

Socio-Economic Status of Mombasa County with COVID-19

Eldah Onsomu, Rose Ngugi, Evelyne Kihui, Mutuku Muleli, James Gachanja, Rogers Musamali, Paul Lutta, Daniel Omanyo, Hellen Chemnyongoi, Shadrack Mwatu, Nahashon Mwongera, Paul Odhiambo, Beverly Musili, Violet Nyabaro, Japheth Kathenge, Haron Ngeno and Elton Khaemba



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**Kenya Institute for Public Policy
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KIPPRA in Brief

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Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms	ix
Acknowledgements.....	x
Executive Summary.....	xi
1 Introduction and Structure of Mombasa County Economy	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Level of Socio-Economic Deprivations	2
1.3 Structure of Mombasa County Economy.....	4
1.4 COVID-19 Caseload and Implications of Mobility Restrictions	4
2 Socio-Economic effects of COVID-19	7
2.1 Fiscal Policy	7
2.2 Key Messages	14
2.3 Recommendations.....	15
3 Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	16
3.1 Characteristics of the Sector.....	16
3.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Agriculture Sector.....	26
3.3 Emerging Issues	28
3.4 Recommendations.....	28
4 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	30
4.1 Characteristics of the Sector.....	30
4.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in WASH	36
4.3 Emerging Issues	36
4.4 Recommendations.....	37

5	Manufacturing, Trade and MSMES	38
5.1	Characteristics of the Sector.....	38
5.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Industrial Recovery and Growth.....	51
5.3	Emerging Issues	52
5.4	Recommendations.....	53
6	Infrastructure	54
6.1	Transport and Roads	54
6.2	Information and Communication Technology	59
7	Housing and Urban Development	63
7.1	Characteristics of the Sector.....	63
7.2	Opportunities in Housing and Urban Development	66
7.3	Emerging Issues	66
7.4	Recommendations.....	67
8	Tourism	68
8.1	Characteristic of the Sector	68
8.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Tourism Sector	69
8.3	Emerging Issues	69
8.4	Recommendations.....	69
9	Health	70
9.1	Characteristics of the Sector.....	70
9.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Health Sector	78
9.3	Emerging Issues	78
9.4	Recommendations.....	79
10	Education and training.....	80
10.1	Characteristics of the Sector.....	80
10.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Education and Training.....	86
10.3	Emerging Issues	86
10.4	Recommendations.....	86

11	Social Protection	88
11.1	Characteristics of the Sector.....	88
11.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Social Protection	92
11.3	Emerging Issues	92
11.4	Recommendations.....	93
12	Labour participation	94
12.1	Characteristics of the Sector.....	94
12.2	Opportunities with COVID-19 in Labour Participation	96
12.3	Emerging Issues	97
12.4	Recommendations.....	97
13	Conclusion and Key Recommendations	99
13.1	Conclusion	99
12.5	Key Recommendations	101

