



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF LAIKIPIA  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR**



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**WEEKLY CITIZEN'S BRIEFING**

**Thursday, July, 02 2020, 4:00 PM**

**1. HEALTH – BRIEFING ON CURRENT SITUTATION, PREPARDNESS AND MANAGEMENT**

Positive and In Isolation	Self-Quarantine	Discharged from Quarantine	Did Not Meet Quarantine Criteria	Quarantined in Health facility	Total
<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>320</b>

1. We have 3 COVID-19 positive patients. Currently in Isolation at the Nanyuki Annex Facility.
2. ICU and HDU target – ICU Beds – 6 Beds, HDU Beds - 12 at NTRH, 5 ICU Beds at NCRH
3. Total of ICU Beds – 11, HDU Beds – 12
4. Isolation Target – 400 Beds. MOH analysis - 328
5. Nanyuki Mother and Baby Care Centre – 100, beds; Nanyuki Annexe – 200 Beds, Nyahururu Mother Baby Care Centre – 100 beds, Nyahururu KMTC – 15 Beds. Total – 415 Beds.
6. Critical Care Unit at Nanyuki Teaching and Referral Hospital (NTRH) 17 beds, at the Nanyuki Annex 20 beds and at Nyahururu County Hospital (NCH) 15 beds
7. The Quarantine Facility at Nanyuki Annex at 34 beds and at Nyahururu County Hospital 8 beds.

8. These cover both pediatric, female and male wards.
9. Preparedness, Management and Action across all facilities. Cases already in Isolation facilities. Contact Tracing already underway and accelerated.
10. Community Transmission is now here. Deepen community surveillance and vigilance.
11. Accelerated efforts at screening points and capture of the relevant data. So far 796,000 people have been screened as at 20 June 2020.
12. Individual + Community Responsibility. The first case just shows the way things can go wrong from the one action of the errant officer.
13. A key lever to push for behavior change.
14. As of 25/06/20, three hundred and sixty-five (365) restaurants/eateries staff have been tested. Fifty-three (53) restaurants/eateries have been issued with permits for sit-ins. Thirty-three (33) in Laikipia East, two (2) in Laikipia North and eleven (18) in Laikipia West.
15. We have received results of three hundred and thirty-nine (339) tests results.
16. The need to communicate on the great strides our health sector has taken despite the Covid-19 Pandemic. A Resilient and sustainable health system is one of the outcomes that the government is focused on achieving in a post Covid- 19 era.
- 17. For one to have the eateries fully operate the following procedure is applied, the owners of the premises apply to the Director of Public Health by filing form A. The Public Health Officers visit the premises and inspect using a Form B. Once the premises meets the structural requirements, the food-handlers and restaurant staff proceed for a Covid -19 test at NTRH Annex. Once the results are received, a Covid -19 certificate is issued to the individuals. The premises is then issued with a permit which last for 3 months.**
18. In order to protect vulnerable Laikipians, the government in partnership with NHIF has paid for 4,523 households their full NHIF premiums. These Households were identified out of the social economic status data that was collected by our Community Health Volunteers. This will cover an additional 22615 Laikipians through NHIF at a cost of Ksh. 27 million.
19. In partnership with NHIF and in an effort to provide quality, affordable and accessible care the government has accredited 45 Public Health Facilities to NHIF. 39 facilities are not accredited and the department of health will ensure that the 39 facilities are accredited by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
20. NHIF has issued a circular on the need for citizens to update their hospital facility choice and their telephone numbers. The reactivation code to make the request is \*155#. We encourage all citizens to move with speed in making this update. From our end, communication to this effect is happening both on SMS and Social Media Platform plus the mainstream media.

