

Socio-Economic Status of Kajiado County with COVID-19

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



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Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms	ix
Acknowledgements.....	x
Executive Summary.....	xi
1. Introduction and structure of Kajiado County Economy	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Level of socioeconomic deprivations	2
1.3 Structure of Kajiado County Economy	3
1.4 COVID-19 Caseload and Implications of Mobility Restrictions.....	4
2 Fiscal policy	7
2.1 County Expenditure Analysis.....	10
2.2 Conclusions	15
3 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	17
3.1 Characteristics of the Sector.....	17
3.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Agriculture Sector	27
3.3 Emerging Issues	28
3.4 Recommendations.....	29
4 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	31
4.1 Characteristics of the Sector	31
4.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in WASH	37
4.3 Emerging Issues	38
4.4 Recommendations.....	38
5 Manufacturing, Trade and MSMEs	40
5.1 Characteristics of the Sector.....	40
5.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Industrial Recovery and Growth.....	55

5.3	Emerging Issues	55
5.4	Recommendations.....	55
6	Infrastructure	57
6.1	Transport and Roads	57
6.2	Information and Communication Technology	61
7	Housing and Urban Development	65
7.1	Characteristics of the Sector.....	65
7.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Urban Development	68
7.3	Emerging Issues	68
7.4	Recommendations.....	68
8	Tourism	70
8.1	Characteristic of the Sector	70
8.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Tourism Sector	70
8.3	Emerging Issues	70
8.4	Recommendations.....	71
9	Health	72
9.1	Characteristics of the Sector.....	72
9.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Health Sector	80
9.3	Recommendations.....	81
10	Education and training.....	82
10.1	Characteristics of the sector	82
10.1	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Education and Training.....	88
10.2	Emerging Issues	88
10.3	Recommendations.....	88
11	Social Protection	90
11.1	Characteristics of the sector	90
11.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Social Protection	94

11.3	Emerging Issues	94
11.4	Recommendations.....	95
12	Labour participation	96
12.1	Characteristics of the Sector.....	96
12.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Human Resource Sector.....	98
12.3	Emerging Issues	99
12.4	Recommendations.....	99
13	Conclusion and Key Recommendations	101
13.1	Conclusion	101
13.2	Key recommendations	103

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Structure of the county economy, 2013-2020	4
Figure 1.2: COVID-19 cases in Kajiado county and the country's mobility stringency	5
Figure 1.3: Effect of COVID-19 in Kajiado county economic performance and the national mobility stringency	5
Figure 2.1: Share of county revenues by source.....	7
Figure 2.2: Annual own source revenue targets and actual collections	9
Figure 2.3: Quarterly own source revenue collection.....	9
Figure 2.4: County expenditure analysis	11
Figure 2.5: County government expenditure by economic classification (% of total county expenditure).....	11
Figure 2.6: County approved expenditure and absorption rates	14
Figure 2.7: Profile of county pending bills	15
Figure 3.1: Scale of operation: Per cent of households.....	18
Figure 3.2: Agriculture related labour force participation	22
Figure 3.3: Changes in hours worked by in agriculture related occupations.....	23
Figure 3.4: Limited access to markets to purchase food items	24
Figure 3.5: Reason for limited access to markets/ grocery stores.....	24
Figure 3.6: Percentage of households experiencing change in food commodity prices	25
Figure 3.7: Proportion of households facing large food price shocks	25
Figure 3.8: per cent households reporting that the following food items were not readily available in their locality	25
Figure 3.9: Per cent of households where the following strategies were adopted for at least one day	26
Figure 3.10: Percentage of households who experienced the below shocks in the past two weeks the KNBS Wave 2 survey	26
Figure 4.1: Access to sources of water for drinking and domestic use for households	32
Figure 4.2: Access to improved and unimproved sources of water by households	33
Figure 4.3: Volumes of water used by households in a month.....	34
Figure 4.4: Distance covered by households to and from water sources	34
Figure 4.5: Access and reliability to water sources by households	35
Figure 4.6: Access to sanitation by households	35
Figure 4.7: Access to improved and unimproved sanitation by households.....	36
Figure 4.8: No of households sharing a toilet facility	36
Figure 4.9: Access to wash during the COVID-19 period	37
Figure 5.1: Sector of operation in manufacturing.....	40
Figure 5.2: Manufacturing firms by sector and size	41
Figure 5.3: Location of manufacturing firms by premises	42
Figure 5.4: Distribution of manufacturing firms by gender and sector	43
Figure 5.5: Education levels of manufacturing firm owners	44
Figure 5.6: Source of markets	44
Figure 5.7: Source of material inputs.....	45

Figure 5.8: Sources of finance.....	46
Figure 5.9: Recent sources of credit.....	46
Figure 5.10: Main purpose of credit.....	47
Figure 5.11: Constraints faced by manufacturing firms.....	47
Figure 5.12: Distribution of MSMEs by size	48
Figure 5.14: Location of businesses by premises	49
Figure 5.15: Education levels of MSME owners	51
Figure 5.16: Main constraints faced by MSMEs	52
Figure 5.17: Effects of COVID-19 on household non-farm and farm businesses.....	53
Figure 5.18: Labour dynamics on household non-farm and farm businesses.....	54
Figure 6.1: Main means of transport.....	57
Figure 6.2: Change in cost of main means of transport	58
Figure 6.3: Change in travel patterns.....	58
Figure 6.4: Proportion of residents whose service delivery has been affected.....	59
Figure 6.5: Road condition mix-classified road network	59
Figure 6.6: Percentage distribution of conventional households by ownership of ICT assets	62
Figure 6.7: Reasons for lack of Internet connection.....	62
Figure 6.8: Type of Internet connection	63
Figure 6.9: Mobile money transfers subscription and mobile money banking platform.....	63
Figure 7.1: Distribution of households renting/ Provided with the main dwelling unit by provider.....	66
Figure 7.2: Proportion of residents paying rent per terms of contract	67
Figure 7.3: Has your household paid the rent for April 2020 on the agreed date.....	67
Figure 7.4: Reasons for not being Able to Pay Rent	67
Figure 7.5: Measures taken by household to mitigate COVID-19 effects on rent	68
Figure 9.1: COVID-19 testing, 2020.....	78
Figure 10.1: Access to ICT in households and schools.....	87
Figure 12.1: Effects of COVID-19, 2020	97
Figure 12.2: Difference between usual hours worked and actual hours worked during COVID-19 period.....	98

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Development indicators in Kajiado County.....	1
Table 1.2: Population distribution for selected age groups in the County (2019)	2
Table 1.3: Level of Deprivations for the various indicators for multidimensional poverty in the county Indicator	3
Table 1.4: COVID-19 cases in Kajiado county and the country's mobility stringency	4
Table 2.1: Monthly cash transfers from National Government (Ksh million)	8
Table 2.2: County departmental/priority spending	13

Table 3.1: Distribution of households practicing agriculture, fishing and irrigation by county and sub-county	17
Table 3.2: Distribution of households growing crops by type, county and sub-county.....	18
Table 3.3: Distribution of households growing permanent crops by type and county	19
Table 3.4: Fruits grown in Kajiado County	19
Table 3.5: Vegetables grown in Kajiado	19
Table 3.6: Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) grown in Kajiado	20
Table 3.7: Distribution of households rearing livestock and fish by county and sub-county	21
Table 5.1: Distribution of manufacturing firms by gender and size - N (%)	42
Table 5.2: Employment by gender and size for manufacturing firms.....	43
Table 5.3: Level of innovation by firms in manufacturing	45
Table 5.4: Distribution of MSMEs by gender and size -N (%)	50
Table 5.5: Employment by gender and size - N (%)	50
Table 5.6: Level of innovation by MSMEs	51
Table 7.1: Distribution of population by urban centres by gender.....	65
Table 9.1: Health provision	72
Table 9.2: Percentage distribution of the population that reported sickness/injury by type of health provider in the county.....	73
Table 9.3: Percentage distribution of the county's population with health insurance cover by type of health insurance provider.....	74
Table 9.4: Proportion of children aged 0-59 months by place of delivery (%)	74
Table 9.5: Proportion of children aged 0-59 months immunized against measles	75
Table 9.6: Health indicators in Kajiado County	76
Table 10.1: Gross attendance ratio and net attendance ratio by educational level in Kajiado County	83
Table 10.2: Gross and net enrolment rate (%), 2019.....	84
Table 10.3: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by ability to read and write (%)......	85
Table 10.5: Percentage distribution of population by highest educational qualification	85
Table 10.6: Percentage distribution of residents 3 years and above who had ever attended school by highest level reached, and sex for Kajiado County (%).....	86
Table 11.1: The proportion of households by the first severe shock in the county.....	90
Table 11.2: The proportion of households that received cash transfers by source, and household headship	92
Table 12.1: Distribution of population age 5 years and above by activity status, and sex in the county.....	96

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADPs	-	Annual Development Plans
AFA	-	Agriculture and Food Authority
AI	-	Artificial Insemination
CIDC	-	Constituency Industrial Development Centres
CIDPs	-	County Integrated Development Plans
DSA	-	Drug and Substance Abuse
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GCP	-	Gross County Product
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
HA	-	Hectares
ICTs	-	Information Communication Technologies
ICU	-	Intensive Care Unit
KCB	-	Kenya Commercial Bank
KDHS	-	Kenya Demographic Household Survey
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNOCS	-	Kenya National Occupational Classification Standard
LREB	-	Lake Region Economic Bloc
LVSr	-	Low Volume Sealed Roads
M.I.C.E	-	Meetings Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions
MSMEs	-	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	-	Metric Tonnes
MTPs	-	Medium Term Plans
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
OSR	-	Own Source Revenue
PFM	-	Public Finance Management
PPEs	-	Personal Protective Equipment
RAI	-	Rural Access Index
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Educational and Training
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN	-	United Nations
WASH	-	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

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Executive Summary

Fiscal policy

In Kajiado County total revenue has grown by an average of 24 per cent from Ksh 4.00 billion in 2013/14 to Ksh 10.71 billion in 2018/19. In 2019/20 and 2020/21, the county experienced a decline in its total revenue to Ksh 8.31 billion and Ksh 8.81 billion respectively due to significant decrease in its own source revenue (OSR). Analysis of the sources of revenue indicate that equitable share has been the main source of county funding accounting for more than 69 per cent of the total revenues. Conditional grants are also a major source of revenue for financing county operations and has been growing over the years. The County receives conditional grants from the National Government and development partners mainly from World Bank and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), European Union (EU) and Sweden. The share of OSR to the total revenue has similarly been robust. On average, OSR contributed 10.13 per cent to total revenues between 2013/14 and 2020/21. At the end of 2020/21, pending bills amounted to 1,258.7 and no data was available for development and recurrent related pending bills. Generally, development expenditure related to pending bills have been greater than those related to recurrent expenditure on average accounting for 61.0 per cent of the pending bills portfolio. To ensure continued recovery, the county must now move quickly to tackle the problem of pending bills, mobilize more finances from OSR to increase the available revenues for budgetary operations, seek for more funding in form of grants from development partners to cater for the critical development projects in the county and ensure that the ongoing projects are completed before launching new project and clear any pending bills and arrears owed to suppliers.

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Livestock and crop production in Kajiado County account for a significant share of the economic activity in the County. Key agricultural value chain commodities in the County include maize, beans, watermelons, banana, avocado, mangoes, pawpaw, tomato, French beans, kales, potato, bell pepper/sweet paper, spinach, bulb onions, garlic and long cayenne chilies, goats, sheep, cattle, donkeys, poultry production and bee keeping (apiculture). Among the socioeconomic effects on the COVID-19 pandemic on the agri-food sector in the County included negative effects on hours worked by in agriculture related occupations. An additional effect was a slow down on trade and marketing activities due to the restrictions on movements leading to price shocks and shortages of food items. Agricultural productivity in the County is also affected by: variable and extreme weather events; invasive species on crop and pasturelands; water scarcity; dependence of rain fed agriculture; unsustainable natural resources management practices ; low adaptive capacity of farmers to climate change ; poor and inadequate infrastructure affecting marketing activities; low agro-processing and value addition opportunities; low access to quality and affordable inputs; low marketing

opportunities; low access to major off-farm services including extension, climate and market information, and credit services; pests and livestock diseases; and farm losses and post-harvest waste. To successfully build resilience and enhance growth of the agriculture sector, the County to: explore partnerships to develop agro-processing and value addition capacities at the County; expansion of water harvesting projects and sustainable irrigation; invest in storage and cooling facilities; link farmers to diverse product markets; strengthen the County's institutional capacity in disaster surveillance and management; adoption of modern farming technologies and practices; adopt sustainable land management practices; enhance access to agricultural finance; enhance farmers access to critical agricultural inputs and services and build their technical capacity to act on information obtained; provision of storage and cooling facilities; and strengthen agricultural cooperatives to enhance marketing.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Clean water, proper sanitation and good hygiene remains an essential component in protecting human health in times of outbreak of infectious diseases. Frequent and correct hand hygiene has been emphasized by World Health Organization (WHO) as one of the frontline measures to curb transmission of COVID-19. This has placed a higher demand for water use in households, schools, health care facilities, marketplaces, workplaces, and public places. This therefore has necessitated the need for provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene by national and county governments to all. The county faced challenges in revenue collections due to COVID 19 which resulted into reduced incomes among households thus deferring collection of revenue from the water services it provides as well as financial support to water services providers. This in the long run could affect the development of the water and sanitation sector. Additionally, COVID-19 poses health challenges to water and sanitation officers if they get infected, they need to be self-isolated, and this may lead to disruption of services. Other constraints to the sector include, drought, water leakages and destruction of water catchment areas. To ensure continuous availability of water, the national and county Government to increase water supply in households, institutions, and public places through drilling of boreholes in all the sub-counties. Partner with private sector, donor agencies, local communities, and NGOs to help develop water infrastructure.

Manufacturing, Trade and MSMEs

The momentum in manufacturing, trade and MSMEs was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic as the containment measures associated with COVID-19 pandemic took a heavy toll on the sector. The measures that were taken, such as closure of markets, observance of health protocols in form of social distancing and handwashing served to increase the cost of production and affected access to markets for the produce. In sustaining growth in the Manufacturing, Trade and MSMEs sector, the County to: Establish an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of COVID-19 in the short run. The emergency Fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, can be used to identify, and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19. Related, the County to inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges;

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; Establishments in the county to adopt to the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing; Provide a harmonious and stable business working environment to industries and factories to ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns; Fastrack expansion of manufacturing sector through establishment of food and non-food industries for value addition such as, tomato; leather; and meat industries; Establish industrial parks and cottage industries to spur industrialization of the County; Map out all natural resources in the County, for example, ballast, gypsum, limestone, cement, marble, and other resources; and Incentivize firms and industries investing in natural resources exploration in the County.

Infrastructure, housing, and urban development

The main means of transport used in the County is PSV matatus followed by walking. The paved County Road network covers 42.76km, while the paved National roads cover 542.03km. Out of the total paved road network of 584.79km, 68.87 per cent is in good condition, 20.5 per cent in fair condition and 9.63 per cent in poor condition. The status of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) access and use in the county is low, especially among households. The perception of that the individual does not need to use the internet, lack of knowledge and skills on internet, lack of internet in the area and alternative points of access to internet were the leading reasons that the people of in the County did not have internet connection at home. The housing tenure is predominantly owner occupied at 40.6 per cent, with 59.3 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Majority of the households (75.7 per cent) did not receive a waiver or relief on payment of rent from the landlord, despite inability to pay due to the pandemic. In addressing the prevailing challenges, the county to Identify a core rural road network for prioritization to improve the rural access index (RAI) from the current 44.0 per cent with a target to match the national average of 70.0 per cent; harness the power of technology and use innovative solutions to bridge the gender digital divide and promote technology adoption in daily socio-economic activities; develop a policy to promote home ownership to address the problem of rent distress during times of emergency. Develop a fund to cushion landlords and tenants from rent distress in times of emergency such as the Corona pandemic.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions in Kajiado County include: Physical attractions (Lake Magadi; Lake Kwenia; Ngong Hills, Chyulu Hills; Olorgesailie prehistoric site; Mt. Suswa; Ol Doinyo Orok Mountain; Nguruman Escarpment); Cultural and heritage tourism: (Rich Maasai culture; there are approximately 4000 people engaged in cultural works of whom 3000 are women and 1000 men across the County; County Music and Cultural Festival as well as County Drama Festival); Wildlife tourism (Game drives; Amboseli National Park that sits on 39,206 Ha space); Conservancies (24 wildlife conservancies sitting on 314,691Ha with Amboseli ecosystem in Kajiado South having 18 conservancies with 190,607Ha. Kajiado County has 3 star-rated accommodation facilities with a total capacity of 235

rooms and 470 beds. The proposed strategies for re-engineering the county's tourism sector include: Map all potential tourism sites in the County and developing a County tourism development masterplan; Tourism niche product development to attract more tourists; Creating birdwatching tourism product; developing viewpoints; Developing and implementing a tourism promotion and marketing strategy; M.I.C.E, homestays, amusement parks, cultural festivals; Promoting sports tourism products to empower the youth; promote domestic tourism; Development and enforcement of the land management policies, legislation and regulations; Spatial Planning.

Health

In 2019/2020, the number of health facilities in the county were 375 which comprised of 353 primary health facilities and 22 hospitals. This was an improvement from a total of 224 health facilities in the previous year, 2018. The number of beds per 10,000 population is 23 against the WHO recommendation of 30 beds per 10,000 population. In general, 28.4 per cent of the county population had some form of health insurance cover. The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) was the leading health insurance provider reported by 95.5 per cent of the population. The county had 11.2 per cent of the children aged 12-23 months were fully immunized against measles at 9 months while 2.4 per cent were fully immunized against measles at 18 months. Kajiado County is among the highly hit counties with high prevalence of COVID-19 infection. The county has two major isolation centres at Kajiado county referral hospital and Kitengela sub county hospital. The county has reallocated funds to increase expenditure on health and medical centers.

In line with the health status in the county, some of the recommendations that need attention include the following: The county to create awareness on availability and importance of free maternity services and address other constraints to access of maternal health services in the county to address risk of contracting COVID-19 in event of visiting any health facility; To reduce high burden of both communicable and non-communicable disease, the county to revamp its Community Health Strategy. This is a community based promotive and preventive health services. To make this more effective, the County to engage Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) and equip them with the relevant resources and skills.

Education Training

About 81.3 per cent of public primary schools in Kajiado County have been installed with ICT infrastructure and devices under the Digital Literacy Programme (DLP). The Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) for pre-primary school was 96.6 per cent while that of primary school and secondary school was 102.4 and 62.9 per cent respectively in 2015/16. The county has also low internet access (29.1 percent) which constrains online learning across the County. Furthermore, only 14.6 percent of the households had access to ICT equipment such as laptops and computers. This makes it difficult for the pupils and other students to benefit from national learning programme which had been started by the government. The county to prioritize projects that improve school water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and management in order to reduce future effect of similar or related outbreak while promoting public health in learning institutions, promote remedial/catch up lessons for

learners who might have lagged behind also schools to utilize ICT platforms and have a depository of teaching and learning materials that learners could use at their own time and while at home, provide financial or in-kind support, such as school feeding, to help families overcome the increased costs of attending school, also provide psychosocial support to teachers and learners and fight drug and substance abuse among the youths in the county. This can be done through counseling and ensuring that they are not idle especially this period when learning institutions are locked.

Labour Participation

The county's food poverty levels are at 41 per cent and 36 per cent of the total population is multidimensionally poor. The major shock in the county is droughts or floods which affected 25.2 per cent of the county households, followed by dearth of family member which affected 16 per cent of the households. Other major shocks in the county include Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary (10.8 per cent), Large rise in price of food (7.6 per cent) and robbery (6 per cent). Households in the county received various forms of social assistance or transfers or gift either in form of a good, service, financial asset, or other asset by an individual, household or institution. Transfers constitute income that the household receives without working for it and augments household income by improving its welfare. Cash transfers include assistance in form of currency or transferable deposits such as cheque and money orders. COVID-19 exposed lack of preparedness among counties in terms of responding to the emergencies such as COVID-19 pandemic. It provided an opportunity to measure how county governments are prepared to handle the devolved functions. COVID-19 pandemic created effects with immediate and long-term economic consequences for children, PWDs, elderly and their families. To strengthen social protection response in face of a similar pandemic, the Kajiado County government to 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, enroll more county residents in welfare programmes such as NHIF which will ensure that they access medical treatment in case of falling sick and give tax exemption for the SMES who have suffered losses in their business as result of diseases outbreak.

Labour participation

The main economic activities in the county are Pastoralism, agriculture, and trade. This population sells livestock, livestock products, vegetables, and fruits, through retail and wholesale business operations in the county. The unemployment has increased during the period of COVID-19. According to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 21.6 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay; 13.1 per cent had never worked, and 65.3 per cent worked in the informal sector. However, 9.7 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19 with other 78.4 per cent of employees working without any pay. On average, workers in the County lost 11.4 hours per week due to COVID-19. The Kajiado County government to promote implementation of a stronger labour market interventions and policy reforms that drive employment creation. The County shall deepen technical education, training and skills development; and invest in livestock sector in the County, promote investment and entrepreneurship through provision of loans, the county

Government to improve access to finance for small and medium enterprises through lending institutions and formulate measures aimed at encouraging employment creation through corporate social responsibility (CSR), including expanding the national internship programs and promoting Information Technology (IT) enabled jobs.

1. Introduction and Structure of Kajiado County Economy

1.1 Introduction

Kajiado County is one of the counties in Narok-Kajiado Economic Bloc (NAKAEB). The county occupies a land area of 21,900.9 km². The county has an estimated population of 1,117,840 people of whom 49.8 per cent were male and 50.1 per cent female (KNBS, 2019) as indicated in table 1. Of the population 10,389 (1.1 per cent) were persons with disabilities. The youth constituted 39.0 per cent of the population of whom 52.0 per cent were female. The County has a population density of 51 per km². The elderly population (age 65 years and above) made up 2.1 per cent of the total population of whom 52.4 per cent were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 42.7 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Kajiado County was 41.0 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 36.1 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 39.1 per cent were living in multidimensional poverty, that means being deprived in several dimensions including health care, nutrition, and adequate food, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, education, knowledge of health and nutrition, housing and standard of living, and access to information. According to KDHS 2014, 18.2 per cent of the children were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26.0 per cent.

Table 1.1: Development indicators in Kajiado County

	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	1,117,840	2.4% of the total population
Males		49.8%
Females	551,098	50.1%
Intersex	560,704	0.004%
	38	
Estimated Population Density (km ²)	51	82
Persons with disability	1.1 %	2.2 %
Population living in rural areas (%)	44.3	68.8 %
Children (0-14 years) (%)	38.7%	41.1%
School going age (4-22 years) (%)	42.7 %	68.7 %

Youth 15-34 Years (%)	39.0%	36.1%
Labour force (15-64 years) (%)	58.9%	55.0%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	2.1%	3.9%
Number of COVID-19 cases (as of 11 th September 2020) (MOH); National cases were 35,232 people	1,657	4.9% of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	41.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	36.1%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	39.1	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	18.2%	26.0%
Gross County Product (Ksh million) 2020	150,413	1.5% share to total GDP
Average growth of nominal GCP (2013-2020) (%)	14.3%	104.8%

Data Source: KNBS (2019)

The age distribution of the county residents as per the 2019 Housing and Population Census is shown in table 1.2. The bulk of the County's population is in the age group of between 15-34 years comprising of 567,803 individuals. They are followed by persons aged between 6-13 years who are the primary school children comprising of 419,490 of the county population. The under 0-3 age comprise of 172,148 of the county population. This shows that the county has a general youthful population.

Table 1.2: Population distribution for selected age groups in the County (2019)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 0-3	85,511	86,637	172,148
Pre-primary school age (Under 4-5)	49,033	48,222	97,255
Primary School Age (6 -13)	209,119	210,371	419,490
Secondary school age (14-17)	97,272	96,334	193,606
Youth Population (15-34)	271,024	296,779	567,803
Female Reproductive age (15-49)		393,972	393,972
Labour force (15-64)	417,336	453,628	453,628
Aged Population 65+	25,843	34,284	60,127

Data Source: KNBS (2019)

1.2 Level of Socio-economic Deprivations

In 2015/2016, 28.4 per cent of the population had health insurance cover, 37.6 percent lived in premises with water, 34.9 per cent lived in their own homes and 71.2 per cent had access to mobile telephone (Table 1.3) and majority of the households (87.8per cent) had

access to toilet facility. As a result, the multi-dimensional poverty is estimated at 67.2 per cent.

Table 1.3: Level of deprivations for the various indicators for multidimensional poverty in the county Indicator

	Details	Percentage Distribution (per cent)
Health care	Population with Health Insurance Cover	28.4
Drinking water (Time taken to fetch)	Zero (In premises)	37.6
	less than 30 minutes	51.8
	30 minutes or longer	7.6
Sanitation and Hygiene	Proportion of households with toilet facility	87.8
	Shared Toilet	52
	Not Shared	48
	Place to wash hands outside toilet facility	30.8
	No place to wash hands outside toilet facility	68.2
Education (Population 3 years and Above by School Attendance Status)	Ever Attended	86.8
	Never Attended	12.8
Knowledge of health and nutrition (children aged 0-59 months that participated in Community Nutrition Programmes)	Participated in Community Nutrition Programmes	1.2
	Did not Participated in Community Nutrition Programmes	95.8
Housing and standard of living (house ownership)	Owner Occupier	34.9
	Pays Rent/ Lease	59.5
Access to information (Population Aged 3 years and above by ICT Equipment and Services Used)	Television	65.6
	Radio	78.8
	Mobile phone	71.2
	Computer	13.6
	Internet	23.1

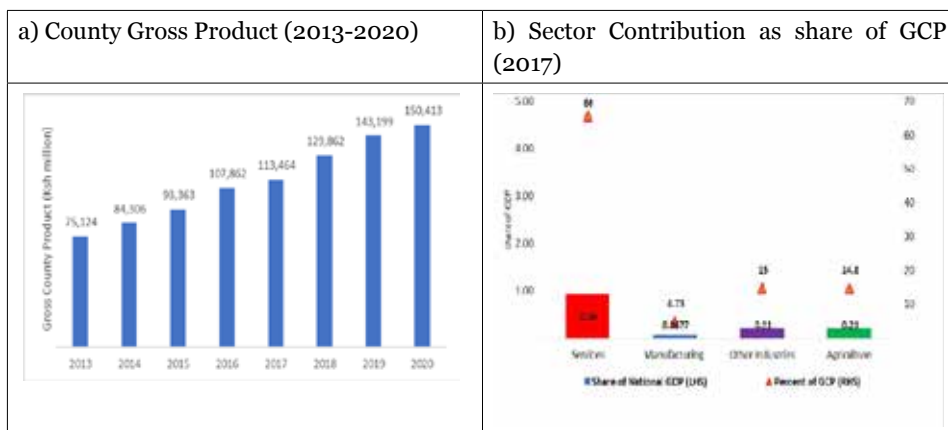
Source: KIHBS 2015/16

1.3 Structure of Kajiado County Economy

Kajiado County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 1.5 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) between 2013 and 2020 (Figure 1). The GCP increased from Ksh 75,124 million in 2013 to Ksh 150,413 million in 2020 representing an average annual growth rate of 14.3 per cent.

The services sector includes such activities as wholesale and retail trade. Agriculture was mainly dominated by crop farming and livestock production while industries and manufacturing include production of consumer goods such as plastics, furniture, and textiles.

Figure 1.1: Structure of the county economy, 2013-2020



Data Source: KNBS, 2019

1.4 COVID-19 caseload and implications of mobility restrictions

As of March 2020, Kajiado County had zero cases. However, by August 2020, the County had reported 554 COVID-19 cases with mobility stringency of 70.4. The caseload would rise to 3,766 by August 2021 with mobility stringency of 56.0. The mobility stringency index is a composite measure rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100=strictest) based on nine response mobility indicators. The nine metrics used to calculate the mobility stringency index include school closures, workplace closures, cancellation of public events, restrictions on public gatherings, closure of public transport, stay-at-home requirements, public information campaigns, restrictions on internal movements and international travel controls. An index measure closer to 100 means high incidence or severity of mobility restrictions. The County mobility stringency index implies the severity of the restrictions was moderate.

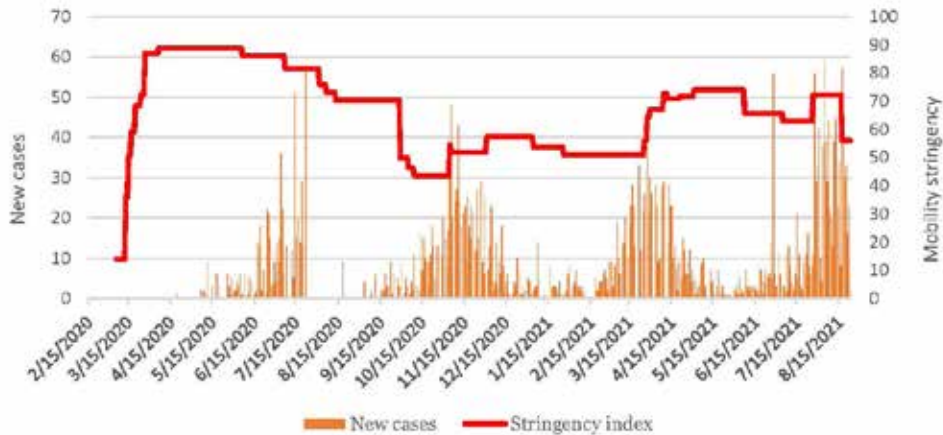
Table 1.4: COVID-19 cases in Kajiado county and the country's mobility stringency

Date	Total cases	Mobility stringency (0-100)
13 th March 2020	0	36.1
23 rd August 2020	554	70.4
23 rd August 2021	3,766	56.0

Data Source: Oxford University

New COVID-19 cases in Kajiado County were highest between May 2020-July 2020, September 2020-December 2020, February 2021-May 2021, and July 2021-August 2021. During the four time-periods, spikes in new cases in the County were preceded by relaxation of COVID-19 mobility restrictions. Reduction in the County's new cases was similarly preceded by tightening of mobility restrictions.