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1:	Table 1: Development indicators in Mombasa 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	3
Table 1.4:	Total COVID-19 cases in Mombasa County and the country’s mobility stringency	5
Table 2.1:	Monthly cash transfers from National Government (Ksh Million)	8
Table 3.1:	Distribution of Households Practicing Agriculture, Fishing and Irrigation by County and Sub County	16
Table 3.2:	Distribution of Households Growing Crops by Type, County and Sub County.....	17
Table 3.3:	Distribution of Households Growing Permanent Crops by Type and County.....	17
Table 3.4:	Fruits Grown in Mombasa County	18
Table 3.5:	Vegetables Grown in Mombasa County.....	18
Table 3.6:	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) Grown in Mombasa County	19
Table 3.7:	Distribution of Households Rearing Livestock and Fish by County and Sub County...	19
Table 5.1:	Distribution of Manufacturing firms by gender and size - N (per cent)	40
Table 5.2:	Employment by gender and size for manufacturing firms.....	41
Table 5.3:	Level of innovation by firms in Manufacturing	43
Table 5.4:	Distribution of MSMEs by gender and size -N (per cent)	48
Table 5.5:	Employment by gender and Size - N (per cent)	48
Table 5.6:	Level of innovation by MSMEs	49
Table 7.1:	Distribution of Population by Urban Centers by Gender.....	63
Table 9.1:	Health provision.....	70
Table 9.2:	Percentage Distribution of the Population that reported Sickness/Injury by Type of Health Provider in the County (per cent)	71
Table 9.3:	Percentage Distribution of the County’s Population with Health Insurance Cover by Type of Health Insurance Provider (per cent).....	72
Table 9.4:	Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months by Place of Delivery (per cent)	72
Table 9.5:	Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months Immunized Against Measles	73
Table 9.6:	Health indicators in Mombasa County	74
Table 10.1:	Gross Attendance Ratio and Net Attendance Ratio by Educational Level in Mombasa County	81
Table 10.2:	Gross and net enrolment rate (per cent), 2019	81
Table 10.3:	Percentage Distribution of Population aged 15 Years and above by Ability to Read and Write (per cent)	82
Table 10.4:	Percentage Distribution of Population by Highest Educational Qualification	83
Table 10.5:	Percentage Distribution of Residents 3 Years and above who had ever Attended School by Highest Level Reached, and Sex for Mombasa County (per cent)	84
Table 12.1:	Distribution of Population Age 5 Years and above by Activity Status, and Sex in the County	94

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1:	Structure of the County Economy, 2013-2020	4
Figure 1.2:	New COVID-19 cases in Mombasa County and the country’s mobility stringency	5
Figure 1.3:	Effects of COVID-19 on Mombasa economic performance and national mobility stringency	6
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	10
Figure 2.4:	County expenditure analysis.....	11
Figure 2.5:	County government expenditure by economic classification (per cent of total county government expenditure.....	12
Figure 2.6:	County approved expenditure and absorption rates	13
Figure 2.7:	Profile of county pending bills	14
Figure 3.1:	Scale of Operation: per cent of households	17
Figure 3.2:	Agriculture Related Labor Force Participation	20
Figure 3.3:	Changes in Hours Worked by in Agriculture Related Occupations.....	21
Figure 3.4:	Limited access to markets to purchase food items	22
Figure 3.5:	Reason for Limited access to markets/ grocery stores.....	22
Figure 3.6:	Percentage of households experiencing change in food commodity prices	23
Figure 3.7:	Proportion of households facing large food price shocks	23
Figure 3.8:	Per cent Households reporting that the following food items were not readily available in their locality.....	24
Figure 3.9:	Per cent of households where the following strategies were adopted for at least one day	24
Figure 3.10:	Percentage of households who experienced the below shocks in the past two weeks the KNBS Wave 2 survey	25
Figure 4.1:	Access to water by households.....	30
Figure 4.2:	Access to improved and unimproved sources of water by households.....	31
Figure 4.3:	Volumes of water used by households in a month	32
Figure 4.4:	Distance covered by households to and from water sources	33
Figure 4.5:	Access and reliability to water sources by households	33
Figure 4.6:	Access to sanitation by households in the county	34
Figure 4.7:	Access to improved and unimproved sanitation by households	35
Figure 4.8:	Number of households sharing a toilet facility.....	35
Figure 4.9:	Access to wash during the COVID-19 period.....	36
Figure 5.1:	Sector of operation in manufacturing.....	39
Figure 5.2:	Manufacturing firms by sector and size.....	39
Figure 5.3:	Location of manufacturing firms by premises.....	40
Figure 5.4:	Distribution of Manufacturing firms by gender and sector	41
Figure 5.5:	Education levels of manufacturing firm owners.....	42

