TV									
SMS									
Website & Email									
Social Media									
IEC-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:

- Weekly updates on County website and social media
- Bi-weekly broadcast messages (TV interchanged with either local or Kiswahili radio station)
- Monthly SMS and telephone calls.
- Quarterly IEC materials - Posters in reception areas and community gatherings (markets, mosques, churches, clinics, Huduma centres).
- 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	2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
County Revenue Policy	OSR Enhancement	Automation of revenue collection processes; Training of staff on revenue automated system; Digital mapping of revenue business units	Increased revenue	Revenue streams automated	No. of revenue streams automated	Continuous from 2020/21	25	25	50	County Government	County Government
County Expenditure Reforms; Pending Bills	Re-engineer expenditure to be growth oriented and people-centred	Increase expenditure in health sectors and other non-administrative functions such as water, trade, ICT, education, agriculture while systematically reducing expenditure on non-administrative functions	County expenditure that is people-centred and focussed on growth-creating sectors such as health, education, water, infrastructure, ICT etc	Enhanced health services	Amount of money allocated	Continuous from 2020/21	2.4	2.6	5	County Government	County Government
Pending Bills	Eliminate pending bills	Establishment of pending bill committee; Systematically and in phase-out approach reduce pending bills owed to suppliers	Minimal pending bills	Reduced pending bills	Amount of money owed to suppliers	Continuous	5	5	10	County Government	County Government
Agriculture	Crop Diversification	Procurement and distribution of subsidized Tea, Coffee and fruit tree seedlings	Healthy and financially stable county residents	Tea, Coffee and fruit tree Seedlings procured and Distributed	No. of Tea, Coffee and fruit tree Seedlings procured and Distributed	Continuous	25	25	50	County Government	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	No. of agro-processing industries/plants set up in the county; Number of county-private partnerships with farmers; Number of farmers trained in agro-processing; Number of farmers with access to agricultural extension services; Number of collaborations with research institutes	Continuous	56	56	112	County Government; World Bank	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	Storage and cooling facilities constructed	Number of storage and cooling facilities developed at the County level	Continuous	30	30	60	County Government	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
	Digitization of the agricultural sector	Data capture and documentation	Digitized marketing, advisory and information, financial and agricultural government operations at the County	Farmers data base developed	Number of farmers mapped receiving services through e-platform	Continuous	1	1	2	County Government	County Government
	Disaster surveillance at County level and mitigate risks associated with disasters, such as those related to floods	Procurement of specialized equipment for climate smart agriculture (CSA);	Enhanced food security in the County	Climate smart agriculture promoted; Increased preparedness of households and communities to mitigate and respond to shocks; Early warning	No. of specialized climate smart agriculture equipment procured; Number of weather forecast and flood early warning disseminated to communities; Number of men and women trained to access flood warning and weather forecast/ information; Number of men and women trained on Disaster Management; Number of community level contingency and climate change adaptation plans developed	Continuous	100	100	200	County Government	County Government
Manufacturing and MSMEs	Enhance skills and capacity	Build capacity and skills of traders and businesses persons	Increased productivity; increased revenues	Increased no. of personnel trained	No. of persons trained	Continuous	6	6	12	County Government; Development Partners	County Government
	Strengthening Partnerships	Increase stakeholder engagements and partnerships	Increased projects undertaken by private sector	Increased no. of PPPs	Number of county-PPPs; increasing no. of stakeholders engagements with the County	continuous	2	2	4	County Government; Development Partners	County Government
Water and Sanitation	To increase access to clean, safe and adequate water	Extension of water pipelines; Borehole drilling and equipping;	Increased access to clean and safe water	Water pipeline laid; Boreholes drilled and equipped with storage tanks; Rain water harvesting facilities installed	Number of km pipeline extended; Number of HH accessing safe water; No. of water harvesting tanks installed	Continuous 2020/21	25	25	50	County Government	County Government
		Installation of rain water harvesting facilities		Sanitation block and exhaustible toilets constructed;			5	5	10	County Government	County Government
				Exhauster acquired	No. of Sanitation block and exhaustible toilets constructed; No. of Exhauster acquired		2	2	4	County Government	County Government

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



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
	To increase access to improved sanitation	Construction of sanitation block and exhaustible toilets;	Increased access to improved sanitation				3	3	6	County Government	County Government
		Acquiring of an exhauster					6	6	12	County Government	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	Non motorized Transport infrastructure constructed	No. of Non motorized Transport infrastructure constructed	Continuous	50	50	100	County Government	County Government
	To enhance healthy, 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	2	4	County Government	County Government
	To improve the road conditions of the road network	Paving of roads	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Roads upgraded to bitumen standards	No. of Roads upgraded to bitumen standards	Continuous	100	100	200	County Government	County Government
		Grading and Graveling	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	County roads graded and graveled	No. of Km of County roads graded and graveled	Continuous	75	75	150	County Government	County Government
	To mitigate the damage caused by floods on roads and bridges	Construction of Culvert, bridges and drainage channels	Resilient road infrastructure that can withstand floods with controlled damage	Box culverts, drainage channels and Bridges installed	No of Culverts bridges, footbridges, Culvert and drainage channels installed and constructed	Continuous 2020/21	30	30	60	County Government	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	2.5	2.5	5	County Government	County Government
		Procurement of installation site; Procure and manage installation contracts; Maintenance of systems.	Increased use of ICT for domestic and commercial purposes	ICT centre established	No. of ICT incubation centers established	Continuous 2020/21	3	3	6	County Government	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	2020/2021 – 2022/2023	300	300	600	National Government, County Government, Development Partners	County Government
		Water harvesting and flood control	Reduced cases of flooding	Dykes and canals constructed	No. of kilometers of dykes and canal constructed	2020/2021 – 2022/2023	5	5	10	County Government	County Government