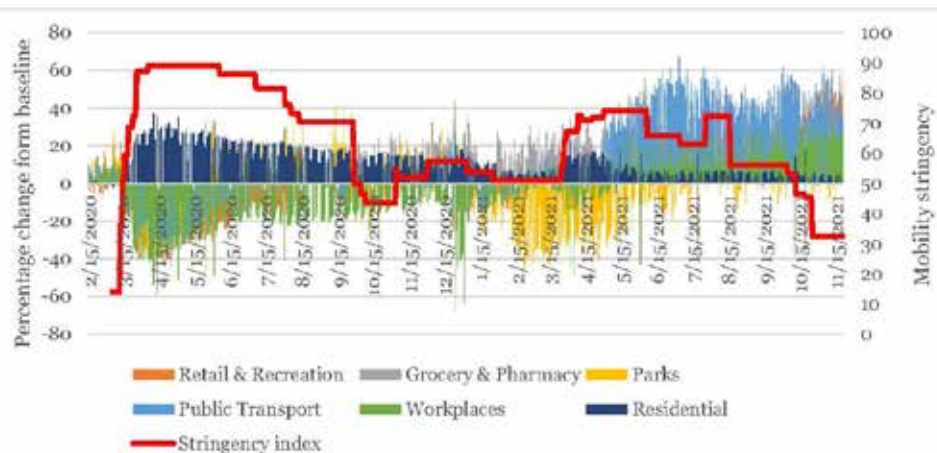
Figure 1.2: COVID-19 cases in Kajiado county and the country's mobility stringency



Data Source: Oxford University

Demand for parks, public transport, retail and recreation, and workspaces have been the worst hit by tighter mobility restrictions in Kajiado County. Demand for residential space, grocery and pharmacy, public transport, retail and recreation, and workspaces have been resilient between October 2020-November 2021 and have benefited from less stringent mobility restrictions.

Figure 1.3: Effect of COVID-19 in Kajiado county Economic performance and the national Mobility Stringency



Data Source: Oxford University

The broad objective of the report is to analyze the socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 across sectors and propose interventions for mitigating the effects. The report is organized as follows. Chapter 2 focuses on fiscal policy; Chapter 3 focuses on agriculture, livestock and fisheries; chapter 4 focuses on water sanitation and hygiene; chapter 5 focuses on manufacturing, trade and MSEs; chapter 6 focuses on transport and information and

communication technology; chapter 7 focuses on urban development; chapter 8 focuses on tourism, chapter 9 focuses on health; chapter 10 focuses on education and training; chapter 11 focuses on social protection; chapter 12 focuses on labour participation and chapter 13 concludes the report.

2 Fiscal Policy

County revenue analysis

Financial resources are very critical to achieving the county's strategic plans. Timely and adequate funding aid in successful implementation of the county's projects. The County's main revenue sources comprise of the transfers from the National Government, Conditional Grants and its own source revenue (OSR).

Transfers from National Government

In Kajiado County total revenue has significantly grown by 168 percent from Ksh 4.00 billion in 2013/14 to Ksh 10.71 billion in 2018/19. In 2019/20 and 2020/21, the county experienced a decline in its total revenue to Ksh. 8.31 billion and Ksh 8.81 billion respectively due to significant decrease in its own source revenue (OSR). The amount received in 2020/21 accounted for 85.9 per cent of the annual budget allocation of Ksh 10.32 billion for the County, an improvement from 81.1 percent attained in 2019/20. The improvement was supported by the 100 per cent disbursement of equitable shares from the National government.

Analysis of the sources of revenue indicate that equitable share has been the main source of county funding accounting for more than 69 per cent of the total revenues (figure 2.1). The share of equitable share averaged 73.73 percent between 2013/14 to 2020/21. Notably, the share of equitable share has declined from a high of 80.62 per cent in 2017/18 to 72.91 per cent in 2020/21 due to the increase in the share of conditional grants and its OSR. Notwithstanding the decline in the share of equitable share to total revenue, nominal value has grown by 99 per cent from Ksh 3.23 billion in 2013/14 to Ksh 6.42 billion in 2020/21. During 2020/21, the County received 100 per cent of the annual budget allocation, significant improvement from 91.4 per cent received in 2019/20. This underscores the commitment of the National Government to support county operations through timely financing.

Figure 2.1: Share of county revenues by source



Data Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various reports)

Monthly cash transfers from the National government have had an increasing trend from January to June over the years as shown in table 2.1. A similar trend was observed in 2020 with the transfers growing by 72.27 per cent between Ksh. 3.7 billion received in January to Ksh. 6.4 billion received in June. In comparison to 2019, the total amount transferred to Kajiado County in March, April, May, and June of 2020 increased by 13.05 per cent from Ksh 19.73 billion to Ksh 22.30 billion. The increase was timely to facilitate the county to undertake its budget operations and implement measures meant to curb the spread of COVID-19.

Table 2.1: Monthly cash transfers from National Government (Ksh million)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Oct	Nov	Dec
2021	3,447.92	3,517.85	-	-	-	-	1,988.69	-	-
2020	3,734.66	4,312.91	4,826.90	5,520.45	5,520.45	6,433.84	1,612.66	2,223.59	2,787.39
2019	2,791.57	3,284.14	3,863.56	4,433.79	4,913.58	6,515.50	4,913.58	1,695.91	2,378.98
2018	1,360.16	1,935.11	2,973.39	2,973.39	3,998.23	5,898.11	735.41	1,326.14	2,191.83
2017	-	-	2,785.35	3,213.86	4,008.42	4,770.22	403.77	-	-
2016	-	-	2,599.28	3,349.42	3,724.50	3,724.50	-	-	-

Data source: Gazette Notice (Various issues)

Conditional grants

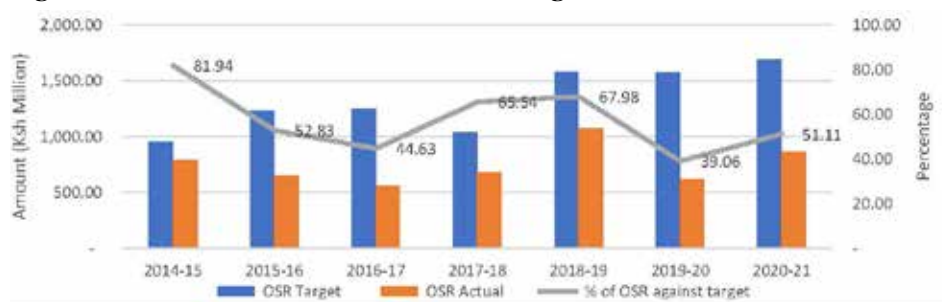
Conditional grants are also a major source of revenue for financing county operations and has been growing over the years. The County receives conditional grants from the National Government and development partners mainly from World Bank and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), European Union (EU) and Sweden. During 2020/21, the County received Ksh 219.06 million and Ksh 752.76 million from National Government and Development partners respectively. The contribution of conditional grants to total revenue has been robust. On average, the grants contributed 5.22 per cent of the County total revenue between 2013/14 and 2020/21 (Figure 2.1). During 2020/21, it contributed 11.03 per cent to the total revenues, an unprecedented high performance. In nominal terms, conditional grants have been on an upward trajectory, increasing from Ksh 284.38 million in 2013/14 to Ksh 971.81 million in the 2020/21. As such, continued good relations with development partners and adherence to the conditions of the grants is key to access more funding inform of grants. Leveraging on the performance of 2020/21, the county holds great potential in raising more revenue from conditional grants, an outcome that can be achieved if it continues in fostering good relations with development partners and adhering to the conditionalities of the grants.

Own Source Revenue

The share of OSR to the total revenue has similarly been robust. On average, OSR contributed 10.13 per cent to total revenues between 2013/14 and 2020/21 (Figure 2.1). However, its contribution was low 2019/20 and 2020/21 compared to the other financial years. This was premised on the adverse effect of COVID-19 pandemic that slowed down economic activities, hampering revenue generation.

Analysis of annual County OSR performance indicates fluctuating trend over the years (figure 2.2). The total collections declined steadily from Ksh. 785.84 million collected in 2014/15 to Ksh 557.09 million realized in 2016/17 before rising. In 2018/19, the county collected the highest OSR amounting to Ksh 1.08 billion. The performance of actual OSR against its target indicate that the county achieved more than 50 per cent of its target all the years, save for the 2016/17 and 2019/20 when it achieved 44.63 per cent and 39.06 per cent respectively, of its OSR target. During 2019/20, the county generated Ksh 616.8 million as OSR representing a 42.8 per cent decrease compared to Ksh 1.08 billion realized in 2018/19. The significant decrease was attributed to the COVID-19 Pandemic that affected revenue collection. In 2020/21, County generated Ksh 862.39 million as OSR, an increase of 39.8 percent compared to the amount realized in 2019/20. The significant increase was premised on the improved economic activities in the County amidst the Country's economic recovery.

Figure 2.2: Annual Own Source Revenue targets and actual collections



Data Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various reports)

The county collects most of its revenues during the third quarter (Figure 2.3). This may be attributed to the contribution of single business permits that are due every 31st March of the year. A similar trend was observed during 2019/20 when the county collected the highest OSR amounting to Ksh. 268.64 million in the third quarter. However, the OSR collections declined by 68 per cent to Ksh 85.12 million in the fourth quarter because of the various containment measures undertaken to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. With improved economic activities in 2020/21, the County realized robust quarterly collections indicating some level of resilience during the pandemic period.

Figure 2.3: Quarterly Own Source Revenue collection



Data Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various reports)

2.1 County Expenditure Analysis

Economic and political crises, natural disasters (such as droughts and flooding), security challenges and health crisis (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) highlight the consequential risks and underlying vulnerabilities in national and county level budgetary and planning system. These can substantially affect public resources and in cases of weaker planning systems they may impact the nature and level of service delivery to the citizen.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasize the productive role of targeted and strategic county level expenditure. The 2014 UN Secretary General's Synthesis Report on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) states that "many of the investments to achieve the sustainable development goals will take place at the sub-national level and be led by local authorities"¹. It is at the counties that economic activity takes place and when spending priorities and execution are done just right then the county and country will be set to the desired development trajectory.

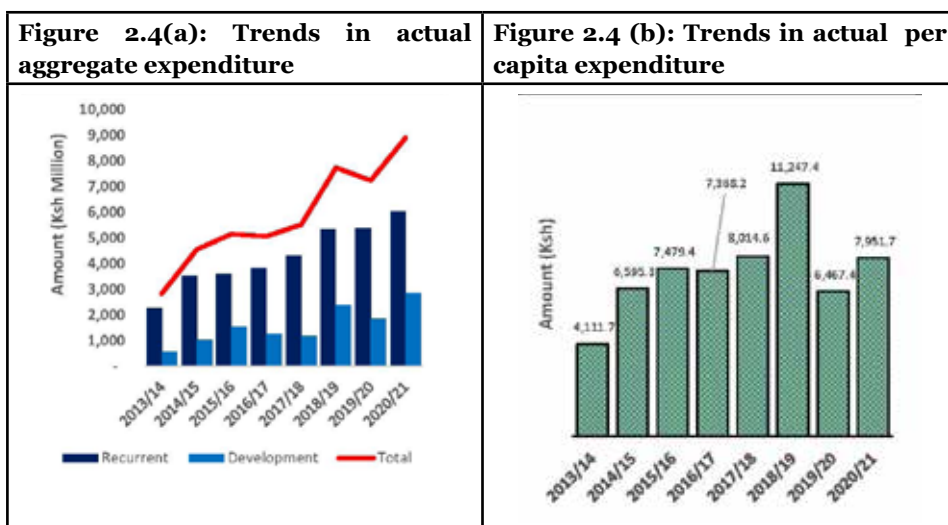
Despite their constrained fiscal autonomy (such as inability to borrow funds) and relatively small budgets, the county government has a key role to play in promoting growth as espoused in the Kenya Constitution. This is particularly the case with development expenditure, which is within the assigned remit of county as per the PFM Act of 2012 and is key to the county's future growth prospects given several decades of under-investment which have constrained productive capacity in the local economy.

Trends and profile of county government expenditures

County expenditure has over the years been rising as the county escalates its efforts in provision of services to its residents. Total county expenditure has grown significantly since 2013/14. With the implementation of the first full year county budget in 2013/14, actual expenditure in the county increased from Ksh 2,826.0 million to Ksh. 8,888.7 million in 2020/21 (Figure 2.4). Cumulatively the county has spent a total of Ksh 46.5 billion between 2013/14 and 2020/21. This comprises of a cumulative Ksh. 33.8 billion and Ksh 12.7 billion on recurrent and development expenditures representing 72.7 per cent and 27.3 per cent of the cumulative recurrent and development expenditure respectively. This signals that more development expenditure is required to support deepening of capital spending in the county.

Consistent with the nominal growth in actual county expenditures, spending on a per capita basis has shown upward growth over the period. In 2013/14, per capita spending in the county was about Ksh. 4,111.7 compared Ksh 11,247.4 in 2018/19 and Ksh 7,951.7 in 2020/21. The average per capita spending between 2013/14 and 2020/21 stood at Ksh. 7,404.5.

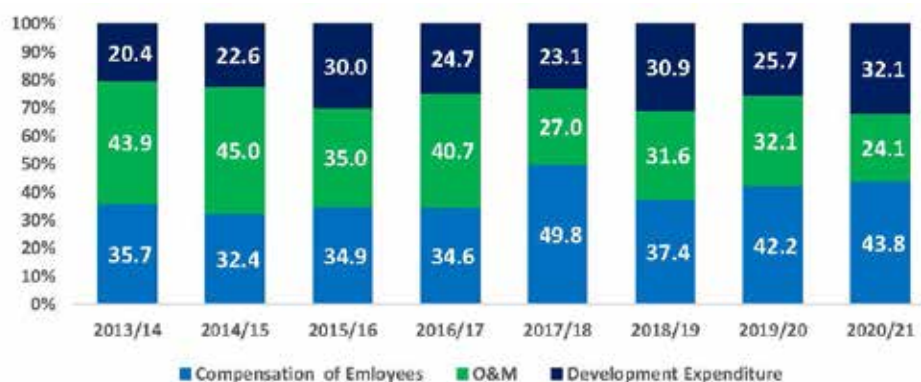
¹ UN General Assembly (2014), p. 22, par. 94.

Figure 2.4: county expenditure analysis

Data Source: Office of the Controller of Budget

Utilization of public resources in the county

Analysis of expenditures by economic classification and by departments (spending priorities) reveal interesting insights. It is evident that since inception of devolution, the county government prioritized narrowing the economic and social infrastructure gaps. Much of government development expenditures has been dominant in provision of health services, public works, education, agriculture, as well as trade and industry.

Figure 2.5: county government expenditure by economic classification (per cent of total county expenditure)

Data Source: Office of the Controller of Budget

County development expenditure accounted for an average of 26.2 per cent of total county spending between 2013/14 and 2020/21 as represented in Figure 2.5. In 2013/14 and 2014/15 the share of development expenditure performed poorly and accounting for just 20.4 per cent and 22.6 per cent of the county expenditure respectively. On the other hand, compensation of employees has been burgeoning between 2013/14 and 2020/21.

The average share of compensation of employees in total county spending over the review period was 38.9 per cent. Surprisingly in 2017/18, compensation of employees accounted for almost half of the county total spending.

Reflecting on expenditures by functional classification (priority spending), the county spent a combined average of 61.2 per cent of the total expenditure during the period 2014/15 to 2020/21 on non-administrative services such medical services and public health (27.6 per cent); roads, transport, public works, housing and energy (9.3%); education, youths, and sports 8.7 per cent); agriculture, livestock, and fisheries (4.6 per cent); water, irrigation, environment and natural resources (4.2%); trade, cooperatives and enterprise development (2.4%); lands, physical planning and urban development (2.1%); gender, social services, culture, tourism and wildlife (1.7%) while Ngong and Kajiado municipalities accounting for 0.6 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively.

Table 2.2: County departmental/priority spending

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Average spending	Average spending share (per cent)
Medical Services and Public Health	497.0	1,271.3	1,521.3	1,747.7	2,208.0	2,413.5	2,504.8	1,737.7	27.6
Finance, Economic Planning and ICT	370.0	565.8	378.2	463.3	1,512.9	451.1	1,891.6	804.7	12.8
Public Service, Administration and Citizen Participation	1,372.1	422.9	354.3	381.1	354.4	1,375.8	766.4	718.1	11.4
County Assembly	652.8	354.2	595.9	660.7	746.2	644.8	700.1	622.1	9.9
Roads, Transport, Public Works, Housing and Energy	398.3	578.0	506.7	590.9	701.3	529.9	773.6	582.7	9.3
Education, Youth and Sports	344.9	654.4	442.9	485.2	658.3	607.7	624.2	545.4	8.7
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	179.8	249.4	246.9	276.9	331.6	378.6	354.2	288.2	4.6
Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources	178.5	268.5	241.7	247.4	393.6	191.6	330.4	264.5	4.2
Office of Governor and Deputy Governor	176.0	187.3	168.2	243.8	316.4	206.4	190.2	212.6	3.4

Trade, Cooperative Development and Enterprise Development	89.9	245.1	215.8	82.4	130.1	153.4	152.1	152.7	2.4
Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development	115.7	121.3	244.0	140.5	96.8	111.2	79.1	129.8	2.1
Gender, Social Services, Culture and Tourism and Wildlife	89.5	133.0	73.9	82.0	175.1	90.0	97.6	105.9	1.7
County Public Service Board	68.6	89.3	72.0	104.5	102.4	70.2	80.6	83.9	1.3
Ngong Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	265.9	38.3	0.6
Kajiado Municipality	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	78.1	11.6	0.2
TOTAL	4,533.0	5,140.4	5,061.9	5,506.6	7,726.9	7,229.6	8,888.7	6,298.1	100.0

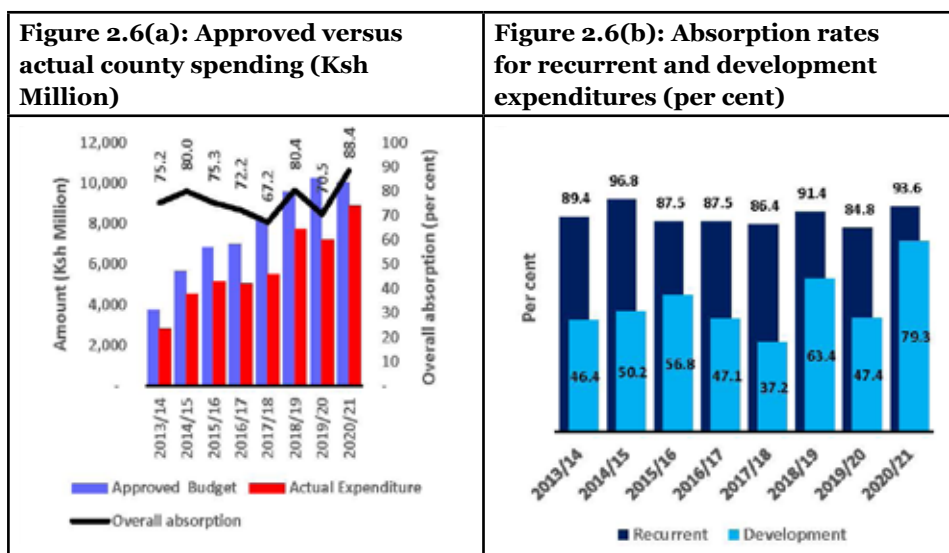
Data Source: Office of the Controller of Budget

On the other hand, during the review period co-ordination and administrative functions accounted for a combined 38.8 per cent with finance, economic planning, and ICT leading at 12.8 per cent followed by public service, administration, and citizen participation at 11.4 per cent, county assembly 9.9 per cent, the office governor and deputy governor 3.4 per cent, while county public service board accounting for 1.3 per cent.

Effectiveness of County spending

Total budget execution averaged 76.2 per cent in the period 2013/14 to 2020/21. In 2013/14 overall total budget execution stood at 75.2 per cent. This execution improved to 80.0 per cent in 2014/15 before taking a decreasing trajectory to 67.2 per cent in 2017/18. At the end of 2020/21 budget absorption stood at 88.4 per cent, the highest absorption since devolution and this could be attributed to increased spending demands during the pandemic. This implies that in 2020/21 only Ksh. 8,888.7 million was utilized out of the approved budget of Ksh. 10,050.6 6 million (Figure 2.6).

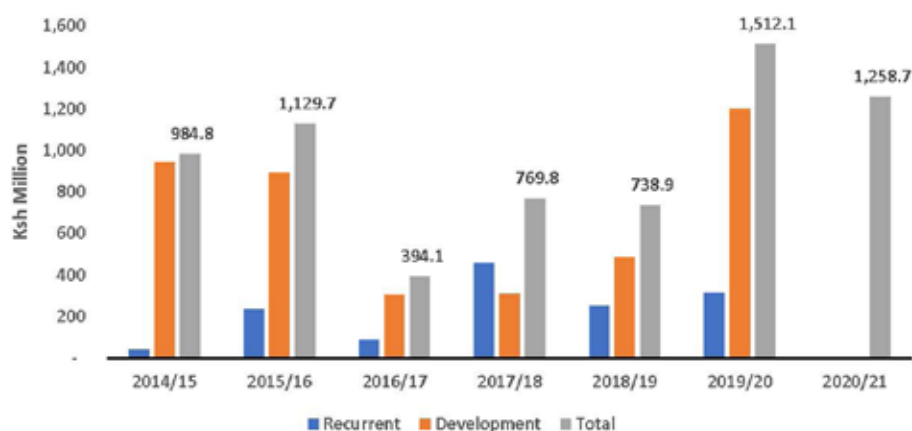
With regards to development budget execution in the county, the average absorption rate between 2013/14 to 2020/21 was 53.5 per cent (implying that on average over 46.5 per cent of the development budget is not absorbed). This implies existence of shortfalls budget implementation, and the county to continue tightening budget implementation to ensure achievement of greater absorption rates to keep help achieve the targets in annual development plans (ADPs) and the county integrated development plans (CIDPs). On recurrent expenditure, the execution has been robust over the years, the average absorption rate has been 89.7 per cent leaving about 10.3 per cent of unspent recurrent budget.

Figure 2.6: County approved expenditure and absorption rates

Data Source: Office of the Controller of Budget

Pending Bills

In 2014/15 the county reported Ksh. 984.8 million in pending bills. This increased to Ksh. 1,129.7 million in 2015/16 with development spending related pending bills accounting for 79.2 per cent of this. In 2016/17 pending bills slowed to Ksh. 394.1 million before picking up an increasing trajectory to Ksh 1,512.1 million at the end of 2019/20, the highest recorded since devolution. At the end of 2020/21, pending bills amounted to 1,258.7 and no data was available for development and recurrent related pending bills. Generally, pending bills related to development have been greater than those related to recurrent expenditure on average accounting for 61.0 per cent of the pending bills portfolio. If pending bills for development were paid in their respective fiscal year, the execution of development budget in subsequent years would improve.

Figure 2.7: Profile of county pending bills

Data Source: Office of the Controller of Budget

In order to achieve its overall goal of improving lives and livelihoods of its residents, the county government must now move quickly to tackle the problem of pending bills. Increasing and persistent pending bills is a threat to the survival of the private sector particularly primary firms that trade with the county government. These firms are critical for employment creation as well as driving economic activity within the county. These bills have not only affected their profitability and overall performance but have also become a threat to private sector in general and the families that depend on these firms through ripple effect. If not well monitored these could grow and eat up on the county's already thin revenue sources.

2.2 Conclusions

- i. Mobilize more finances from OSR to increase the available revenues for budgetary operations.
- ii. Seek for more funding in form of grants from development partners to cater for the critical development projects in the county.
- iii. Ensure that the ongoing projects are completed before launching new project and clear any pending bills and arrears owed to suppliers.
- iv. Ensure the ongoing infrastructure project are completed and suppliers paid within the specified timelines for optimal returns to investment and to spur private sector activity.
- v. Improve budget execution and absorption of development budget by harmonizing project implementation cycles to budgeting and fast-track exchequer releases.
- vi. Reduction of expenditure on compensation of employees within the PFM requirement since ballooning compensation of employees potentially affects execution of key development programs especially if not brought to sustainable levels.

- vii. Monitoring and prompt payment of pending bills as they limit execution of planned activities in subsequent budgets.

3 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

3.1 Characteristics of the Sector

The agriculture and livestock sector accounts for a significant share of economic activity in Kajiado County. More than a 10 per cent of the County's economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for Ksh 15,954 million out of the total Ksh 107,805 million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 14.8 percent of the County's GCP.

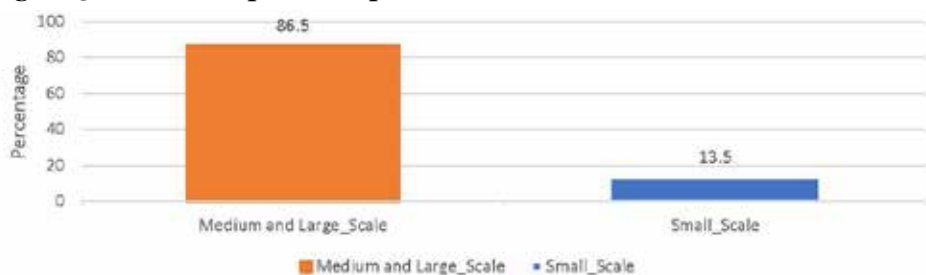
Over 30 per cent of the households in Kajiado County practice farming. About 14.5 per cent of the households produce crops, 26 per cent produce livestock, 0.14 per cent practice aquaculture and about 0.21 per cent are involved in fishing. About 3.86 per cent of the households practice irrigation farming.

Table 3.1: Distribution of households practicing agriculture, fishing and irrigation by County and Sub-County

County/Sub County	Total Households	Farming Households	Crop Production	Livestock Production	Aquaculture	Fishing	Irrigation
Kenya	12,143,913	6,354,211	5,555,974	4,729,288	29,325	109,640	369,679
Kajiado	316,179	97,565	45,954	82,157	437	657	12,207
Isinya	71,579	6,584	3,482	5,311	81	68	1,000
Kajiado Central	37,238	19,641	5,346	18,918	74	96	761
Kajiado North	101,378	10,726	7,261	7,423	52	78	1,082
Kajiado West	42,774	23,089	6,384	21,088	124	223	1,490
Loitokitok	47,058	29,501	20,249	22,110	84	146	7,400
Mashuuru	16,152	8,024	3,232	7,307	22	46	474

Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

On the scale of production, the FAO criterion on land size is used to identify small holder farmers as those producers that “fall in the bottom 40 per cent of the cumulative distribution” (Khalil et al., 2017). Using this criterion, about 13.5 per cent of the farming households in Kajiado County are “small-scale” farming with a land holding of 0.675 or less acres of land.

Figure 3.1: Scale of Operation: per cent of households

Source: KIHBS 2015/2016. Figures for a period of the 12 months

The County is classified in the Rift Valley ASALS agro-ecological zone as per the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019-2029, suitable for mixed staples, cash crops and livestock including maize, wheat, sorghum, Irish potatoes, honey, goats, sheep, chicken and dairy cattle. An overall analysis of the County agricultural production indicates among the top food crops produced by households in Kajiado include Maize, Beans, Kales, Potatoes and Tomatoes.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Households Growing Crops by Type, County and Sub County

County/Sub County	Kajiado	Isinya	Kajiado Central	Kajiado North	Kajiado West	LoitoKitok	Mashuuru
Maize	37,686	2,523	4,546	5,704	5,497	16,618	2,798
Beans	33,885	2,174	4,191	4,811	5,010	15,089	2,610
Kales	12,860	1,490	1,007	4,024	2,334	3,581	424
Potatoes	12,536	404	564	2,759	2,496	6,162	151
Tomatoes	10,415	890	841	1,310	1,217	5,672	485
Bananas	7,029	537	490	1,730	1,267	2,795	210
Onions	5,801	896	632	1,489	1,310	1,326	148
Sweet Potatoes	4,184	301	352	729	859	1,662	281
Cabbages	3,710	464	387	737	504	1,438	180
Cassava	2,902	157	145	563	478	1,384	175
Sugarcane	2,270	191	194	597	622	615	51
Watermelons	2,198	276	398	135	236	856	297
Green grams	1,693	101	148	178	459	497	310

Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Key permanent crops among households in Kajiado include Avocado and Mangoes.

Table 3.3: Distribution of households growing permanent crops by type and county

County/Sub County	Avocado	Mango
Kajiado	2,994	2,776
Kenya	966,976	796,867

Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Resource productivity is another key important factor in determining the agro-processing potential (scale) of the County and would have a great impact on farmers' incomes and the County's GCP. An assessment of horticultural productivity indicates Kajiado's value of fruits production in 2019 amounted to Ksh 203.3 million. The area under fruit was 538 Ha with a production of 5,239 MT. The major fruits grown in order of value importance are watermelons, banana, avocado, and pawpaw.

Table 3.4: Fruits grown in Kajiado County

Type of Fruit	Area in Ha	Production in Tons	Value in Shillings
Watermelons	156	2,956	140,780,000
Banana	153	911	19,130,000
Avocado	98	514	15,080,000
Pawpaw	28	298	11,820,000
Oranges	22	132	3,960,000
Mango	47	145	3,500,000
Lemons	16	105	3,150,000
Tangerines	10	75	2,325,000
Yellow Passion	4	50	1,800,000
Sweet Melon	2	35	1,050,000
Purple Passion	2	18	720,000
Total	538	5,239	203,315,000

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, 2019

In 2019, the value of vegetables production in the County amounted to KES 3.1 billion. The area under vegetables was 5,138 Ha with a production of 90,501MT. The major vegetables grown in order of value importance are tomato, french beans, kales, potato, bell pepper/ sweet paper and spinach.

Table 3.5: Vegetables Grown in Kajiado

Type of Vegetables	Area in Ha	Production in Tons	Value in Shillings
Tomato	2,860	66,086	2,407,180,250
French Beans	288	5,028	275,680,000
Kales	312	5,980	104,100,000
Potato	1,045	4,501	91,125,500
Bell Pepper/Sweet Paper	161	2,004	71,780,000

Spinach	169	3,194	59,620,000
Carrots	41	428	21,400,000
Cabbage	75	1,491	17,960,000
African Nightshade	30	450	9,000,000
Cowpea	70	540	8,100,000
Garden Peas	25	100	7,000,000
Dudhi/Bottle Guard	14	140	4,200,000
Egg Plant	8	180	3,600,000
Courgettes/Squash/Marrow	4	80	2,400,000
Pumpkin Fruit	17	170	1,900,000
Cucumber	2	40	1,200,000
Spider Plant	4	60	1,200,000
Okra	9	9	480,000
Pumpkin Leaves	4	20	300,000
Total	5,138	90,501	3,088,225,750

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, 2019

In 2019, the value of MAPs production in the County amounted to KES 1.01 billion. The area under MAPs was 767 Ha with a production of 22,890MT. The major MAPs grown are; bulb onions, garlic and long cayenne chillies.

