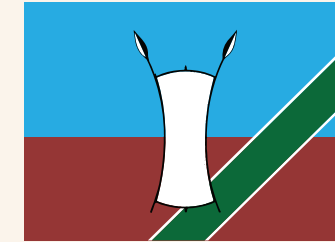


# TURKANA COUNTY

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

2020/21-2022/23





# **TURKANA 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.

## 2) **Strengthening ICT Capacity**

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

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

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



## 3) **Human Capital Development**

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

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

### Support to Key Sectors

#### 1) **Agriculture**

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

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

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

#### 2) **Water and sanitation**

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

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

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

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

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



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

#### 4) **Transport**

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

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

#### 5) **Tourism**

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

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



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

#### 6) **Health**

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

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

#### 7) **Education**

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

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



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

## 8) Social protection

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

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



## 9) Gender and youth

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

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





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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 County Context

Turkana County is one of the Counties in the North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB). The county has a population 926,979 which constitutes of 51.5 per cent male and 48.4 per cent female (KNBS, 2019) (table 1). Of the population, 7,959 (1.0 per cent) are persons with disability. The youth constituted 37.0 per cent of the population of whom 47.0 per cent were female. The county has a population density of 14 per km2. About 84.8 per cent of the population live in rural areas of whom 48.3 per cent were female. The elderly population (over 65year-old) make up 2.5 per cent of the total population of whom 56.6 per cent were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 54.0 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Turkana County was 79.0 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 65.5 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 90.6 per cent were living in multidimensional poverty, that means being deprived in several dimensions including health care, nutrition and adequate food, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, education, knowledge of health and nutrition, housing and standard of living, and access to information. According to KDHS 2014, 23.9 per cent of the children in the County were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26 per cent.

Table 1: Development indicators in Turkana County		
	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)		1.9% of total population
Males	926,979	51.5%
Females	478,087	48.4%
Intersex	448,868	0.002%
	21	
Estimated Population Density (km²)	14	82
Persons with disability	1.0%	2.2
Population living in rural areas (%)	84.8%	68.8%
School going age (4-22 years)(%)	54.0%	68.7%
Youth (%)	37.0%	36.1%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	2.5%	3.9%
Number of Covid-19 cases (as at 11 <sup>th</sup> September 2020)(MOH); National cases were 35,232	123	0.4% Of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	79.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	65.5%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016)(%)	90.6%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	29.2%	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh Million)	78,301(2017)	1.0 % Share to total GDP (2017)
Average growth of Nominal GCP (2013-2017)(%)	10.5 %	15.3 %

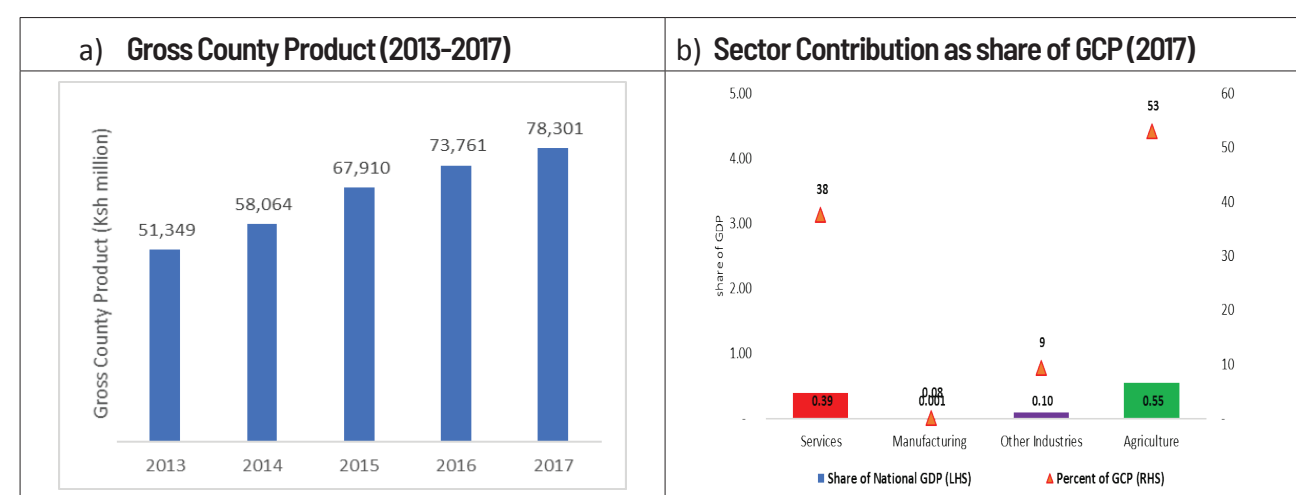
Data Source: KNBS (2019)





Turkana 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. 51,349 million in 2013 to ksh. 78,301 million in 2017 representing an annual average growth rate of 10.5 per cent. The Agriculture contributes 53.0 per cent of GCP while services, and other industries share constituted 38.0 per cent and 9.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector includes such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture is mainly dominated by crop farming and fishing activities. Turkana County sustains a significant fishing industry, mainly from Lake Turkana which is a freshwater lake and exports the fish products to Countries in the region such as DR. Congo. Other key economic activities in the county are milk and aloe vera soap processing; and maize grain milling.

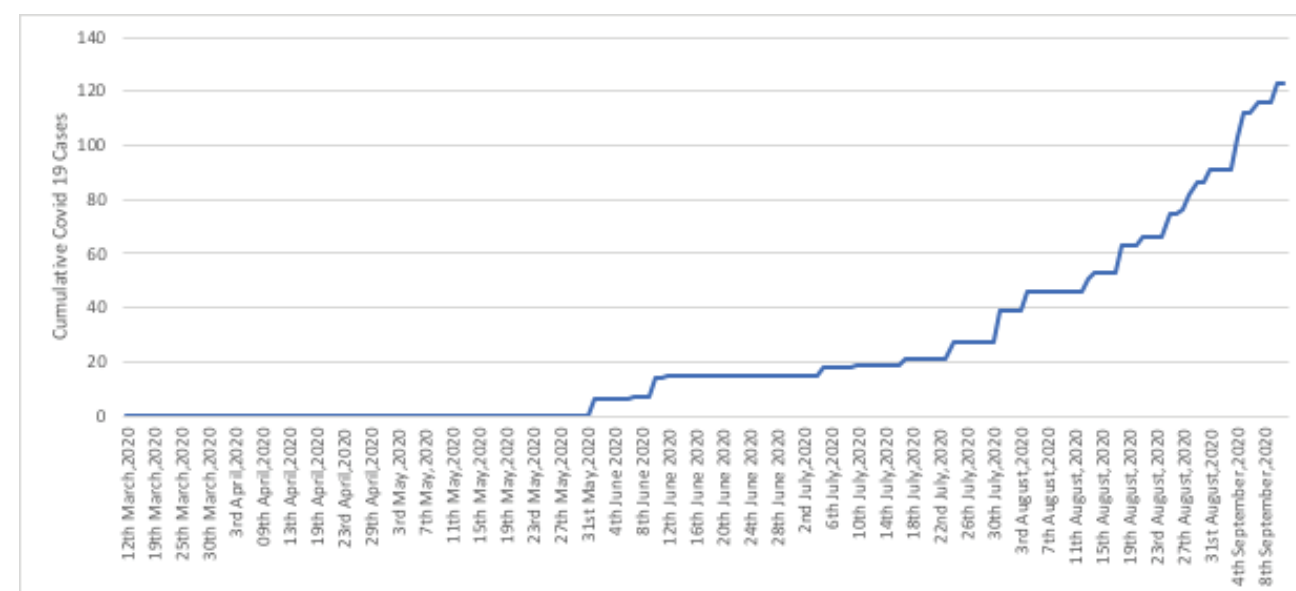
Figure 1: Structure of the County Economy, 2013-2017



Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The County first confirmed case of COVID-19 was on 1st June 2020. Since then the number of confirmed cases increased to 123 in 11th September 2020 (MOH, 2020) as depicted in figure 2.

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



Data Source: MOH

## 1.2 County Fiscal Position

With covid-19 the county reported an estimated loss in revenue of Ksh. 200,000 from the sale of livestock and a revenue loss of Ksh. 40,668,645 arose from the waiver of agricultural produce cess, water distribution and drill services, health sector fees, educational institutions, liquor licensing, market fees and single business permits for salons, barber shops and restaurant and entertainment facilities in the County. As a result, the county reviewed its Own Source Revenue (OSR) target downwards to Ksh. 150 million from the initial Ksh. 250 million. In the first nine months of FY 2019/20 the county collected Ksh. 112.8 million in OSR which was 45 per cent of the targeted amount.

Analysis of expenditures by economic classification and by departments (spending priorities) revealed that since inception of devolution, Turkana county government prioritized narrowing the economic and social infrastructure gaps. Much of government development expenditures has been dominant in disaster management and mitigation, provision of health services, public works, transport and infrastructure, water and sanitation, as well as education and ECDE projects. Turkana county performed relatively well in terms of development spending between 2013/14 and 2016/17. During this period the average development expenditure was 59.8 per cent surpassing the requirement of spending at least 30 per cent of budget on development as per PFM Act of 2012. However, the expenditures averaged 20.1 per cent between FY 2017/18 and FY 2018/19, with only 13.2 per cent during the first nine months of FY 2019/20.

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

In response to the COVID-19 crisis, Turkana County undertook various administrative and budgetary interventions as outlined.