2. “LISHA JAMII INITIATIVE” – FOOD DISTRIBUTION EFFORT FOR THE VULNERABLE AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION. - PROGRESS REPORT AS AT 02 July, 2020

3. Ward	Village	No of food packs
Nanyuki	Kanyoni	100
	Shika Adabu	133
Igwamiti	Maina Village	450
	Manguo	210
Igwamiti, Githiga, Marmanent and OI Moran	Various households in Laikipia West with St. Martins Catholic Social Apostolate	161
Various Households through KESSHA Support	Laikipia West, Laikipia East and Laikipia North selected by the teachers (leaders)	48
Mukogondo West	Seek, Sarampa, Kurum, Soit Oundu, Leruk, Olruko, Il Polei, Munishoi, Ranch, Soit Oitashe.	500
Mukogodo East	Kiwanja Ndege, Orkinyei Arjiju, Ethi, Sangaa, Chumvi, Lokusero, Leragai, Loortasha.	681
Segera	Tangi Nyeusi, Debatas, Endana/ereri, Segera gate, Naibor, Lairagwan, Mukima	624

Segeera	Two-Two village with Ol Pejeta	66
Rumuruti Ward	Rumuruti town, Lorian, Ndurumo, Mutamaiyu	500
Githiga Ward	Matwiku /Lobere	140
	CEDEC, Sanginda, Baptist- (Daraja – Pst. Chirchir Childrens Hme)	~50
Children Homes		
Caddies	Caddies at Nanyuki Golf Club (club closed therefore no income)	46
Mountain Guides	No tourism – qualified because there is No income from tourism	50
Village of Cecilia	nawasco	66
ol moran	fire disaster	60
AFRICA NEL CUORE– Rumuruti		50
NANYUKI WARD(mary immaculate dispensary,public works,likii ecde,likii pcea,likii primary,likii special school,first baptist church likii,loise nanyuki girls,nanyuki deb,ap majengo,county annexe,mt kenya pry school,nturukuma primary)		2,988
nawasco-kabiru		100
loisaba-adopt a village		70
Nanyuki ward through hon Veronica		20
<b>Mpala research Centre – Lekiji and Koiya</b>		209
<b>laikipia east association for the deaf</b>		17
<b>Nanyuki &amp; thingithu</b>		945
<b>clergy in Kinamba</b>		60
<b>Jophie clark &amp; friends in Naibor</b>		26

igwamiti ward		1300
umande ward		1600
marmamet ward		1200
tigithi ward		1570
The leo project led by Jophie clark in Jua Kali area		34
Mugie food distribution-Iodabo,louniek & lera areas		70
The leo project led by Jophie clark in Kariunga area		30
Ngobit ward		1764
Cab drivers,curio workers,hotels workers,Northern tour guides association		267
cedec Childrens' home		7
Olmoran ward		1700
Rift valley adventures at Irura/marura area		29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17891</b>

#### 4. EMERGENT ISSUES

##### Emergent Issues - Continued

1. Payment of taxes.
2. Positive stories/actions of citizens coping and adapting to the current circumstances.
3. Nanyuki @100

#### Annex 1

##### COLLATED QUESTIONS/ FEEDBACK FROM CITIZENS – 25/06/20

**Q.** I am about the continued remissness by Laikipians especially those living in towns in adhering to laid measures on matters covid-19. What is the county and its partners doing towards a meliorating this?

**Q.** Is there recruitment for community health workers as the county gets prepared for home-based care?

**Q.** There was an incoming proposed program of jobs for young people, what is the status of its progress?

A. Civil works program already started in Nyahururu and its already captured in the budget. The other proposal was to provide a linkage between identification for the incoming national government Kazi mtaani program

**Q.** If you look at protective order by GOK on wearing of masks it seems many in Nanyuki town have ignored what measures can be done to enforce the same?

A. Personal responsibility by citizen is the most important thing to do. Measures to take is to put up enforcement.

**Q.** I am still very curious about calibration of gadgets used at entry points. Two gadgets at the same point but having varying measurements?

A. To be linked up with the Health Department and tap into the skill thereof.

**Q.** Considering that the County's surveillance team what are they doing to ensure that cases are identified as early as possible?

A. Deepen the test, the more we test the more we track the data.

The entry point from Subukia towards Nyahururu

**Q.** Would a solution that provide/shows credentials of people health (tested and certification, employment /essential or access to places be helpful for people move around).