Figure 5.6: Source of markets.....	42
Figure 5.7: Source of markets.....	42
Figure 5.8: Source of material inputs	43
Figure 5.9: Sources of finance.....	44
Figure 5.10: Recent sources of credit	44
Figure 5.11: Main purpose of credit.....	45
Figure 5.12: Constraints faced by manufacturing firms	45
Figure 5.13: Distribution of MSMEs by size	46
Figure 5.14: Sector of operation by MSMEs	46
Figure 5.15: Location of businesses by premises	47
Figure 5.16: Education levels of MSME owners	48
Figure 5.17: Main constraints faced by MSMEs	50
Figure 6.1: Main Means of Transport.....	54
Figure 6.2: Change in Cost of Main Means of Transport.....	55
Figure 6.3: Change in Travel Patterns.....	55
Figure 6.4: Proportion of Residents Whose Service Delivery has been Affected	56
Figure 6.5: Road Condition Mix-Classified Road Network.....	56
Figure 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Conventional Households by Ownership of ICT Assets.....	59
Figure 6.7: Reasons for Lack of Internet Connection	60
Figure 6.8: Type of Internet Connection	60
Figure 6.9: Mobile Money Transfers Subscription and Mobile Money Banking Platform.....	61
Figure 7.1: Distribution of households Renting/ Provided with the main dwelling unit by Provider 63	
Figure 7.2: Has your household paid the rent for April 2020 on the agreed date	64
Figure 7.3: Proportion of Residents Paying Rent per Terms of Contract.....	65
Figure 7.4: Reasons for not Being Able to Pay Rent	65
Figure 7.5: Measures Taken by Household to Mitigate COVID-19 Effects on Rent	66
Figure 9.1: COVID-19 Testing, 2020.....	76
Figure 10.1: Access to ICT in Households and Schools	85
Figure 11.1: The proportion of households by the First Severe Shock in the County.....	88
Figure 11.2: The proportion of households that received cash transfers by source, and household headship	90
Figure 12.1: Effects of COVID-19, 2020.....	95
Figure 12.2: Difference between usual hours worked and actual hours worked during COVID-19 period.....	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

The county total revenue has significantly increased over the years as the government focusses on enhanced services to the citizens. Mombasa County total revenue grew by 88 percent from Ksh 6.26 billion in 2013/14 to Ksh 11.77 billion in 2020/21, an average annual growth rate of 12.57 per cent. Analysis of the sources of revenue indicate that equitable share from the National Government is the main source of county funding accounting for more than 60 per cent of the total revenues. Monthly cash transfers from the National Government has been exhibiting an increasing trend from January to June 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) and Sweden. During 2020/21, the County received Ksh 651.99 million and Ksh 577.13 million from National Government and Development partners respectively. Own Source Revenue (OSR) is also a major source of revenue in Mombasa County. On average, OSR contributed 25.76 per cent of the total revenue between 2013/14 to 2020/21. In 2014/15 the county reported Ksh 1,466.2 million in pending bills comprising of Ksh 1,052.9 and Ksh 413.3 in respect of recurrent and development spending respectively. To steer the county towards achieving its budgetary objective and development goals contained in the ADPs and CIDP, the following measures are proposed; 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

The agriculture sector accounts for a very minimal share of economic activity in Mombasa County. Key agricultural value chain commodities in the county include: - maize, cassava and bananas, coconut and cashew nuts, cattle, goats, sheep, poultry production and fisheries. 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; low agro-processing and value addition opportunities; dependence of rain fed agriculture; 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; farm losses and post-harvest waste; and poor and inadequate infrastructure. 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; scale up conservation agriculture, post-harvest management, plant and keep drought-tolerant crops and livestock breeds; link farmers to diverse product markets; strengthen the county's institutional capacity in disaster surveillance and management; 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; natural resource management; 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 government faced challenges in revenue collections since COVID-19 has resulted in reduced incomes among households and businesses, thus deferred collection of revenue from the water services it provided as well as financial support to water services providers.. Additionally, COVID-19 poses health challenges to water and sanitation officers if they get infected, they have 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, will be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19. Further, 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 will adopt to the new

pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing; Improve power supply reliability in collaboration with the national government by at least 20 per cent by 2022 as planned in the MTP III; Establish, in collaboration with the national government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) at Dongo Kundu, Mombasa, which is a Vision 2030 flagship programme; Upgrade and equip the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) testing laboratories at Mombasa as part of capacity building in testing of oil and gas products; and Collaborate with the national government in developing programme for Fisheries and Maritime Infrastructure as outlined in MTP III. The programme involves construction of fish ports in Mombasa, among other coastal areas.