The County formed a County COVID -19 Emergency Response Team (CERT). The team was Chaired by the Governor and co-chaired by County Commissioner and its core mandate was to coordinate county outbreak response efforts. The team met regularly with the first meeting being held on 16th March 2020 to review the measures put in place by county department of health to contain the outbreak and to recommend practicable measures on mitigating the unfolding outbreak situation. In addition to the CERT, the county government established a technical rapid response team whose role was to train health workers, sensitize members of public, draw up a preparation plan, help in early identification of cases and managing the outbreak on day to day basis in case it hit the county.

County re-allocated its budget. The county had a second supplementary budget to reallocate resources toward COVID-19 related activities with an initial allocation of Ksh. 136 Million to the County Emergency Response Fund for Covid-19. The county government also deferred several development projects whose total budget was about Ksh. 1.2 Billion. An emergency fund worth Ksh. 50M was set aside to subsidize water bills with Lodwar residents getting a 50 per cent waiver on their water bill and Kakuma residents getting a 100% waiver on their water bills. The county government also allocated Ksh 12.2 Million for completion of an ICU wing and Ksh. 6.5 Million for an isolation wing and refurbishment of the Lodwar referral hospital. Additionally, Ksh. 500,000 was extended to the 7 sub-counties for their health centers, Ksh 12 Million





prioritized for the purchase of PPEs and Ksh 616 Million for food needs and support intervention in health and water. Through the Kenya Devolution Support Programme the county reallocated the funds towards COVID-19 interventions and 75,000 3 ply medical masks, 60,000 reusable face masks for vulnerable people in our community, 2,000 n95 masks for use in the isolation centres, 1,000 patients uniform, 1,000 overalls for medical staff, 300 infra-red thermometers, 100 personal protective kits, sensitized the community through radio talk shows amongst others.

Support from private sector and other stakeholders. The county received support and partnership from various private sector entities like Safaricom, KCB and USAID NAWIRI among others. The partners donated Ksh. 8.8 Million to fund supply of essential health and nutrition services for health centres, provide support to market systems to cope with the pandemic with better access to nutritious foods, hygiene items, installation of handwashing points in strategic points for the public, public sensitization on the virus. Safaricom further donated specialized equipment worth Ksh. 1.5 Million to help fight the pandemic. In addition, United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) supported the county in the fight against Covid-19 by establishing a test center at Kakuma through supplying polymerase chain reactors (rt-pcr) machine used for analysis and production of results of Covid-19 among the refugees and host communities at Kalobeyi and Kakuma camps. Further, the county through partnership between Kenya Covid-19 fund and Equity Bank Foundation received donations of locally manufactured personal protective equipment (PPE) for the frontline health workers handling Covid-19 patients. The County Government and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) also distributed 3,200 re-usable face masks and equipment for traders at Lodwar livestock market.

County health services and preparation of covid-19 management. In Turkana county, spending on disaster management accounts for the largest share at 35.5 per cent of the budget followed by health and sanitation services which accounted for 11.5 per cent of the county expenditure. At the onset of the pandemic, the county government allocated money for refurbishment of the Lodwar referral hospital (Ksh 12.2 Million for completion of the ICU wing; Ksh 6.5 Million for the isolation wing). In addition, Ksh 500,000 was extended to the 7 sub-counties for their health centers. To capacity build its staff, the county government sent its healthcare workers for training on lab sample collection and clinical management of COVID 19.

The county promoted COVID-19 safety guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health and National Government. To prevent the spread of the virus, the county government enforced the safety guidelines issued including 50 per cent reduction in the seating capacity for passengers per vehicle to observe social distance; hand hygiene; the dusk to dawn curfew and the ban on social gatherings. In addition, the county heightened surveillance at all its points of entry and across the county, distributed of Personal Protective Equipment and Screening gear to the identified risk sites, designated ambulances to be stationed in Lokichar, Lodwar and Makutano for purposes of referral of cases to Isolation points and established an incident command centre with free toll number (0758722023) for members of public to call in case of a suspected case or in the event they want additional information. The county is also undertaking awareness to dissuade the fears among the public most of whom had stopped going to the hospital thus threatening the already low health outcomes such as immunization.







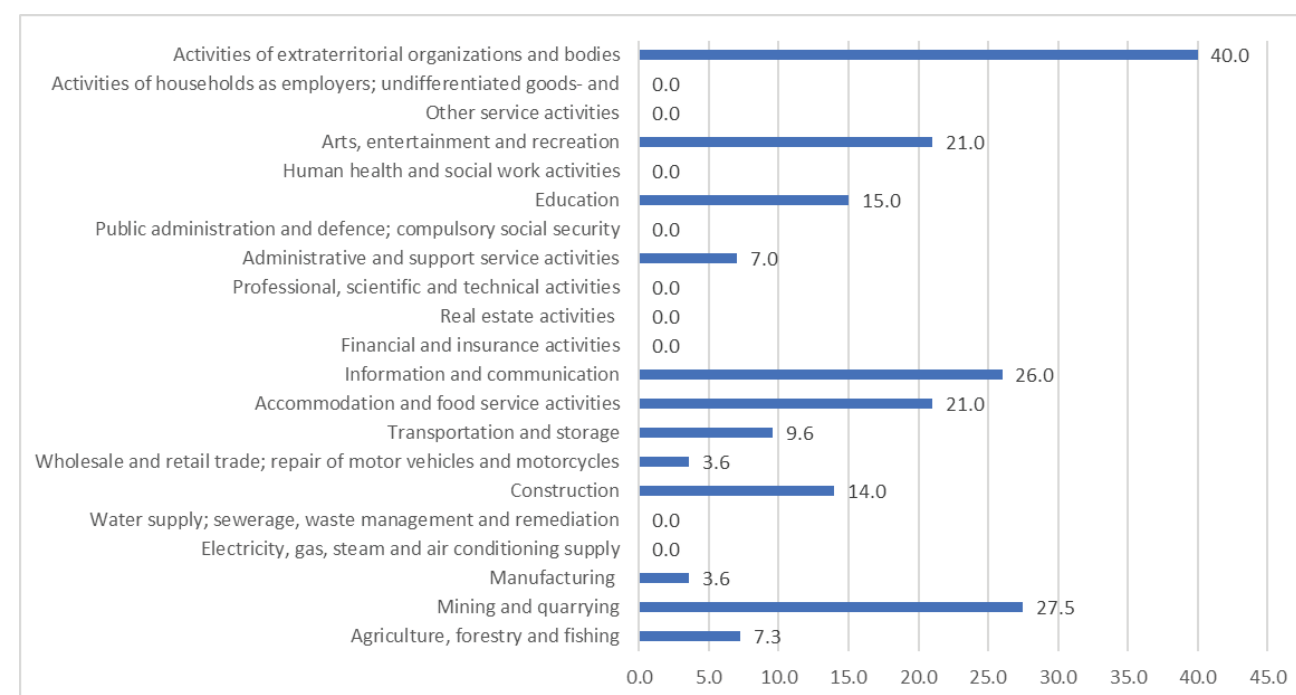
## 2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF COVID-19

An assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on various sectors in Turkana county helps the county in taking effective measures to prepare, prevent, respond and to emergency situations as presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

### a) Labour participation

According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 Survey, economic activities under the category of extraterritorial organization and bodies reported the highest level of loss of hours worked (40 hours per week) followed by mining and quarrying workers (27 hours per week)(figure 3).The information and technology also recorded a loss of 26 hours while transportation, construction and education lost 9.6 hours, 14.0 hours and 15.0 hours respectively. Agriculture being the main productive sector in the county experienced a loss an average of 7.3 hours per week.

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



About 14.5 per cent of employees were absent from work due to covid-19 related issues; 83.2 per cent of the employees work for no pay. The workers in the education sector lost an average of 15 hours per week, and private schools were most affected where teachers and other workers lost their incomes. Some other businesses such as bars, hotels, market centers had closed due to Covid-19 containment measures, leading to reduced business activities. Workers in the transport sector were rendered jobless due to restrictions of moving in and out of major cities; Nairobi and Mombasa counties. Overall, majority of workers (45.2 per cent) reported decrease in income due to the COVID-19. The water sector indicated no loss in working hours because water was essential in mitigating the spread of the pandemic.

### b) Agricultural sector

The May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 survey found that 21.9 per cent of the households in Turkana 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 movement restrictions (42.1 per cent) and closure of the markets/grocery stores (23.3 per cent). A key concern was that the food groups affected most are the nutritious food categories -fruits, vegetables and milk -which are necessary for boosting the immune system of the population.

Further, with restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities, 88 per cent of households in Turkana county indicated experiencing an increase in food prices. From the KIHBS 2015/16, 21.2 per cent of household's purchase food products from open-air markets, 57.1 per cent from kiosks, and 10.2 per cent from general shops. Further 62.4 per cent of the total valued consumed was from purchases, 10.7 per cent from own production, 16.1 per cent from own stock and 10.8 per cent from gifts and other sources. As such increases in food prices are likely to have significant implications on household budget.

Further, was a decline in labor participation. An assessment of the Covid-19 effects on hours worked in agriculture related occupations indicates agricultural, fishery and related labourers recorded the highest difference of 16 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week.

The Covid 19 pandemic effects on the sector were worsened by floods affecting 18.5 per cent of households in Turkana County during the pandemic period.