Table 3.6: Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) grown in Kajiado

Type of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs)	Area in Ha	Production in Tons	Value in Shillings
Bulb Onion	669	20,645	902,250,000
Garlic	12	340	35,300,000
Long Cayenne Chillies	20	600	24,000,000
Corriander	35	475	19,650,000
Bullet Chillies	16	360	14,400,000
Rosemary	11	330	9,900,000
African Birds Eye [Abe] Chillies	4	140	5,600,000
Total	767	22,890	1,011,100,000

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, 2019

Being an ASAL County, animal production is a key economic activity in Kajiado County. Other than rearing the traditional livestock (i.e. goats, sheep, cattle, and donkeys), the County has promoted poultry production and bee keeping (apiculture) among farming households in the County. A lower percentage of farming households practice aquaculture.

Table 3.7: Distribution of households rearing livestock and fish by County and Sub-County

County/Sub County	Kajiado	Isinya	Kajiado Central	Kajiado North	Kajiado West	Loitokitok	Mashuuru
Goats	55,397	2,130	15,176	1,366	15,734	15,050	5,941
Sheep	54,683	2,977	16,132	1,065	16,498	12,517	5,494
Indigenous cattle	46,503	2,492	14,709	639	12,590	10,591	5,482
Indigenous Chicken	34,071	2,924	5,270	5,648	5,206	10,983	4,040
Donkeys	21,213	357	9,312	165	6,737	2,221	2,421
Exotic cattle -Dairy	7,099	672	717	1,177	1,539	2,831	163
Exotic cattle -Beef	4,171	500	848	240	1,466	909	208
Exotic Chicken Layers	2,838	403	348	781	528	697	81
Beehives	1,908	77	351	127	555	651	147
Exotic Chicken Broilers	1,330	221	144	386	219	293	67
Rabbits	1,075	134	55	348	157	361	20
Pigs	683	82	53	274	95	169	10
Fish Ponds	379	66	65	46	106	75	21
Camels	141	7	53	5	33	35	8
Fish Cages	79	13	8	9	32	16	1

Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

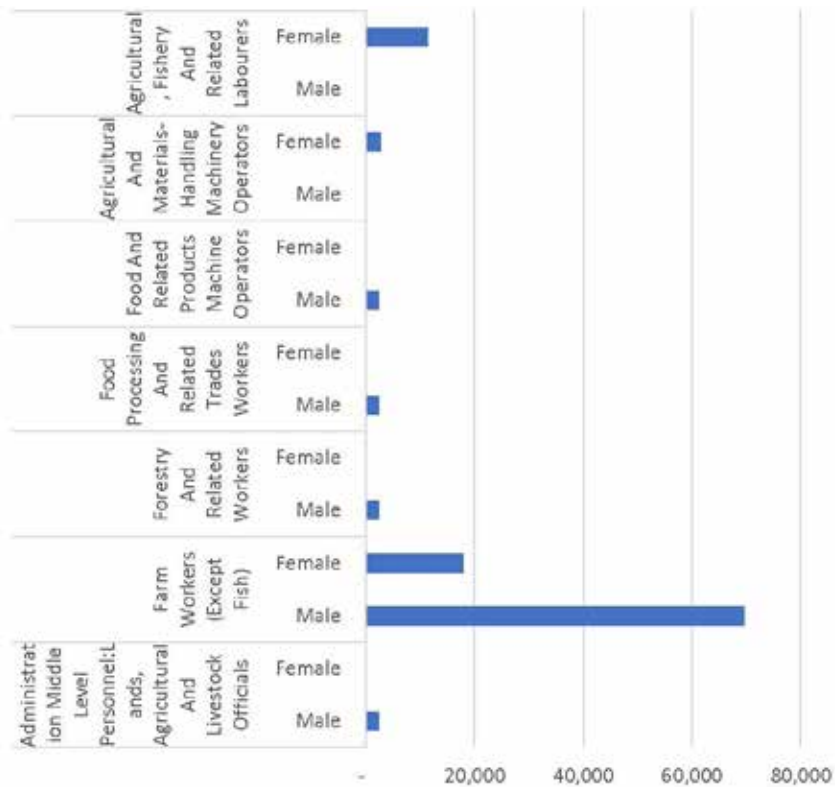
The above characterization of farming households highlights the priority value chain opportunities in maize, beans, watermelons, banana, avocado, mangoes, pawpaw, tomato, french beans, kales, potato, bell pepper/sweet paper, spinach, bulb onions, garlic and long cayenne chilies, goats, sheep, cattle, donkeys, poultry production and bee keeping (apiculture). With majority of the households farming the identified products, the current Kajiado transformation strategy in agriculture should prioritize value chains in the identified areas to positively impact of households' livelihoods.

Agri-Food Challenges in COVID-19

i) Human capital/employment levels – by gender

Agricultural labor participation in Kajiado indicates relative dominance by either gender in specific agriculture related occupations in the County. Majority of the population in Kajiado are farm workers where the group covers occupations related to: Field Crop, Vegetable and Horticultural Farm Workers; Poultry, Dairy and Livestock Producers; and Crop and Animal Producers. The classifications are based on the Kenya National Occupational Classification Standard (KNOCS).

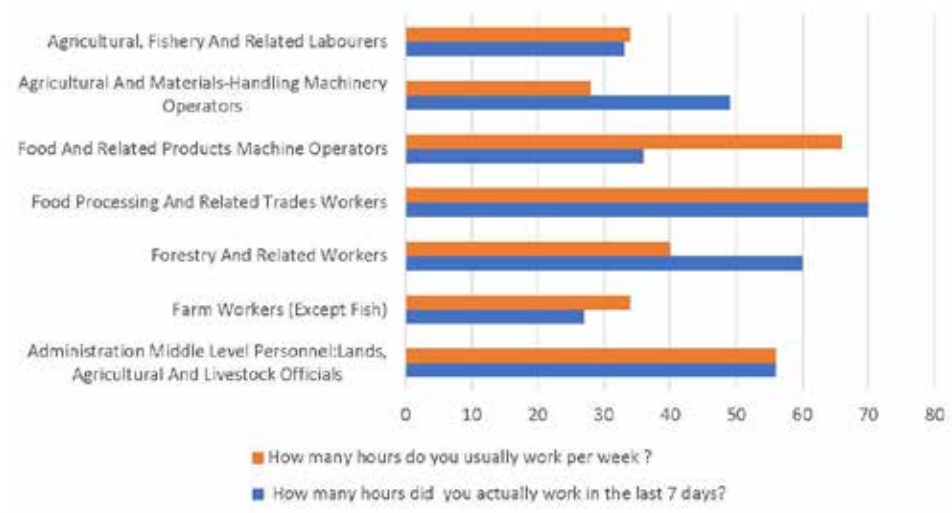
Figure 3.2: Agriculture related labour force participation



Source: KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

An assessment of the COVID-19 effects on hours worked by in agriculture related occupations indicates workers in all the identified sub-sectors worked fewer hours in the reference period as compared with the usual hours worked per week. The most affected workers are the food and related products machine operators who recorded the highest difference of 30 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. The workers in this sub-major operate and monitor machines which process foodstuffs and manufacture food and related products for human and animal consumption.

It was however observed that agricultural and materials-handling machinery operators worked 21 hours more than usual in the reference period. The workers in this sub-major group drive, tend, operate and monitor agricultural and other machinery and equipment for handling materials and heavy objects. Similarly, forestry and related workers worked 20 hours more than usual in the reference period. The workers in this sub-major group plan and carry out the necessary operations to cultivate, conserve and exploit forests, for sale or delivery of forestry products on a regular basis to purchasers or at markets.

Figure 3.3: Changes in hours worked by in agriculture related occupations

Source: KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

The identified COVID-19 effects on labour force participation are likely to have negative effects on output thereby increasing yield gaps.

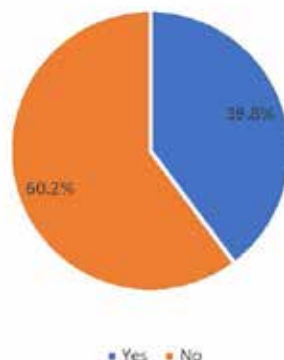
ii) Market operations

Successful transformation of smallholder agricultural production in Kajiado County from subsistence to an innovative, commercially oriented, and modern agricultural sector, as aspired in the national ASTGS, is dependent on the ability of the County market its commodities both in domestic, regional and international markets.

Among the marketing issues faced by the County is road access, a key indication of access to markets. Kajiado's rural access index (RAI)- which measures "the number of rural people who live within two kilometers (typically equivalent to a walk of 20-25 minutes) of an all-season road as a proportion of the total rural population- fairs poorly at 44 per cent. This is low compared to the national average of 69.38 per cent.

As a result of COVID-19, there has been a further slow down on trade activities due to the restrictions on movements. From the KNBS conducted between 30th May and 6th June 2020, 39.8 per cent of the households in Kajiado County indicated over the past 1 week there had been instances where the household or a member of the household could not access the markets/grocery stores to purchase food items.

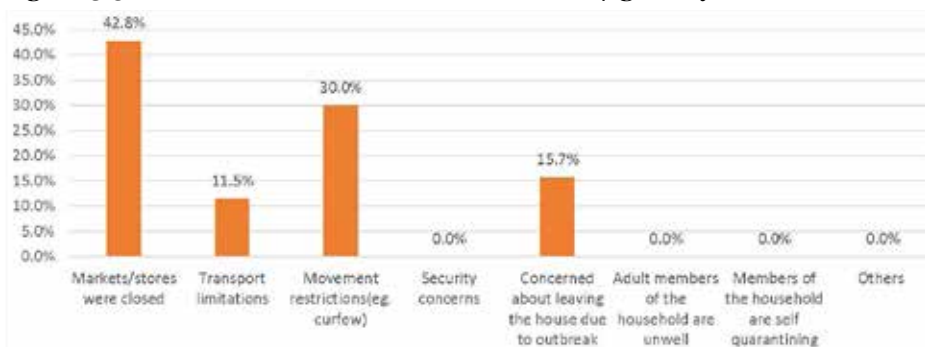
Figure 3.4: Limited access to markets to purchase food items



Source: Estimates from the KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

Majority of the households indicated the key reasons for not accessing the markets/grocery stores to purchase food items were closure of the markets/grocery stores (42.8 per cent), movement restrictions (30 per cent) and concerns about leaving the house due to outbreak (15.7 per cent).

Figure 3.5: Reason for Limited access to markets/ grocery stores

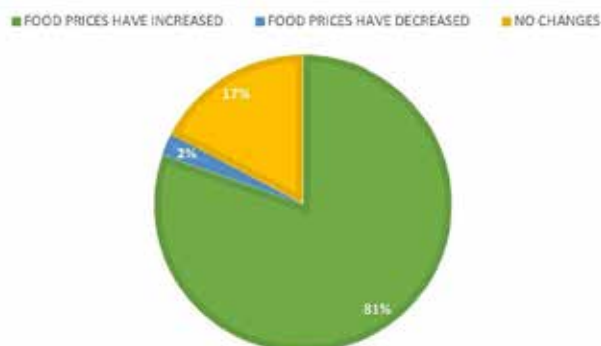


Source: Estimates from the KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

Livestock trade was especially majorly affected as traders are unable to take the livestock to the market.

Restrictions affecting seamless movement of food commodities are likely to cause a hike in prices in non-production areas and fall in prices in production areas. 81 per cent of households in Kajiado County indicated that food prices had increased over the past 2 weeks from the reference period, while 17 per cent indicated that they had not experienced a change in the prices.

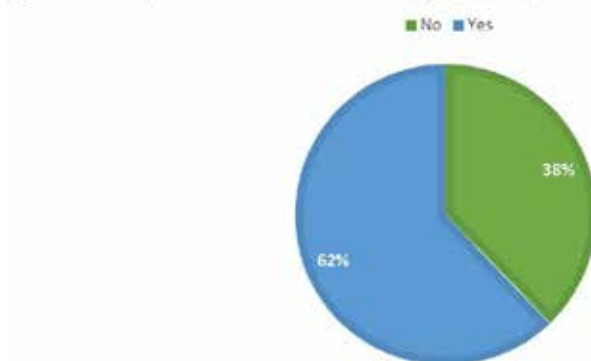
Figure 3.6: Percentage of households experiencing change in food commodity prices



Source: KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

On the magnitude of the price shocks, 62 per cent of the households indicated they faced a large rise in food prices in the past two weeks from the reference period.

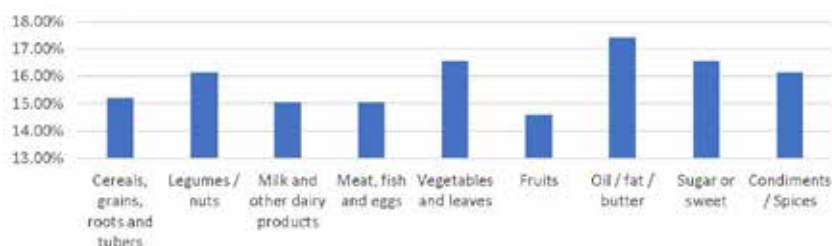
Figure 3.7: Proportion of households facing large food price shocks



Source: KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

Poor access to markets also hinders the ability to supply food to the population as shown in the below figure.

Figure 3.8: per cent Households reporting that the following food items were not readily available in their locality

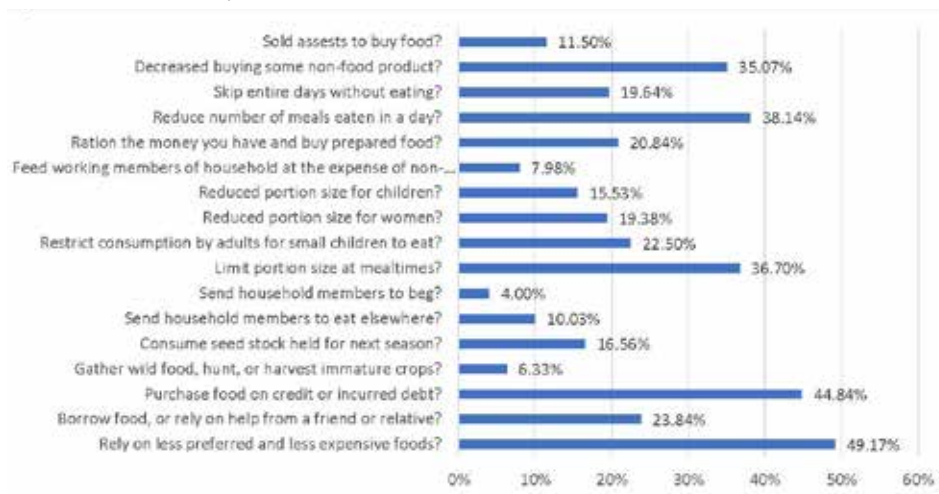


Source: KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

While access to all food groups were affected, a key concern is the effect on the nutritious food categories-vegetables -which are necessary for boosting the immune system of the population.

Among the key strategies adopted by households to mitigate COVID-19 effects on food consumption include relying on less preferred and less expensive foods (49.2 per cent), purchase food on credit or incurred debt (44.8%), reduce number of meals eaten in a day (38.1 per cent) and decreased buying some non-food products (35.1%).

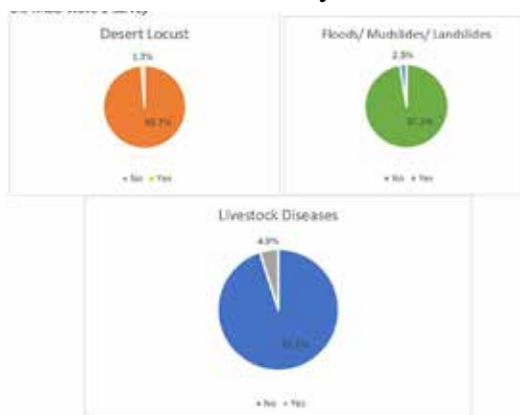
Figure 3.9: per cent of households where the following strategies were adopted for at least one day



Source: Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

Additional challenges faced by the County during the COVID-19 pandemic period included: Desert locusts (1.3 per cent); Floods/ Mudslides/ Landslides (2.5 per cent); and Livestock Diseases (4.9 per cent)

Figure 3.10: Percentage of households who experienced the below shocks in the past two weeks the KNBS Wave 2 survey



Source: KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

Agri-Food Constraints Faced in the County

Among the Key Constraints the County faces include:

- a) Water scarcity affecting crop and livestock productivity
- b) Dependence of rain fed agriculture despite frequency in extreme climate conditions, such as drought episodes and delayed and erratic rains
- c) Variable and extreme weather events which have increased in frequency and intensity over the years adversely affecting livestock and crop production
- d) Poor and inadequate infrastructure affecting marketing activities. For instance, the County had comparatively low road networks in comparison to other counties, critical for access to input and output markets
- e) Land use/land cover changes resulting from competing land uses resulting to insecurity and unsustainable land uses of the ecologically fragile resources
- f) Invasive species on crop and pasturelands
- g) Unreliable marketing channels characterized by high presence of middlemen in produce marketing
- h) Inadequate extension and veterinary services
- i) Limited access to agricultural and livestock inputs, credit and insurance services, climate and market information services
- j) Slow uptake of digital platforms to market agricultural produce.
- k) Lack of storage and agro-processing capacities leading to farm losses and post-harvest waste.
- l) Farmers low access and capacity to act on early warning bulletins among other climate and weather advisories, as well as limited capacities in pastures rehabilitation and investment in sustainable land management practices.
- m) Pests and Diseases affecting farm productivity

The above challenges combined will lead to the overall impact of reducing farm output, farmer incomes and increasing the vulnerability of households to food insecurity and climate variability particularly drought episodes.

3.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Agriculture Sector

An assessment of the sector linkages to other sectors highlights that the sector is enabled by:

- i. Businesses/ MSMEs: Businesses and MSMEs are crucial in providing inputs and requirements to the agricultural sector. The sector would facilitate the efficient access to
- ii. Transport, Storage and ICT sectors
- iii. Financial and insurance activities

iv. Accommodation Food services

v. Manufacturing: The manufacturing sector plays a crucial role in agro-processing. Agricultural inputs also contribute to the processing of other manufacturing commodities

The County has opportunities in:

- i. Adoption of drought resistant livestock pastures/fodder and crops and also fodder and feed conservation
- ii. Rearing livestock breeds adapted to drought
- iii. Livestock Production for Niche Markets
- iv. Strengthening water harvesting, sustainable and efficient irrigation.
- v. Increased livestock production through: - routine vaccination, deworming and vector control to maintain animal health; decentralized veterinary services; disease surveillance; storing and conserving pastures and fodder; capacity building on animal management and training on preservation and value addition techniques.
- vi. Adoption of natural resource management to include soil and water conservation, tree planting, and changing of crop type.
- vii. Enhance supportive services to include early-warning systems, insurance and credit, extension advisory and information services through extension and training.
- viii. Enhancing farmers technical capacities to act on advisory information received
- ix. Improved crop and livestock emergencies surveillance systems in the County.
- x. Strengthening farmers access to input supply such as vaccination, animal feed, certified seeds and fertilizer
- xi. Investment in cooling and storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses
- xii. Developing County-private partnership in enhancing agro-processing and value addition and Linking farmers to product markets
- xiii. Strengthening farmers' associations and cooperatives as an additional solution to marketing challenges

3.3 Emerging Issues

- i. Climate change, manifested in increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions such as floods, droughts and pest invasion.
- ii. Environmental degradation as a result of both human and non-human-related activities such as extreme climate conditions. Environmental degradation has reduced productive capacity of farms leading to increased risks to food insecurity and reduced farmers' income.

3.4 Recommendations

To successfully build resilience and enhance growth of the agriculture sector, the County to:

- i) Invest in intensive agro-processing and value addition capacities of the County particularly in meat, leather, horticulture (e.g. watermelons, banana, avocado, and pawpaw). and bee keeping (apiculture) production in partnership with the National Government, NGOs, Development Partners, Research Institutions, and the Private sector.
- ii) 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. Kajiado's rural access index (RAI) is relatively low at 44.0 per cent compared to the national average of 69.4 per cent. There is thus need for the County to invest in access roads to enhance linkage between farms and markets. Other crucial market infrastructure includes lighting and water services to facilitate trade activities.
- iii) Digitize the agri-food sector to enhance: - training and building capacities of farming households in modern agricultural technologies, provision of advisory and information services, marketing agricultural produce at a wider scope beyond the County level and improving access to innovative support services including credit and insurance services.
- iv) Promote participation in high-value product markets, such as, niche markets for livestock products (e.g. organic milk and meat). This will create value for the County in several ways including: - farmers accessing premium process for the produce; rearrangement of the food chain to marketing structures that bypass exploitative middlemen; steady revenues for farmers; and increased economic incentives in adopting SLM practices.
- v) Diversify production and livelihoods in the County through growth and development of Poultry production, bee keeping (apiculture) and fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors to fit in the diverse niche and climatic cycles of the County.
- vi) Invest in abattoirs and cold storage facilities (on-site cold storage and refrigerated vehicles to transport the meat to markets in Kenya and abroad).
- vii) 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.
- viii) Harness the potential of Flood-based livelihoods systems that entail harvesting floodwater to support rangeland, crop, and agro-forest production, domestic and livestock water supply and recharging groundwater. In general, investing in flood-based livelihoods systems could reduce the damage caused by floods and spur

economic production in the ASAL County leading to improved incomes and food security among households.

- ix) The County to develop irrigation infrastructure to promote agriculture aided irrigation. This can be achieved by exploring the potential of irrigation farming in the County by collaboration with the national government as well as other stakeholders in agriculture.
- x) Strengthen agricultural cooperatives through effective stakeholder engagement and implementation of interventions for more sustainable models of financing and customized training of cooperative members.

4 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

4.1 Characteristics of the Sector

Kajiado County is an Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) characterized by an acute shortage of clean and safe water for drinking and other domestic uses. The county receives a mean annual rainfall is approximately 400mm. The county does not have a reliable source of water with the main sources of water being seasonal rivers, shallow wells, springs, dams, water pans and boreholes.

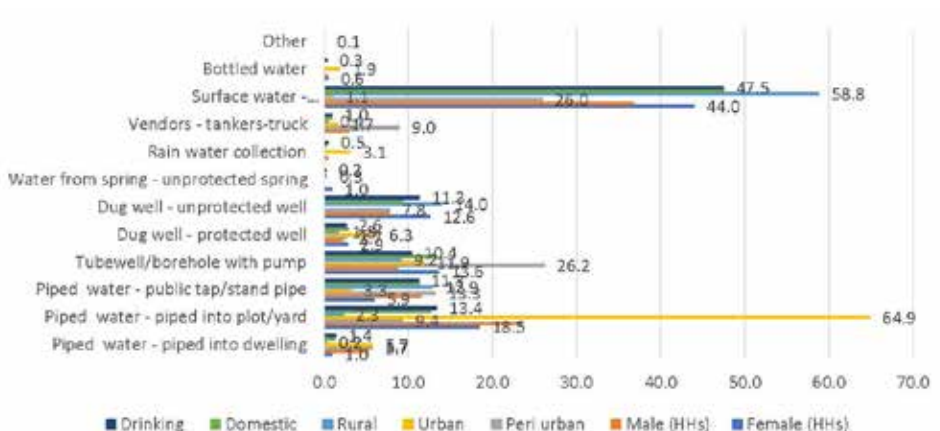
The main sources of water in the rural areas are water pans, dams and protected springs with the most reliable source being boreholes. There are 1150 public boreholes which are commonly managed by communities. However, the county is still water stressed. To ensure availability and sustainable management of water, there is need to achieve universal equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water.

There are also several water providers within the County among them Nolturesh-Loitokitok Water and Sewerage Company in Kajiado South; Olkejuado Water and Sewerage Company (OWASCO) in Kajiado Central and Nolturesh Water and Sewerage Company Limited in Kajiado North. The companies are wholly owned subsidiaries of the County Government of Kajiado.

Percentage distribution of persons accessing toilets/latrines is very low at 26 percent in rural areas and 47 percent in the urban areas. Open defecation is still practiced in the county with only 25 Open Defecation Free certified villages hence the need to focus on behavior change strategies.

Access to source of water by households

The major source of water for drinking utilized by households in the county is surface water (river/stream/pond/dam/lake (47.5 per cent), piped water into plot/yard (13.4 per cent) and dug well(unprotected) (11.3 per cent). Surface water is also commonly used by households in rural areas (58.8 per cent), while most of the urban households uses piped water into plot dwelling (30.2 per cent) and piped water into plot/yard at (21.3 per cent). Similarly, most of the peri-urban areas and relies on piped water into plot/yard (80 per cent) and piped water into dwelling (20 per cent). Further both male and female headed households rely on surface water for drinking at 36.9 per cent and 44 per cent respectively.

Figure 4.1: Access to sources of water for drinking and domestic use for households

Source: KNBS 2015/2016

Combating COVID-19 pandemic has already placed high demand for water for both domestic usage in households, health care institutions, learning institutions, marketplaces and other public places. Water also remains important to other sectors of the economy such as agriculture and industrial usage, among others. With the planned re-opening of schools and upcoming low rain seasons means that the pressure on water resources will be high, this therefore means that the demand for water will be high and if the supply will be low, households are likely to fail to observe COVID-19 prevention measures of hand washing which may in turn lead to high transmission of COVID-19.

To ensure continuity of quality water supply, there is need for the county to invest in water harvesting and storage facilities both at household and institutional level, this may include supporting schools in building rain harvesting and storage structures in schools from the school structure rooftops, supporting households in rainwater harvesting during rainfall times. Other interventions may include digging boreholes, supply of water to households that experiences water scarcity.

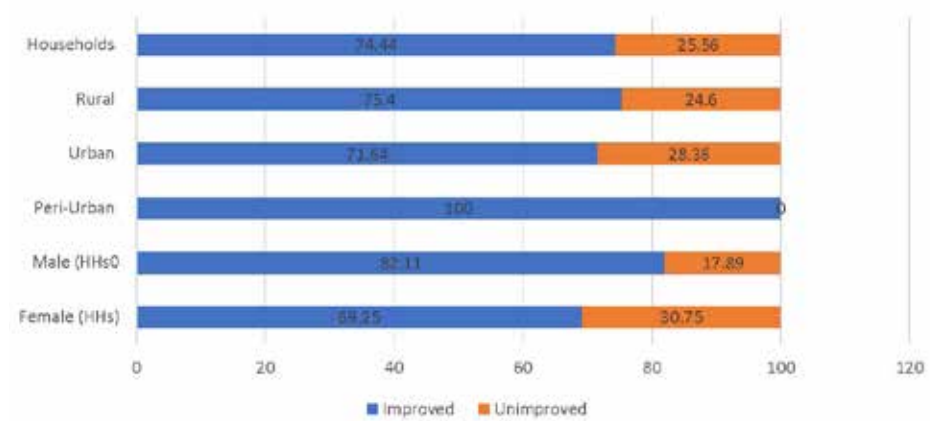
Therefore, for equality in access to water the county government can waive or reduce the water bills for urban households who uses piped water as well as support water vendors in access to clean safe water at a reduced cost. This will mean financial support to water service companies. Other long-term measures include inclusion of both rural, urban and peri-urban dwellers into decision making in regard to water management and governance.

Access to improved and unimproved sources of water by households

Clean and safe water is essential for good health and goes a long way in ensuring reduced

infections. Access to improved drinking water² is high among households (74.4 per cent) as well as in rural, urban and peri-urban households as shown in the figure below.

Figure 4.2: Access to improved and unimproved sources of water by households



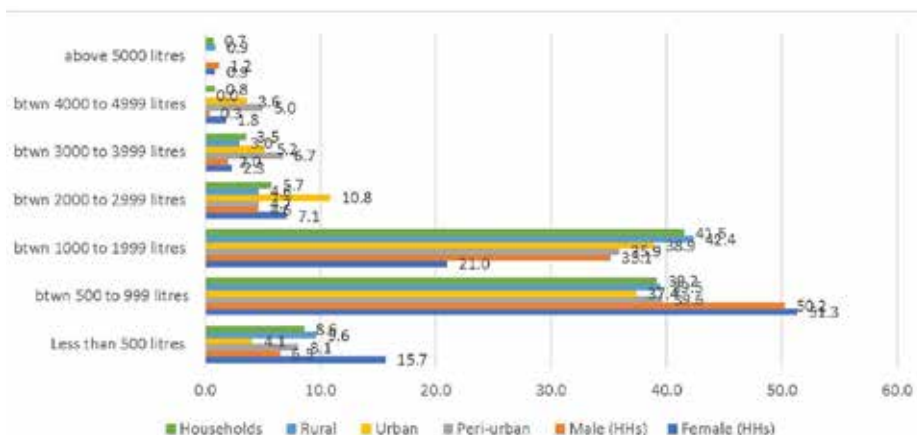
Source: KNBS 2015/2016

Inequalities in access to safe and clean drinking water may put households at risk of contracting infectious diseases as well as make the households less observance of COVID-19 measures of hand hygiene. One mitigation measure that may be undertaken by the county to increase access to improved water source, include connecting the households with piped water, increase the development of improved sources of water especially in rural areas. Long term measure to support access to water all households is to have both male and female headed households to be part of water management/governance team and in decision making in water management. Other important consideration is to have separate water drinking point for livestock, different from the household water drinking water sources to minimize water contamination as well as conflict over water resource. Other long-term measures are to avoid agricultural activities along the upstream to minimize water pollution.

Volumes for water used by households in a month

Most households (41.5 per cent) as well as rural (42.4 per cent) urban (38.9 per cent) and peri-urban (35.9 per cent) use between 1000-1999 per month. Additionally, majority of male headed households use between 500 to 999 litres of water per month at 50.2 per cent while female headed households also uses between 500 to 999 litres of water in a month at 51.3 per cent.

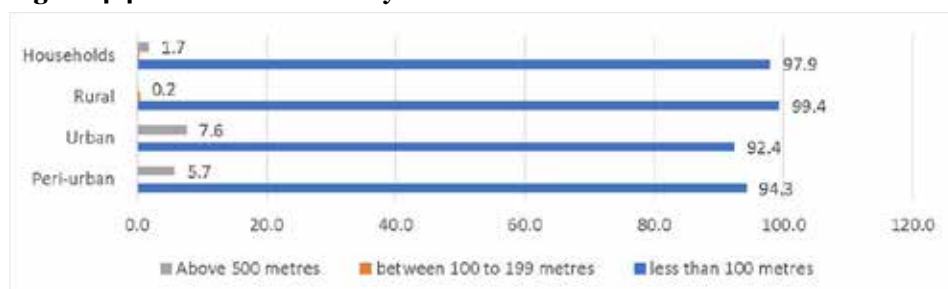
² Improved sources of water include; water from the following sources Piped water - piped into dwelling, Piped water - piped into plot/yard, Piped water - public tap/stand pipe, Tubewell/borehole with pump, Dug well - protected well, Dug well - unprotected well, Water from spring - protected spring). Unimproved sources of water which include; Water from spring - unprotected spring, Rain water collection, Vendors - tankers-truck, Vendors - cart with small tank/drum/bucket, Vendors-bicycles with bucket, Surface water river/streams/pond/dam/lake/cannal/irrigation channel Bottled water. This is according to WHO and UN classification of sources of water

Figure 4.3: Volumes of water used by households in a month

Source: KNBS 2015/2016

Distance covered to water source and average time spend to and from the water source

Majority of the households both rural, urban, and peri-urban covers less than 100 metres to water sources at 97.9 per cent, this means that they have water within their premises or close to their compounds. Only a small portion of households covers more than 500 metres to water sources at 1.7 per cent.