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 244.95km, while the paved National roads cover 178.74KMs. Out of the total paved road network of 423.69km, 35.6 per cent is in good condition, 51.7 per cent in fair condition and 10 per cent in poor condition. The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among households. The high cost of services as well as the perception that the individual does not need to use the internet and lack of knowledge and skills on internet are the leading reasons that the people of in the County do not have internet connection. The housing tenure is predominantly owner occupied at 20.8 per cent, with 79.1 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Majority of the households (75.9%) did not receive a waiver or relief on payment of rent from the landlord, with 2.87 per cent reporting a partial waiver, despite inability to pay due to the pandemic. In addressing the prevailing challenges, the county to identify county significant infrastructure projects for stimulus support and funding to boost economic recovery from the effects of the pandemic. These should be integrated with the Mombasa Port projects and related blue economy agenda; speed up the construction of fiber-optic broadband networks in the county; and integrate the blue economy in spatial planning for human settlements and urban areas along the Indian Ocean with the objective to balance sea-based and land-based activities livelihoods, and to create port-to-city synergies.

Tourism

Mombasa hosts several tourist attractions and world heritage sites including physical attractions (Fort Jesus Museum which is also a UNESCO World Heritage site, the Likoni Ferry Services and the gigantic Elephant Tusks along Moi Avenue, several buildings in the old town including the Old Port and mangrove forests). Mombasa County is home to approximately 201 registered hotels and lodges mainly along the North coast with a total bed capacity of about 8,000 beds and an average annually bed occupancy of 64 per cent. Despite the strategic and economic importance of tourism to Mombasa County, only a paltry 0.9 per cent of the total spending was allocated to the tourism development by the County Government during the 2013 – 2017 planning period. This will be much lower at 0.3 per cent during the 2018-2022 planning period. Several constraints to development of tourism in the County include gender inequality in participation in tourism value chain (more men benefiting from tourism than women); encroachment of heritage sites due to uncontrolled human activity; inaccessibility of heritage sites due to poor road network;

general neglect of the sites; lack of diverse tourism products; under exploitation of some tourist attraction sites and non-adherence to pollution policies. The following are strategies for re-engineering of tourism sector in the county: increased allocation of development budget to tourism by the County Government; promote domestic tourism to cushion the sector from global shocks such as pandemics and other disruption to international travel; Mapping and surveying of tourist attraction sites; and restoring them to modern standards and Diversification and marketing of tourist product offering; Sustaining the annual Mombasa cultural festival.

Health

In 2019/2020, the number of health facilities in the county were 336 which comprised of 309 primary health facilities and 27 hospitals. This was an improvement from a total of 293 health facilities in the previous year, 2018. The number of beds per 10,000 population is 28 against the WHO recommendation of 30 beds per 10, 000 population. In general, 18.1 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 96.8 per cent of the population. Private contributions to insurance cover were reported by 3.7 per cent of the population while Employer-Contributory was reported by 4.3 per cent of the population. The county had 34.3 per cent of the children aged 12-23 months were fully immunized against measles at 9 months while 16.2 per cent were fully immunized against measles at 18 months. HIV and AIDS remains a burden to the County with the prevalence rate recorded as 4 percent (Kenya HIV estimates, 2015). Approximately 23 per cent of the county budget is allocated to health and Ksh 194M supplementary budget has been allocated to health amid COVID-19 pandemic for response measures. In line with the health status in the county, some of the recommendations that need attention include the following: the health sector requires enhanced investment in health systems, including in the health workforce, capacity building of community health workers and the medical officers on COVID-19, upgrading of working conditions and provision of requisite health commodities and equipment, especially in relation to personal protective equipment and occupational safety and there is need 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 fear of contracting COVID-19 in event of visiting a health facility. Also, the County needs to consistently allocate resources towards nutrition specific and sensitive programmes in the various sectors by establishing specific budget lines for nutrition support initiatives among others.