### c) Services sector

Due to restrictions on travel occasioned by the Covid-19 pandemic, in 2020, the County lost an estimated 10,000 tourists who visit the three-day annual lake cultural festival, that showcases the rich cultures of the El Molo, Samburu, Turkana, Dasannatch, Gabbra, Konso, Borana, Waata, Burji, Rendille, Sakuye, Garee and Somali; the desert museum at Loyiangelani; and other attractions around lake Turkana. This also translates to loss of over KSh.10 Million<sup>1</sup> in tourism receipts by the local communities.

In addition, more than 85 per cent of Turkana population live below the poverty line with only 15 per cent with primary education, the poverty level is likely to increase due to economic effects associated with the pandemic. The Private schools have not been able to sustain the salary for their employees, both teaching and support staffs (casuals) staff. Public schools were faced with challenges in making payment for the other expenses such as electricity and security bills. Apart from the other expenses, public schools were not able pay teachers who were hired on contracts and were under boards of management.

The school feeding programmes in ECDE and primary schools were discontinued after the closure of schools in March 2020. This is likely to result into increased malnutrition especially among learners from marginalized regions who used to depend on the programme; and this would have negative long-term

1. Tourists who visit the festival spend USD200 – 300 each over the 3-day period. Cultural attractions include traditional hunting gear, traditional cooking methods and utensils, Informal interaction between men and women, Boat racing skills, Moran racing and wrestling.



effects on human capital in the County. The closure of schools has led to disruption of education system due to loss of learning and teaching time. Inadequate ICT infrastructure in the county made it difficult for the online learning to take place. The KNBS data showed the county had low internet access (4.4 per cent) which constrained online learning across the County. Furthermore, only 2.1 per cent of the households had access to ICT equipment such as laptops and computers.

However, Covid-19 had led to the improvement of the health facilities in Turkana County. It had also created awareness on the need to improve the capacity of the TVET institutions which had also been useful in finding local solution to production of requisite personal protective gears such as face masks. Covid-19 had also enhanced the use of technology in transacting various county business online. Security had also improved in the county due to restricted movement and curfew containment measures.

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

Majority of MSMEs in Turkana County operate in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (70 per cent); accommodation and food services (9.8 per cent); manufacturing (5.1 per cent); financial and insurance activities (4.8 per cent); and construction (4 per cent); among others. Most of these sectors have been negatively affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and need priority in achieving reengineering and recovery.

MSMEs in Turkana County are largely located in residential with special outfit (30.2 per cent), commercial premises (29.1 per cent), industrial site (14.2 per cent), market stalls (10.6 per cent), and kiosks (6.1 per cent). The risk of rental distress occasioned by income disruptions in Turkana County is therefore lower. The May 2020 KNBS Covid\_19 survey indicates 46.3 per cent of the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings while 17.9 per cent each attributed the same to delayed incomes/earnings and temporary layoffs/closure of businesses. For those involved in farm businesses, 71.5 per cent attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings while the rest had other unspecified reasons for the same.

The May 2020 KNBS Covid\_19 survey shows that the accommodation and food services sector was adversely affected and lost 21 hours while wholesale and retail trade sector lost 3.6 hours in usual and actual hours worked in a week. Intuitively, this has negative implications on the service sector of Turkana County including loss of productivity, output and employment. In addition, the manufacturing sector lost 3.6 hours.

As pertains access to markets, data from KNBS 2016 survey indicates that none of the MSMEs in the County depend on export markets, while 0.5 per cent of the MSMEs import their material inputs. Therefore, disruptions in the external markets have limited impact on MSME operations in Turkana County.

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

The measures instituted transport sector in response to the pandemic saw an increase in fares charged to cover the operating costs of service providers as well as affecting mobility options for commuters. As a



result of the COVID-19 pandemic, passengers using public transport services saw expenditure on transport increase by 89.1 per cent. Residents responded by changing their travel patterns with 21.9 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 17.4 per cent were unable to travel due to the pandemic.

Turkana County Headquarters Lodwar town is currently connected to the National Optic Fibre Backbone (NOFBI) II. Approximately 72.1 per cent of public primary schools are installed with ICT capacity under Digital Literacy Programme. That said, only 4.4 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 2.1 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Further, only 1.0 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce, with men participating more in online e-commerce (1.3 per cent) than women (0.7 per cent). Further, there is a gender divide in use of internet where 8.4 per cent male and 5.2 per cent of the women using internet.

Majority of households (84.3 per cent) own the housing units they occupy while 15.6 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 56.2 per cent, followed by FBO/NGO/Church based housing at (29.8 per cent); National Government (6.6 per cent); County Government (3.9 per cent); private companies (2.9 per cent); and Parastatals (0.5 per cent). With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic households' ability to pay rent was affected, with 54.5 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date. The main reason that made households unable to pay rent was attributed to temporary layoff /closure of by 35.3 per cent of the population.

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

Turkana County has a population distribution of more male (51.6 per cent) than female (48.4 per cent). The youth comprise 37 per cent of Turkana County population. According to the Kenya Health Information System (KHIS, 2020), Turkana County reported 3,864 teenage pregnancies between January and May 2020. This is a 0.2 per cent increment from the cases reported during the same period in 2019. This could be attributed to covid-19 and the resulting measures that led to staying at home and closure of schools, among others. The May 2020 KNBS COVID\_19 survey indicates that 12.1 per cent of the respondents in the County had witnessed or heard of any form of domestic violence. According to the HAK (2020), the county recorded 3 cases of GBV in April 2020.

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

The county government has incurred additional cost to ensure continuity in provision of water and sanitation services, this include, paying utilities for water companies since many households are economically affected by Covid-19 and are unable to settle water bills. Additionally, water companies have lost a significant amount of their revenues due to low demand of water and sanitation services mostly from hotels, schools and other institutions due to closure of operations. This in the long run may affect the delivery, development and rehabilitation of WASH services.





### 3 KEY Pillars OF THE RECOVERY STRATEGY

Considering the social and economic effects posed by Covid-19 pandemic in Turkana County there is need to revamp the Turkana County economy and facilitate recovery. 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 Leather Value Chain.

#### 3.1 Boosting Private sector Activity

The private sector plays a critical role in the Turkana County economy. From the KNBS 2016 survey, most of the private sector activities (70 per cent) are in the services sector with only 5.1 per cent in manufacturing. In terms of size, most of the enterprises in the County are in the micro category (90.9 per cent), 8.6 per cent are small-sized enterprises, while 0.4 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 Turkana County. Services sector activities include the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (70 per cent); accommodation and food services (9.8 per cent); financial and insurance activities (4.8 per cent); and construction (4 per cent).

Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted the operations of businesses and supply chains hence affecting demand and supply of most goods and services in the County. Broadly, majority of the MSMEs (65.2 per cent) in Turkana County get their raw materials from peer MSMEs within the County and from non-MSMEs (28.3 per cent). Equally, they sell their products to individual consumers (61.4 per cent) within the County. This means that when some firms and individual consumers are adversely affected this tend to spread fast in the private sector.

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

The crisis offered a platform to address Turkana County's structural issues related to private sector development and collaboration in designing new growth models in industrial/manufacturing development and innovation as well as participation in national and global value chains are useful through:



- (i) Agro – processing for value addition with important areas of focus include livestock, leather, honey, cement, beef, millet and sorghum 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.
- (iii) Exploration and processing of minerals, oil and gas within the County for both domestic and export markets.

In strengthening the private sector efforts prioritised at improving the business environment in the County to concentrate efforts to:

- (i) Collaborate with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to reduce on crime and create a peaceful business environment.
- (ii) Develop appropriate road infrastructure especially the county roads while collaborating with the private sector through PPP's to get financing of the projects.
- (iii) Enhance engagement with neighbouring counties to facilitate trade including but not limited to harmonizing number of licenses or permits obtained by MSEs.
- (iv) Partner with other institutions both from public and private spheres to facilitate development of adequate and well-equipped worksites with workshops, common user facilities, incubation centres and showrooms for artisans which is cluster informed and fully serviced.
- (v) Strengthen the link between curricula and practical skill sets required in the industry in all learning institutions and centres for vocational training in Turkana County.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Incentives on land to stimulate private sector investment
- (viii) Develop public market infrastructure to promote trade in formal market structures.

### 3.2 Policy, Legislatives, and Institutional Reforms

Turkana County has developed a few Acts, bills, regulations and policies including the Turkana County Financial Regulations 2020, the Turkana County Climate Change Policy Draft and the draft Turkana County



Climate Change Bill 2020. The County has also developed a revised Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2017 and a Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act, 2016. For recovery post Covid-19, the following strategies are a priority:

- (i) Establish a legal and institutional framework for management of Covid-19 and other infectious diseases that may occur in future to aid in the prevention of infectious diseases by: improving access to medical facilities, facilitating screening and testing, counselling and education of the public, supporting access to treatment, mobilizing and requisitioning resources and authorising specific emergency powers in response to disease outbreaks. These should be in line and consistent with National Government directives.
- (ii) Enact detailed regulations on Covid-19 and other infectious diseases that may occur in future within the County outlining: measures for preventing transmission of infectious diseases within medical examination and treatment establishments; responsibilities of medical examination and treatment establishments in the prevention of transmission of infectious diseases; sanitation measures by establishments within the County; surveillance, reporting and notification procedures at County level; sharing and exchange of information; and responsibilities to direct and organise information, education and communication on prevention and control of Covid-19 and other infectious diseases that may occur in future within the County. These should be in line and consistent with National Government directives.