Figure 4.4: Distance covered by households to and from water sources

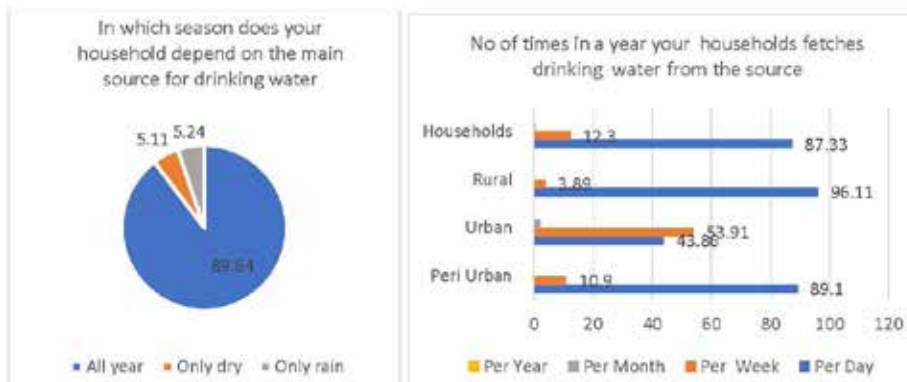
Source: KNBS 2015/2016

If water is available to households, schools, health institutions within the shortest distances possible, it easily encourages observing hand hygiene thus minimizing infections. In learning institutions, it minimizes rates of school dropouts among girls. Women headed households are disadvantaged in access to drinking water within shortest distances and this may make them vulnerable to contracting COVID-19 as well as other infectious diseases. To support hand hygiene among households there is need to have water supply closer to households headed by women.

Access and reliability of water sources

Majority of households (89.6 per cent) in the county relies on the main source of drink water all year round, therefore in case of the source drying up, households will lack water resulting into non observance of COVID-19 measures of hand washing. On the other hand, most households (87.3 per cent) rural (96.1 per cent) and urban households (43.9 per cent) must go to fetch drinking water from the sources per day. It also implies that households may not be having water storage facilities that can minimize number of trips to water points in a day, therefore they may be at risk of water shortages during dry months.

Figure 4.5: Access and reliability to water sources by households



Source: KNBS 2015/2016

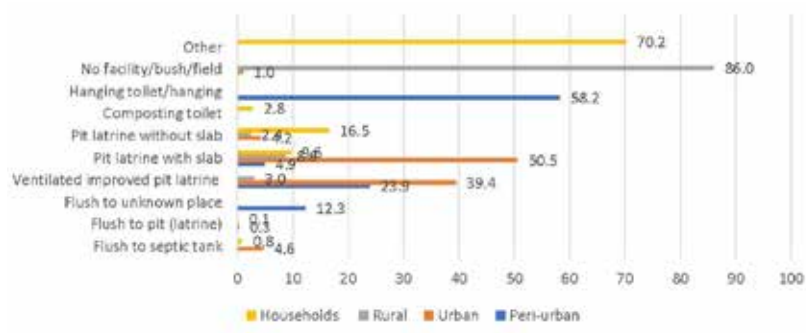
Source: KNBS 2015/2016

Top interventions are protection of the existing major water sources for households and development of new water sources, this may include rainwater harvesting at individual and institutional level. Protection of water catchment areas.

Access to sanitation

Majority of the rural households (86 per cent), while urban (50.5 per cent) uses pit latrine with slab, ventilated improved pit latrines (39.4 per cent) and flush to septic tank (per cent). On the other hand, most of the peri-urban (58.2%) use hanging toilet

Figure 4.6: Access to sanitation by households

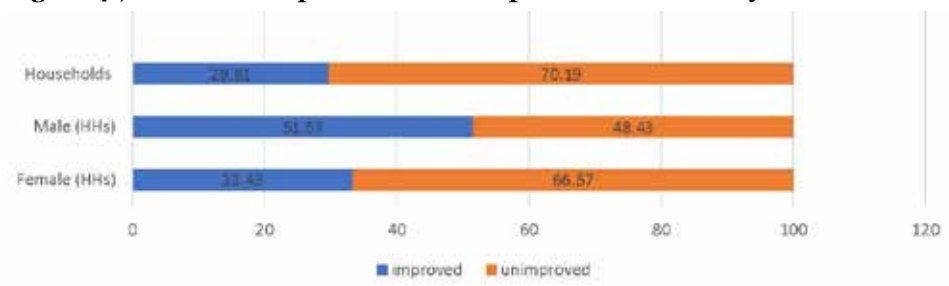


Source: KNBS 2015/2016

Access to improved and unimproved sanitation

Access to improved sanitation facilities³ is very important in maintaining hygiene and keeping infectious diseases away, good sanitation can help to detect the genetic residues of diseases in wastewater as those who are infected are thought to shed traces of the virus in faeces thus prompting for immediate action from the health officials. Majority of the households (70.2%) and male (51.6%) have access to improved sanitation facilities compared to female (33.4%).

Figure 4.7: Access to improved and unimproved sanitation by households

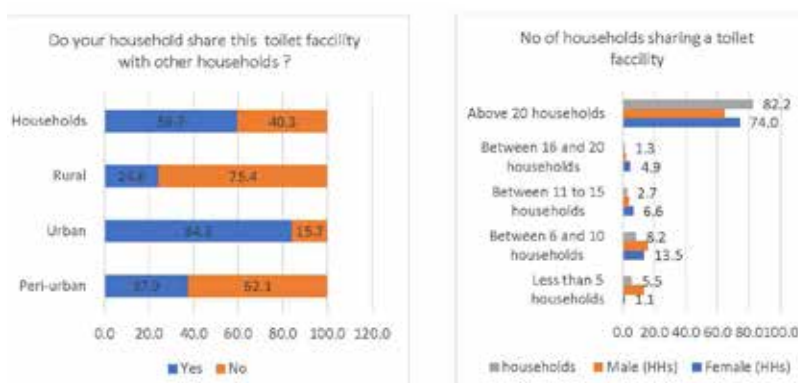


Source: KNBS 2015/2016

Sharing of a toilet facility

Additionally, most of the households (59.7%) do share a toilet facility with other households, this is higher in urban (84.3%) areas compared to rural areas (24.6%). There are large proportions of households (82.2%) who share a toilet facility with 20 other households this is more among female (74%) than in male (64.4%) headed households. Only a small proportion of households do share a toilet facility with less than 5 other households at 5.5 per cent.

Figure 4.8: No of households sharing a toilet facility



Source: KNBS 2015/2016

Source: KNBS 2015/2016

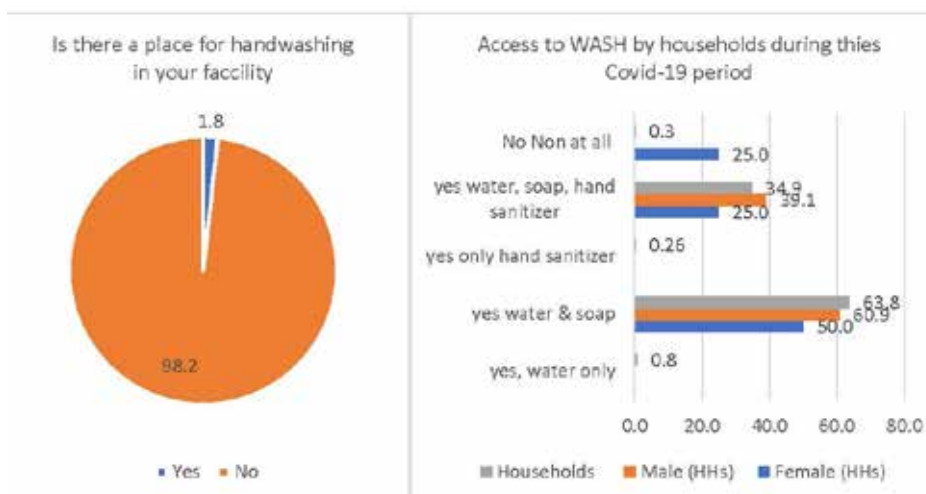
3 Improved sanitation includes; flush to piped sewer, flush to septic tank, flush to pit (latrine), flush to somewhere else, flush to unknown place, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, pit latrine without slab). Unimproved sanitation includes; composting toilet, bucket toilet, hanging toilet/hanging, no facility/bush/field, others

Sharing of toilet facilities with large number of households puts individuals at risk of contracting COVID-19, and other infectious diseases in cases where proper hygiene is not maintained as well as social distancing measures. Similarly, WHO guidelines require separate sanitation facilities for suspected COVID-19 cases which households may not be able to achieve

Access to WASH during the COVID-19 period

WASH has been identified as very important in helping to curb transmission of infectious diseases, in regard to this most households (98.2%) in the county do not have a handwashing facility in their households. Despite this, most households (63.8%) male (60.9%) and female (50.0%) have access to WASH (Water and soap) during the period of COVID-19. Additional 34.9 per cent of the households having access to both water, soap and hand sanitizer, male headed households 39.1 per cent female headed households at 25 per cent. Only a small portion of households have access to water only at 0.77 per cent while 25 per cent of female headed households do not have access to water, soap nor hand sanitizer.

Figure 4.9: Access to wash during the COVID-19 period



Source: KNBS KIHBS 2015/2016

Source: KNBS COVID-19 wave 2, 2020

More of hand washing should be emphasized especially to those who are not observing hand hygiene to help decrease the spread of the virus, this should be facilitated by provision of water, soap/hand sanitizer to households.

4.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in WASH

COVID-19 has highlighted the need to maintain a clean safe water, proper sanitation and hand hygiene which places more demand on water and therefore the county needs to leverage on lessons learned from COVID-19 by improving its water and sanitation coverage.

4.3 Emerging Issues

Among measures put in place to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 under water and sanitation include a budget of Ksh 200 million has been set aside by the Baringo County to fight the pandemic where Ksh 70 million is directed towards food items and water. Other planned measures include provision of water tanks and handwashing facilities to schools to ensure compliance with COVID-19 safety requirements. Infrastructure has been boosted to support water and sanitation efforts.

4.4 Recommendations

- i) The county to increase access to water to households, schools, health centre and other institutions by drilling boreholes and shallow wells, construction of new dams and construction of sandy dams across sandy rivers in across the county
- ii) The county to Fast-track restructuring of county water management systems for efficiency in the delivery of water and sanitation service
- iii) The county to support capacity building of rural water management committees through trainings & benchmarking for efficiency in the delivery of water and sanitation service
- iv) The county to Fast-track the development of legal instruments to facilitate merger of existing WSPs (Water Service Providers)
- v) Fast-track the construction/rehabilitation of tanks and gutters in schools to help in water harvesting
- vi) The county to invest in water storage facilities to help in solving water deficiency problems
- vii) Expand and rehabilitate the existing piped water connection infrastructure to help increase access to water. There is low access to piped water which stands at 17.8 per cent in urban 8.6 per cent in rural and 33.3 per cent in peri-urban areas. This means low revenue from piped water for the county government. Similarly, it also implies low access to clean and safe water which is guaranteed through piped water system. The county government can collaborate with the private sector, Non-Governmental organization and the local community to expand the piped water infrastructure.
- viii) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households, currently there is low access to piped sewer among households which is 1.5 per cent urban (flush to septic tank) and less than 0.5 per cent coverage both in rural and peri-urban areas. Low connectivity to piped sewer denies the county the much-needed revenue from sanitation services as well as access to safe sanitation.

- ix) Build toilets in communities, households, schools, health care facilities, marketplaces and public places to help increase access to improved sanitation⁴. Additionally, 86 per cent rural households do not have a toilet facility while 58.6 per cent of peri-urban households use hanging toilets. Similarly, sharing of a toilet facility with other households is common which stands at 24.6 per cent rural, 84.3 per cent urban and 37.9 per cent peri-urban. Toilet sharing puts households at risk of contracting COVID-19, and other infectious diseases in cases where proper toilet hygiene is not maintained. Increased access to sanitation can be achieved through collaboration between county government, national government, development partners and PPP to expand sewer infrastructure and to accommodate more households.
- x) Provide personal protective equipment to staff working in water and sanitation sector for maximum safety and uninterrupted service delivery during this period of COVID-19
- xi) The county to fast track the process of identifying and opening up of services lanes
- xii) Promote the importance of handwashing and construct WASH facilities to increase access at the household level. Currently access to WASH is high among households with majority having access to water and soap at 63.8 per cent, water soap. On the other hand, 98.2 per cent of the households do not have a designated handwashing facility in their households. This may compromise hand washing hygiene of households thus making households vulnerable to contracting COVID-19.
- xiii) Enforce the WASH regulation of having toilets in all public facilities such as supermarkets, hotels and banks etc.
- xiv) Provide personal protective equipment to staff working in water and sanitation sector for maximum safety and uninterrupted service delivery during this period of COVID-19
- xv) The county to organize sensitization forums on the importance of handwashing through the media and in community forums.
- xvi) The county to partner with county governments, donor agencies, local communities, private sector to promote the implementation of WASH programs
- xvii) The county to fast track the process of identifying and opening of service lanes
- xviii) The county to support protection of water springs, wetlands and water catchment areas in the county.

⁴ Improved sanitation include; flush to piped sewer, flush to septic tank, flush to pit (latrine), flush to somewhere else, flush to unknown place, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, pit latrine without slab, while unimproved sanitation include; composting toilet, bucket toilet, hanging toilet/hanging, no facility/bush/field. WHO and UN classification of types of sanitation facilities.

5 Manufacturing, Trade and MSMEs

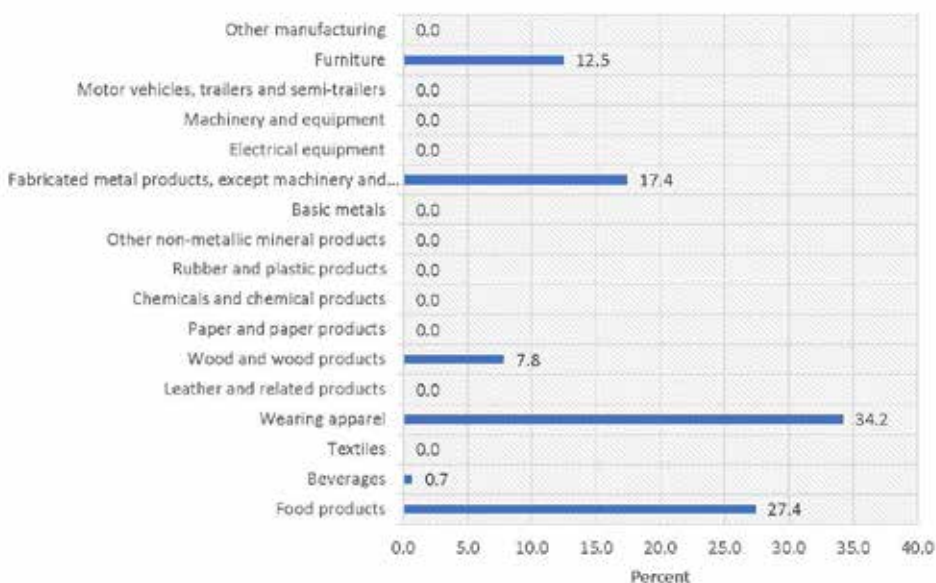
5.1 Characteristics of the Sector

a) Manufacturing sector

Kajiado County has 2,403 establishments involved in manufacturing activities which comprise of 4.4 per cent of a total of 55,171 firms (KNBS, 2016). In terms of size 2,058 (85.6%) are micro, 125 (5.2%) are small, 50 (3.3%) are medium, and 139 (5.8%) are large enterprises. The main drivers of the economy of the county include services (63%), agriculture (15%), and manufacturing (5%) (GCP, 2019).

Sector of operation

Figure 5.1: Sector of operation in manufacturing



Source: KNBS (2016)

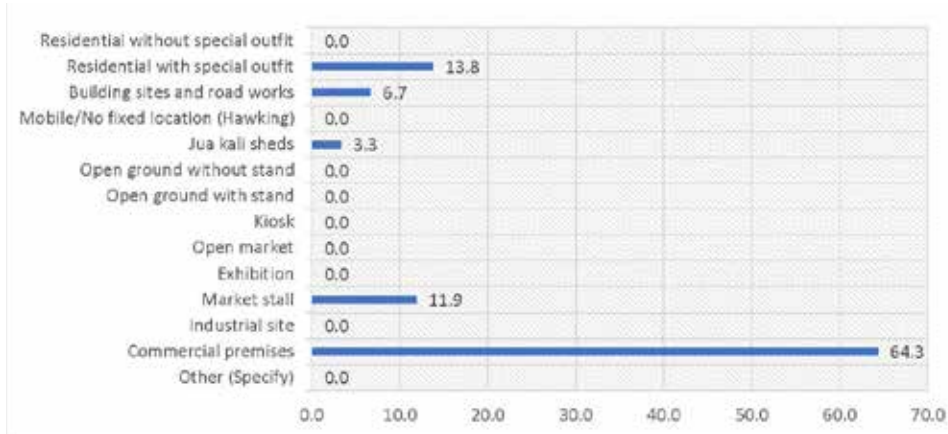
The KNBS, 2016 survey shows the key sub-sectors that drive manufacturing to include: wearing apparel (34.2%), food products (27.4%), fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment (17.4%), furniture (12.5%), and wood and wood products (7.8%) (Figure 5.1). These are sub-sectors that are deemed essential in dealing with COVID-19 and are likely to experience increased activity with focus on food production, production of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) and hospital beds. The key products useful in value

addition and driving manufacturing include livestock and skins and hides processing; and crops such as tomatoes, maize, beans, and kales. Further, industries driving manufacturing sector in the county are involved in hide and skin processing, mining, wheat production, grain milling, production of plastics, glass and cosmetics.

Sector of operation by size

Majority of the establishments in Kajiado County are micro in nature and operate in the wearing apparel (34.2%), food products (16.4%), fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (14.1%), and furniture (12.5%) (Figure 5.2). Small and medium sized establishments operate in food products and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment respectively.

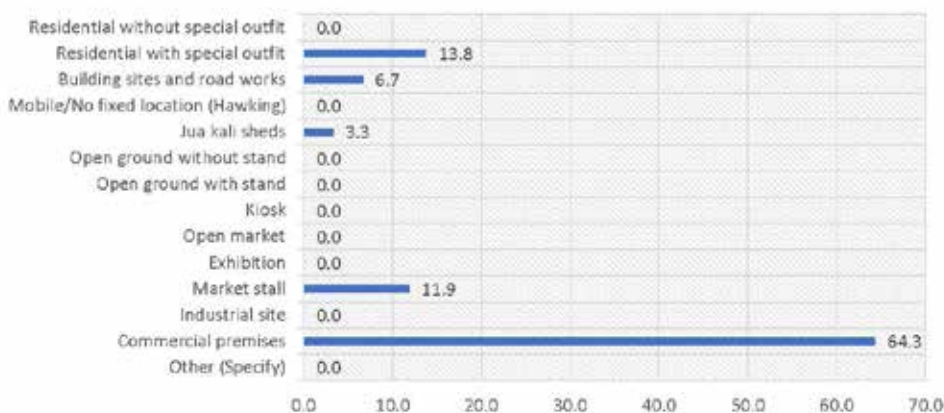
Figure 5.2: Manufacturing firms by sector and size



Source: KNBS, 2016

Location of manufacturing firms by type of premises

Common premises used by manufacturing firms in Kajiado County are commercial (64.3%), residential with special outfit (13.8%), market stall (11.9%), building sites with road works (6.7%), and Jua Kali Sheds (3.3%) (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Location of manufacturing firms by premises

Source: KNBS, 2016

Distribution of Manufacturing firms by gender and size

Manufacturing enterprises in Kajiado County are mainly owned by male (56%), with females comprising 21.8 per cent while 22.2 per cent are jointly owned. In terms of micro-sized firms, 61.5 per cent are male owned, 25.5 per cent female owned and 13 per cent jointly owned. Small sized and large firms are fully jointly owned (100%) while medium sized firms are fully male owned (100%) (table 5.1).

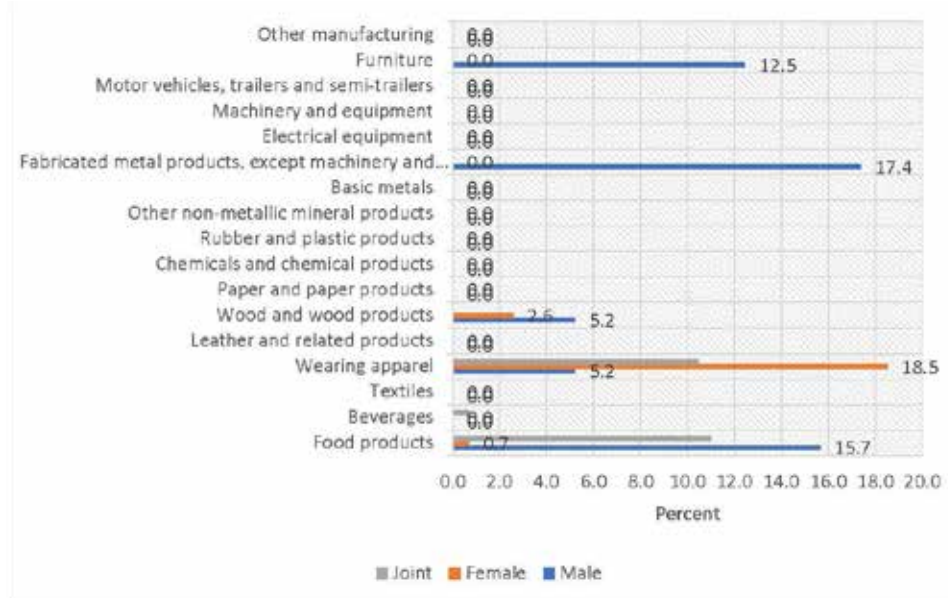
Table 5.1: Distribution of Manufacturing firms by gender and size - N (per cent)

Gender	A11	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
Male	1,345 (56)	1,265 (61.5)	0 (0)	80 (100)	0 (0)
Female	525 (21.8)	525 (25.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Joint	533 (22.2)	268 (13)	125 (100)	0 (0)	139 (100)
Total	2,403 (100)	2,058 (100)	125 (100)	80 (100)	139 (100)

Source: KNBS (2016)

Distribution of Manufacturing firms by gender and sector

Majority of the sub-sectors in manufacturing are male dominated including fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment (17.4%), food products (15.7%), furniture (12.5%), wood and wood products (5.2%), and wearing apparel (5.2%). Females are mostly found in wearing apparel (18.5%), wood and wood products (2.6%), and food products (2.6%) (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Distribution of manufacturing firms by gender and sector

Source: KNBS (2016)

In terms of employment, the manufacturing sector employs more men (91.9%) than women (8.1%). Most men are found in the large-sized enterprises (54%), medium sized firms employ 14.2 per cent, micro employ 12.8 per cent while small firms employ 12 per cent. Majority of the women are predominantly in the micro enterprises (4.7%), small firms employ 2.9 per cent while large sized firms employ 0.4 per cent (table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Employment by gender and size for manufacturing firms

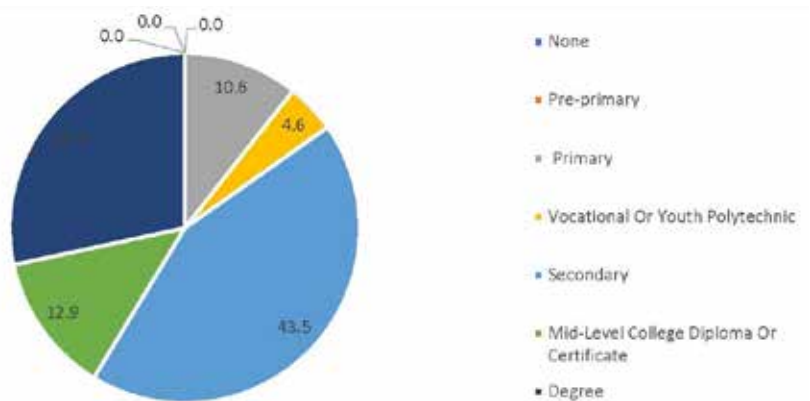
Number of employees	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Male	4,403 (12.8)	4,141 (12)	4,887 (14.2)	18,253 (53)	31,685 (91.9)
Female	1,632 (4.7)	1,004 (2.9)	0 (0)	139 (0.4)	2,775 (8.1)
Total	6,035 (17.5)	5,145 (14.9)	4,887 (14.2)	18,392 (53.4)	34,460 (100)

Source: KNBS (2016)

Education levels of Manufacturing firm owners

Majority of owners of firms in manufacturing have secondary (43.5%), mid-level college diploma or certificate (12.9%), primary (10.6%) and vocational or youth polytechnic (4.6%) education (Figure 5.5). About 28.4 per cent of the manufacturing firm owners do not have a formal education.

Figure 5.5: Education levels of manufacturing firm owners

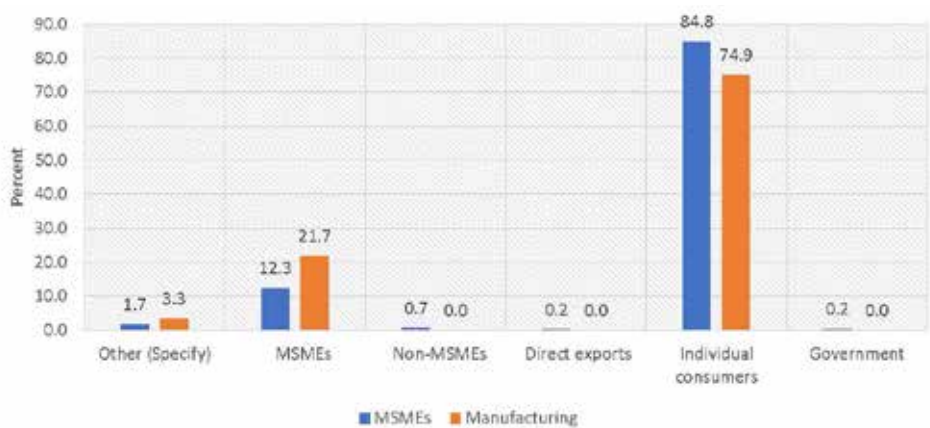


Source: KNBS (2016)

Source of markets

Majority of manufacturing firms and MSMEs in general rely on individual consumers for markets at 74.9 per cent and 84.8 per cent, respectively (figure 5.6). MSMEs are also an important source of markets to these sectors, while non-MSMEs, exports and government play a very limited role as a source of markets as shown in Figure 5.6.

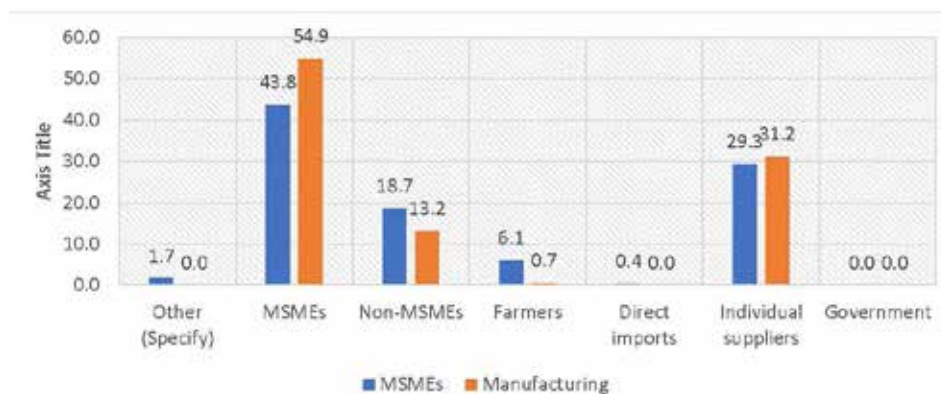
Figure 5.6: Source of markets



Source: KNBS (2016)

Source of material inputs

Overall, manufacturing establishments and MSMEs source for material inputs from amongst MSMEs at 54.9 per cent and 48.3 per cent, respectively (Figure 5.7). Individual suppliers, non-MSMEs and farmers are also important to the supply of inputs.

Figure 5.7: Source of material inputs

Source: KNBS, 2016

Level of innovation by firms in Manufacturing

Manufacturing establishments in Kajiado County were involved in both product, process and market innovations. All innovations are seen under the micro and small categories. For micro firms; 10.4 per cent are in product, (5.2%) in process and 5.2 per cent in market innovation while small-sized firms record 5.2 per cent in product, process and market innovations each (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Level of innovation by firms in manufacturing

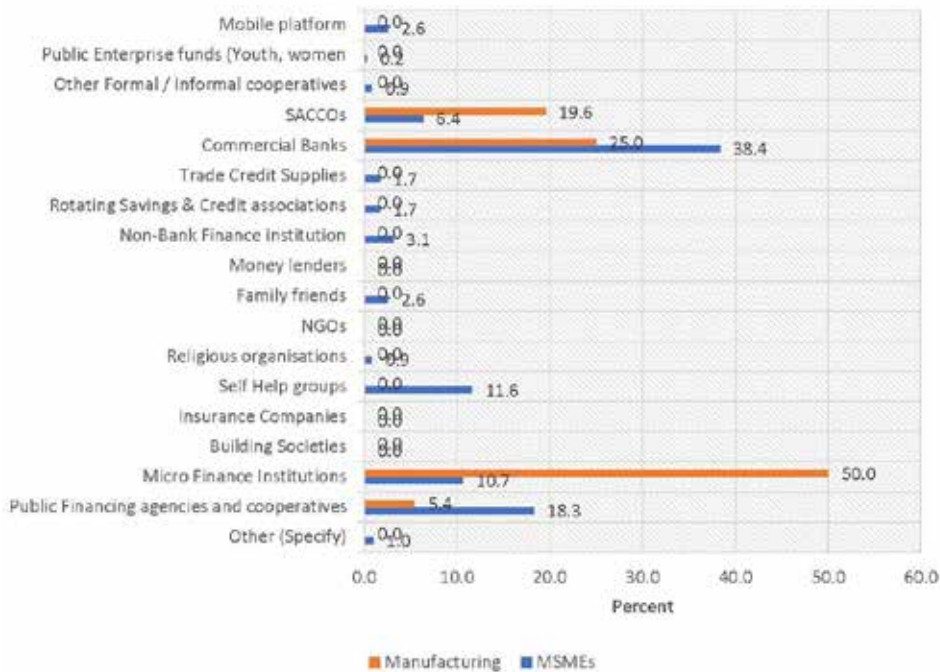
Type of innovation	Micro			Small		Medium		Large		Total
	Don't know	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Product	0 (0)	1,807 (75.2)	251 (10.4)	0 (0)	125 (5.2)	80 (3.3)	0 (0)	139 (5.8)	0 (0)	2,403 (100)
Process	0 (0)	1,932 (80.4)	125 (5.2)	0 (0)	125 (5.2)	80 (3.3)	0 (0)	139 (5.8)	0 (0)	2,403 (100)
Market	0 (0)	1,932 (80.4)	125 (5.2)	0 (0)	125 (5.2)	80 (3.3)	0 (0)	139 (5.8)	0 (0)	2,403 (100)

Source: KNBS, 2016

Access to credit for Manufacturing and MSMEs firms

According to the MSME 2016 survey, 73.6 per cent of MSMEs and 73.3 per cent of those in manufacturing applied for credit. The major sources of credit for establishments in manufacturing are microfinance institutions (50%), commercial banks (25%), SACCOs (19.6%) public financing agencies and cooperatives (5.4%), among others. MSMEs largely rely on commercial banks (38.4%), public financing agencies and cooperatives (18.3%), self help groups (11.6%), microfinance institutions (10.7%), and SACCOs (6.4%) (Figure 5.8).

