



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

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WEEKLY CITIZEN'S BRIEFING

Thursday, July, 09 2020, 4:00 PM

1. HEALTH – BRIEFING ON CURRENT SITUATION, PREPAREDNESS AND MANAGEMENT

Positive and In Isolation ****	Self-Quarantine	Discharged from Quarantine	Did Not Meet Quarantine Criteria	Quarantined in Health facility	Total
4***	7	271	40	0	322

1. We have **4 COVID-19 positive patients** currently in Isolation at the Nanyuki Annex Facility. As of this afternoon we had another additional 2 cases, bringing the total of those currently in isolation to 6 cases and overall at 7 cases with one case having been discharged.

2. ICU Beds - 6 Beds at NTRH.

A further 4 ICU Beds are under installation at Nanyuki Teaching and Referral Hospital (NTRH).

MOH/National Government will provide 5 ICU Beds for Nyahururu County and Referral Hospital (NCRH).

3. Currently we have 141 Beds at the Isolation Facility.

A further 100 beds will be received next week.

Target is 424 Beds.

4. Distribution - 112 Beds at NTRH Mother and Child Hospital (MCH), 112 Beds at NCRH Mother and Child Hospital, (MCH) 200 Beds at Nanyuki Annexe Facility.

Total Across the County - 424 Beds in Total.

These cover both pediatric, female and male wards.

5. So far, **Seventy - Five (75)** restaurants/eateries have been permitted to have sit-ins.

6. Preparedness, Management and Action across all facilities. Cases already in Isolation facilities. Contact Tracing already underway and accelerated.

7. Community Transmission is now here. Deepen community surveillance and vigilance.

8. Individual + Community Responsibility. The first case just shows the way things can go wrong from the one action of the errant officer.

A key lever to push for behavior change.

9. 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.

10. Screened so far across all the county Checkpoints; **1,386,415 as of 09/07/20**

NHIF EFFORT

1. 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.
2. 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 now all accredited.
3. 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.

4. “LISHA JAMII INITIATIVE” – FOOD DISTRIBUTION EFFORT FOR THE VULNERABLE AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION. - PROGRESS REPORT AS AT 09 July, 2020

Ward	Village	No of food packs	
Nanyuki	Kanyoni	100	
	Shika Adabu	133	
Igwamiti	Maina Village	450	
	Manguo	210	
Igwamiti, Githiga, Marmanent and Ol 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 Oitash.	500	
Mukogodo East	Kiwanja Ndege, Orkinyei Arjiju, Ethi, Sangaa, Chumvi, Lokusero, Leragai, Loortasha.	681	

Segera	Tangi Nyeusi, Debatas, Endana/Eleri, Segera Gate, Naibor, Lairagwan, Mukima	624	
Segera	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 Home)	~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 Church, Likii Primary School, Likii Special School, First Baptist Church Likii, I St. Loise Nanyuki Girls, Nanyuki DEB Primary School, AP Station Majengo, County Annexe, Mt. Kenya Primary School, Nturukuma Primary School)		2,988	
NAWASCO - Kabiru		100	
Loisaba – Adopt-a-Village		70	

Nanyuki Ward through Hon. Veronica Ikunyua		20	
Mpala Research Centre – Lekiji and Koija		209	
Laikipia East Association for the Deaf		17	
Nanyuki & Thingithu		945	
Clergy in Kinamba		60	
Jophie Clark & Friends in Naibor		26	
Igwamiti ward		1300	
Umande ward		1600	
Marmanet ward		1200	
Tigithi ward		1570	
The Leo project led by Jophie Clark in Jua Kali area		34	
Mugie food distribution-Lodabo, Louniek & Lera areas		70	
The Leo project led by Jophie Clark in Kariunga area		30	
Ngobit Ward		1764	
Cab drivers, Curio workers, Hotel workers, Northern tour guides association		267	
CEDEC Children' s Home		7	
OI Moran ward		1700	
Rift valley Adventures at Irura/Marura area		29	
Githiga Ward		1,500	
Total		19,391	

- **Salama ward** is scheduled next.

What the future holds:

Food issuance is not a sustainable activity. Part of the recommended future interventions includes the following:.

- Issuance of seeds, seedlings, fertilizer and other farming inputs for the agriculturally viable areas to boost self-reliance through the department of Agriculture.
- Adoption of innovative farming practices like farming in containers and sacks for those in informal settlements.
- Quicker opening up of markets while ensuring all protocols are observed.
- Support to horticultural and other farms labor intensive enterprises to enable them to quickly put back the laborer's who were laid off due to effects of COVID -19.
- Supported opening up of the economy through funding and business development support will ensure that a majority of MSME'S survive and

therefore most sources of livelihood for the livelihoods are restored and therefore no need for the food programme.

5. 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 – 02/07/20

Q1. What are the ideas on preparedness as we move towards re opening of the economy?

Enforcement should be heightened.

We need to educate citizens that keeping safe is a personal responsibility.

The traffic police should check for the vehicles carrying beyond the recommended capacity during this time of corona virus

Q2. Do you have statistics on distribution on motorized health vehicles per ward? My question on motorized health vehicles, is reference to ambulance health service, as a country and as county the curve keeps rising, we may find ambulance services needed in the most interior areas

We have an ambulance in Ol Moran, Kinamba-Ndindika, Rumuruti, Nyahururu, Lamuria, Doldol, Kimanjo and Nanyuki so we're able to cover every aspect of the county in case the need arises.

In case curve rises we're well able to handle what could come. We have positioned staff and we have different cadres of staff to handle the same.

Q3. To acquire loan with KCB bank the requirement is to have a business permit and to open account with the bank, what is the need of depositing some cash with the bank?