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

Turkana County is affected by multiple severe and complex disasters such as drought, flooding, conflicts, raids, landslides, human diseases outbreaks, livestock and wildlife epidemic, crop infestations, road or an industrial accident among others that negatively impacts human populations. To address some of these challenges, Turkana has developed a County Climate Change Policy Draft and a County Climate Change Bill 2020. The County has also developed a revised Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2017 and a Turkana County Emergency and Disaster Management Act, 2016. However, given the diverse, wide and at times unexpected nature of disasters the following strategies should be adopted:

- (i) Approve the draft County Climate Change Policy and enact the County Climate Change Bill to give the bill legal effect. Once approved, these documents would provide the legal and institutional structures to address issues concerning climate change, as one form of disaster, within the County.
- (ii) The County Emergency fund and the COVID Emergency response funds regulations can be expanded to accommodate other disasters and infectious diseases of the COVID 19 magnitude.
- (iii) Work with National Government to establish a system to assign responsibilities to the County close to the region of incident for appropriate functions, to enable the County to take a field response that is appropriate to the crisis.





- (iv) Explore a collaborative system between related agencies, and clear field command systems between the County and the National Government.
- (v) Develop practical guidelines for handling, preventing and controlling infectious diseases containing instructions for prevention, preparation, response, and restoration of disasters and pandemics.
- (vi) Establish an internal early warning monitoring system for both disease and drought within Turkana to inform programme decisions in order to prevent future crises.
- (vii) Develop internal contingency plans to realign programmes and secure funding as needed.
- (viii) Improve coordination of, and communication between, different governmental, development and emergency relief agencies.

### 3.4 Enhancing ICT Capacity for Business Continuity

The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among households. Approximately 16.6 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 55 per cent of the internet users in the county rely on mobile phone for connectivity, with 45 per cent relying on mobile broad band that uses a sim card for connectivity. The perception that individuals do not need to use the internet, lack of knowledge and skills on internet are the leading reasons that the people of in the County did not have internet connection. The County Government is intervening by connecting all departments to internet. 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 including:

- (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 16.6 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony<sup>2</sup>.
- (ii) Speed up the construction of fiber-optic broadband networks in rural areas and collaborate with telecom companies to upgrade and improve the communication networks in remote areas.
- (iii) Adopt programmes to ensure ubiquitous access to reliable and affordable internet (internet everywhere) by applying aerial and satellite-based communication technologies due to the vast nature of the county.
- (iv) The IT personnel in public primary schools can be deployed to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public.

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



- (v) Enhance internet connectivity to public buildings and key trade centres to boost e-commerce especially for MSMEs in trade and business. The NOFBI programme can be expanded to the sub-county administrative units to further enable deployment of e-governance solutions.
- (vi) Make ICT a standalone sector for planning and budget allocation. This is aimed at giving strategic prominence to planning, budgeting and investment in ICT.
- (vii) Develop and implement ICT policies and procedures to manage ICT 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, 16.4 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay; 83.2 per cent of the employees worked but for no pay. However, 14.5 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19. About 21.1 per cent reported that they had never worked and 62.5 per cent worked in the informal sector. On average, workers in the County lost 8.5 hours per week due to COVID-19.

The County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 472,982 people of whom 327,808 million were working and 145,174 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 30.7 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

The average years of schooling was 6.7years 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 0.57compared 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 potential of professional citizens. With a rating of 0.57 it means the county lost about 43 per cent of her economic potential due to limited education and health. About 23.9 per cent of the children were stunted. Childhood stunting is associated with developmental delays that can significantly and adversely impact a person's ability to learn (both during and after the years in school), thereby limiting their ability to reach their full potential. 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 10.1 per cent as compared to the average national level at 24.7 per cent while the number of children vaccinated was 61.9 per cent as compared to the average national level at 74.9 per cent. The data indicated about 38.1 county children were at risk of contracting preventable diseases such as polio and measles. As a result of economic crisis, the NHIF coverage is likely to decline as county residents may not afford the monthly contribution, in addition the fear of contracting the COVID-19 could





result into a decline of vaccination rate in the county. The consequences of the pandemic have worsened the unemployment rate and therefore efforts to develop human capital become critical as part of a broader sustainability strategy of re-engineering the county economy. The County hosts one of the largest refugee camps in the County, Kakuma refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement Camp where the COVID-19 measures on social distancing are likely to be a challenge given the dense population in the camps. On the recovery and re-engineering strategies, the County will;

- (i) Enhance universal health access through investing in community and public health including community health workers, water, sanitation, immunization, enhancing social health insurance and public health.
- (ii) Promote implementation of a stronger labour market interventions and policy reforms that drive employment creation within the key sectors of agriculture (fishing and pastoralism) in the County. The County will tackle poverty, enhance access to schooling and skills development.
- (iii) Liaise with humanitarian actors and development partners especially those supporting refugees in the County to consider the feasibility of establishing a common pool fund to finance a seasonal public works or employment guarantee scheme.
- (iv) Build workplace resilience to public health emergencies and outbreaks of infectious diseases in all economic sectors.

### 3.6 Exploiting the Leather Value Chain

The arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) counties are known for livestock production. Livestock sub-sector contributes immensely to the livelihoods and employment creation of residents in the ASALs region. The country relies on livestock from the ASALs for consumption and export of livestock products. As the third largest holder of livestock in Africa, Kenya needs to have an effective strategy that will enable the country to benefit from its vast livestock resources not only from meat and dairy products but also from hides and skins. Despite the large livestock population, the potential of value addition and diversification of the leather subsector remain underutilized (Onyango et al, 2019). The development of the sub-sector will be critical in achieving the objectives of manufacturing, a key component of the Big Four Agenda.

Turkana County has an estimated 159,689 cattle; 2,583,598 goats; 473,403 sheep; 52,807 camels; and 42,941 donkeys. There are also exotic cattle - dairy (3,624) and dairy goats (891). The county has invested in livestock facilities and infrastructure including establishment of holding grounds, cattle dips, livestock sale yards. The County has prioritized upgrade of Lomidat abattoir in Turkana West Sub-County; establishment of strategic feed reserves in sub-counties, holding grounds, livestock multiplication centre, fodder production growing plots; range rehabilitation; and conducting livestock census among others. For Turkana County to harness the potential of hides, skins and leather value chain, the devolved government needs to take the following intervention measures:

- (i) Develop an integrated value chain that includes livestock production, abattoir, tannery and local light leather industry in one locality in one or two sub-counties for a start. The hides, skins, leather and value addition system could also include other livestock products such as meat and dairy products.
- (ii) Invest in high quality of livestock to improve quality of hides and skins. This will involve provision of veterinary services for household livestock farmers
- (iii) Develop ranching system to control livestock mobility as long distances for pasture and water lead to diseases, low quality of livestock and losses.
- (iv) Invest in livestock-related technology and research to support the value chain to optimize benefits from the sub-sector.
- (v) Along rivers Turkwel and Kerio, the county government to invest in growing foliage and other livestock feeds.
- (vi) Work together with NOREB and FCDC blocs; and national government to enhance both domestic and international markets for both live animals and livestock products.
- (vii) Explore introducing high yielding and drought resistant breeds to increase production in the county.
- (viii) Invest on skills and capacity building for value chain actors.
- (ix) Develop measures to contain waste and losses in the leather value chain.
- (x) Improve transport infrastructure is critical in easing movement of value chain actors and their products.
- (xi) Create awareness about the significance on livestock insurance
- (xii) Protect the endangered livestock like donkeys.







## 4 SUPPORT TO KEY SECTORS

### 4.1 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector contributes 0.1 per cent to Turkana County GCP. Hence, it is essential in supporting recovery of the economy of the County from the effects of Covid-19 pandemic. Manufacturing in Turkana County mainly include wearing apparel (39 per cent), fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (30.8 per cent), food products (18.7 per cent), and furniture (11.5 per cent). The key products useful in value addition and driving manufacturing include; meat, milk, fish, millet, textiles, dairy, honey, maize, sorghum, cement, leather and craft. In addition, Turkana County has immense potential in exploration and processing of minerals, oil and gas for domestic and export markets. Key establishments driving manufacturing in the county are involved in meat processing. Potential exists in areas of fish, mineral water and cement industries.

The county will undertake the following measures:

- (i) Consider an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of Covid-19 in the short run. The emergency Fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, can be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by Covid-19. Related, the County will inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- (ii) Covid-19 has increased demand for locally produced goods in the County, and especially Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), sanitisers, hospital beds and ventilators. It is an opportunity to spur innovation and promote manufacturing and industry development and generation of jobs for the youth.
- (iii) Collaborate with the National government to ensure security is enhanced to reduce on crime and create a peaceful business environment.
- (iv) Leverage on Public Private Partnerships to invest in solar Photovoltaic and wind energy projects
- (v) Construction of key infrastructure to support resource exploitation including roads and water.

### 4.2 Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for a significant share of economic activity in Turkana county. About half of county's economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for Ksh. 41,493 million out of the total Ksh. 78,301 million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 52.9 per cent of the county's GCP.