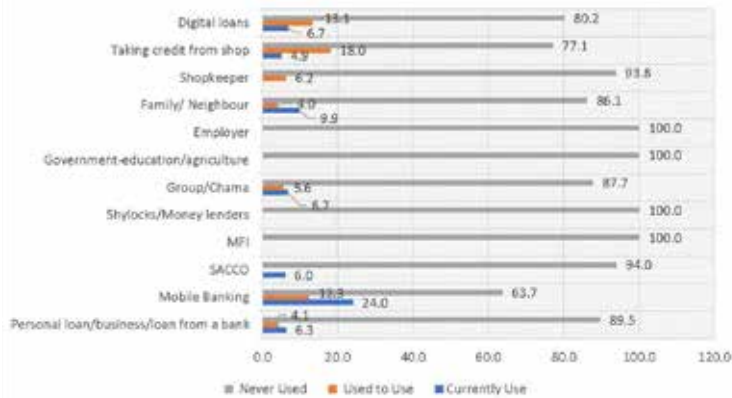
Figure 5.8: Sources of finance



Source: KNBS (2016)

Recent evidence from FinAccess 2019 provides further insights on sources of credit for businesses in Kajiado County. Businesses commonly obtain credit from the conventional sources such as family/neighbour (9.9%), group/chama (6.7%), personal/business loans from banks (6.3%), SACCOs (6%), and shops (4.9%). Emerging sources of credit for businesses in Kajiado county include mobile money (24%) and digital loans (6.7%) (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9: Recent sources of credit

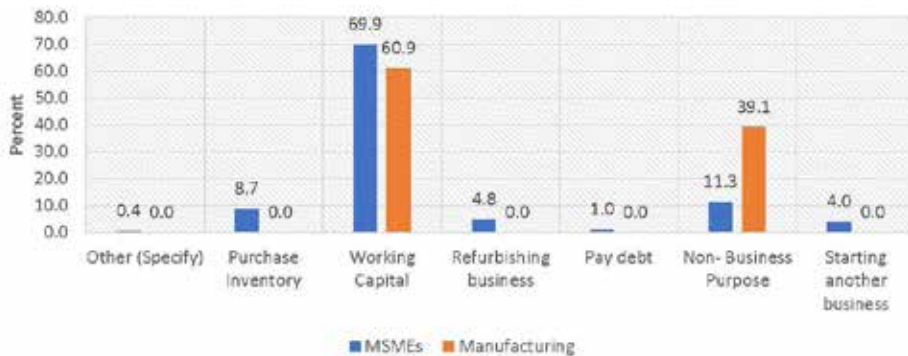


Source: FinAccess (2019)

Purpose of credit

Figure 5.10 presents the main purpose of credit by both MSMEs and firms in manufacturing. Broadly, manufacturing firms require credit for: working capital (60.9%), and non-business purposes (39.1%). MSMEs in Kajiado County require credit for working capital (69.9%), purchase inventory (8.7%), refurbishing business (4.8%), and starting another business (4%).

Figure 5.10: Main purpose of credit

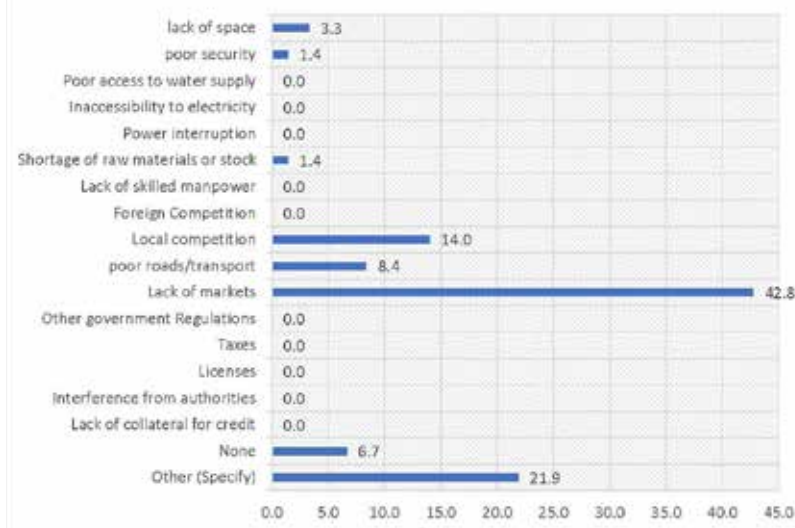


Source: KNBS (2016)

Constraints faced by manufacturing firms

The major constraints faced by establishments in manufacturing include lack of markets (42.8%), local competition (14%), poor roads/transport (8.4%), lack of space (3.3%), poor security (1.4%), and shortage of raw materials or stock (1.4%) (Figure 5.11).

Figure 5.11: Constraints faced by manufacturing firms

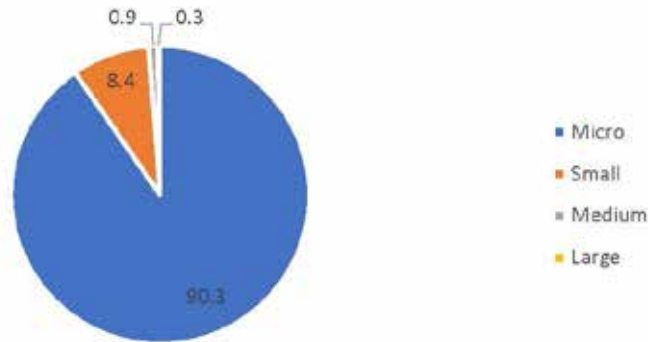


Source: KNBS (2016)

b) Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Kajiado County has 55,171 establishments⁵ with 49,837 (90.3%) being micro; 4,656 (8.4%) are small; 504 (0.9%) are medium, and 173 (0.3%) are large enterprises (KNBS, 2016) (Figure 5.12).

Figure 5.12: Distribution of MSMEs by size

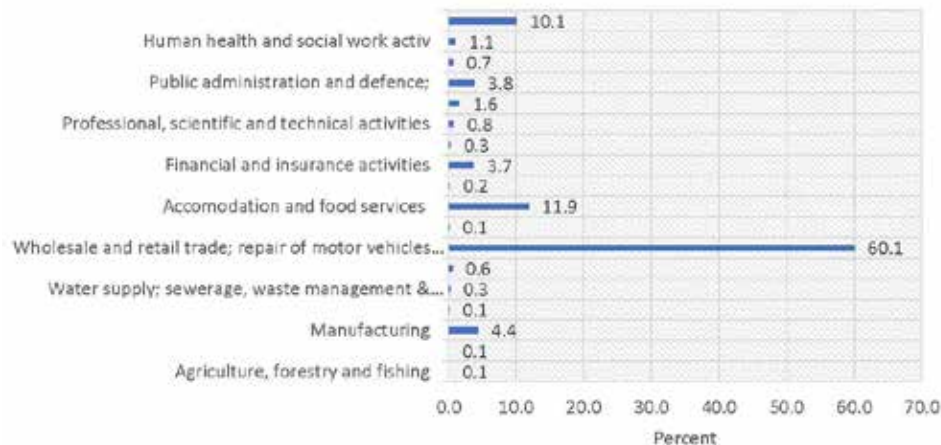


Source: KNBS (2016)

Sector of operation by MSMEs

Majority of MSMEs in Kajiado County operate in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (60.1%), accommodation and food services (11.9%), arts, entertainment and recreation (10.1%), and public administration and defence (3.8%) (Figure 5.13). Ideally, these are the sectors that have been mostly affected by the pandemic and need to be prioritized in achieving re-engineering and recovery.

Figure 5.13: Sector of operation by MSMEs



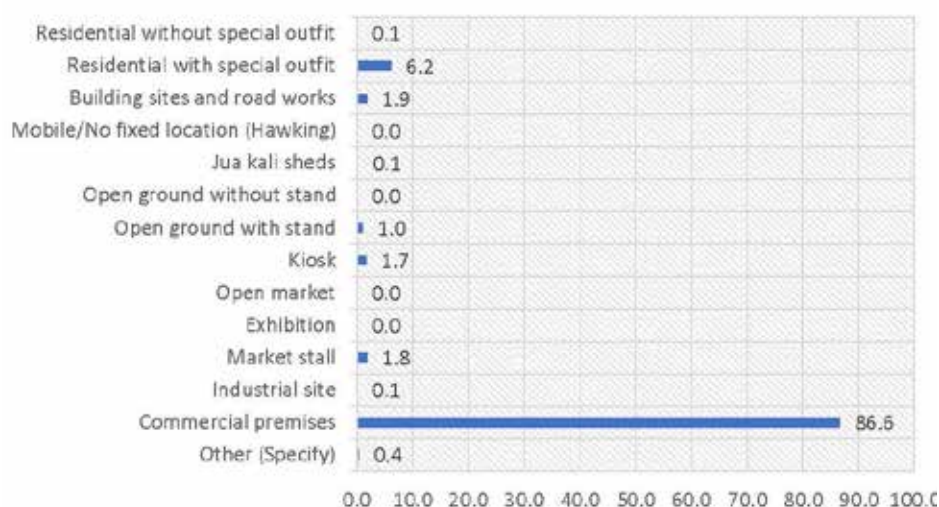
Source: KNBS (2016)

5 After applying weights

Location of the businesses by type of premises

MSMEs in Kajiado County are largely located in commercial premises (86.6%), residential with special outfit (6.2%), building sites and road works (1.9%), and market stalls (1.8%) (Figure 5.14). According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 survey, 62 per cent of the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings; 21.7 per cent temporary layoffs/closure of businesses, 10.7 per cent experienced delayed incomes/earnings while 5.4 per cent attributed the same to permanent layoffs/closure of businesses. For those involved in farm businesses, 82.3 per cent attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings while 17.7 per cent were affected by temporary layoffs/closure of businesses.

Figure 5.14: Location of businesses by premises



Source: KNBS (2016)

Distribution of MSMEs by gender and size

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of MSMEs in Kajiado County by gender: 41.9 per cent are male owned, 30.8 per cent are female owned, while 27.3 per cent are jointly owned (male/female). For Micro establishments, 42.8 per cent are male owned, 32.5 per cent are female owned, while 24 per cent are jointly owned. Joint owners dominate among small sized establishments at 63.9 per cent, males own 29.9 per cent, and 6.2 per cent are female owned. Medium sized establishments are male owned (75.1%) and female owned (24.9%) while for large firms' joint ownership dominates (80.5%) while the rest are male owned (19.5%).

Table 5.4: Distribution of MSMEs by gender and size -N (%)

Gender	A11	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
Male	23,114 (41.9)	21,308 (42.8)	1,394 (29.9)	379 (75.1)	34 (19.5)
Female	16,978 (30.8)	16,566 (32.5)	287 (6.2)	125 (24.9)	0 (0)
Joint	15,078 (27.3)	11,964 (24)	2,975 (63.9)	0 (0)	129 (80.5)
Total	55,171 (100)	49,837 (100)	4,656 (100)	504 (100)	173 (100)

Source: KNBS, 2016

In terms of employment, the micro sized establishments employ more people (41.6%) compared to small (28.9%), medium (10.1%), and large (19.4%) (Table 5.5). Micro firms employ 22 per cent male and 19.6 per cent female and small sized employ 15.7 per cent male and 13.1 per cent female. More women are however employed among medium establishments at 5.3 per cent while males include 4.8 per cent. Large enterprises employ more males (10.9%) while female employ (8.5%). Overall, more men (53.5%) are employed by MSMEs in Kajiado County than women (46.5%).

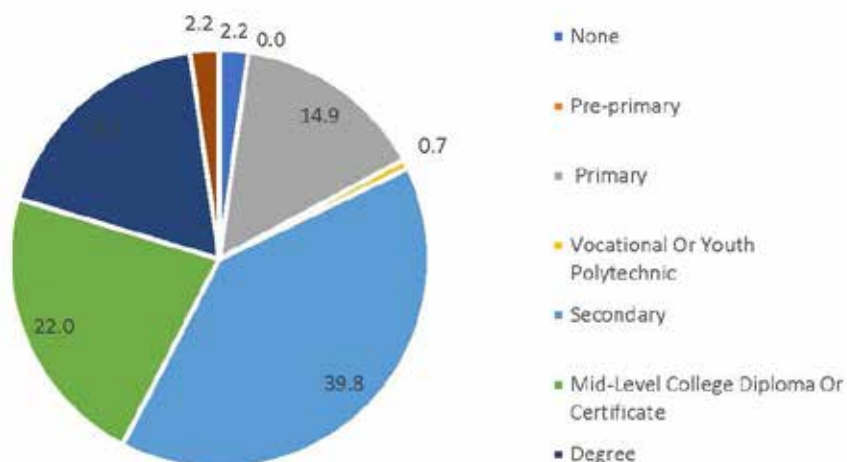
Table 5.5: Employment by gender and Size - N (per cent)

Gender	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Male	71,408 (22)	51,828 (15.7)	15,712 (4.8)	35,993 (10.9)	175,942 (53.5)
Female	64,441 (19.6)	43,224 (13.1)	17,592 (5.3)	27,911 (8.5)	153,168 (46.5)
Total	136,850 (41.6)	95,052 (28.9)	33,304 (10.1)	63,905 (19.4)	329,110 (100)

Source: KNBS (2016)

Education levels of MSME owners

Figure 5.15 indicates that majority of MSME owners in Kajiado County have a secondary education (39.8%) while 22 per cent have mid-level college diploma or certificate, and 14.9 per cent have primary education respectively (figure 5.15). Interestingly, 18.1 per cent of the owners have a degree education.

Figure 5.15: Education levels of MSME owners

Source: KNBS (2016)

Level of innovation by MSMEs

Table 5.6 presents the levels of innovation in Kajiado County by MSMEs according to size. Generally, there were low levels of innovation across MSMEs with 7.7 per cent involved in product, 1.6 per cent for process, and 3.6 per cent in market innovation for micro-sized enterprises. Regarding small-sized enterprises, 1.6 per cent engaged in product, 0.6 per cent process and 1.3 per cent market innovation. With regards to large sized enterprises, 0.1 were involved in process innovation.

Table 5.6: Level of innovation by MSMEs

Type of Innovation	Micro				Small				Medium		Large			Total
	Refused to answer	Don't know	No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know	No	Yes	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	
Product	18 (0.03)	0 (0)	45,624 (83.2)	4,195 (7.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3,595 (6.6)	869 (1.6)	504 (0.9)	0 (0)		173 (0.3)	0 (0)	54,805 (100)
Process	18 (0.03)	0 (0)	48,943 (89.3)	877 (1.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4,150 (7.6)	313 (0.6)	504 (0.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	139 (0.25)	34 (0.1)	54,805 (100)
Market	18 (0.03)	0 (0)	47,821 (87.3)	1,998 (3.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3,770 (6.9)	693 (1.3)	379 (0.7)	125 (0.2)		173 (0.3)	0 (0)	54,805 (100)

Source: KNBS, 2016

E-commerce

Participation in e-commerce by households in Kajiado County is above the national average. About 7.2 per cent of the households participate in online e-commerce which is above a national average of 4.3 per cent (KPHC 2019). In comparison, men participate

more in online e-commerce (7.8%) than women (6.5%). With introduction of stay-at-home protocols due to COVID-19 online trade has been expected to thrive, more impacts will be felt in Kajiado County since more households participate in the same.

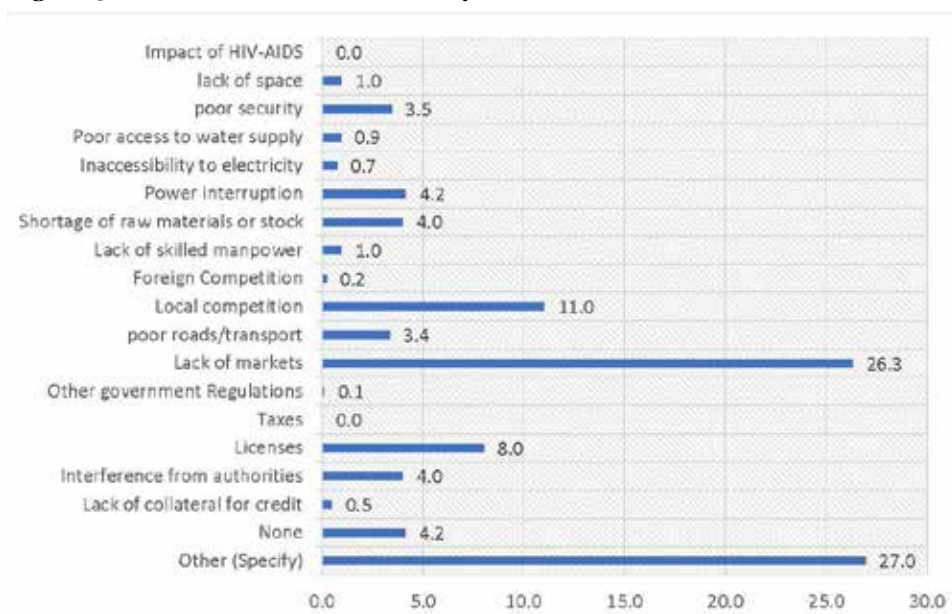
Turnover tax

Only 18.1 per cent of MSMEs in Kajiado County (10,012) had a previous monthly turnover of above Ksh 83,333 which translates to Ksh 1 million a year. Ideally, this would be the establishments that are eligible for turnover tax with the new thresholds recently introduced vide the tax laws (Amendment) Act, 2020. The actual impact of this move may be difficult to estimate due to data challenges on actual revenue streams and the number of establishments that comply with the same.

Constraints faced by MSMEs

The main constraints faced by MSMEs in Kajiado County include lack of markets (26.3%), local competition (11%), licenses (8%), power interruption (4.2%), shortage of raw materials or stock (4%), and interference from authorities (4%) (Figure 5.16).

Figure 5.16: Main constraints faced by MSMEs



Source: KNBS (2016)

A study on County Business Environment for MSEs (CBEM) identified other constraints faced by MSMEs in Kajiado County as: financial and technical capacity, market environment, and worksite and related infrastructure (KIPPRA 2019). On worksites, MSEs face inadequate and unequipped worksites, lack of public toilet facilities, lack designated areas for waste disposal, poor road infrastructure, frequent power interruptions. On technical capacity MSEs are characterized by low levels of innovation, lack of training and

apprenticeship programme for artisans, fragmentation due to multiplicity of players who offer training and capacity building, and lack of monitoring and evaluation of training programmes. With the market environment, MSEs face inadequate market for their local products; stiff competition among themselves; and unfair trade 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.

Effects of COVID-19 on household non-farm and farm businesses

Figure 5.17 presents the effects of COVID-19 on household non-farm and farm businesses in Kajiado County. 100 per cent of the respondents report a decrease in their business activities due to the pandemic. Equally 100 per cent of the respondents have had a decrease in their income due to COVID-19. This is an indicator that COVID-19 pandemic is already having a negative effect on the non-farm and farm businesses even though the situation is still evolving.

Figure 5.17: Effects of COVID-19 on household non-farm and farm businesses

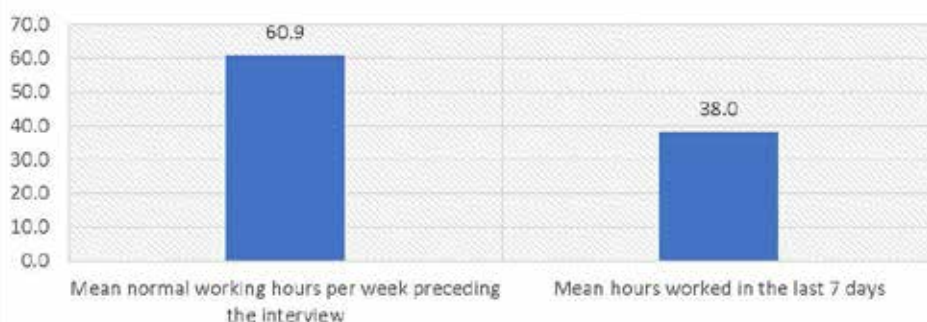


Source: KNBS, COVID-19 Survey 2020

Labour dynamics

During the period considered in KNBS, COVID-19 Survey 2020, respondents reported a decrease in 22.9 hours in the mean working hours for household non-farm and farm businesses in Kajiado County which implies an improvement in economic activities between the interview periods (figure 5.18). This could be as a result of agricultural activities considering this considerably forms the main stay of the County.

Figure 5.18: Labour dynamics on household non-farm and farm businesses



Source: KNBS, COVID-19 Survey 2020

The May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 survey also shows that the wholesale and retail trade sector lost 13.6 hours in usual and actual hours worked while accommodation and food services were hard hit and lost 38.5 hours in a week. This is an indicator of the adverse effects on the service sector of Kajiado County due to the pandemic which implies loss of productivity, output and employment. Equally, the manufacturing sector lost 9.4 hours.

Key Messages:

- a) The key sectors that drive the economy of Kajiado include: Services, Agriculture and Manufacturing. Hence, support should be targeted to these sectors to ensure re-engineering of the County economy.
- b) Common premises used by manufacturing firms in Kajiado County are commercial, residential with special outfit, market stall, building sites with road works, and Jua Kali Sheds.
- c) The major constraints faced by establishments in manufacturing include: lack of markets, local competition, poor roads/transport, lack of space, poor security, and shortage of raw materials or stock.
- d) The main constraints faced by MSMEs in Kajiado County include: lack of markets, local competition, licenses, power interruption, shortage of raw materials or stock, and interference from authorities.
- e) COVID-19 presents opportunities that could be harnessed like development and support of innovations to address the pandemic. These include production of essential goods such as; masks, Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), and sanitizers, disinfectants, canned foods, immunity boosting products, hospital beds and ventilators. As the pandemic subsides a strategy is required for smooth transition.
- f) Manufacturing establishments must also adopt to cope with the new guidelines which could include rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing.
- g) Training and capacity building are important in assisting MSMEs to surmount the shocks faced during the pandemic but also allow for re-emergence.

- h) In terms of re-engineering, there is need to consider establishing support measures to re-vitalize and re-open businesses that collapsed during the crisis within the county.

5.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Industrial Recovery and Growth

The following are some of the opportunities created by COVID-19 in trade, manufacturing and the MSMEs sector in Kajiado County:

- (i) Agro-processing for value addition with important areas of focus include livestock and skins and hides processing; and crops such as tomatoes, maize, beans, and kales.
- (ii) The textile and wearing apparel sectors can be enhanced to provide PPEs for use within the County and potentially for the export market.
- (iii) Exploration and processing of minerals such as Soda ash, Gypsum, Marble, Limestone, and Salt.

5.3 Emerging Issues

- (i) There has been reduced income from traders, manufacturers and MSMEs and a corresponding decrease in taxes collected from them. This will affect implementation of Kajiado County's planned activities due to reduced projected revenues.
- (ii) The need to identify and promote specific and emerging value chains as a result of COVID-19, and which Kajiado County has comparative advantage.
- (iii) Review all the ongoing interventions by the County and also the national government to assess their effectiveness and especially regarding trade, manufacturing and MSMEs.
- (iv) There is need for legislative amendments to ensure the Buy Kenya Build Kenya initiative is implemented at the County.

5.4 Recommendations

To support Trade, Manufacturing and the MSMEs sector, the County to:

- i) Establish an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of COVID-19 in the short run. The emergency Fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, can be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19. Related, the County to inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- ii) COVID-19 has increased demand for locally produced goods in the County, and especially Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), sanitisers, hospital beds and ventilators. It is an opportunity to spur innovation and promote manufacturing and industry development and generation of jobs for the youth.

- iii) Establishments in the county to adopt to the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing.
- iv) Provide a harmonious and stable business working environment to industries and factories to ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns.
- v) Fastrack expansion of manufacturing sector through establishment of food and non-food industries for value addition such as, tomato; leather; and meat industries.
- vi) Establish industrial parks and cottage industries to spur industrialisation of the County.
- vii) Map out all natural resources in the County, for example, ballast, gypsum, limestone, cement, marble, and other resources.
- viii) Incentivize firms and industries investing in natural resources exploration in the County.

6. Infrastructure

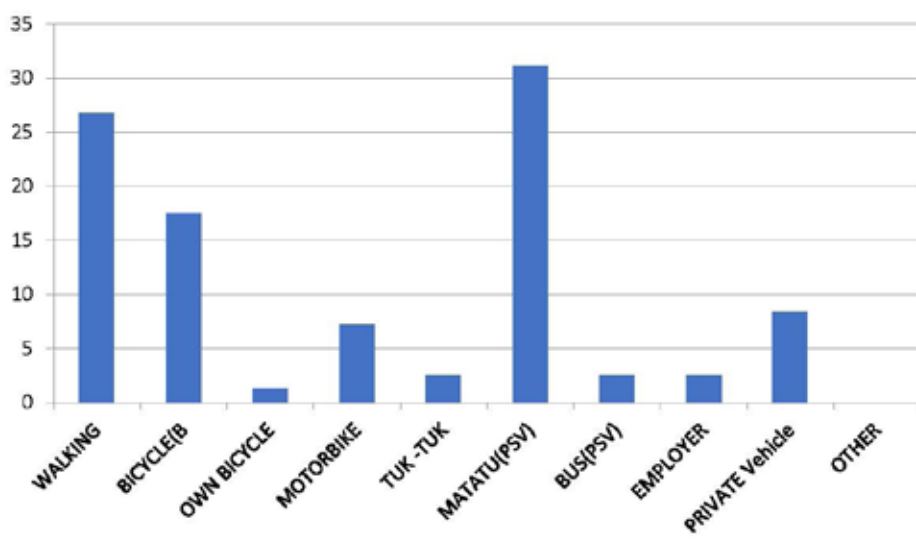
6.1 Transport and Roads

Traders not able to transport onions from Loitokitok. The county administration is developing and murraming access roads following destruction of the roads by recent floods. Further, the county administration is working closely with the national government and office of the county commissioner to coordinate transportation of construction materials.

Characteristics of the sector

Majority of households own a bicycle (11.9%), Car ownership is at 10.9 per cent and a motorcycle (9.7per cent) (KNBS, 2019). The main means of transport used in the County is PSV matatus at 31.15 per cent, followed by walking at 26.76 per cent, bicycle (boda boda) 17.5 per cent, motorbike 17.25 per cent and private car at 8.36 per cent, figure 6.1, while 64.35 per cent of the population had not changed the main means of transport (KNBS, 2020b). On average, residents travel 10.26 kilometres to their workplace at an average cost of Ksh 208.43. For the commute to school, residents spend on average Ksh 1249.99 (KIHBS, 2015/16).

Figure 6.1: Main means of transport

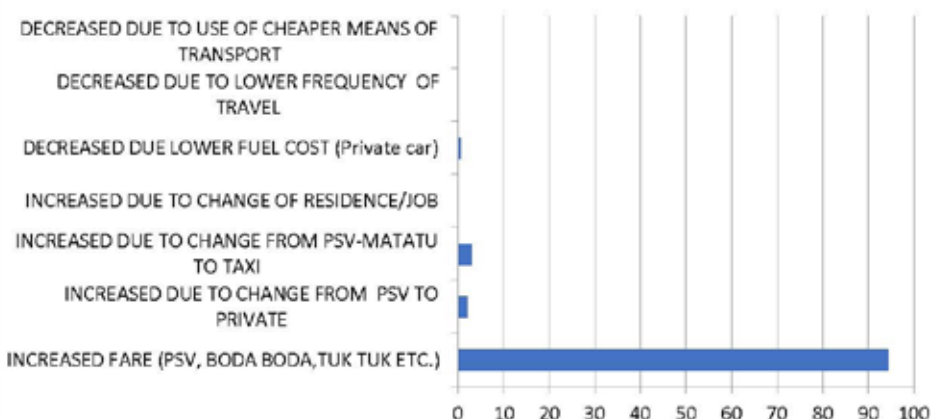


Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020

The KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020 revealed that 66.15 per cent of the population reported a change in the cost of travel/commute, Figure 6.2. The expenditure on transport increased by 39.34 per cent from KSH. 155 before February 2020 to Ksh 216 in May 2020

for a one-way trip. The main change (94.39%) in transport cost was attributed to increased fares for PSV, BodaBoda and TukTuk.

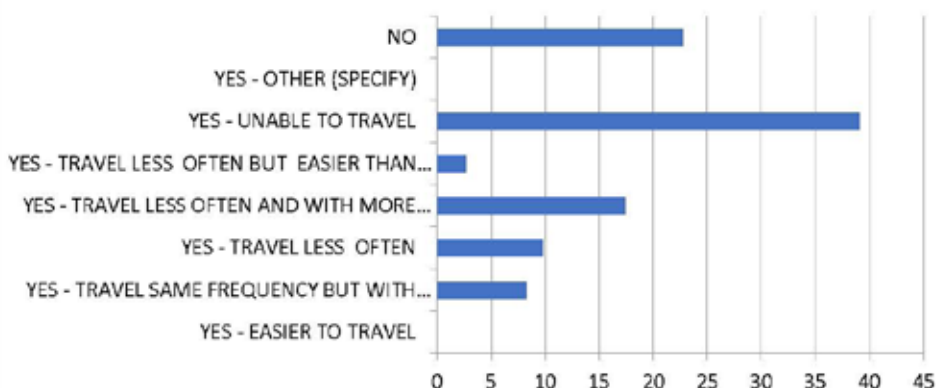
Figure 6.2: Change in cost of main means of transport



Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020-wave 2

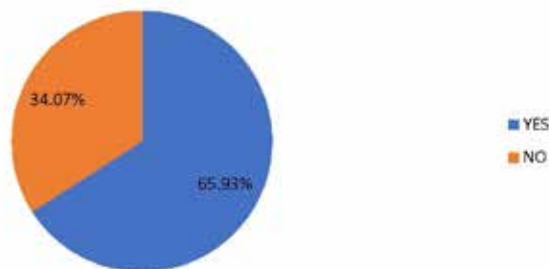
Residents had changed their travel patterns with 9.84 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 8.29 per cent travelled with the same frequency but with some difficulty, and 39.09 per cent were unable to travel. However, 22.74 per cent of the population did not change their travel pattern, figure 6.3.