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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
	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	Clean energy demonstrations areas established	No of institutions with bio gas demonstration established	2020/2021 – 2022/2023	2	2	4	County Government	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; Tourism products promoted	Increased visitor numbers to the county; Increased awareness of the diversified tourism product offering; New products promoted	Number of local and foreign visitors; Revenue collected by County Government from tourism; No of products promoted	3–5 years	15	15	30	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	County Government
				New tourists attracted	No of new tourists attracted	2020/2021 – 2022/2023	3	3	6	County Government	County Government
Health	Improve access to quality and affordable health services	Provide appropriate antenatal care	Improved health condition of pregnant women		Number of women benefitted	2020/2021 – 2022/2023	4	4	8	County Government	County Government
		Promote additional funding to the health sector	Health infrastructure development		Number of health facilities improved and equipped as per norms	2 years	25	25	50	National Government, County Government, Development Partners	County Government
		Recruit high number of public health officers; Enhance Medical Supplies; Procurement and supply of medicine and essential health supplies to public health facilities	Efficient and effective service delivery; Increase % of availability of essential Medical products	Health officers recruited; Essential medical products supplied	Number of health officers recruited; Order Refill rate for pharmaceuticals and Health commodities	2020/2021	100	100	200	County Government	County Government
		Improve immunization coverage in the County; Training and Mentorship of HCWs on immunization; Collection and Distribution of Vaccines; Conduct Integrated Outreaches on immunization; Train and Mentor HCWs on Cold Chain Management; Conduct Regular DOAs; Conduct Regular Support Supervision; Defaulter Tracing	Reduced mortality	immunization outreaches undertaken	% of fully immunized children (FIC); vaccine coverage	2021/2022	7	7	14	County Government	County Government

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



Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
	To improve sanitation in the County	Enhance construction of latrines	Increased latrine coverage	Latrines constructed	No of households with latrines	2021/2022	2	2	4	County Government	County Government
		Public toilets constructed/ renovated across the county	Increased latrine coverage	Public toilets constructed	No of public toilets constructed/ renovated across the county	2021/2022	6	6	12	County Government	County Government
		Drill boreholes at County health centres and public areas	Improved access to safe water in public places	Boreholes drilled and equipped	No of boreholes drilled and equipped	2021/2022	5	5	10	County Government	County Government
	Minimize exposure to health risk factor	Health promotion including health information; Micro-nutrient deficiency control; Infection prevention and control	Reduced mortality rate	Number of patients treated		2 years				County Government	County Government
Education	To improve service delivery in schools	Promote infrastructure development; Train teachers on how to instruct remotely	Improved training environment; Improvement in teaching skills	Classrooms constructed and equipped; ECDE teachers trained	Number of ECDE classrooms constructed	2021/2022	15	15	30	County Government	County Government
		Recruitment of ECDE teachers	Efficient and effective service delivery	ECDE teachers recruited	Number of ECDE teachers recruited	2021/2022	8	8	16	County Government	County Government
				VTC instructor recruited	Number of instructor recruited	2021/2022	5	5	10	County Government	County Government
		Capacity building of school Board of management	Improvement in the management capacities	Training, mentorship and capacity building held	Number of trainings held	2021/2022	1	1	2	County Government	County Government
	Enhance transition and retention rates in schools	Disbursement of bursaries	Increase of school attendance	Students supports	No. of students supported with bursaries	2021/2022	150	150	300	County Government	County Government
		Promote school feeding programmes	Increase in number of students attending schools	% of students attending schools	No of schools with feeding programme	2021/2022	50	50	100	County Government	County Government
		Enhance back to school campaigns	Increase in number of students attending schools	% students attending schools	% students attending schools	2021/2022	2	2	4	County Government	County Government
	To provide safety in schools	Provide surgical masks to students; Provide PPE to school employees	Reduction in cases of COVID-19	PPEs and surgical masks supplied	Quantities of PPE and surgical masks supplied	2021/2022	6.4	6.4	12.8	County Government	County Government
Social Protection	Promote social protection activities	Enhance cash transfer to vulnerable groups	Reduced poverty level	Vulnerable members of the society supported	Number of people who benefitted from cash transfers	2021/2022	3	3	6	County Government	County Government



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives	Activities/ Economic Stimulus	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator	Time frame	2021/22 (Ksh. in million)	2022/23 (Ksh. in million)	Total Budget (Ksh. in million)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholder/ Department
Human Resource	Provide safety in workplaces	Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Ppes provided	Number of protective equipment provided	2020/2021	-	-	-	County Government	County Government
	Insurance cover for staff	Provide insurance scheme to all staff	Enhanced security of staff		No of officers on insurance scheme	2020/2021	198	198	198	County Government	County Government
	Provide occupation health and safety in workplaces	Sensitization and awareness creation	Reduced cases of COVID 19	COVID 19 Policy Developed	No of policies developed	2020/2021	0.5	0.5	1	County Government; KDSP	County Government
	Create awareness and sensitization to county staff on COVID 19	Training and capacity enhancement	Reduced covid 19 cases	Officers trained	No of officers trained	2020/2021	2.5	2.5	5	County Government; KDSP	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	Staff trained	Number of staff trained on digital skills	2020/2021	3	3	6	County Government; KDSP	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	Officers trained	No. of workers trained	2021/2022	5	5	10	County Government	County Government
		Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces		Number of officers supplied with protective equipment	2020/2021	10	10	20	County Government	County Government
		Grand Total					1,489.3	1,489.5	2,780.8		



## COUNTY GOVERNMENTS



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