All done on blockchain for data privacy... calling it serious ID. Would help with contact tracing?

A. There is an effort in contact tracing.

**Q.** There is an outcry of high pregnancy rate in young schooling girls' students as earlier observed in the media, is this information verifiable and if any intervention intended to revert back the situation. We might be having a pandemic in waiting after covid-19.

I tend to believe this is attributed by idleness of students. Can we have developed material to help the young people

A. The big point is that the GBV effort that the county government is doing, there is also a plan of engaging the youth and speak to them.

**Q.** How is the absorption of protocols and certification of eateries in regard to form B as required by public health act? How much should one be charged for this inspection?

**A.** Cost is 600 for inspection and the cost for testing is 1000.

-About certification there is a form A, public officer visits your premises that is form B, after inspection you go for testing the you open your restaurant.

**A.** E-learning takes root in Laikipia. Fellow teachers, today I attended the launching of e-learning program at Nanyuki high school. The event was presided over by the CEC Education (Laikipia) madam Tabitha. Both KEPSHA and KESHA were in attendance. Also present were a number of teachers, some of whom are our members. The program is aimed at mitigating the effects of covid-19 in education. Learning materials is developed and uploaded and learners can access the same using smart phones or laptops. The program has already been piloted in three schools in the county (Gatero girls, Ngenia sec and Thome boys) where all the students have been enrolled. Content in Biology, Chemistry, Physics and mathematics are ready and other subjects will be uploaded moving forward. The school heads were asked to direct the teachers and learners in their schools on how they can join the platform and start accessing the materials. Once enrolled in the system, learners can access/learning materials, get assignments and submit.

**Q.** I visited a market bought fruits, mama mboga didn't have water or sanitizer around, I asked her why , she told me there is no corona ...what is the best answer to give to such a constituency apparently her assertion there is no Corona is not isolated...to me it pointed a scenario of not enough awareness

**A.** Maybe it would be good that CGL should put a notice on the sequence of events on certification and make it public

**Q.** I understand that the GOK has been trying to encourage Kenyans to look for work on online platforms through its Ajira program. I think it would be a great idea for our county to explore this idea and if possible, organize a telecon on this. With covid, there is a bright future in online work.

**Q.** Over and above the covid I think it's the high time LCG looks into land subdivision even in areas that should not be e.g. how do you accept 40 x 60 plots in highly potential areas?

## **Annex 2**

## **COVID-19 Social Safety Net – Food Subsidy for the vulnerable.**

### **5. Background**

The informal sector thrives in Kenyan rural and urban centers. By 2018 the informal sector accounted for 83.6% of total employment. The figures are estimates which governments and international development organizations reach by excluding workers employed in the modern formal sector and those in small-scale farming. There are many different categories of workers in the informal sector. And, worryingly, despite the huge number of people in this labour force, the earnings differentials between the formal and informal sectors are significant. Entry level staff in the formal sector earn between KES 10,001 and KES 50,000 (US\$100-\$500) a month. Those in the informal sector typically earn a monthly income of between KES 5,000 and KES 25,000 (US\$50-\$250).

There are those who are self-employed and work for themselves. These people – for instance tailors, carpenters or welders – then hire others on weekly or monthly contracts. Then there are those who will take up any job that may arise. For instance, house cleaners, mama nguo or porters. Some informal workers are trainees who are learning on the job (welding, mechanics apprentice) or family members who are helping a family business by overseeing certain aspects of it or running errands.

But, aside from job creation, it's hugely important to the country's economy and many households depend on the informal sector. For instance, a lot of vehicle repair and metal work takes place in the informal sector. And the fresh vegetable trade in Kenya is largely informal and unregulated.

In Laikipia, this is also largely the picture, and with the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic disruption is affecting this group of Laikipians the most. With social distancing, the curfew and restrictions required control the spread of the virus these citizens will be hit very hard and hence the need to create a social safety net that can provide a stop gap help when they are asked to stay home to stop the spread of the virus.