About 37 per cent of the households in Turkana county practice farming. Approximately 8.7 per cent of the households produce crops, 34 per cent produce livestock, 0.2 per cent practice aquaculture and about 2.8 per cent are involved in fishing. About 3 per cent of the households practice irrigation farming. As the agri-food sector gradually shifts from an emergency response to re-engineering, recovery and building resilience, Turkana County to 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 particularly in meat and leather production;
- (ii) Investments in food reserves for storage of food commodities to minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses;
- (iii) Invest in access roads to enhance linkage between farms and markets. Extensive rural road infrastructure plays a central role in provision of affordable access to both markets for agricultural outputs and modern inputs. Turkana's rural access index (RAI) is very low at 17 per cent, compared to the national average of 69.4 per cent. Given. Other crucial market infrastructure includes lighting and water services to facilitate trade activities;
- (iv) Promote kitchen gardens among households to improve food security and self-reliance;
- (v) Enhance agribusiness opportunities by linking farmers to product markets beyond the county level across the agricultural value chain;
- (vi) 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;
- (vii) Access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds, water, animal feeds, AI services, fertilizers, livestock vaccination and ploughing services by county tractor hire services;
- (viii) Invest in sustainable irrigation in the county through partnership with development partners.
- (ix) Support agriculture through the development of irrigation infrastructure to help improve agricultural production. From the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, about 3 per cent of the households practice irrigation farming.
- (x) Promote development of Irrigation Infrastructure and technologies in the county to support expansion of sustainable irrigation. The main source of water for irrigation is water from rivers



at 73.6 per cent and water from wells at 13.0 per cent. Partnering with Africare and World Food Programme is a step in the right direction in opening up more land crop production;

- (xi) Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters, such as extreme weather conditions and livestock disease, at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prepare, respond and prevent risks. There is also need for the county to mitigate disasters, such as those related to floods, through institutional capacity development, vulnerability analyses and updates, monitoring and early warning systems, and public education.

### 4.3 Water and Sanitation

Covid-19 has placed high demand for water in households and other institutions for maintaining the general hygiene, the demand is high in health care facilities for hygiene and other specialized medical uses. At household level families and caregivers need water for hand hygiene and to tent to patients. There is low access to piped water (23 per cent) in urban households and less than 1 per cent in rural areas, similarly, 69.9% have access to improved sources of water<sup>3</sup>.

Less than 3 per cent of rural and urban households have access to piped sewer. In addition, 56.2 per cent of rural household, 59.7 per cent of urban household and 35.2 per cent of peri urban households do share a toilet facility with other households with only 35.5 per cent of households have access to improved sanitation. Further, 86.1 per cent of rural households and 23.5 per cent of urban households do not have access to a toilet facility (KIHBS, 2015/2016). Access to WASH is high among households, according to a COVID-19 survey carried in May 2020 by KNBS, majority of households (67.8 per cent) had access to water and soap, despite the fact that most households (94.6 per cent) do not have a designated handwashing facility in their households (KIHBS, 2015/2016)

To support increased access to water and sanitation, this re-engineering strategy recommends the following:

- (i) Increase water supply in households, institutions and public places through drilling of boreholes in all the sub-counties. Currently the county has inadequate water for domestic use and for livestock and receives less than 200mm of rainfall annually. Additionally, high temperatures due to the ASAL nature of the county leads to high evaporation of water leaving wells and boreholes dry. Limited access to water can make the households unable to observe hand hygiene heightening vulnerable to contract covid-19. To increase access to water the county government can partner with private sector, donor agencies, local communities and NGOs to help develop water infrastructure.
- (ii) The county to do mapping of water resources to know the existing water sources and the potential of water source

3. Improved sources of water included water from the following sources: Piped water - piped into dwelling, Piped water - piped into plot/yard, Piped water - public tap/stand pipe, Tubewell/borehole with pump, Dug well - protected well, Dug well - unprotected well, Water from spring - protected spring). This is according to WHO and UN classification of sources of water.





- (iii) The county to upscale the construction of water pans and dams as well as round water, since the county is water insufficient in order to increase access to water, especially during dry seasons. This will help to increase water supply in households, institutions and public places.
- (iv) The county to 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) The county to increase water storage capacity to store harvested water during rainy seasons.
- (vi) The county government to undertake water trucking during times of prolonged drought and water shortages and to households and more so to pastoralist community.
- (vii) Involve both men and women in water management and governance.
- (viii) Involve communities in protection of water catchment areas.
- (ix) Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to help increase access to water.
- (x) Increase access to improved sources of water which currently stands to increase piped water connectivity to households, the county government to collaborate with the private sector, Non-Governmental organization and the local community to expand the water infrastructure.
- (xi) Build toilet facilities in communities, schools, marketplaces and in public places to help increase access to sanitation.
- (xii) Sensitize communities on the importance of safe sanitation.
- (xiii) Support households to access improved sanitation<sup>4</sup>.
- (xiv) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households,
- (xv) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level.

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



- (xvi) The county to organize sensitization forums on the importance of handwashing through the media and in community forums.

- (xvii) Inculcate a culture of hand hygiene in the county

#### 4.4 Urban Development and Housing

The county has challenges in quality of the housing stock. Approximately 18.5 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing, compared to 70.0 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials. With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 97.0 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) Adopt and promote investments in human settlement planning to build resilience against pandemics and other emergencies and promote proactive risk-based, all hazards and all-of-society approaches in disaster risk reduction.
- (ii) Avail appropriate building technology for use by the public in house construction and improvement in every subcounty, that responds to local cultural and environmental circumstances.
- (iii) Fastrack implementation of the affordable housing programme with a focus on improving living conditions and building quality applying finished materials for walls, floors and roofing as provided in the CIDP.
- (iv) Identify and designate urban centers for upgrade pursuant to provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities (amendment) Act, 2019, as provided in the CIDP
- (v) Formulate and seek approval of urban development plans and development control policies to support investment and development of urban areas.
- (vi) Adopt programmes aimed at an increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases.

#### 4.5 Transport

The county has a total of 6,217.18 Kilometers of classified road network. Approximately 36.0 per cent of the paved road network is in good condition, 45.0 per cent in fair condition and 3.0 per cent in poor condition. While 4.0 per cent of the unpaved road network is in good condition, 35.0 per cent in fair condition and 59.0 per cent in poor condition.



The main means of transport used in the County is walking at 59.3 per cent, bicycle (boda boda) 13.3 per cent, motorbike 12.1 per cent and matatu (PSV) 9.2 per cent. On average, resident travel 3.2 Kilometers to their workplace which is within the threshold for Non-Motorised transport. Over 94.0 per cent of the unpaved road network is in poor and fair condition. To enhance mobility options for residents and improve road conditions to support economic, social and subsistence activities, the County will:

- (i) Identify a core rural road network for prioritization to improve the rural access index (RAI) from the current 34.0 per cent with a target to match the national average of 70.0 per cent.
- (ii) Apply labor based and local resource-based approaches for road development and maintenance, where technically and economically feasible, in line with the Roads 2000 national policy<sup>5</sup>. This can be incorporated into the CIDP programme to grade and open new roads.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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>6</sup>.
- (v) Adopt climate smart road engineering designs to safeguard road and bridge infrastructure from floods and to harvest storm water for irrigation and productive use.

#### 4.6 Tourism

The main tourist attractions in the county are; Lake Turkana, which is protected by UNESCO as a world heritage site, Central Island marine parks within the lake, Turkana South game reserve, Lotikipi national game reserve in Turkana West and Suguta valley in Turkana west. Ferguson Gulf (Longec) also endowed with a variety of birds including the pelicans, flamingos and other waterfowl and is always referred to as bird watcher's paradise.

Other tourist attraction in the County include; Archaeological sites such as Namorutunga (Standing stones) in Kalokol (Turkana Central) and Lotubae in Lokori (Turkana East.), Turkana Boy Monument in Nariokotome (Turkana North). Tourist attraction with respect to culture includes; Lokiriama Peace Accord in Loima Sub-County, Moru-A-nayeche in Letea Ward (Turkana West Sub-County) and Tobong'u Lore celebrations held annually at Ekaales Centre in Lodwar. The County is also endowed with historical sites like Kenyatta prison cell in Lodwar and Lokitaung which is where Kenya's first president was prisoned

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

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



The county has beaches such as Eliye Springs beach along Lake Turkana, River Kerio in Lokori/Kochodin Ward in Turkana East SubCounty, River Turkwel in Turkana Central, River Suguta (Lopetakinyanga crocodile breeding site) and Kapedo hot spring/waterfall and Lake Lokipi in Turkana East, Lotikipi acquifer in Nanam Ward , Lokichogio water spot (ngiburin) in Lokichogio, Bubbling oasis in Songot in Turkana west and Lomonakipi hot spring Turkana North among others.

The county needs to invest in tourist-class accommodation facilities. Revenue collected from tourism establishments accounts for only 0.8 per cent of the total county own source revenue, despite potential of the sector in contributing to the Gross County Product through nature based, wildlife and cultural tourism. In terms of linkages with other sectors, Lake Turkana, which is the many tourist attraction, employs over 7000 fishermen and 6500 fish traders. The county also hosts Kenya's oil exploration fields at Ngamia 1, which draws both domestic and foreign tourist annually. Managing conflict, insecurity and the natural resource base is important for achievement of progress in tourism development in the Northern Rift Economic Block. The recovery strategy to focus on the following:

- (i) Improve security in the County and the Northern Regional Economic Block in order to encourage tourism investors by addressing inter-ethnic conflicts through dialogue and trade promotion.
- (ii) Diversify niche tourism product development (including eco-tourism, water sports, desert tourism, tourists-on-transit, conference tourism, adventure tourism, pilgrimage tourism, archaeology and science park).
- (iii) Expand tourism infrastructure development including construction of airstrips at Kainuk, Lokori, Eliye springs, Lokitaung, Kibish and Lokiriama.
- (iv) Enforce sanitation and hygiene standards in all accommodation facilities and tourist attraction sites in line with the national guidelines for reopening of hospitality establishments in order to ensure business continuity.