Figure 6.3: Change in travel patterns



Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020-wave 2

The pandemic has affected delivery of goods and services for 65.93 per cent of households.

Figure 6.4: Proportion of residents whose service delivery has been affected

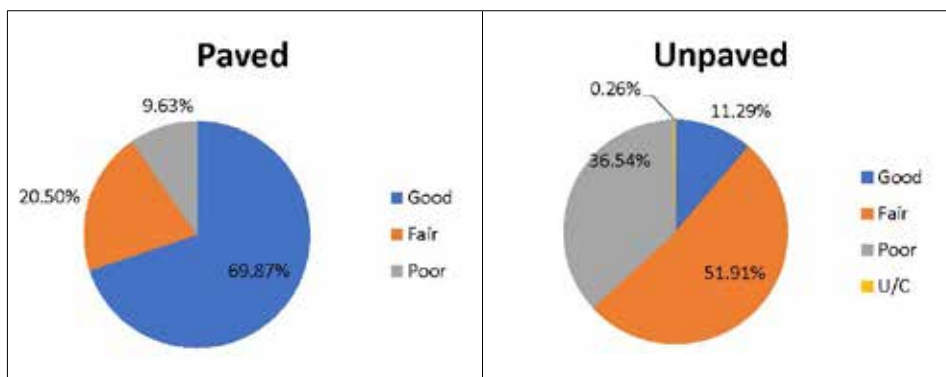
Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020-wave 2

Potential for revenue collection

The County was allocated a total of KSH. 188,008,411 from the Road Maintenance Levy Fund towards road maintenance in the Financial 2017/18 (OCOB, 2019).

Road Network in Kajiado County

The county has a total of 9,621.49 kilometres of classified road network. The paved County Road network covers 42.76 KMs, while the paved National roads cover 542.03km. Out of the total paved road network of 584.79km, 68.87 per cent is in good condition, 20.5 per cent in fair condition and 9.63 per cent in poor condition. The unpaved road network in the county covers 4369.66km (county roads) and 807.21km (National roads), of this, 11.29 per cent is in good condition, 51.91 per cent fair and 36.54 per cent in poor condition as depicted in figure 6.5 (KRB, 2019).

Figure 6.5: Road condition mix-classified road network

Source: KRB (2019)

The unclassified road network in the County covers 5985.82km, with 2125.99km of narrow roads, that is, road with a reserve of between 4 -9 meters, while there is a total of 3859.83km of new roads.

Constraints faced

The Rural Access Index (RAI) measures the proportion of the rural population who live within 2km of an all-season road⁶. The county has a RAI of 44 per cent which is below the National Average of 70 per cent, indicating that access to transport in rural areas is below average (KRB,2019). This has negative implications with regard to sectors that rely on accessibility such as agriculture, trade and overall development. The road condition mix of the unpaved network at 36.54 per cent is a constraint to development.

Opportunities with COVID-19 in Transport Sector

With reference to the 8 point stimulus programme by the National Government⁷ and resources allocated to road development and maintenance, the County has the opportunity to strategically improve the road network for economic development, while creating jobs for youth , women and vulnerable groups as espoused in the Roads 2000 programme⁸ on labour based road development approaches.

The Roads 10,000 programme being implemented nationally by the roads sub-sector actors, and specifically, the Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSR) approach⁹ offers a strategic and cost effective approach to improve rural accessibility in the County.

Residents predominantly rely on matatu PSV transport and walking; this is an opportunity during the pandemic period as this mode reduces the risk of infections that would arise from use of motorized public transport¹⁰.

Emerging Issues

- (i) Poor road conditions for unpaved network
- (ii) Low RAI indicative of poor access to rural communities
- (iii) Reliance on PSV transport requires enforcement of COVID-19 mitigation measures
- (iv) Traders not able to transport onions from Loitokitok.
- (v) The county administration is developing and murraming access roads following destruction of the roads by recent floods. Further, the county administration is working closely with the national government and office of the county commissioner to coordinate transportation of construction materials.

6 RAI defined : <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/rural-access-index-rai>

7 GoK eight point stimulus programme <https://www.president.go.ke/2020/05/23/the-seventh-presidential-address-on-the-coronavirus-pandemic-the-8-point-economic-stimulus-programme-saturday-23rd-may-2020/>

8 Roads 2000 programme <http://krb.go.ke/our-downloads/roadsper cent202000per cent20strategicper cent20plan.pdf>

9 LVSR /Roads 10,000 programme <https://www.kerra.go.ke/index.php/lvsr>

10 Non-Motorized Transport strategy <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/05/cities-support-people-walking-and-cycling-work/>

Recommendations

- i) Sensitize PSV and boda boda operators on COVID-19 prevention measures and assist vehicle owners in retrofitting vehicle designs for social distance, hygiene and ventilation.
- ii) Develop a public transport master plan in collaboration with the Nairobi Area Metropolitan Authority (NAMATA) and Nairobi Metropolitan Services (NMS) office for integrated multi-modal transport systems.
- iii) Identify a core rural road network for prioritization to improve the rural access index (RAI) from the current 44.0 per cent with a target to match the national average of 70.0 per cent.
- iv) Expand the county capability for telecommuting and teleworking and develop relevant policies in support of the same.
- v) Identify county significant infrastructure projects for implementation under a stimulus programme to support economic recovery from the effects of the pandemic. For these, 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 policy¹¹.
- vi) Improve and expand infrastructure for Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) in urban areas and along roads with heavy high speed 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 Goals¹².
- vii) Re-develop bus parks and termini to address crowding and social distancing concerns stipulated in the public health guidelines.
- viii) Focus on increasing the share of unpaved roads in good and fair condition to above 62.0 per cent which is the national average. For the unpaved road network, focus on adopting the Low Volume Sealed Roads (LVSr) technology for greater network coverage cost effectively.
- ix) Adopt climate smart road engineering designs to safeguard road and bridge infrastructure from floods and to harvest storm water for irrigation and productive use. Use the Kenya Urban Support Programme funding to build storm water management systems in urban areas.

6.2 Information and Communication Technology

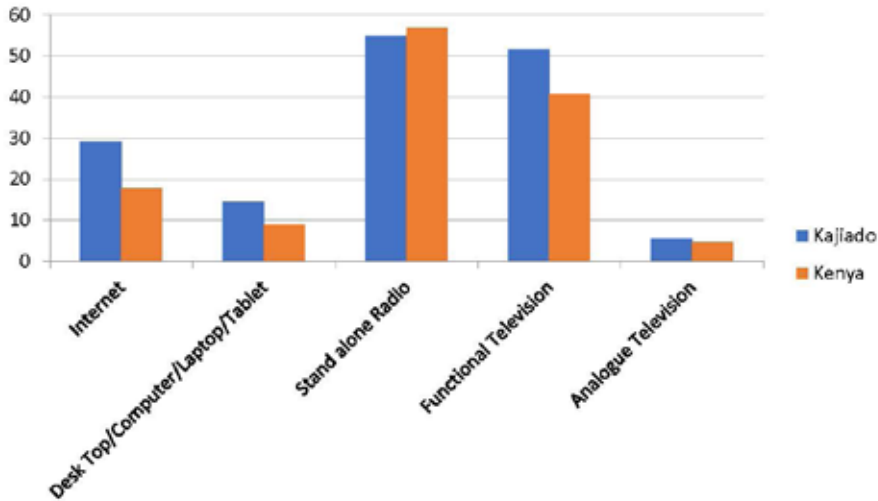
Characteristics of the sector

The analysis of the 2019 KPHC reveals that only 29.1 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' internet with 14.6 per cent owning a desktop, computer laptop or tablet. Internet access, ICT device ownership and TV ownership is particularly critical not only for access of COVID-19 information, but as well as supporting remote learning by the pupils as well as remote working (Figure 6.6).

11 Roads 2000 programme <http://krb.go.ke/our-downloads/roadsper cent202000per cent20strategicper cent20plan.pdf>

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

Figure 6.6: Percentage distribution of conventional households by ownership of ICT Assets

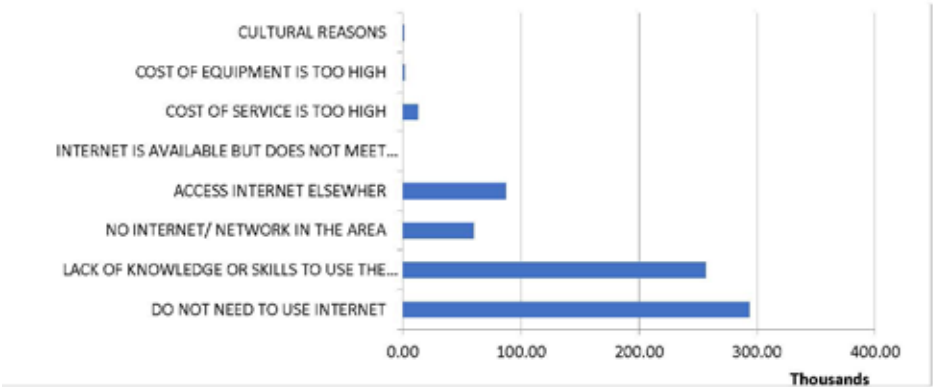


Source: KPHC (2019)

Online shopping is not prevalent in the County. 7.2 per cent of the conventional households searched and bought goods/services online. There exists gender disparity in online shopping with more men (7.8 per cent) than women (6.5 per cent) undertaking online shopping.

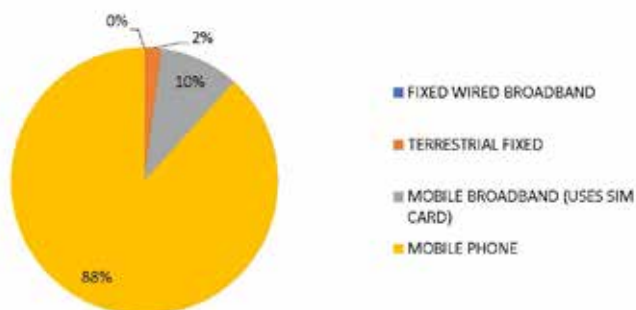
The perception of that the individual does not need to use the internet, lack of knowledge and skills on internet are the leading reasons that the people of in the County don't have internet connection (KIHBS). Other key factors include the lack of internet/network in the area, and the high cost of service and equipment (Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7: Reasons for lack of Internet connection



Source: KNBS, 2016-KIHBS 2015/16

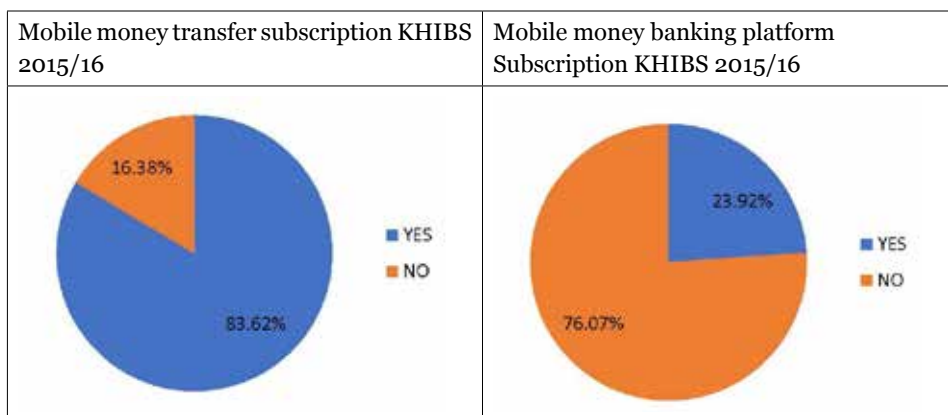
Approximately 88 per cent of the internet users in the county rely on mobile phone for connectivity, with a marginal population of 10 per cent relying on mobile broad band that uses a sim card for connectivity.

Figure 6.8: Type of Internet connection

Source: KNBS 2016-KIHBS 2015/16

Approximately 54.6 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 83.62 per cent of the people in the county have a mobile money subscription compared with only 23.92 per cent that have a mobile money banking platform subscription (KIHBS 2015/16)

Figure 6.9: Mobile money transfers subscription and mobile money banking platform

Source: KNBS 2016-KIHBS 2015/16

The county experience gender divide in use of internet and ICT devices as well as mobile money subscriptions. Both internet and ICT device use is higher among the male with 35.6 per cent of the men and 30.6 per cent of the women using internet, while 17.8 per cent of the men and 14.7 per cent of the women using Desktop/Laptop/Tablet devices (KPHC 2019). While the usage is below the national averages, the county recorded a similar gender disparity with the national averages in internet and ICT usage.

Constraints faced

- Low household ownership of internet and ICT devices limiting potential use of ICT for livelihood support.

- Households perceive that they do not need to use the internet,
- Households lack knowledge and skills on internet

Linkages to other sectors

- ICT has linkages to education, public service delivery and is enabler to business continuity during the pandemic and other disaster or emergency situations.

Opportunities for COVID-19 in ICT

- Working with the national government to connect the county to the fiber network under the NFOBI programme.

Recommendations

- i) Support programmes in partnership with the private sector that enable households acquire ICT assets such as smart phones and laptops and increase mobile phone ownership from 54.6 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony¹³
- ii) Harness the power of technology and use innovative solutions to bridge the gender digital divide and promote technology adoption in daily socio-economic activities.
- iii) Collaborate with the Communications Authority and telecom service providers to utilize the Universal Service Fund¹⁴ as a “last resort” in providing ICT access in remote areas where market forces fail to expand access.
- iv) The IT personnel in public primary schools to be deployed to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public.
- 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. Develop an ICT based document management system for appropriate records and documentation management as outlined in the CIDP.
- 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) Review and implement ICT policies and procedures to manage ICT as provided in the CIDP and mitigate the cyber threats, disasters and pandemics. Collaborate with the national Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) and the Communications Authority (CA) towards managing cyber threats. This is because enhanced use of ICT is known to raise threats and risks related to cyber-crime and misinformation.

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

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

7 Housing and Urban Development

Part of Kajiado county is part of the Nairobi metropolitan area. The government of Kajiado county holds regular discussion with governments of neighbouring counties including Nairobi and Taita Taveta counties. Majority of households are headed by men (64.77%) compared to women (35.23%) in the County (KIHBS, 2015/16). There are fifteen urban centers in the County with a total population of 49.3 per cent males and 50.7 per cent females. The urban land area covers 388 square kilometers with a population density of 1604 persons per sq.km

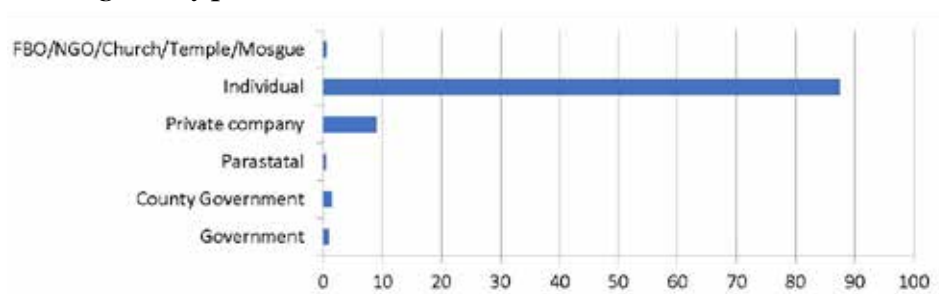
Table 7.1: Distribution of population by urban centres by gender

URBAN CENTRE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
ONGATA RONGAI	172,569	84,969	87,592
KITENGELA	154,436	75,567	78,864
NGONG	102,323	50,463	51,857
KISERIAN	76,903	37,612	39,287
KAJIADO	24,678	12,409	12,267
NAMANGA	14,922	7,579	7,343
ISINYA	14,429	7,300	7,129
LOITOKTOK	10,568	5,156	5,412
KIMANA	10,116	4,870	5,246
IL BISSIL	7,812	3,834	3,978
ILLASIT	4,631	2,162	2,469
ISINETI	4,437	2,202	2,234
ROMBO	3,854	1,904	1,950
MASIMBA	2,504	1,269	1,235
EWUASO KEDONG	2,144	1,137	1,007

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019

7.1 Characteristics of the Sector

The housing tenure is predominantly owner occupied at 40.6 per cent, with 59.3 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 87.5 per cent, followed by Private Companies (9.0 per cent); and County Government (1.4 per cent) For those who own homes, 92.3 per cent constructed the houses while 4.4 per cent purchased the house and 3.2 per cent inherited their homes (KNBS, 2019).

Figure 7.1: Distribution of households renting/ provided with the main dwelling unit by provider

Source: KNBS (2019), Kenya Population and Housing Census

Housing Quality

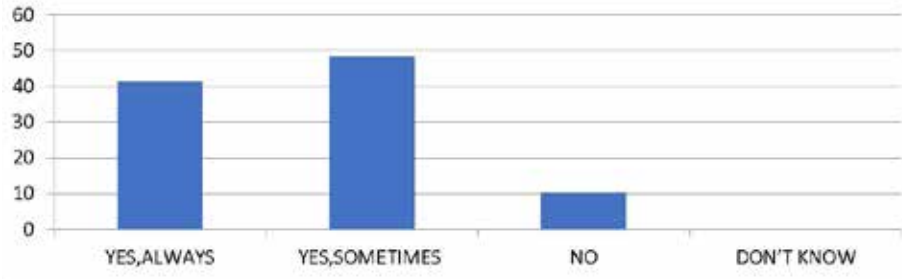
On average, the main dwellings of houses in the County have 1.9 habitable rooms against an average household size of 4.23 persons in a household, translating to approximately 2.23 people per room. According to the UN-Habitat, overcrowding occurs when there are more than three people per room¹⁵. In terms of housing quality (building material), 78.21 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing compared to 21.79 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials (KIHBS, 2015/16). Majority of households (69.4%) have iron sheets for roofing, Iron sheet walls (32.4%) and Concrete/Cement/Terrazo floors (56.0%) (KNBS, 2019).

Rent Payment

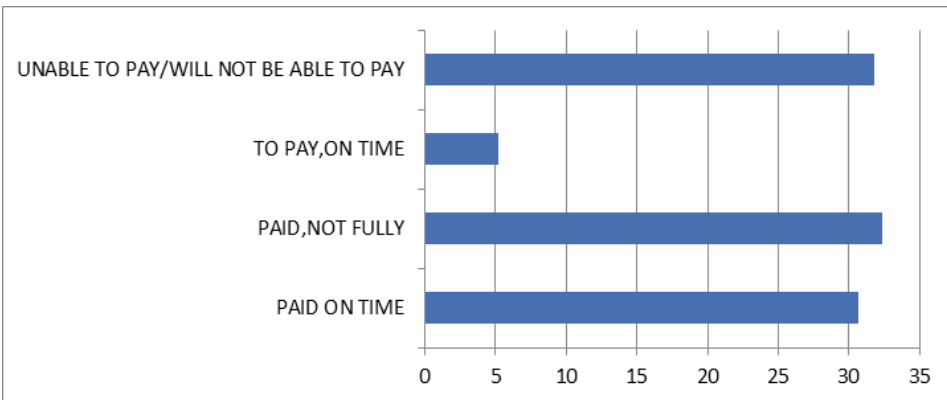
On average, rental households spend approximately KSH. 5694 on rent with a minimum of KSH.300 and the maximum of KSH. 30000 (KNBS, 2020b). The county recorded a rent to income ratio of 18.69 per cent which is within the acceptable threshold of 30 per cent (KNBS, 2012/13).

With the advent of COVID-19 pandemic, households' ability to pay rent has been affected, with 31.78 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date for April 2020, compared to 30.67 per cent of the population that were able to pay rent on the agreed date and 46.12 per cent who paid rent on agreed date before COVID-19 pandemic.

15 Household crowding measure: [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK535289/table/ch3.tab2/#:~:text=Overcrowdingper cent20occursper cent20ifper cent20thereper cent20are,perper cent20habitableper cent20roomper cent20\(88\).&text=Crowdingper cent20occursper cent20ifper cent20thereper cent20is,per cent20Drooms\)per cent20\(89\).](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK535289/table/ch3.tab2/#:~:text=Overcrowdingper cent20occursper cent20ifper cent20thereper cent20are,perper cent20habitableper cent20roomper cent20(88).&text=Crowdingper cent20occursper cent20ifper cent20thereper cent20is,per cent20Drooms)per cent20(89).)

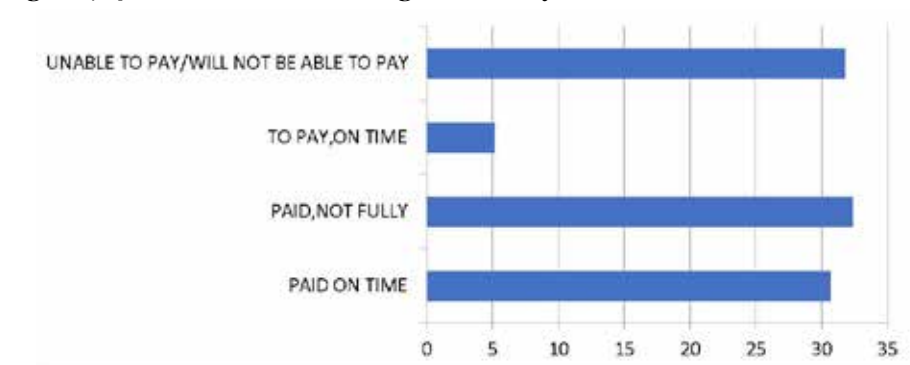
Figure 7.2: Proportion of residents paying rent per terms of contract

Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020 wave 2

Figure 7.3: Has your household paid the rent for April 2020 on the agreed date

Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020 wave 2

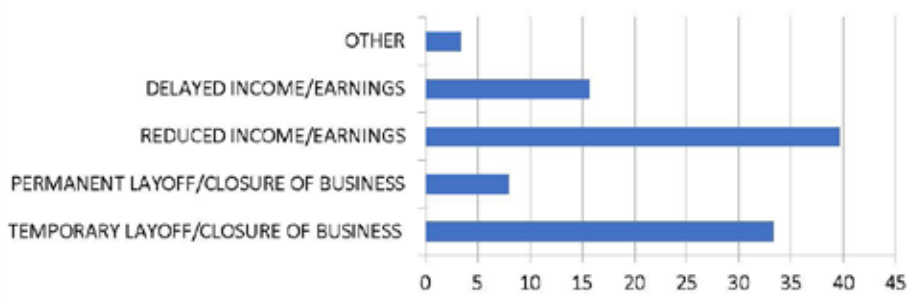
The main reason that has made households unable to pay rent was attributed to reduced incomes /earnings, reported by 39.65 per cent of the population. The inability to pay rent was attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic by 96.62 per cent of the population.

Figure 7.4: Reasons for not Being Able to Pay Rent

Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020 wave 2

Majority of the households (75.69%) did not receive a waiver or relief on payment of rent from the landlord, with 10.08 per cent reporting a partial waiver and 0.82 per cent reporting a full waiver. To overcome the effects of Corona virus on payment on rent, majority 18.8 per cent of households renegotiated rent terms, while 37.11 per cent of households did not take any measures. Approximately 12.13 per cent used personal savings to pay rent.

Figure 7.5: Measures taken by household to mitigate COVID-19 effects on rent



Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey, 2020

Energy Source for Cooking

With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 50.8 per cent of households rely on unclean sources of energy for cooking such as firewood, paraffin and charcoal, which could adversely affect respiratory health of women and children.

Constraints faced

- Household inability to pay rent due to livelihood shocks
- Existing stock of housing units built using rudimentary materials

7.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Urban Development

- Existing stock of owner-occupied homes that can be improved using finished building materials for roofing, walls and floors.

7.3 Emerging Issues

- There are households that occupy dwellings constructed using rudimentary materials.
- Part of Kajiado is within the Nairobi Metropolitan Region and serves as a dormitory function to the Capital City.

7.4 Recommendations

- Develop a policy to promote home ownership to address the problem of rent distress

during times of emergency. Develop a fund to cushion landlords and tenants from rent distress in times of emergency such as the Corona pandemic.

- ii) Fastrack implementation of the affordable housing programme in partnership with the private sector targeting urban centers
- iii) Develop and implement an addressing system with complete, correct and unique address data in line with the National Addressing System. To be used pandemic and disaster surveillance and emergency response.
- iv) Avail appropriate building technology for use by the public in house construction and improvement in every subcounty, that responds to local cultural and environmental circumstances.
- v) Identify and designate urban centers for upgrade pursuant to provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities (amendment) Act, 2019.
- vi) Develop and implement urban planning and design instruments, with a perspective of the Nairobi Metropolitan Region, to take into account the functional relationship and spatial interaction between Kajiado and the City of Nairobi.
- vii) Adopt programmes aimed at an increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases.

8 Tourism

8.1 Characteristic of the Sector

The main tourist attractions in Kajiado County include: Physical attractions (Lake Magadi; Lake Kwenia; Ngong Hills, Chyulu Hills; Olorgesale prehistoric site; Mt. Suswa; Ol Doinyo Orok Mountain; Nguruman Escarpment); Cultural and heritage tourism: (Rich Maasai culture; there are approximately 4000 people engaged in cultural works of whom 3000 are women and 1000 men across the County; County Music and Cultural Festival as well as County Drama Festival); Wildlife tourism (Game drives; Amboseli National Park that sits on 39,206 Ha space); Conservancies (24 wildlife conservancies sitting on 314,691Ha with Amboseli ecosystem in Kajiado South having 18 conservancies with 190,607Ha and the rest of the county having 9 Conservancies covering 124,084Ha.); Excursions: (nature walks; mountain climbing); Medical tourism: There are 120 plants in use for their nutritional and medicinal values and 10 ceremonial trees and trees for peace building across the county; Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (M.I.C.E) Tourism; The recorded number of visitors to Amboseli National Park in 2019 was 191,700 which was the highest since the 209,000 visits recorded in 2010¹⁶, implying the growing popularity of the National park among domestic and foreign tourists.

Kajiado County has 3 star-rated accommodation facilities with a total capacity of 235 rooms and 470 beds¹⁷. Accommodation and food services account for 2.2 per cent of the total GCP. The county also has potential for enhancing tourism in the following areas which remains unexploited, Sport tourism, Ecotourism and Cultural tourism.

8.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Tourism Sector

- Improving sanitation aspects in tourism attraction sites.
- Refurbishment of accommodation facilities
- Promoting domestic tourism

8.3 Emerging Issues

Sanitation as a key component in ensuring business continuity in the tourism sub-sector;

¹⁶ KNBS, Economic survey, various issues

¹⁷ Tourism Regulatory Authority, 2019 hotel classification report

8.4 Recommendations

The proposed strategies for re-engineering the county's tourism sector include:

- i) Map all potential tourism sites in the County and developing a County tourism development masterplan.
- ii) Tourism niche product development to attract more tourists; Creating birdwatching tourism product; developing viewpoints.
- iii) Developing and implementing a tourism promotion and marketing strategy; M.I.C.E, homestays, amusement parks, cultural festivals; Promoting sports tourism products to empower the youth; promote domestic tourism.
- iv) Development and enforcement of the land management policies, legislation and regulations; Spatial Planning.
- v) Policy legislation on conservation and preservation of Maasai culture; Establishment Museums and cultural centers the county; patenting cultural products.
- vi) Improve infrastructure to physical tourist attractions to enhance accessibility.
- vii) Provide incentives for: construction of recreation facilities and promote the destination to increase its popularity and visits; construction of star-rated hotels and modern M.I.C.E facilities.
- viii) Improve WASH in all tourist sites, hotels and other facilities to curb spread of COVID-19 and other pandemics.

9. Health

9.1 Characteristics of the sector

General health provision in the County

In 2019/2020, the number of health facilities in the county were 375, which comprised of 353 primary health facilities and 22 hospitals. This was an improvement from a total of 224 health facilities in the previous year, 2018. The number of beds per 10,000 population is 23 against the WHO recommendation of 30 beds per 10,000 population.

Table 9.1: Health provision

Year	2018	2019/20
Health facility density		
Primary health facilities	194	353
Hospitals	30	22
Number of health facilities	224	375
Health facility density	3.8	5.4
Bed density		
Hospital beds	1,469	1,546
No. of Beds per 10,000 population	22	23
Human resource density		
Total workforce	512	2,672
Human Resources for Health (Technical)	405	1,044
Number per 10,000 population	4.1	9.1

SOURCE: MOH (2021)

The health facilities and personnel serve a growing population of 1,117,840 people according 2019 census. In 2019, total health workforce was approximately 2,672 representing 9.1 health workers per 10,000 population

Table 9.2: Percentage distribution of the population that reported sickness/injury by type of health provider in the County (%)

Type of Health Provider	Percentage Distribution of the Population
Government hospital	28.4
Government health centre	10.4
Government dispensary	14.6
Faith Based (church, Mission) Hospital / Clinic	12.6
Community Health	0.0
Private hospital / clinic	33.0
Nursing/ Maternity Home	1.5
Pharmacy/ chemist	0.0
Community health worker	0.0
Shop/ Kiosk	1.4
Traditional healer	0.0
Faith healer	0.0
Herbalist	0.0
Other	0.0
Number of Individuals ('000)	116

Source: KIHBS 2015/2016

Table 9.2 presents the distribution of population reported to have been sick or injured and the type of health provider they visited. Majority of the County residents who reported illness visited private hospitals (33%) followed by those who visited government health hospitals (28.4%), government dispensaries at 14.6 per cent and government health centres at 10.4 per cent. About 12.6 per cent of county residents who reported illness also visited Faith Based (church, Mission) Hospital / Clinic and 1.5 per cent visited Nursing/ Maternity Home

Population with health insurance cover

The percentage distribution of the population with health insurance cover by type of insurance provider is presented in Table 9.3. In general, 28.4 per cent of the county population had some form of health insurance cover. The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) was the leading health insurance provider reported by 95.5 per cent of the population. Employer contributory insurance cover was reported by 2.3 per cent of the population.