This stimulus program has some threshold requirements with the county and the bank to make the bank comfortable. All the requirements are being processed and being agreed upon. When we get to facility acquisition by the mid next week (10th July 2020) we'll have put out communication to publicize the requirements as well as the basis for the requirements. Business development officers from our own government are on hand to assist you for quicker processing and reception at the bank.

KCB is partner/product, others are in the pipeline.

Q4. I have noted with great concern that a majority of citizens in Nanyuki, Rumuruti, Sipili and Nyahururu are not wearing masks. Enforcement should heighten

Q5. Am wondering if you have addressed the issue of lack of availability for testing in Nanyuki at the moment. In order to reopen our tourism facilities, we need to have tests done. Please advise.

We're currently not testing in Nanyuki. We're in partnership with other labs that are doing testing. Both private labs such as Lancet and we're also able to take specimen and we get the results back from Nairobi. The list of restaurants permitted to open are 65 and will be made public. Their food handlers and staff have taken the COVID -19 test.

The COVID 19 test is KES 1,000, but you'll be asked to do a food handlers test that will involves a range of tests. This costs KES 800, but we've subsidized it to KES 600. The total comes to KES 1,600.

To re-open your restaurant, you have to apply by filling our FORM A, then our public health officers will visit and inspect your facility with a FORM B; a checklist. You'll then be issued with a food handlers' certificate and eventually will involve your taking a COVID -19 test. Once approved, you'll get a permit signed by our county director of public health for you to operate.

Q6. What is the status and potential of county government in implementing home-based care in management of COVID - 19 pandemic/ how far are we with self/home based isolation of COVID - 19 patient?

We've currently not reached here as a county. Home based care is a viable option so long as one is able to follow the guidelines for home-based care. Majority of the patients are asymptomatic and they don't need to be in a hospital, they need to be in a place they can respiration themselves in their households and they can be closely monitored until fully recovered.

For those in need of hospital care, we are fully ready for any eventuality. We have the Nanyuki VTC involved in the production of hospital beds. Nanyuki Annexe facility can take 200 beds, our Mother child facility in Nanyuki can take 100 beds and Nyahururu can take another 100 beds. We are well prepared as each county was to be prepared with at least 300 beds.

Q7. When is Kazi Mtaani commencing?

Q8. WHO and now MOH have issued communication against spraying people in booths? Is the county government aware and enforcing this? In the same breath I would like to challenge the innovation department to assist the young people who had made the booths into transforming them for animal use or into automated car wash machines

We are aware of this and we've communicated the same. There's a suggestion to convert them to car washing booths equipped with machines and the innovation team will consider this.

Q9. Is it possible for our market traders to operate at the stadium (I am considering that there is more space there) to facilitate social distancing especially on market days?

Q10. Which facility in Nanyuki is collecting specimen for testing of COVID - 19 for the food handlers?

We are taking specimen at the Nanyuki Teaching and Referral Hospital. We're also in partnership with LANCET at Cedar Mall, the Goodlife Pharmacy.

Q11. Now that markets have resumed, what added measures have you put in place to make sure social distance is observed.

Q12. I have noted with concern that citizens shy off from cleaning their hands from outside shops they did not visit. Maybe one way we can ensure that the community is doing thorough cleaning of hands in conjunction with NAWASCO, let's have designated hand washing points around the major towns and especially the bus terminus where social distance seems to be a taboo

Q12b. Additional handwashing stations need to be installed in market places, bus stops and crowded centers

Thank you for your suggestion. One way is in conjunction with NAWASCO, NYAHUWASCO and extend the efforts to Rumuruti. Currently, Nanyuki Bus stop has 3 handwashing stations done by NAWASCO, on the Miraa Lane, Doldol stage and in Nyahururu both companies have installed more than 60 hand washing stations they refill the water and we will look into increasing the number.

Q13. Small bars/pubs have opened back doors no social distance and they are risking other lives

This comes down to citizen, community responsibility and enforcement. This we'll keep at.

Q14. Once the economy is opened, we know many people will flock from Nairobi coming this way, how can we protect ourselves? Can the county protect its boundaries and open to only those who are safe? Can the county supersede the national government directives?

We have to look at the safety and livelihoods. Many areas have been affected in the service industry who ordinarily wouldn't be in need of food, such as in the past week, in Nanyuki 300 people have been affected. We need to balance between public health concerns which means we have to be more stringent as service providers. The onus is on us to ensure the protocols are being obeyed.

It calls for a higher sense of individual responsibility when it comes to obeying these protocols.

Community surveillance and vigilance will also become quite key when it comes to tracking.

We are all guided by the directives given by the Ministry of Health. As a community we need to enforce and obey the directives.

Q15. Our youth people (19-35 years) are engaging in irresponsible sexual behaviour. At our pharmacies they're purchasing contraceptives such as P2, there's large demand for abortion pills, what's the county doing to mitigate this? My suggestion was to have the county provide a sexual health package/kit that has two HIV test kits, Two Postinor after pills, two condoms at affordable price to the mwananchi, I believe we'll curb the HIV infections this way and mitigate unwanted pregnancies.

This is a great proposal for consideration.

We are doing awareness on safe sex, prevention of HIV/aids and sexually transmitted diseases in this period. The expectation is that legally they're allowed to make decisions, now the balance is key, and our role is to give the information for decision making purposes.

One of the efforts the county is acting upon is the rise of the Gender based violence, there's been a focus on this as CAS Public Service youth and Gender Hon. Rachel Shebesh paid a courtesy call a few weeks back. One of the post-COVID issues we have to deal with is teenage pregnancies brought about by various issues.

Our health and education departments are reviewing it from a management perspective as it is already an issue building up.

Annex 2

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

6. 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.

7. 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
Total	12,346	

- 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.

8. 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 flour 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.