#### 4.7 Health

The health facilities in the County comprise of 12 hospitals (10 owned by government, 1 by a Faith Based Organization (FBO) and 1 by an NGO), 13 health centres, 168 dispensaries, 26 clinics, One health training institution (KMTC) and one stand-alone VCT. The county opened a three-bed intensive care unit (ICU) and a 4-bed high dependency unit (UDU) at the Lodwar County and Referral Hospital. In addition to the number of beds, the county has three ventilators meant to cater for the critically ill Covid-19 patients. Turkana has been registering the highest levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates in the country. For instance, in early 2014, malnutrition rates were 26 per cent in Kalokol, 32 per cent in Lokitaung and 30 per cent in Lokichar.

The recovery and re-engineering strategies include:



- (i) Advance promotive health care in order to lower the incidence of preventable diseases such as common cold, malaria and skin diseases as well as the childhood diseases which include anemia, marasmus, eye infection, pneumonia, malaria, Kwashiorkor, among others. This to be achieved through facilitating community level care units comprising of well-trained community health extension workers (CHEW) to serve the local population. Devolved funds in the Health sector to be used to fast track this process.
- (ii) Invest in modern health facilities through public private partnerships. The County to also invest in rehabilitating and up grading health facilities which primarily comprise of community health centres and dispensaries.
- (iii) Expand the ICU bed capacity in Lodwar county referral hospital, Kanamkemer, Kakuma and Lokichar sub-county hospitals.
- (iv) Diversify its source of income by encouraging local production of masks and PPEs. This will create employment among the youths and the same time save the county the money it could have used to buy from other countries or counties. The local productions of masks have provided opportunity for job and revenue creation.
- (v) Create and actualize multi-sectorial sanitation arrangements which incorporate sanitation safety planning treatment of fecal sludge and wastewater, and reuse in agriculture.
- (vi) Prepare and enroll more health officers; and contain direct mortality and maintaining a strategic distance from expanded circuitous.
- (vii) Liaise with private sector to improve nutritional status of children within the county which include food distribution, livestock products up-take, integrated management of acute malnutrition, provision of seeds and livestock feeds.
- (viii) Partner with the regional block to ensure borders are manned and enhance cross border screening especially among long distance drivers dodging main route to Uganda. This would drastically slow the spread of the virus.
- (ix) Conduct mass civic education among the people on COVID-19 prevention measures, how to handle an infected person and avoidance of stigmatization of the affected person.

#### 4.8 Education

Turkana County has 338 primary schools and 32 secondary schools. The number of ECD centres in the County is 682 with an enrolment of 101,094 pupils. There are two polytechnics: Kakuma Women Home Crafts and Lodwar Youth Polytechnic, Kaaleng, Kalokol and Lokori. The County also has two colleges: Kenya Medical Training College and ECD Teachers Training College. There are three campus universities;



Mt. Kenya University and Kibabii University in Lodwar and University of Nairobi in Lokichoggio Town. The Ministry of Higher Education, through the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) has constructed Lodwar Technical Training Institute.

Many children drop out of primary and secondary school mainly due to inability to afford cost of education and the limited number of schools. Other factors contributing to the low transition rate from primary to secondary and low education enrollment include pregnancy cases, children taking care of sick parents, and inadequate infrastructure in learning institutions. Turkana County has limited facilities that cater for the physically handicapped and impaired as well as inadequate WASH facilities. The recovery and re-engineering strategies include:

- (i) Boost the bursary/sponsorship kitty in order to curb the school dropout rate and improve transition in ECDE, primary to secondary and finally to tertiary institutions. At the tertiary level, more bursaries to be geared to applicants pursuing the skill sets needed in the County as an incentive for more students to take up the relevant technical training courses. In this regard, the County will facilitate expansion of TVET institutions whose demand is anticipated to grow with the increase in enrollment of primary and secondary education and strengthen their linkage with the various sectors to ensure matching of the skills acquired to market demand.
- (ii) Prioritize solutions to address psychosocial challenges before teaching. Create people group to guarantee culturally sensitive human cooperation, empower social caring measures, and address conceivable psychosocial challenges that students may confront when they are isolated.
- (iii) Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to provide adequate broadband connection which would benefit poor families, particularly those families with school-age children who require network and train teachers on how to offer online teaching and training. This would also allow each academic staff member to develop teaching plans, content, goals, and learning assessment using online platform.
- (iv) Promote employment of special needs ECDE teachers for physically handicapped and impaired learners.

#### 4.9 Social Protection

Through the bursary fund and welfare programmes – sports included, a substantial number of youths in the county have benefitted. The government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection in the month of April 2020 disbursed Ksh 221 million to cushion the vulnerable people in Turkana county against the ravages of covid 19 pandemic. The National Government in collaboration with County Government through the Kazi kwa Vijana initiative recruited 600 youths. The county also protected and took care of PWDs by awarding 30 per cent of the tenders to the youths, women and PWDs. The county hosts the largest refugee camp at Kakuma a factor that is likely to cause faster spread of Covid-19. The recovery and re-engineering strategies include:





- (i) Invest in diverse sectors such as modern agricultural, livestock marketing, mining, fishing, agribusiness, and eco-tourism in order to absorb the increasing labour force.
- (ii) Enroll more county residents in welfare programmes such as NHIF to ease their access to health facilities when they fall sick.
- (iii) Give tax exemption for the SMES who have suffered losses in their business as result of Covid-19. County government will create a kit where they can collaborate with local banks in offering loans to the SMEs to restart and boost their businesses.
- (iv) Provide the elderly with food and other basic needs since their movement have been reduced as they are at great risk of contracting the virus.
- (v) Lobby international community to provide more Covid 19 containment support to the local community as well as the refugees in the county.

#### 4.10 Gender and Youth

Addressing teenage pregnancies and Gender based violence should be prioritized in Turkana County during and in the post pandemic. This is in view of the County having reported 3,864 teenage pregnancies between January and May 2020 as well as 3 cases of GBV in April 2020. The following measures are useful;

- (i) Community training and sensitization programmes targeting teenage boys and girls to deal with increased cases of teenage pregnancies.
- (ii) Strengthen enforcement of laws related to early pregnancies especially where adults are involved.
- (iii) Prioritize elimination of gender stereotypes, transforming gender norms and revoke discriminatory practices for effective realization of the rights of women and girls
- (iv) Collaborate with state agencies, and other partners to strengthen capacities of various stakeholders including, political leadership within the county, women's groups, religious leaders, and community leaders to combat harmful practices that breed GBV.
- (v) Identify and train champions(individual actors)including using elders active in combating GBV and who can carry advocacy messages and contribute strongly to changing harmful and retrogressive practices.
- (vi) Create help lines to facilitate reporting of GBV cases; this could be through toll-free calls and SMS numbers for victims.



#### 4.11 Environment and Natural Resources Management

Turkana county is prone to droughts and floods which negatively impacts on livelihoods. The county is committed to mitigate the harsh effects of droughts and floods by 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.

The major sources of energy for cooking used by households are firewood at 77.7%, charcoal 19.9%, liquified gas at 1.2%. Majority of the households (54.8%) in the county dispose their solid waste in the compound, 20.4% in the streets or open field/plot, 17.3% burn in the open. Additionally, only 0.9% of the household solid waste is collected by the county government for disposal (KIHBS, 2015/2016).

The County has put in place measures to mainstream environmental and climate change in County planning and budgeting processes with aim of strengthening disaster risk mitigation measures and reducing damages caused by natural hazards like floods and droughts. Women in Turkana County suffer disproportionately from the impacts of climate change.

Additional strategies to enable Country to recover from effects of COVID 19 include;

- (i) Provide and promote alternative sources of clean energy for cooking.
- (ii) Reclaim and protect forest land and water catchment land that's under encroachment
- (iii) The county to support afforestation by providing tree seedlings to communities, schools and households.
- (iv) The county to implement its policy on environment and natural resources conservations
- (v) Strengthen community forest associations
- (vi) Provide waste collection services at households, promote and facilitate regular waste collection, environment clean up exercises at neighborhoods and in towns.
- (vii) Implement the county solid waste management plan
- (viii) The county to conduct regular environment clean up exercises in market places and communities
- (ix) Gazette waste disposal sites
- (x) The county to develop and implement the county irrigation strategy



## 5 ECONOMIC STIMULUS PROGRAMME

### 5.1 Economic Stimulus Package

To re-engineer the Turkana 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 targeted areas to be considered by the County when designing stimulus packages:

- (i) Provide extension services and market creation for Agriculture and Livestock
- (ii) Waivers/concessions – cess, single business permits, parking stickers, water bills, market fees
- (iii) Infrastructure – targeting roads, water and electricity;
- (iv) Information and communication Technology (ICT) – a greater enabler for business continuity during and after Covid-19.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Subsidize farming inputs – certified seeds, fertilizers and mechanized inputs (tractors)
- (vii) Biashara stimulus loans with very low interest rates of 0.5% per month.