### **6. Laikipia Context**

From the National Health Insurance Fund – NHIF coverage data collected across the county, 13,000 households were classified as poor, earning less than 10,000 per month. These households were already vulnerable before COVID-19 and with the pandemic the numbers will definitely increase. The pandemic has totally changed the



dynamic and we need a different look at social vulnerability. In addition to this category, other groups have also become vulnerable and will need interventions as result of the pandemic.

- a) Those that were already poor and struggled to put food on the table. The first group is the 12,500 households identified through the NHIF MJALI data. The identified households are distributed as follows across the different wards

Ward	No. of poor Households	Percent
Githiga	637	5.2
Igwamiti	1726	14.0
Marmanent	1376	11.1
Mukogodo East	375	3.0
Mukogodo West	452	3.7
Nanyuki	1868	15.1
Ngobit	781	6.3
Olmoran	466	3.8
Rumuruti	470	3.8
Salama	402	3.3
Segera	267	2.2
Sosian	269	2.2
Thingithu	472	3.8
Tigithi	708	5.7
Umande	2077	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,346</b>	

- b) The national government administration officers (NGAO) have further identified 11,316 as vulnerable members in the sub-counties These

households identified are distributed as follows

Sub-county	Households
Laikipia East	4,095
Laikipia West +Nyahururu	3,744
Laikipia Central	2,024
Laikipia North	1,453
Total	11,316

This are the groups that are going first into the programme. The national government has also provided a dataset of nearly 6500 individual households who are already receiving the state cash transfers through the INUA JAMII programme. These individuals have been removed from MJALI dataset and also the dataset presented by county NGAO offices.

- c) Those that were on daily wages/sales work/hustle – kinyozi, saloon attendants, those working in bars, masons/fundis/artisans, makanga, mama nguo. A conservative estimate is 12,500 households across the county. These data is being collected through the Laikipia County Revenue Boards and also through self-reporting by various associations of these Laikipians.
- d) Those that have been laid off as a result of the slowdown in the economic activities as a result of the restrictions and health precautions –travel, service industry, horticultural farms etc. 10,000. These data is being collected through the department of trade and industry.

The verification of this data forms the most important step in the process as only vulnerable families are targeted. When verifying the data, the local NGAO administrators, the community health volunteers, *nyumba kumi* cluster, local clergy, civil society and representation from the office of the MCA is to be invited in the verification center at ward level to ensure that only the deserving cases receive the care packs.

## 7. Intervention

The intervention run through the Laikipia County COVID -19 Emergency Fund Committee appointed by H.E. Governor is twofold, one to provide the most vulnerable with food rations during the duration of the pandemic and also in much as possible keep the local economy afloat. This will ensure we do not add more numbers to the

vulnerable categories. There are other measures related to businesses that are outside the purview of this proposal. First, there is need to address how to source for the food to be distributed with an objective of keeping the economy. This calls for support to the few businesses that are still running and this will be critical in the distribution effort of the food. The following are critical:

1. **Millers** – unlike in past, we should discourage provision of unprocessed maize as food relief and it requires much more fuel energy to convert to food. This then calls for Laikipia based millers to be at the center of milling and packing the floor for distribution. This group is important in ensuring that those with maize stocks can sell and support their families while ensuring those working at those millers keep their jobs.
2. **Wholesalers, supermarkets and distributors** – these will be very important as they have the capacity to package the care-packs that the government will then produce food stamps to redeem. They are also important as they have the distribution network and contacts of the rural merchants who buy from them. They are also important in the sense that they can purchase locally and package the care-packs.
3. **Local duka/shops/Church compounds/Local schools** – These will be the final redemption points for majority of the beneficiaries. Bearing in mind, the need for social distancing, the curfew and the fact that an e-voucher will need to be redeemed, the packs available to one of the collection centres need to be carefully thought through so that it doesn't exacerbate the problem further.
4. **Chiefs, Ward Administrators and Community Health Volunteers** – as the officers on the ground, they will be able to verify if the data is correct (some folks may have died or moved from the location), there will be need to design a way for them to get a report of who has collected a care pack from their areas.