Table 9.3: Percentage distribution of the county's population with health insurance cover by type of health insurance provider (%)

Source of Health Insurance	Percentage Distribution of the Population (per cent)
Population ('000)	871
Share of population with health insurance (per cent)	28.4
NHIF	96.5
Private-Contributory	3.1
Private-Non-Contributory	0.0
Employer-Contributory	2.3
Employer-Non-Contributory	7.5
Other	0.0
Number of Individuals ('000)	247

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Place of delivery

In the 2015/16 KIHBS, women in Kajiado county were asked the place where children aged 5 years and below were delivered. Table 9.4 shows the percentage distribution of children by place of delivery, in the county. About 22.9 per cent of children were delivered at home which is lower than the national percentage of 31.3 per cent. The proportion of children born in hospitals, health centres, dispensary/clinics was 67.1 per cent, 4.1 per cent, and 0.7 per cent respectively.

Table 9.4: Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months by Place of Delivery (per cent)

Place of Delivery	Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months by place of delivery (per cent)
Hospital	67.1
Health Centre	4.1
Clinic/ Dispensary	0.7
Maternity Home	3.7
At Home	22.9
Other	0.0
Not stated	1.6
Number of Individuals ('000)	119

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Immunization for children

The 2015/16 KIHBS covered data on measles immunization for children below 5 years at; 9 months (Measles I) and at 18 months (Measles II). The information was collected from vaccination cards where they were available while mother's recall was used where the card was not available. Table 9.5 presents information on the proportion of children immunized (from vaccination cards) against measles. The analysis focused on children aged 12-23 months (or one year). The county had 11.2 per cent of the children aged 12-23 months were fully immunized against measles at 9 months while 2.4 per cent were fully immunized against measles at 18 months.

Table 9.5: Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months Immunized Against Measles

		Proportion of Children
Vaccination Card	Yes Seen	18.1
	Yes, Not Seen	69.5
	No	10.4
	Not stated	2.0
Measles Vaccination	Measles I (At 9 months Card)	11.2
	Measles II (At 18 months Card)	2.4
	Measles II (Mother/ Guardian memory)	62.9
	Either (card or memory)	74.1
Number of Individuals ('000)		119

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Health outputs

The top five most common causes of morbidity in order of prevalence includes Disease of Respiratory System (45.1 percent), Diarrhea (9.1 percent), Skin Disease (8.1 percent), Pneumonia (6.5 percent), and Urinary Tract Infection (5.0 percent).

Hunger and inadequate food supply are still affecting large parts of the County's population with serious consequences for health and well-being, especially in children. Under-nutrition and malnutrition in childhood interfere with physical and mental development, thus compromising whole lives. So far, efforts are ongoing to combat under-nutrition and malnutrition, and make progress towards achievement of Sustainable development goals to 'End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture'. Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age stands at 25.3 per cent while Prevalence of wasting (low weight-for-height) in children under 5 years of age is at 10 per cent based on SMART survey results (2018). Malnutrition will represent an often-invisible impediment to the successful achievement of the SDGs as well as County's Development agenda.

The proportion of children under one year who are fully immunized in the county stand at 56.4 percent based on the hospital-based reports, which is slightly below the national Fully Immunized Children (FIC) target of 90 percent. The rural areas register very low proportions of FIC while the urban areas register better proportions.

The Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2014 indicates that 96.7 percent of women between ages, 15-49 receive antenatal care from a skilled provider; 62.4 percent of births are delivered in a health facility; a skilled provider delivers 63.2 percent of expectant mothers and 45.9 percent of women receive postnatal check up in the first two days. The county Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 299 per 100,000 live births. The infant mortality stood at 47/1000 live births, about 80/1000 live births experienced under-5 mortality and 50/1000 live births neo-natal mortality was recorded (KDHS, 2014).

The county records high awareness on HIV and AIDS, with 99.3 percent of women and 100 percent of men reporting awareness, KDHS 2014. The county HIV prevalence rate is 3.9 percent compared to the National prevalence of 6 percent. ART adult coverage stands at 51 percent and 42 percent on children.

Table 9.6: Health indicators in Kajiado county

Key Health Indicators	County Estimates
Maternal and Child Services	
Skilled delivery (per cent)	63.2
Children born at home	37
Fully immunized child	56.4
Child Mortality	
Infant mortality (* /1000)	47
Under-5 mortality (* /1000)	80
Neo-natal mortality (* /1000)	50
Nutrition Status	
Stunted children (per cent)	25.3
Wasted children (per cent)	10
Underweight children (per cent)	8
HIV (per cent)	
HIV adult prevalence (per cent)	3.9
Children with HIV(No.)	0
ART adult coverage (per cent)	51
ART children coverage (per cent)	42

Source: KDHS, 2014; DHIS 2018

Effects of COVID-19

Kajiado County is among the highly hit counties with high prevalence of COVID-19 infection. The county has two major isolation centres at Kajiado county referral hospital and

Kitengela Sub-county hospital. The county has reallocated funds to increase expenditure on health and medical centers. The quarantine facilities and isolations centers were set up, one in every sub-county to manage the cases; the hospitals have been equipped. The county has also provided necessary support to the front-line staff – PPE, allowances in line with public health guidelines. The ICU at the county referral hospital has been strengthened.

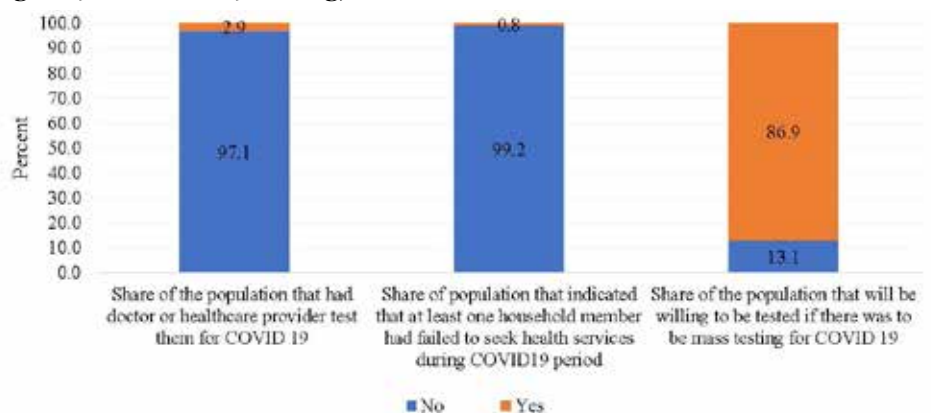
The county has also received support from the national government along the UHC programme. A COVID-19 testing center has been established at Namanga border. Expenditure on managing security roadblocks: involving officers from both the national and county governments; chiefs; nyumba kumi leaders. Reallocated funds to sustain provision of sanitizers and handwashing centres in markets and public gatherings. The procurement procedures have been re-adjusted in order to be able to procure sanitization items faster. The county has also Involved local businesses to supply food and other items to health centers in addition to specialized items received from KEPISA.

The county has Plans to recruit more health workers and to provide training. The county is strengthening surveillance along the long border with Tanzania to curb cross-border infections; will enhance discussion by the two countries.

Recent survey showed that some fear people going to hospitals to avoid contracting COVID-19. This has increased the chance of other infections and other major health problems. The health department in the county has initiated a massive sensitization in urging people to go to hospitals for medical checkups and other health services. Given the likely increase in depression cases that is attributed to loss in streams of income and inability to service loans, the county government has come up with plans to have counselling services offered to those affected in communities. Department of health have commanding centers where calls from all parts of the county are attended to. The county has toll free call center which the health center uses to do surveillance and attend to immediate concerns as well as undertaking contact tracing.

Major challenge faced by local hospitals is provision of drugs by KEMSA to the County. The County has conducted capacity building for frontline workers as well as purchased PPEs for them. The County only trained selected health workers due to expenses linked to training. Consequently, they are struggling to pay allowances after the training. Through partnership, the County initiated with local multinationals. The county has received donation of ICU beds and foodstuff as support towards the pandemic.

COVID-19 survey done in June 2020 showed that the share of the population that had doctor or healthcare provider testing or confirming to them the status in regards COVID-19 was estimated at 2.9 per cent in 2020 (COVID-19, Wave 2 survey). This small number shows that there is a large population of people in the county who have not yet been tested for COVID-19. Only 0.8 per cent of member population indicated that at least one household member had failed to seek health services and 86.9 per cent of the population indicated they will be willing to be tested if there was mass testing for COVID-19. Therefore, a lot of awareness need to be created among the county population.

Figure 9.1: COVID-19 testing, 2020

Source: COVID-19 Wave 2 (June 2020)

As per the latest NYAS 2020 report, identified drug and substance abuse, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, and teenage Pregnancy as the main health problems affecting youth in the county. These health problems were attributed to poverty, peer pressure, lack of knowledge and negative cultural practices. The consequences of these health problems included school dropout, death, poor health, and poor mental health.

Other health problems affecting youths are Malaria, abortion, abortion dug and substance abuse (DSA), malaria, mental health, malnutrition sexually transmitted infections such as HIV and AIDS. Some of contributing factors include idleness, lack of health education, negative cultures as highlighted above, parental negligence and lack of guidance, peer pressure, illiteracy, and high poverty levels. The results of these problems are mental illness, suicide, school dropout, low economic and social productivity, low self-esteem, stigma, and premature deaths. Therefore, action need to be taken to prevent such from occurring. This can be achieved through parental guidance, economic empowerment, sex education, employment creation among the youths, early school enrolment and guidance and counselling.

The county government has hired more health workers during this period; this goes along in meeting the counties commitment to the Universal Health Coverage. With support of the national government and counties own initiatives trainings and awareness have been undertaken to build capacity of the health workers to enable enhance the mitigation measures required during this period. Tools of trade such as protective gears, masks have also been provided.

However, the Lack of adequate health infrastructural facilities across the county, negatively impact on access and equity in the availability of essential health care aimed at promoting a healthy population that will effectively participate in the development of the nation. Those unable to access the health services are sometimes rendered economically unproductive. In cases where the sick person is the breadwinner, the family may become impoverished. This has led to high cases of dependency. Inaccessibility to health facility has also led to high mortality rates.

There are incidences of health facilities that are not being utilized especially those constructed under the various funding programmes. This is because they lack necessary equipment and are understaffed. Further, there are inadequate public education programmes to encourage

Kenyans to change their lifestyles in ways that will improve the health status of individuals, families and communities.

The county is undertaking awareness to dissuade the fears among the public most of whom had stopped going to the hospital thus cutting the revenue stream. The local productions of masks have provided opportunity for revenue creation. The county was also experiencing challenges in meeting her local revenue collection. The county has been experiencing downward trend in revenue collection due to weak systems in place for collecting revenue. However, with more sensitization about COVID-19, people will resume looking for health services from the hospitals and other health centers. This will increase revenue collection in the county.

Kajiado County has incorporated a strong focus on outreach into their County Integrated Development Program. Their aim is to facilitate and run outreach health facilities within the next five years. The county government recognizes that transformation will only be successful if it integrates healthcare financing, adequate human resources and proper data collection to inform the health interventions needed in the county to recovery from Covid effects.

In some of the sections of the county, community members also consult traditional healers on issues relating to witchcraft. Though anecdotally estimated to have minimal prevalence, such cultural beliefs influence health for example the way people seek health care and prevent illness. The county has several hospitals distributed among the member population. The county has been facing financial problem even before the outbreak of COVID-19, which has scared people from visiting health facilities. This has reduced the amount of used to be collected by offering health services to the locals. The county health Department is focusing on Universal Health Care to improve availability of funds to the health facility and has of June 2020, launched the NHIF drive, which will ensure all residents access services without the risk of incurring huge expenditure.

In addition, the county is undertaking awareness to dissuade the fears among the public most of whom had stopped going to the hospital thus cutting the revenue stream. The local productions of masks have provided opportunity for revenue creation. The county was also experiencing challenges in meeting her local revenue collection. The county has been experiencing downward trend in revenue collection due to weak systems in place for collecting revenue.

Main raw materials in the health sector are the services offered by health professionals and other employees. Medicine and drugs are also key materials. County is also producing masks, which are in high demand during this COVID-19 period. Access and provision of these materials were affected by the outbreak and spread of the virus, resulting to higher demand relative to the supply.

Most of the health services in health centres and dispensaries are government funded and so the facilities rely heavily on national share of the funding. To limit the spread of disease and create additional inpatient capacity and staffing, many hospitals initially closed down outpatient departments and postponing or canceling elective visits and procedures. These changes, while needed to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, potentially threatened the financial obligation of hospitals.

The county is also struggling with the health sector after devolution. There were no enough structures to handle the responsibilities given to the county government. There are no

enough health workers to serve the large population in the county. In addition, there is a problem of procurement of medicine and other drugs as the counties are not allowed to procure for drugs themselves but are forced to buy from KEMSA. This sometimes results into delays in delivery of the needed drugs. The county also does not have adequate bed capacity to handle all her patients. It is in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak that the county has rushed against time to establish more ICU bed.

The sector has linkages with the Education, ICT, WASH and Agriculture sectors. There is a direct proportionality between education and health. The high the education level of members of the county, the healthier they are. High level of education reduces instances of disease outbreaks due to ignorance. This particularly reduces health diseases such as sexually transmitted among the youths and adults.

Advancement in ICT also helps improve health sector. This is because with ICT, it is easy to scan for diseases and manage the treatment. With advancement in ICT, it is possible to do diagnosis to patients and treat them promptly. A good example is the scan for pregnant mothers and cancer patients. Some countries such as Rwanda, drones are being used to deliver bloods. This is helping in mortality rate reduction. Good water and sewerage facilities also contribute greatly in reduction of diseases such as cholera, typhoid and other waterborne. This is because by maintaining good hygiene such as washing hands after visiting toilets, washing fruits before eating and boiling/treating drinking water.

Good disposal of waste by avoiding open defecation and using toilets also helps reduce spread of diseases spread through human waste. Agriculture sector also plays a key role in ensuring that people get balanced diet and good nutrition. This reduces cases of malnutrition and stunted growth among children due to lack of certain nutrients and vitamins. Agriculture also serves as a source of revenue and employment mostly for the females. This reduces cases of family conflicts and stresses, hence reducing mental diseases.

9.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Health Sector

There are more opportunities to working closely with the national government in mitigating the pandemic and solicit for support. To work closely with the COG to strengthen areas of interest.

The county is partly in Nairobi metropolitan area. The government of Kajiado County holds regular discussion with governments of neighboring counties including Nairobi and Taita Taveta counties. Also working together on COVID-19 contact tracing.

There is an enhanced collaboration with other counties, which has resulted into training of the health officers and all the frontline staffs. This collaboration has also seen enhanced intercountry screening and testing centralized at the Coast general hospital. Additionally, due to reduced social contacts many meetings have been taking place virtually. This has provided an opportunity for the development of ICT. This has saved the county money, which could have used in the movement from place to another, conference hall fee as well as accommodation for her staff. This has also promoted of ICT and other communication channels within the county hence speedy transfer of information.

The pandemic has also led to utilization of local capacity in production of masks and PPEs. This has promoted growth of local industries, hence creating employment. It has also challenged the county government hence exposing the health sector since it lacked enough ICU beds. More attention is now being given to the sector leading to improved

health services. The county has also received several donations in terms of bed and PPEs which have contribute to general improvement of the health sector in general.

The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the demand for isolation centres, admission beds, ICU and HDU beds. It has also overstretched the existing health facilities. Additionally, with spread of pandemic across counties it has created fear among the residents and some of them have opted not to visit the hospital in fear of contracting the virus.

The outbreak of the virus has caused the county to reprioritize its health sector priorities and some preventative and promotive health services such: malaria control; expanded programmes on immunization; integrated management of childhood illness; and control and prevention of environmentally communicable diseases have been affected to some extent.

9.3 Recommendations

In line with the health status in the county, some of the recommendations that need attention include the following:

- (i) The county to revamp, expand, modernize and equip of health facilities, including, Kajiado county referral hospital and Kitengela sub county hospital, this intervention is in line with CIDP 2018-2022 of equipping of new and existing healthcare and establishing and operationalizing community health units.
- (ii) The county to also recruit additional of public health officers and community health workers to strengthen preventive and primary health systems. This will enable health centres provide equitable essential services throughout an emergency, while limiting direct mortality and avoiding increased indirect mortality.
- (iii) They should as well promote and support public and community health including the installation of hand washing facilities in homes and institutions such as schools, tertiary education institutions, workplaces and health care facilities with Kajiado County.
- (iv) There is need for an enhanced screening at the borders. There is need for inter county collaboration in contract tracing. There is need to train more medical personnel to help manage COVID-19 patients.
- (v) Implement a comprehensive human resource health management system including undertaking training needs assessments and information system to ensure skilled and motivated health care workers are equitable deployed.
- (vi) To reduce high burden of both communicable and non-communicable disease, the county to revamp its Community Health Strategy. This is a community based promotive and preventive health services. To make this more effective, the County to engage Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) and equip them with the relevant resources and skills.
- (vii) Promote and support public and community health including the installation of hand washing facilities in homes and institutions such as schools, workplaces and health care facilities within the county.

10 Education and Training

10.1 Characteristics of the Sector

General Education Provision in the County

The County has a total of 771 primary schools comprising of 446 public and 325 private schools. The total population of pupil stands at 154,677 translating to a teacher / pupil ratio of 1:43. The net enrolment rate is substantial at 77 percent with the highest record in Kajiado North. Nonetheless, the County Government has a responsibility of attaining 100 percent enrolment rate. The retention and completion rates stand at 63 percent and 77 percent. This may mean that a sizeable number of children drop out of school hence lacking the minimum basic education especially in the rural areas. This may be attributed to the distribution of distance to nearest public primary schools which shows a population of over 60 percent trek between 1.1- 4.9km. Lack of mobile school programme attributes to the high dropout rate especially during the drought seasons.

The county has a total record of 121 secondary schools with 70 being public and 51 private schools. The net enrolment rate stands at 54 percent with the county recording a substantial drop out rate at 15 percent with the rural areas still taking the lead at an average dropout rate of 30 percent. Community distance distribution to the nearest public secondary school still remains high especially in the remote areas across the County. This may attribute to the high dropout rate together with lack of mobile education program in the county.

Kajiado County has a total number of 888 ECD Centers with a total population of 61,225 children. Out of this, the percentage of boys enrolled stands high at 53 percent in comparison to the population of girls which is 47 percent. Kajiado North leads in the enrolment which is 27,468 representing 45 percent of the total enrolment. Net enrolment rate is 86 percent. There are 3 facilities that cater for children with special needs: Enkijape Pre-Primary in Loitokitok for hearing impaired; Primary Boys boarding in Kajiado for the visually impaired; and AIC Childcare in Kajiado for multiple needs. The overall retention rate stands at 67 percent with Kajiado East leading at 98 percent. The completion and transition rates are relatively high which stands at 83 and 89 percent respectively. However, the dropout rate stands at 19 percent which may necessitate the Education department to carry out a research and work towards its reduction.

The County has five private universities and two private university campuses. Other training institutions include teachers training colleges and commercial colleges spread across the main towns. The county plans to establish Olkejuado University of Applied Technology (OLKUAT), a public university aimed at providing technical skills aimed at providing the much-needed manpower in varied fields of the economy.

About 81.3 per cent of public primary schools in Kajiado County have been installed with ICT infrastructure and devices under the Digital Literacy Programme (DLP) (ICT Authority,

2019). The infrastructures include learner digital devices (LDD), teacher digital devices (TDD) and the Digital Content Server and Wireless Router (DCSWR).

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) and Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)

The Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) for pre-primary school was 96.6 per cent while that of primary school and secondary school was 102.4 and 62.9 per cent respectively in 2015/16 (Table 10.1). Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) represents the total number of persons attending school regardless of their age, expressed as a percentage of the official school age population for a specific level of education. The GAR for pre-primary school was higher for females, 107.3 per cent, compared to that for males, 88.7 per cent. The GAR for primary school was higher for males, 103.5 per cent, compared to that for females, 101.1 per cent. The GAR for secondary school was higher for males, 63.8 per cent, compared to that for females, 61.9 per cent. Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is the total number of persons in the official school age group attending a specific education level to the total population in that age group. Table 10.1 shows that total NAR for pre-primary, primary and secondary school was 61.3 per cent, 80.6 per cent and 45.6 per cent, respectively.

Table 10.1: Gross Attendance Ratio and Net Attendance Ratio by Educational Level in Kajiado County

Education Level	Gender	Gross Attendance Ratio	Net Attendance Ratio
Pre-Primary School	Male	88.7	57.9
	Female	107.3	65.8
	Total	96.6	61.3
Primary School	Male	103.5	82.1
	Female	101	78.7
	Total	102.4	80.6
Secondary School	Male	63.8	44.2
	Female	61.9	47.1
	Total	62.9	45.6

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Basic education gross and net enrolment rate

The pre-primary gross enrolment rate in the county was 86.7 per cent in 2019 while the net enrolment rate was 53.2 per cent. The Gross Primary and Secondary enrolment rates stood at 95.9 per cent and 79.6 per cent respectively in 2019 while the Net enrolment rates (NER) were 75.6 per cent and 46.1 per cent for primary school and secondary school respectively during the same period.

Table 10.2: Gross and net enrolment rate (%), 2019

Preprimary	2019
Gross Enrollment rate (GER) (per cent)	86.7
Net Enrollment rate (NER) (per cent)	53.2
Gender parity index	0.99
Primary	
Gross Enrollment rate (GER)(per cent)	95.9
Net Enrollment rate (NER) (per cent)	75.6
Gender parity index	0.99
Secondary	
Gross Enrollment rate (GER) (per cent)	79.6
Net Enrollment rate (NER) (per cent)	46.1
Gender parity index	0.99

Source: KNBS (2022)

High rate of school dropouts can be attributed to factors like Harsh environment, Early marriages mostly among the girls, teenage pregnancies where girls drop out of school after becoming pregnant for the fear of ridicule by colleagues, Lack of school fee due to poverty especially if one is admitted in a boarding school, Drug and Substance abuse, school absenteeism by teachers and pupils and indiscipline among some pupils leading to expulsion.

These challenges have been contributed by many factors such poor parenting which leaving children unguided, poverty which pushes girls to be married at early age, negative cultural practices such as FGM and forced early marriages, peer pressure and easy drugs accessibility. To address the issues, there is need to create awareness against drug and substance abuse, offer guidance and counseling to students, introduce free and compulsory secondary education, discourage negative cultural practices that affects school attendance and ensure there is no teacher absenteeism

Literacy

The analysis of literacy is based on respondents' self-assessment as no reading and writing tests were administered during the data collection. Further it was assumed that anybody with secondary level of schooling and above could read and write. The percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by ability to read and write is presented in Table 10.3. The proportion of literate population in the county was 83.4 per cent with the male population being more literate (86.7%) compared to their female counterparts (80.5%).

Table 10.3: Percentage distribution of population aged 15 years and above by ability to read and write (%)

	Ability to Read and Write	Percentage Distribution (per cent)
Overall county	Literate	83.4
	Illiterate	15.8
	Not Stated	0.8
	Number of Individuals ('000)	533
Male	Literate	86.7
	Illiterate	12.3
	Not Stated	1
	Number of Individuals ('000)	251
Female	Literate	80.5
	Illiterate	19
	Not Stated	0.6
	Number of Individuals ('000)	282

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Educational Attainment

The distribution of population aged 3 years and above by educational qualification attained is presented in Table 10.4. Approximately 41.4 per cent of the population do not have any educational qualification. This is below the national percentage of 49.7. Only 4.8 per cent of the population has attained university degree. The proportion of the population with CPE/KCPE qualification is 24.8 per cent and that of KCE/ KCSE qualification is 14.5 per cent.

The distribution of population aged 3 years and above by educational qualification attained is presented in Table 10.4. Approximately 58.6 per cent of the population do not have any educational qualification. This is high than the national percentage of 49.7. Only 0.9 per cent of the population has attained university degree. The proportion of the population with CPE/KCPE qualification is 23.7 per cent and that of KCE/ KCSE qualification is 8.6 per cent.

Table 10.5: Percentage distribution of population by highest educational qualification

Highest Educational Qualification	Percentage Distribution of Population
None	41.4
CPE/ KCPE	24.8
KAPE	0.5
KJSE	0.2
KCE/ KCSE	14.5
KACE/ EAACE	1.9
Certificate	3.9

Diploma	4.5
Degree	4.8
Basic/post literacy certificate	0
Other	0
Not Stated	3.5
Number of individuals ('000)	693

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Percentage distribution of Kajiado County residents aged 3 years and above who had ever attended school by the highest level reached, and sex is presented in 10.5. The proportion of males who had reached primary school level was 47.6 per cent while that of females was 43.7 per cent. For all persons who reported to have attended school, 9.9 per cent of males and 9.2 per cent females had reached pre-primary school level in the County. There was a high disparity between the proportion of persons who had reached university education level, with male recording a higher percentage than female at 7 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 10.6: Percentage distribution of residents 3 years and above who had ever attended school by highest level reached, and sex for Kajiado County (%)

Educational Level	Gender	Percentage Distribution of Population 3 Years and above
Pre-primary	Male	9.9
	Female	9.2
Primary	Male	47.6
	Female	43.7
Post primary vocational	Male	0.1
	Female	0.3
Secondary	Male	22.5
	Female	27.6
College (Middle-level)	Male	8.3
	Female	9
University	Male	7
	Female	6.8
Madrassa / Duksi	Male	0.4
	Female	0.5
Other	Male	0
	Female	0
Not Stated	Male	4.2
	Female	2.9
Number of Individuals ('000)	Male	357
	Female	336

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

According to the National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS, 2014), drugs and substance abuse, child labour, absenteeism of teachers and students were the main education problems affecting young people. The participants attributed the problems to peer pressure among youth as well as poverty which leads to school dropout as students cannot afford school fees.

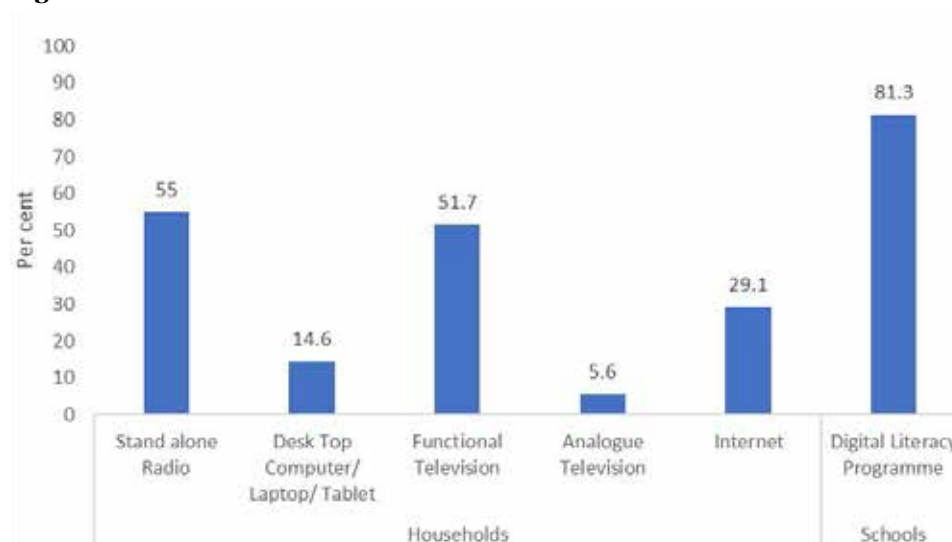
Just like other counties, many people in Kajiado County lost their jobs because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Private schools were forced to lay off both teaching and support (casuals) staff because they could not sustain their salaries. Public schools faced challenges in making payment for the other expenses such as electricity, water and security bills. Apart from the other expenses, public schools could not pay teachers who were hired on contracts and were under boards of management.

Private schools in Kajiado County were severely affected because of the COVID-19 pandemic because they could no longer receive income in form of school fees. Suppliers and vendors who sold their goods and services to schools lost their target market after the government ordered all schools to shut down.

ICT in education

The county has also low internet access (29.1 percent) which constrains online learning across the County. Furthermore, only 14.6 percent of the households had access to ICT equipment such as laptops and computers. This makes it difficult for the pupils and other students to benefit from national learning programme which had been started by the government. Even if the programme was to be done through radio, it would be difficult since only 55 per cent of the county population has a radio.

Figure 10.1: Access to ICT in households and schools



Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Education is linked to Agriculture as it provides food for the school going children. Therefore, it plays a key role in ensuring that the school going children get food of the required quality and quantity. It is always children who are in the right health status who can concentrate and learn in classes. Therefore, good health ensures continuity of learning among the pupils and students. It is in schools where children are taught about good health hygiene which contributes to reduced diseases spread. ICT plays a key role especially now that schools have been closed and people are advocating for online classes. Good internet connectivity, possession of laptop/desktop computer, iPad, TV, and radio would greatly facilitate the online learning.

10.1 Opportunities with COVID-19 in education and training

The demand for PPEs such as masks in the County has led to local production by VTCs hence creating employment and income for youth. It will however be important to address issues of standards and quality of the local produced PPEs. The pandemic has provided an opportunity for enhancement of the health facilities through advancement in equipment and employment of more health personnel in the county.

There is also the opportunity of exploring online classes. This if effective, can save time spent on travelling from home to schools to teach. Teachers will be able to reach at the comfort of their seats. This can reduce the cases of lateness and absenteeism. Learning from homes will also reduce accidents and injuries among pupils at school. It will also reduce indiscipline and drug abuse as parents will be able to closely monitor their children at home. The disease has also created an opportunity for creativity among students who are involved in making of ventilators and researching on vaccines.

10.2 Emerging Issues

The County with support from stakeholders will need to continue to invest in early childhood development through infrastructural development to allow for adequate social distancing; deployment of ECDE teachers, provision of sanitation facilities and enhanced school feeding programme. To achieve these objectives, the county to require partnering with the national government and private sector to enhance ECDE and vocation training through infrastructural development as well as equipment of all ECDE, primary, secondary and vocational training, and University branches in the County with adequate WASH and adequate learning spaces upon reopening. High cases of school dropout especially transition from primary to secondary level of education. There is also the issue of drug and substance abuse among the students which need to address has it has great impact on education.

10.3 Recommendations

- (i) The County with support from stakeholders should continue to invest in early childhood development through infrastructural development to allow for adequate social distancing; deployment of ECDE teachers and provision of sanitation facilities.

- (ii) The county to involve communities to mobilize learners when schools will be reopening process and while deepening implementation of COVID-19 mitigation measures. The county to combine community participation and large-scale direct communication campaigns to parents, and where possible, increase attendance options to accommodate all children, including those with highest risk of dropping out, also promote back to school campaign and community outreach to ensure that no child is being dropped out of school due to COVID-19 emergency.
- (iii) The County to prioritize projects that improve school water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and management in order to reduce future effect of similar or related outbreak while promoting public health in learning institutions.
- (iv) The county to promote remedial/catch up lessons for learners who might have lagged behind also schools to utilize ICT platforms and have a depository of **teaching and** learning materials that learners could use at their own time and while at home.
- (v) The county to provide financial or in-kind support, such as school feeding, to help families overcome the increased costs of attending school, also provide psychosocial support to teachers and learners.
- (vi) Concerted efforts will also be required to fight drug and substance abuse among the youths in the county. This can be done through counseling and ensuring that they are not idle especially this period when learning institutions are locked.
- (vii) Government need to come in and support private institutions which are facing threat of closure due to losses as a result of closing school indefinitely. This can involve giving grants and loans to the private schools.