### 5.2 Financing Economic Stimulus Package

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

### 5.3 Implementation Framework for the Economic Stimulus Programme

Effective implementation of the Turkana County COVID-19 Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy will depend on adequate resource mobilization over the 2020/21-2022/23. The implementation will thus be supported through resource mobilization from relevant stakeholders in the County, including the National Government, development partners, NGOs and civil society, faith-based organizations, private sector and individuals. Annex Table 1 presents proposed action plan for the County.



## 6 MONITORING, EVALUATING AND REPORTING

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

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

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

The County COVID-19 re-engineering and recovery strategies reporting will be informed by annual work plans. All implementing departments 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) in each County department, on the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) will be enhanced to monitor and evaluate the implementation of these re-engineering strategies. CIMES guidelines on County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (COMEC) will also play a key role and responsibility on how county governments implement these strategies.

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





## 7 COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Communication<sup>7</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>8</sup> (C4D) also referred to as Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) will be utilised. Communication for Development is evidence-based processes that involves a mix of communication channels and approaches to facilitate dialogue, participation and engagement with the target audience for positive social and behaviour change.

The communication channels<sup>9</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 May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey majority of Turkana's residents received information about coronavirus through radio (85 per cent), television (59 per cent), and friends and family (47 per cent). Government sources, mobile and social media closely ensued at 24 per cent, 23 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. Although, the survey did not specify whether mobile included both written (short text messages <SMS>) and verbal (calls). Health Care Workers, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) workers and newspapers were ranked 11 per cent and below.

Accordingly, the following channels of communication will be utilized:

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

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

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

8. [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)

9. <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									
County Website & Email									
Social Media									
I.E.C-Posters, branded gear									
Outdoor-Billboards, Graffiti, Drawings									
Telephone									
Sign language									

> Most appropriate channel to be used.

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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



## ANNEX

**Table 3: Implementation matrix/Action plan**

Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget	FY1	FY2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholders/ Department (5)
County Revenue Policy	OSR Enhancement	Target corporates on OSR Land rates collection - new streams	Enhanced OSR	Increased OSR collection	Amount of revenue collected	Continuous	10M	5m	3m	2m	TCG	Revenue Directorate
	External grants	KDSP	Enhanced economic recovery	Increased external grants mobilized	Amount of funds resourced externally	Continuous	Kshs. 157M mobilised	45M	112M		TCG, World Bank	County Finance and Economic Planning Department, Trade, Agriculture, Health
County Expenditure Reforms	Re-engineer expenditure to be growth oriented and people-centred	Increase expenditure in health sectors and other non-administrative functions such as water, trade, ICT, education, agriculture while systematically reducing expenditure on non-administrative functions	County expenditure that is people-centred and focused on growth-creating sectors such as health, education, water, infrastructure, ICT etc	County sectors realigned to CSERS	County socio-economic reengineering strategy developed	Continuous from 2020/21	5M	5M	1M	1M		County Finance and Economic Planning Department, Office of the Governor, County Assembly
		Reduce the approved budget-actual expenditure gap by fully implementing PFM recommendations and conducting annual expenditure reviews	County expenditure in line with existing National Government and County Government laws	County strategic objectives and PFM recommendations aligned to budget	Annual Public Expenditure Reviews conducted	Continuous from 2020/21	1 PER published annually	4M	2M	2M		County Finance and Economic Planning Department
		Restructure county functional expenditure classification to encompass stand-alone emerging ICT functions	Enhanced modern ICT solutions through various platforms for county departments/ public	A county ICT department that is responsive to emerging ICT needs in the county	ICT strategy developed	2020/21	1 approved ICT strategy	4M	2M	2M		County Assembly, County Finance and Economic Planning Department, ICT
Pending Bills	Eliminate pending bills	Systematically and in phase-out approach reduce pending bills owed to suppliers	Increased money supply and improved business climate in the local economy	Suppliers paid	% of pending bills to total budget	Continuous	Verified pending bills report done					County Treasury, M&E Directorate, Budget Directorate
Sectors												
Agriculture	Diversification of production into fast-maturing vegetable crops through irrigation	Subsidies on fast-maturing vegetable seeds, expansion of area under sustainable irrigation	Improved food security and nutrition	Increased number of farmers producing fast-maturing vegetables/ crops; Increased availability of nutritious vegetables/crops in the county	Number of subsidized fast maturing seeds; Increased acreage under fast maturing crops; Acreage under sustainable irrigation	Continuous	An additional 2,000 acres put under food production	50M	30M	20M		APEF





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

Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget	FY1	FY2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholders/ Department (5)
	Enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of counties	Attracting private partnerships in the county; Strengthen agricultural extension services; Enhance farmers training and farmers information services; Enhance collaboration with research institutions	Transformation of smallholder value chains in the County	Increased private investments in the County; Increased collaborations with research institutes; Enhanced agricultural extension and information outreach systems in the County	Value-addition per worker in the county; No. of agro-processing industries/plants set up in the county; Number of county-private partnerships with farmers; Number of farmers trained in agro-processing; Number of farmers with access to agricultural extension services; Number of collaborations with research institutes	Continuous						
	Investments in storage and cooling facilities especially at collection centres	Construction of storage and cooling facilities in the County	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased storage and cooling facilities; reduced post harvesting losses	Number of storage and cooling facilities developed at the County level	Continuous	2 fish cold room stores	30M	15M	15M	TCG/Partners	MoAPEF, WFP, FAO
	Digitization of the agricultural sector	Building capacities of farming households and agri-food sector laborers in modern agricultural technologies; Investment in digital infrastructure (e.g. data systems)	Digitized marketing, advisory and information, financial and agricultural government operations at the County	Functional Digital platform with updated agricultural information	Number of users adopting digitized agricultural operations (marketing, financial, etc) at the County level; Proportion of small-scale farmers with access to advisory and information services;	2020-2022	Platform developed	10M	5M	5M	TCG/Partners	ICT, MoAPEF, FAO
	Enhanced access to agricultural finance	Partner with development partners, such as, the National Government, Private Sector, DFIs and NGOs, in availing access to affordable formal agricultural finance to small holder farmers in the county	Access to agricultural finance will improve farmers access to support services and commodities e.g. access to affordable formal finance will enhance: - access to high end output markets; access to modern technologies and modern inputs; enhanced opportunities for agro-processing and value addition; resilience to climate change etc.	Increased number of small holder farmers with access to agricultural finance.	Proportion of small-scale farmers with access to agricultural finance;	Continuous	Biashara Fund, Youth and Women Fund, Cooperative Fund	250M	150M	100M	TCG	Trade, Cooperatives, Gender



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

Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget	FY1	FY2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholders/ Department (5)
	Disaster surveillance at County level and mitigate risks associated with disasters, such as those related to floods	Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions at the County level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prevent, prepare, respond and prevent risks; Institutional capacity development; Carry out vulnerability analyses and updates; Invest in monitoring and early warning systems; Conduct public education	Enhanced food security in the County	Increased preparedness of households and communities to mitigate and respond to shocks; Early warning	Placement of a disaster risk management unit at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prepare, respond and prevent risks; Number of 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	Quarterly disaster surveillance report, EWS reports produced and published	20M	10M	10M		Disaster Management, Agriculture, NDMA
Water and Sanitation												
Environment and Natural Resources Conservation	To increase environment conservation	Use work programmes for conservation efforts like riverbank protection, construction of gabions, managing of invasive species etc	Improved and sustainable environment,	River embankments done, Gabions constructed, additional disposable income to youth and women	No. of environment protection and conservation initiatives done through work programmes	2020-2022	Work programmes mainstreamed into entities' budgets	200M	80M	120M	TCG	County Assembly, County Executive
Droughts and floods control	To mitigate the effects of droughts and floods	Unclogging of waterways, drainage, culverts using youth	Improved drainage and flood control in urban areas, Improved disposable income for the Youth	Increased safety from the effects of floods	No. of youth engaged in flood control initiatives	2020-2022		20M	10M	10M	TCG	Urban Areas Management, Water Dept, Public health
Transport	To enhance sustainable mobility options for household	Sensitizing/Training the private sector of transport business opportunities	Improved market environment due to mobility of people, goods and services	Increased options for mobility access of rural areas	No of new transport routes established, No. of people employed in transport sector	Continuous	Transport Strategy developed	10M	5M	5M	TCG	Transport Dept, Economic Planning Dept
	To enhance health, safety and hygiene in public transport vehicles	Improve public transport vehicle design to address social distancing and hygiene	Compliance to the COVID-19 safety guidelines	Reduced exposure and infection rates attributed PSV use	No. of reported positive cases due to PSV used (based on contact tracing data)	2020-2022		7M	4M	3M	TCG	Public Health, Enforcement, National Police Service



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc.)	Budget	FY1	FY2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholders/ Department (5)
		Increasing capacity of the county to adopt Improvement of road network using appropriate technology -Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSR) for rural roads	Improved accessibility and reduced vehicle operation costs	Increased proportion of roads in good and fair condition	Training and Knowledge management of roads developed using LVSR		LVSR manual developed	5M	3M	2M	TCG, RMLF	Roads, Public Works
	To mitigate the damage caused by floods on roads and bridges	Implement green roads design to protect road infrastructure while controlling storm water and harvesting flood water for domestic and commercial use	Resilient road infrastructure that can withstand floods with controlled damage	Number of green roads projects and water harvesting infrastructure	Knowledge management of green roads and quantity of water harvested in cubic meters annually	continuous		5M	3M	2M	TCG	Roads, Public Works
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	Campaigns, Network	3M	2M	1M	TCG, Telephony Companies	ICT
		Community access to ICT infrastructure and services in public institutions	Improved access to ICT infrastructure and services	Increase in number of household able to access ICT through community facilities	Proportion of household able to access ICT through community facilities (schools, amin offices, Citizen resource centres, social halls etc)	Continuous		30M	20M	30M	TCG	Econ Planning, Education, Administration, ICT
	Boosting e-commerce and home-based economies through ICT access	Extending the NOFBI project to ensure internet connectivity in public spaces, markets, commercial zones and public buildings	Increased use of e-commerce to boost trade	Increased proportion of population engaging in e-commerce	Proportion of population engaging in e-commerce	Continuous		90M	20M	70M	ICT Dept, ICT Authority	ICT Dept, ICT Authority
	Enhance cyber security	Formulate and implement cyber security policies and procedures and pursue ISO certification on Information Systems Security	Enhanced detection, mitigation and reporting of cyber security incidents	Reduced cyber security incidents	No. of cyber security incidents	Continuous		10M	3M	7M	TCG	ICT Dept
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	Continuous						



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc.)	Budget	FY1	FY2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholders/ Department (5)
		Map flood risk settlements and implement flood disaster mitigation plans including relocation and re-settlement of households	Reduced flood risk and disaster incidents in human settlements	Increased number of households relocated from flood risk areas	No. of households relocated from flood risk areas	Continuous		15M	10M	5M	TCG	Disaster Management, Administration
	To increase access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking by households	Enhanced household use of clean energy and technology for cooking; distribution of clean cookstoves and clean energy alternatives to charcoal, kerosene and firewood	Increased number of households with access to clean energy and technology for cooking	Proportion of households with access to clean energy and technology for cooking	No. of households using clean energy	Continuous		20M	10M	10M	TCG	Renewable Energy, State Department of Energy
Tourism	Enhance socio-economic benefits from the tourism sector	Tourism sector development master-plan;	Growth in revenue generation from tourism	Increased visitor numbers to the county; increased awareness of the diversified tourism product	Number of local and foreign visitors; revenue collected by county government from tourism.	3 - 5 years		10M	4M	6M	County and National Governments; development partners;	Turkana County Department of Tourism; Dept of Economic Planning
		Rehabilitate infrastructure and tourism attraction sites	Growth in revenue generation from tourism	Restored tourism and cultural attraction sites	Number of local and foreign visitors; revenue collected by county government from tourism.	3 - 5 years		100M	30M	70M	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	Turkana County Department of Tourism; Roads and Public works, KURA
		Niche tourism product developed, marketing incorporating aspects of Covid-19.	Diversified tourism experiences / product. Sanitation standards in tourism upheld	Increased number of tourists visiting the County; increased awareness and practice of sanitation in tourist products	Number of niche tourism products developed; Number of cultural sites preserved; Number of high-altitude training camps developed,	3 - 5 years		30M	15M	15M	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	Turkana County Department of Tourism;
	Enhance tourism infrastructure development in the County	Security in the county enhanced	Increased assess to county tourist attraction sites	Growth in number of tourists visting the county.	Number of airstrips developed and commissioned.	3-10 years		60M	30M	30M	County and National Governments; development partners; Kenya Tourism Fund	Turkana County Department of Tourism; Internal security
Health	Improve access to quality and affordable health services	Provide appropriate antenatal care	Improved health condition of pregnant women	Number of women benefitted	No of women enlisted in Linda Mama Programme	2 years		60M	30M	30M	MoH, TCG	Ministry of Health, Dept of Health, County Government of Turkana, NHIF
		Promote additional funding to the health sector	Improved health service delivery, Reduced mortalities and morbidity	Health infrastructure development	Number of health facilities improved and equipped as per norms	2 years		150M	50M	100M	MoH, TCG, Development Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, County Government of Turkana





Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget	FY1	FY2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholders/ Department (5)
		Recruit high number of public health officers	Improved health outcomes	Efficient and effective service delivery	No of health workers recruited	1 year		50M	35M	15M	TCG	MOH, Dept of health, County Government of Turkana, Human resources, CPSB
		Enhance Medical Supplies	Improved health outcomes	Increase % of availability of essential Medical products	Number health centres stocked with essential medical products.	1 year		300M	150M	150M	TCG	MOH, Dept of health, county Government of Turkana, KEMSA
		Improve immunization coverage in the County	Improved health outcomes, Reduced infant morbidity	Reduced mortality	Number of immunization outreaches	1 year		30M	30M		TCG, KAVI, WHO	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, County Government of Turkana
	To improve sanitation in the County	Enhance construction of latrines	Improved sanitation	Increased latrine coverage	% of homesteads with latrines	1 year	WASH	60M	30M	30M	TCG, Partners	Ministry of Health, Department of Health, County Government of Turkana
		Drill boreholes at County health centres and public areas	Improved WASH indicators	Improved access to safe water in public places	Number of boreholes drilled	2 years	10 boreholes for institutions	30M	10M	20M	TCG, UNICEF, National Government	Ministry of Water, Department of Health, Department of Water, County Government of Turkana
	Minimize exposure to health risk factor	Health promotion including health information Micro-nutrient deficiency control Infection prevention and control	Reduced mortality, Improved nutrition	Population sensitized on micro-nutrients	Number of patients treated	2 years	Outreaches	20M	12M	18M	TCG, Partners	Dept of Health, Department of Water, County Government of Turkana; Private sector
Education	To improve service delivery in schools	Promote infrastructure development	Improved school performance	Improved training environment	Number of school facilities renovated and constructed	2 years		100M	50M	50M	TCG	Department of Education, County Government of Turkana; Ministry of Education
		Train teachers on how to instruct remotely	Continuous and uninterrupted training	Improvement in teaching skills	Number of teachers trained	1 years		5M	3M	2M	TCG	Department of Education, County Government of Turkana; Ministry of Education
		Recruitment of ECDE teachers	Improved teacher:Pupil ratio improves performance	Efficient and effective service delivery	Number of ECDE teachers recruited	2 years		30M	10M	20M	TCG	Department of Education, County Government of Turkana; Ministry of Education
		Capacity building of school Board of management	Better decision making hence improved school performance	Improvement in the management capacities	Number of trainings held	1 years		5M	3M	2M	TCG	Department of Education, County Government of Turkana



Sector	Strategic Objectives (1)	Activities/Economic Stimulus (2)	Expected Outcome /Key Result Area (3)	Expected output	Key Performance Indicator (4)	Time frame	Details (Quantity, unit cost, Total cost etc)	Budget	FY1	FY2	Budget and Source of Funds/ Resource mobilization	Implementing Agency/Actor/ Stakeholders/ Department (5)
	Enhance transition and retention rates in schools	Disbursement of bursaries	Improved retention and transition rates	Increase of school attendance	No. students of supported with bursaries	2 years		600M	300M	300M	TCG	Department of Education, County Government of Turkana; Ministry of Education
		Promote school feeding programmes	Improved student retention, improved nutrition	Increase in number of students attending schools	% of students attending schools	1 years		250M	120M	130M	TCG	Department of Education, County Government of Turkana; Ministry of Education
		Enhance back to school campaigns	Increased attendance improves children well-being	Increase in number of students attending schools	% students attending schools	1 years		5M	3M	2M	TCG	Department of Education, County Government of Turkana; Ministry of Education; Private sector
	To provide safety in schools	Provide surgical masks to students Provide PPE to school employees	Reduced interruption to learning	Reduction in cases of COVID-19	Quantities of PPE and surgical masks supplied	1 years		30M	15M	15M	TCG, Turkana CERC	Department of Education, County Government of Turkana; Ministry of Education
	Strengthen social well-being of students	Promote guidance and counselling in schools	Improved student well-being	Increased retention and attendance in school	Number of schools where guidance & counselling is offered	1 years		10M	5M	5M	State Department of Education, TCG, Partners	Department of Education -County Government of Turkana, MOE
Social Protection	Promote social protection activities	Provide medical insurance coverage	A more resilient population	Reduction in treatment cost during emergencies	Number of people covered by insurance	1 years		400M	200M	200M	MoH, NHIF, TCG	Dept of social protection and services, County Government of Turkana, Dept of health, County Government of Turkana.
		Enhance cash transfer to vulnerable groups	A more resilient population	Reduced poverty level	Number of people who benefitted from cash transfers	1 years		500M	250M	250M	NDMA, Children's Department	Dept of social protection and services, County Government of Turkana
Human Resource	Provide safety in workplaces	Provide adequate personal protective equipment for employees	Continuous service delivery of essential staff	Reduced cases of COVID-19 in workplaces	Number of protective equipment provided	1 years		20M	10M	10M	TCG	Dept of health, County Government of Turkana
	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	Continuous service delivery	Improvement in remote working	Number of staff trained on digital skills	1 years		10M	5M	5M	TCG	Department of Labour, Department of ICT, County Government of Turkana
	Mainstream occupational safety and health into the sectors of the economy	Train workers on safety and health	Continuous service delivery of essential staff	Increased control of COVID-19 transmission	No. of workers trained	1 years		5M	3M	2M	TCG	Department of Labour, Department of Health, County Government of Turkana

## COUNTY GOVERNMENTS



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