11 Social Protection

11.1 Characteristics of the Sector

Sources of vulnerabilities in the County

According to the KNBS census 2019, Kajiado county has a population of 1,117,840 of which 2.1 per cent are the elderly and 1.1 per cent are people living with disabilities. The overall poverty rates in the county stand at 39 per cent which is higher than the national average of 36.1 per cent. The county's food poverty levels are at 41 per cent and 36 per cent of the total population is multi-dimensionally poor. Further, about 18 per cent of the children population is stunted. The impact of the COVID-19 to the county's economy cannot be gainsaid.

Severe Shocks to The Households

Severe shocks have had negative impact to the household's economic and social welfare of county residents. Table 11.1 presents the proportion of households by the first severe shock in the county. The major shock in the county is droughts or floods which affected 25.2 per cent of the county households, followed by dearth of family member which affected 16 per cent of the households. Other major shocks in the county include Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary (10.8 per cent), Large rise in price of food (7.6%) and robbery (6%). Crop disease or crop pests were experienced by 3.4 per cent of households while the death of livestock affected 4.3 per cent of the households.

Table 11.1: The proportion of households by the First Severe Shock in the County

First Severe Shock	The proportion of households (per cent)
Droughts or Floods	25.2
Crop disease or crop pests	3.4
Livestock died	4.3
Livestock were stolen	0.2
Household business failure, nonagricultural	2.2
Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary	10.8
End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household	2.4
Large fall in sale prices for crops	0.7
Large rise in price of food	7.6

Large rise in agricultural input prices	-
Severe water shortage	2
Birth in the household	1
Death of household head	1
Death of working member of household	2
Death of other family Member	16
Break-up of the household	3
Bread winner jailed	-
Fire	1
Robbery / Burglary / Assault	6
Carjacking	0
Dwelling damaged, destroyed	-
Eviction	-
Ethnic/ Clan Clashes	-
Conflict	0
HIV/ AIDS	1
Other	2
Number of households with Shock	172,000

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Distribution of Social Assistance Beneficiaries

Households in the county received various forms of social assistance or transfers or gift either in form of a good, service, financial asset, or other asset by an individual, household or institution. Transfers constitute income that the household receives without working for it and augments household income by improving its welfare. Cash transfers include assistance in form of currency or transferable deposits such as cheque and money orders. The proportion of households that received cash transfers by source, household headship, residence and county is presented in Table 11.2. Overall, 18 per cent of the households received cash transfers. A higher proportion of households received transfers from within the country (74 per cent), mainly from individuals (75 per cent) while external transfers constituted 38 per cent.

Table 11.2: The proportion of households that received cash transfers by source, and household headship

		Beneficiaries
	Total Number of Households	250,000
	Households receiving transfers (per cent)	18
From Inside Kenya	Individual	28,983
	Non-Profit Institution	103
	National Government	428
	County Government	1,587
	Corporate Sector	7,702
Inside Kenya		38,804
Outside Kenya		780
Total		38,735
Number of households that received transfers		45,000

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Social protection concerns with safety of children at risk and overcoming situations that adversely affect them. Most children in Kajiado are at risk due to increase in divorce and separation cases, family negligence and breakdown of social fabric. There are 26,719 Children in need of social protection within the county. The county is a beneficiary of recently introduced Presidential Secondary School Bursary for Orphans and Vulnerable children. The main objective is to increase the number of orphans and Vulnerable Children enrolled, retained and transiting from secondary school. Currently, the programme supports 364 students. Kajiado County has 88 charitable children's institutions where the Children department has a direct mandate to oversee their operations. They are 56 in number in Kajiado North and West, 22 in Kajiado East, 6 in Kajiado Central and 4 in Kajiado South. The high number of vulnerable children is associated either with death of biological parents or high number of parents not willing to take care of their children. The department of children services is established in each of the sub counties to ensure coordination and protection of children rights.

Kajiado County does not experience many cases for homeless children living on the streets. However, a few cases are experienced in Rongai, Kiserian, Ngong and Kitengela. The combination of economic, health and social vulnerability put children at serious risk. Social Transfer Program give a helping hand to caretakers of the most vulnerable, ultra – poor children promoting their physical and mental welfare. Kajiado County benefits at least 3,911 households from the Orphans and vulnerable cash transfer (OVC).

The County Government of Kajiado has been running several youth empowerment programmes. For example, through the Department of Youth, Sports, Gender and Social Services signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Centre for Intellectual Property Law, Advocacy and Research (CIPLAR), and Laughter palace for season 3

of Talanta Mtaani youth empowerment program in Kajiado. In addition, youths from informal settlements and poor backgrounds in Kajiado County were given priority during the recruitment of persons to participate in the National Hygiene Programme popularly known as 'Kazi Mtaani'. The programme launched by President Uhuru Kenyatta, saw 8,500 youth from the county who had been heavily affected by job cuts following the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic enrolled in the exercise. The social and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic increased households' susceptibility to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the county. Response measures taken to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, such as movement restrictions, lockdown and curfew hours, have led to loss of income, isolation, high levels of stress and anxiety exposing household members to psychological, economic, sexual violence and physical harm as couples spend more time in close contact. Other challenges affecting the youth include unemployment and drug use, especially alcohol and substance abuse.

Livestock Markets were closed which mostly serve as places of trade. Most people in this market are females. This has therefore affected their welfare in terms of finances and access to food and other goods. This has an impact of lowering their living standards. Livestock markets were closed making it hard for people to sell their livestock which serves as a main source of income. This has therefore reduced their income with some operating at losses. Shops and Kiosks, social centers such as club and bars, hotels have been affected by the curfew and social distance requirements thus reducing the amount of income that they get. Unemployment rate in the county has increased due to close of many businesses and learning institutions. This led to the decline in living standards and family conflicts due to limited sources of income.

Most of the social protection operations were undertaken through non-contributory transfers in cash for the elderly, OVCs and PWDS. In some instances, in kind transfers which include school feeding programmes were also used to reach a wider audience and age group.

The county revenue collection declined because of outbreak of COVID-19. The border points were closed hence no people were allowed to leave the county through them to other counties. This has affected most businesses which serve as a source of income for many families. Resumption of services and free movement across borders and opening of markets will enable the county to collect bore revenue, hence boosting her targets.

The main source of revenue to implement social protection activities in the county were mostly government budgetary allocations and donor contribution to OVCs, PWDs, and the elderly. The county government has been complementing the work of the national government on taking care of the OVCs. The county government aims at protecting children from abuse, neglect and discrimination in accordance with the Children's Act, 2001, and the Education Act, 2012.

Loss of jobs and business opportunities led to an increase in poverty and declining of people welfare. With loss of jobs and businesses, most youths were involved in the activities such as crimes, prostitution, and other social evils. Job losses also increased suffering among county residents. In addition, decreased county revenue made it hard for the county to cater for the needy cases and mostly those affected by COVID-19. In addition, unemployment and recruitment to the terror groups posed a great danger to the youths in the county.

Social protection is directly linked to the health sector. When people's social welfare is good, that is people have good health insurance, they can be able to access health services in case of sickness. When people welfare is affected by loss of employment and closing of businesses, they more likely to suffer from diseases such as stress and depression. ICT also plays a key role in terms of information dissemination through media such as radio, television, mobile phones, etc. Communication is key especially for the people in business as one need to place order for goods or services. ICT is also involved in record keeping of those people in schemes such as NHIF and NSSF and other insurances.

Additionally, social protection is directly related to education. The more one is educated the more is informed of existing welfare schemes. Educated people also are aware of the need for and importance of engaging in social protection programmes such as insurance and investment for future to benefit after retirements. With good education, one can understand government role in ensuring good life for its citizens.

Agriculture is the main source of revenue in the country and most of the counties. Pastoralism is a major economic activity in the county with major stocks being cattle, sheep and goats. Livestock trade, livestock products that include milk, beef and chevon, hides and skins forms the main part of employment contributing to a higher percentage of the household incomes. The vastness of the county and proximity to Nairobi City provides a competitive advantage by enhancing access to markets and other business opportunities. This has boosted establishment of manufacturing industries, large scale farming especially floriculture and horticulture. Other sectors that have developed includes real estate development in major towns (Kitengela, Ngong, Ongata Rongai, Kiserian Isinya) and the extraction industry.

11.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in social protection

COVID-19 exposed lack of preparedness among counties in terms of responding to the emergencies such as COVID-19 pandemic. It provided an opportunity to measure how county governments are prepared to handle the devolved functions. Health being a devolved function, it has really exposed the counties as many of them lack required health facilities such as ICU beds and enough medical personnel. The virus has also given an opportunity to develop social protection programs to cushion the vulnerable groups in the community in case of outbreak of other diseases.

11.3 Emerging Issues

Due to social distancing and curfew hours, GBV victims had limited contact with family and friends who would act as the first contact persons during violence. Survivors also experienced challenges accessing healthcare services, counselling services and access shelters. These challenges underscore the need for deliberate measures at the county level to prevent and support GBV survivors in times of emergencies as experienced with the pandemic. Further, the pandemic has exposed the level of lack of comprehensive social protection at the county level.

11.4 Recommendations

COVID-19 pandemic created effects with immediate and long-term economic consequences for children, PWDs, elderly and their families. To strengthen social protection response in face of a similar pandemic, the Kajiado county Government to:

- (i)** Give tax exemption for the SMES who have suffered losses in their business as result of COVID-19. County government to create a kitty where they can collaborate with local banks in offering loans to the SMEs to restart and boost their businesses.
- (ii)** Provide food and other basic wants to the elderly since their movement had been restricted as they were at great risk of contracting the virus.
- (iii)** Promote the Universal Health coverage Programme (UHC), to support the vulnerable communities and also register them under NHIF to help them access health service at a subsidized cost.
- (iv)** Build linkages with other government agencies and with NGOs that work with people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups to strengthen family systems, deliver assistive devices for PWDs, reduce barriers to access and provide vocational training.
- (v)** Design and implement a disability grant targeting all persons who are severely disabled, and who are above the age of eligibility for the OVC grant and below the age of eligibility for the old age cash transfer grant.
- (vi)** Promote gender mainstreaming, protection and response against gender-based violence and FGM.

12 Labour Participation

12.1 Characteristics of the Sector

Sources of employment in the County

The main economic activities in the county are Pastoralism, agriculture, and trade. This population sells livestock, livestock products, vegetables, and fruits, through retail and wholesale business operations in the county. Other sources of employment are government departments, Non-Governmental Organizations, donor agencies and business organizations.

A small percentage is self-employed, and they engage in milk vending, jua kali, hawking and livestock selling among others economic activities. With the loss of jobs in the Small and Medium Enterprises the livelihood of people working in these sectors were directly or indirectly affected, particularly youths as the sector employs most of the young population. The loss of jobs in the matatu and boda boda industry had directly impacted on the lives of the youth as some residents avoided public means of transport in fear of contracting the virus. In addition, the lockdowns in Mombasa and Nairobi counties had a negative impact on long distance drivers in these sectors. The impacts of the pandemic were also felt on the service sectors as it affected workers in both private and public sector. Several people working in restaurants and bars were rendered jobless due closure as ordered by the government.

Table 12.1: Distribution of population age 5 years and above by activity status, and sex in the county

	Male	Female	Total
Population	471,431	479,959	951,420
Working	238,496	214,413	452,921
Seeking Work/ No Work Available	39,486	40,432	79,919
Persons outside the Labour Force	193,315	224,929	418,261
Not Stated	134	185	319
per cent Working	85.8	84.1	85.0
per cent Seeking Work/ No Work Available	14.2	15.9	15.0

Source: KNBS (2019)

Distribution of Population Age 5 Years and above by Activity Status, and Sex in the County is shown in Table 12.1 above. An assessment on the County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 317,023 people of whom 259,435 people were working and

57,588 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 18.2 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

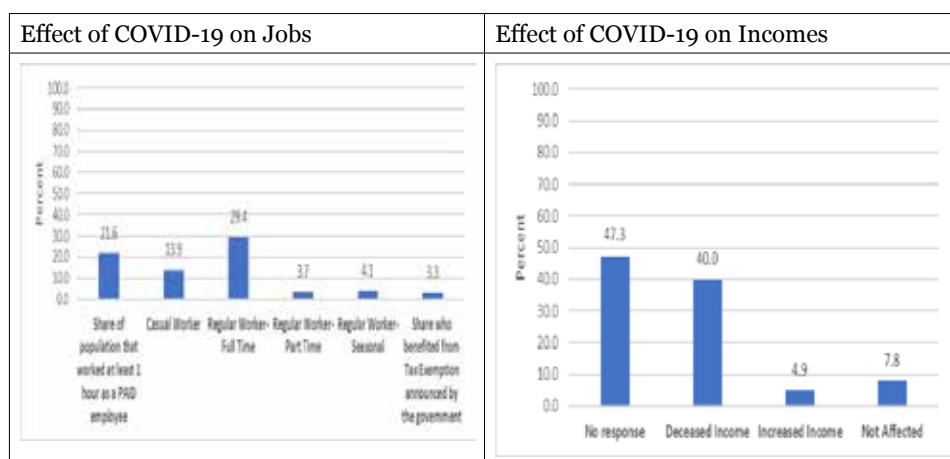
However, the employment and income opportunities are affected by several challenges in the county. The major challenges pointed out in the county include lack of knowledge and skills, lack of capital among the youth, high taxation, and insecurity. The informal sector covers small scale activities that are semi-organized, unregulated and uses low and simple technologies while employing few people per establishment.

Effects of COVID-19

The unemployment has increased during the period of COVID-19, according to May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 21.6 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay; 13.1 per cent had never worked, and 65.3 per cent worked in the informal sector. However, 9.7 per cent of employees did not attend to work due to COVID-19 with other 78.4 per cent of employees working without any pay. On average, workers in the County lost 11.4 hours per week due to COVID-19.

During the pandemic, about 13.9 per cent of workers in the county were casual workers 29.4 per cent were regular workers (full time), 3.7 per cent employees were working as part time. However, about 40.0 per cent reported decrease in income while 4.9 per cent of people reported to have experienced increased income. These could be the people working in the health sector who are supplying medical equipment such as masks and PPEs. About 3.3 per cent of workers indicated to have benefited from government tax exemptions which indicates about 96 per cent did not benefit from National government tax relief for low-income-earning persons, a reduction in the top Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) rate, and other changes such as cash transfers, credit relief, lower VAT, and a corporate tax cut.

Figure 12.1: Effects of COVID-19, 2020

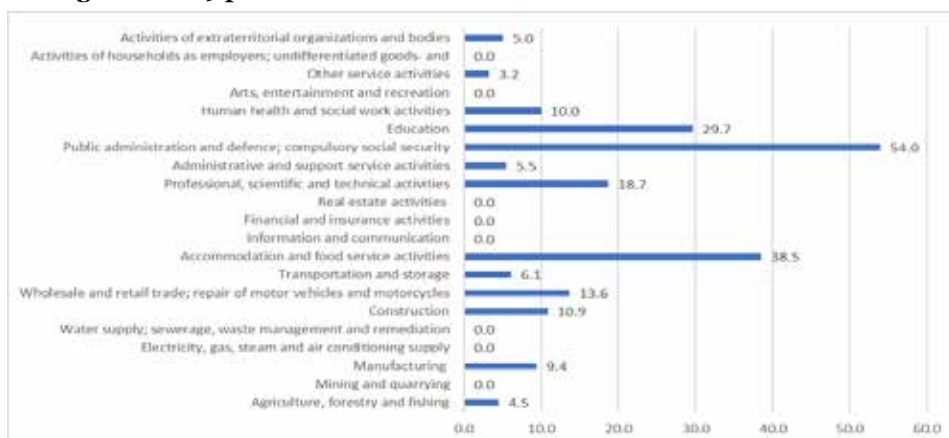


Source: May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey

According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, workers in public administration and defence and social security lost the highest number of hours lost in week (54 hours)

followed by workers in accommodation and food services activities who lost about 38.5 hours in a week. The high number of hours lost in public administration and security above the average normal hours worked in a week (40 hours) can be attributed to the fact that workers in the sector were working more hours and during the weekends to ensure security in the county. Workers in education sector lost 29.7 hours in a week while workers in transportation and storage lost about 6.1 hours in week. Workers in construction and manufacturing sector lost an average of 10.9 and 9.4 hours in a week respectively. Workers professional, scientific and technical activities lost an average of 18.7 hours in a week while workers in administrative and support services activities lost an average of 5.5 working hours in a week.

Figure 12.2: Difference between usual hours worked and actual hours worked during COVID-19 period



Source: KNBS, 2015/16

According to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 40.0 per cent of workers in Kajiado recorded decreased income; 5.0 per cent reported increase in income, while 78.4 per cent recorded working as unpaid workers. The county recorded 65.3 per cent of workers in informal sector and 9.7 per cent never attended to work due to COVID-19 related activities. In private sector schools, teachers and other workers lost their incomes. Some other businesses such as bars, hotels, market centres had totally closed, leading to reduced business activities. Some workers in the transport sector had also been rendered jobless due to restrictions of moving in and out of Nairobi and Mombasa counties. On average, the county lost 11.4 hours worked in a week and the hours lost in economic base of the county like service sector and agriculture sector (4.5 hours) will negatively affect the county economy.

12.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in human resource sector

To minimize on loss of revenue, the County Government has been provided with an opportunity to embark on automating its revenue collection processes. The county to seek to complete and attain 100 per cent automation especially on payment and monitoring

systems for levies collected on rates on property, entertainment taxes, and charges for its services.

The county has been provided with an opportunity of exploring ICT to support the county move on despite the current situation. The county has been holding virtual meetings at different levels of government. In addressing the pandemic, technology has been very significant in contact tracing. The county, network coverage is very poor and low hence the need for more funds to be allocated in the budget for ICT to try and deal with the issue.

The COVID-19 pandemic has hastened the arrival of ICT as the economic effect of the global pandemic (COVID-19) provides an opportunity for the acceleration of the digitalization processes in the work environment. The county government need to immediately use digital platforms to enable remote access to jobs for their employees where the Human Resource Management will have an essential role to play in navigation of the situation caused by the pandemic.

The pandemic has provided an opportunity for capacity building of health workers as there have been notable efforts by the county government to invest more money in training health workers. The county government now has an opportunity to reskill its employees and develop strategies (mid- and post-pandemic strategies) to adapt to the emerging issues.

12.3 Emerging Issues

The COVID-19 pandemic has expedited the speed at which different firms and businesses within the county are changing their pay programmes through pay reductions and incentive resets. The county governor and his deputy experienced a 30 per cent pay cut. In addition, the County executives took a 20 per cent pay cut while county chief officers took 15 per cent pay cut.

There has been reframing of the way the county government segment its workforces to include essential and frontline workers especially in health sector. As it continues, the county to consider long-term strategies to determine which changes will be temporary versus those that will be permanent.

With the widespread stay-at-home orders, most of county employers are adjusting operations and shifting workforces online, all of which have affected overall employee well-being.

12.4 Recommendations

- (i) Implement stronger labour market interventions and policy reforms that drive employment creation. The County shall deepen technical education, training and skills development. The county to partner with Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) to enhance purchase of livestock from farmers; and avert livestock losses during drought spells.
- (ii) Enhance universal health access to collectively financed health services for all, including uninsured workers and their families; invest in Community and primary

health including community health workers, water, sanitation, immunization and public health.

- (iii) The county to collaborate with Masai Technical Training Institute to offer trainings on emerging technologies and skills and match with the market demand; while increasing chances for the youth to secure productive economic engagement.
- (iv) Establish a livestock development program in the county which will support farmers and improve their livelihoods and nutrition. Under the program, farmers will receive training in animal management.
- (v) Collaborate with National government and establish more Institutes that train pastoralists and agro-pastoralists on different courses, ranging from livestock husbandry, agri-business skills and diseases identification. Trainings will also be used as avenues for sharing new information on animal management.
- (vi) Promote investment and entrepreneurship through provision of loans. Kajiado county to improve access to finance for small and medium enterprises through lending institutions. In addition, build capacity in areas related to marketing, operations, finance, and human resource development to enhance the chances of survival of SMEs.
- (vii) Build workplace resilience to public health emergencies and outbreaks of infectious diseases in all Kajiado County economic sectors.
- (viii) Create more employment opportunities through the development of pro employment policies; investment in education and training and skills development; and investments within the key sectors of infrastructure, agriculture technology and innovation.

13 Conclusion and Key Recommendations

13.1 Conclusion

Fiscal policy

In Kajiado County total revenue grew by an average of 24 per cent from Ksh 4.00 billion in 2013/14 to Ksh 10.71 billion in 2018/19. In 2019/20 and 2020/21, the county experienced a decline in its total revenue to Ksh. 8.31 billion and Ksh 8.81 billion, respectively, due to significant decrease in its own source revenue (OSR). Economic and political crises, natural disasters (such as droughts and flooding), security challenges and health crisis (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) highlight the consequential risks and underlying vulnerabilities in national and county level budgetary and planning system. These can substantially affect public resources and in cases of weaker planning systems they may impact the nature and level of service delivery to the citizen. In 2019/20 and 2020/21, the county experienced a decline in its total revenue to Ksh. 8.31 billion and Ksh 8.81 billion respectively due to significant decrease in its own source revenue (OSR). Analysis of the sources of revenue indicate that equitable share has been the main source of county funding accounting for more than 69 per cent of the total revenues.

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

The Agri-food analysis highlights the sector was negatively affected by COVID-19 in terms of labour supply, trade and marketing operations, food supply and the resulting effects on food prices. At the peak of the COVI-19 pandemic period, the County also suffered from floods and livestock diseases and also desert locusts albeit at low levels. The County's agricultural productivity is also affected by: - variable and extreme weather events; invasive species on crop and pasturelands; water scarcity; dependence of rain fed agriculture; unsustainable natural resources management practices ; low adaptive capacity of farmers to climate change ; poor and inadequate infrastructure affecting marketing activities; low agro-processing and value addition opportunities; low access to quality and affordable inputs; low marketing opportunities; low access to major off-farm services including extension, climate and market information, and credit services; and pests and livestock diseases; and farm losses and post-harvest waste. This adversely affects the productivity of the sector and impairs marketing and consequently places livelihoods and food security at risk especially in times of emergencies. The analysis calls for strategies to enhance productivity, profitability, and resilience of the sector for improved livelihoods.

Water sanitation and hygiene

The county relies more on surface water as well as water from springs, and access to piped water among the urban households. Sanitation coverage remain low in the county with majority of households having no toilet facility thus relieving themselves in the bush,

similarly there is low access to piped sewer. This presents an opportunity for the county to increase sanitation coverage to increase its additional revenue collection from sanitation services. Similarly, increased access to piped water by rural and peri urban households can also be potential for revenue.

Manufacturing, Trade and MSMEs

Kajiado County's Manufacturing, Trade and MSMEs momentum was disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic as the containment measures associated with COVID-19 pandemic took a heavy toll on the sector. In sustaining growth and building resilience in this sector, it is important to strengthen trade and production capacity of MSMEs and especially those involved in manufacturing in the County by exploiting opportunities afforded by the pandemic such as production of masks, PPEs, hospital beds, ventilators, reagents, gloves, and sanitizers.

Infrastructure, housing, and urban development

The main means of transport used in the County is PSV matatus followed by walking. The paved County Road network covers 42.76 km, while the paved National roads cover 542.03km. Out of the total paved road network of 584.79km, 68.87 per cent is in good condition, 20.5 per cent in fair condition and 9.63 per cent in poor condition. The status of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) access and use in the county is low, especially among households. The perception of that the individual does not need to use the internet, lack of knowledge and skills on internet, lack of internet in the area and alternative points of access to internet were the leading reasons that the people of in the County did not have internet connection at home. The housing tenure is predominantly owner occupied at 40.6 per cent, with 59.3 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Majority of the households (75.7 per cent) did not receive a waiver or relief on payment of rent from the landlord, despite inability to pay due to the pandemic.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions in Kajiado County include: Physical attractions (Lake Magadi; Lake Kwenia; Ngong Hills, Chyulu Hills; Olorgesale prehistoric site; Mt. Suswa; Ol Doinyo Orok Mountain; Nguruman Escarpment); Cultural and heritage tourism: (Rich Maasai culture; there are approximately 4000 people engaged in cultural works of whom 3000 are women and 1000 men across the County; County Music and Cultural Festival as well as County Drama Festival); Wildlife tourism (Game drives; Amboseli National Park that sits on 39,206 Ha space); Conservancies (24 wildlife conservancies sitting on 314,691Ha with Amboseli ecosystem in Kajiado South having 18 conservancies with 190,607Ha. Kajiado County has 3 star-rated accommodation facilities with a total capacity of 235 rooms and 470 beds.

Health

COVID-19 has worsened the situation as far as youths and women are concerned. These are the groups of people that have been facing several challenges even before the outbreak of the COVID-19. FGM and Gender based violence cases have increased with the lock down. Youths who are entrepreneurs have also been affected losing jobs and businesses due to the

lockdown. Other problems facing youths includes teenage pregnancies, malnutrition, STI/HIV and Aids, poor environment, drug and substance abuse and malnutrition

Education and training

The County with support from stakeholders would continue to invest in early childhood development through infrastructural development to allow for adequate social distancing; deployment of ECDE teachers and provision of sanitation facilities. The county to provide financial or in-kind support, such as school feeding, to help families overcome the increased costs of attending school and provide psychosocial support to teachers and learners during and after the pandemic.

Social protection

It will be important for the County to build linkages with other Ministries, and with NGOs that work with vulnerable groups to strengthen families, deliver assistive devices, reduce barriers to access and provide vocational training. Undertake research to get a better understanding of the actual situation of disability and chronic illness in the County, and to map existing initiatives on social protection.

Labour Participation

The county to enhance investments and mechanisms for up skilling and reskilling, deepening technical skills as well as ICT skills; and retraining employees on how to work from home, where applicable. The county government to also protect workers in the informal economy by pursuing innovative policies to reach them quickly through a combination of non-contributory and contributory social security schemes and facilitating their transition to the formal economy in the longer term.

13.2 Key recommendations

Fiscal Policy, planning and budgeting

Generally, pending bills related to development have been greater than those related to recurrent expenditure on average accounting for 61.0 per cent of the pending bills portfolio. To ensure continued recovery, the county must now move quickly to tackle the problem of pending bills, mobilize more finances from OSR to increase the available revenues for budgetary operations, seek for more funding in form of grants from development partners to cater for the critical development projects in the county and ensure that the ongoing projects are completed before launching new project and clear any pending bills and arrears owed to suppliers.

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

To successfully build resilience and enhance growth of the agriculture sector, the County to: explore partnerships to develop agro-processing and value addition capacities at the County; expansion of water harvesting projects and sustainable irrigation; invest in storage and cooling facilities; link farmers to diverse product markets; strengthen the County's

institutional capacity in disaster surveillance and management; adoption of modern farming technologies and practices; adopt sustainable land management practices; enhance access to agricultural finance; enhance farmers access to critical agricultural inputs and services and build their technical capacity to act on information obtained; provision of storage and cooling facilities; and strengthen agricultural cooperatives to enhance marketing.

Water sanitation and hygiene

To build resilience and mitigate the effect of COVID-19, the county to; increase water supply in households, institutions, and public places through drilling of boreholes, dams, and access to piped water in all the sub-counties. Promote the use of safe and improved toilets in schools, health care facilities, workplaces, and public places by connecting households to piped sewer. Promote handwashing as a stop gap measure against COVID-19.

Manufacturing, Trade and MSMEs

In sustaining growth in the Manufacturing, Trade and MSMEs sector, the County to: Establish an emergency rescue package for businesses and traders hard-hit by the effects of COVID-19 in the short run. The emergency fund, supported by development partners and other stakeholders, can be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19. Related, the County to inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit; waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges; 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; Establishments in the county to adopt to the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing; Provide a harmonious and stable business working environment to industries and factories to ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns; Fast-track expansion of manufacturing sector through establishment of food and non-food industries for value addition such as, tomato; leather; and meat industries; Establish industrial parks and cottage industries to spur industrialization of the County; Map out all natural resources in the County, for example, ballast, gypsum, limestone, cement, marble, and other resources; and Incentivize firms and industries investing in natural resources exploration in the County.

Infrastructure, housing and urban development

In addressing the prevailing challenges, the county to Identify a core rural road network for prioritization to improve the rural access index (RAI) from the current 44.0 per cent with a target to match the national average of 70.0 per cent; harness the power of technology and use innovative solutions to bridge the gender digital divide and promote technology adoption in daily socio-economic activities; develop a policy to promote home ownership to address the problem of rent distress during times of emergency. Develop a fund to cushion landlords and tenants from rent distress in times of emergency such as the Corona pandemic.

Tourism

The proposed strategies for re-engineering the county's tourism sector include: Map all potential tourism sites in the County and developing a County tourism development masterplan; Tourism niche product development to attract more tourists; Creating birdwatching tourism product; developing viewpoints; Developing and implementing a tourism promotion and marketing strategy; M.I.C.E, homestays, amusement parks, cultural festivals; Promoting sports tourism products to empower the youth; promote domestic tourism; Development and enforcement of the land management policies, legislation and regulations; Spatial Planning.

Health

For a resilient health sector, there is need for more awareness on immunization so that mothers can ensure their children get immunized. Implement a comprehensive human resource health management system including undertaking training needs assessments and information system to ensure skilled and motivated health care workers, equitable deployed across all sub-counties. This is in addition to paying the salaries in time to avoid cases of strikes and low staff morale. Recruit additional of public health officers and community health workers to strengthen preventive and public health systems.

Education and training

The County with support from stakeholders will need to continue to invest in early childhood development through infrastructural development to allow for adequate social distancing; deployment of ECDE teachers and provision of sanitation facilities. The county would put up measures that encourage learners to complete all levels of education.

Labour Participation

To strengthen social protection response in face of a similar pandemic, the county government to need to provide basic income security, especially for persons whose jobs or livelihoods have been disrupted by the pandemic. Build linkages with other Ministries, and with NGOs that work with people with disabilities to strengthen families, deliver assistive devices, reduce barriers to access and provide vocational training.

Human resources

The COVID-19 pandemic has expedited the speed at which different firms and businesses within the county are changing their pay programmes through pay reductions and incentive resets. It will be important for the County to promote implementation of a stronger labour market interventions especially those working tea sector which is a major employer in Kajiado county and policy reforms that drive employment creation. The County shall deepen technical education, training, and skills development.

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