Education and Training

The Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) for pre-primary school was 116.6 per cent while that of primary school and secondary school was 95.3 and 94.9 per cent respectively in 2015/16. The preprimary gross enrolment rate in the county was 116.6 per cent in 2018 and while the net enrolment rate was 77.6 per cent. Approximately 34.1 per cent of the population do not have any educational qualification. This is below the national percentage of 49.7. Only 1.6 per cent of the population has attained university degree. The proportion of the population

with CPE/KCPE qualification is 29.1 per cent and that of KCE/ KCSE qualification is 22.1 per cent. With COVID-19 pandemic, the sector was not left behind, the closure of school led to some students engaging in dangerous activities like drug abuse, smoking bhang and eating miraa and students became generally unruly. Just like other counties, many people in Mombasa 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. The closure of schools as necessitated by COVID-19 pandemic has seen the loss of learning and teaching time. The demand for PPEs such as masks in the County has led to local production by VTCs hence creating employment and income for youth. To ensure recovery of the education sector, 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 institution and 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.

Social Protection

The overall poverty rates in the county stand at 22 per cent which is lower than the national average of 36.1per cent. Severe shocks have had negative impact to the household's economic and social welfare of county residents. 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. The county of Mombasa took an initiative of enrolling all the health workers to the NHIF. The county enhanced the process further by initiating a program referred to as Models targeting young mothers - as an effort to improve coverage of health insurance amongst the general population from the current 26.7 per cent to 60 per cent by end of 2022. Most of the issues affecting the young people in the county are such as HIV/ AIDS, Drug and Substance Abuse as well as Teenage Pregnancy. There is also rampant Sexual and Gender based Violence as well as domestic violence, and with the COVID-19, the stay-at-home directive worsened the situation. Due to social distancing and curfew hours, GBV victims had limited contact with family and friends who would act as the first contact persons during violence. Survivors also experienced challenges accessing healthcare services, counseling Services and access shelters. COVID-19 pandemic created effects with immediate and long-term economic consequences for children, PWDs, elderly and their families. In an effort to strengthen social protection response in face of a similar pandemic, the county government will strengthen the coordination of all social protection programs so as to improve the efficiency of all the programs. In achieving this, the county can make effective use of the existing structures and help the social protection aspect through effective and coordinated resource mobilization strategies from both the well-wishers and various non state actors within the county.

Labour Participation

Tourism, hospitality and fishing are the main economic activities in the county. This is due to her proximity to the Indian Ocean which is good for fishing and tourist attraction. The county boasts of the best beaches and popular resorts and hotels. The pandemic has affected the fishing industry as demand from the hospitality, restaurant and catering sector represents a significant share of fish consumption in the county. The closure of restaurants and cancellation of both public and private events resulted into a collapse in demand for these fish products and reduced markets hence affecting the livelihood of sellers. 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. In addition, the reduction in operation hours and restriction on movement in and outside Nairobi and Mombasa County had negatively impacted on the transport sector with many relying on it rendered jobless. County is not well prepared in terms of response to health-related risks such as the current COVID-19. Going forward the county needs to promote investment and entrepreneurship through provision of loans. Mombasa 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; build workplace resilience to public health emergencies and outbreaks of infectious diseases in all County economic sectors and 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 manufacturing, county infrastructure, tourism, technology and innovation.

1. Introduction and Structure of Mombasa County Economy

1.1 Introduction

Mombasa County is one of the counties in Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani (JKP) economic bloc. The county occupies a land area of 229.9 Km². The county has an estimated population of 866,820 people of which 50.5 per cent were male and 49.5 per cent female (KNBS, 2019) as indicated in table 1. Of the population 14,241 (1.4%) are persons with disabilities. The youth constituted 42.0 per cent of whom the population of whom 45.0 per cent were female. The County has a population density of 5,495 per km². The elderly population (65 year and above) is made up 1.9 per cent of the total population of whom 51.6 per cent were female. The population in school going age group (4-22 years) was 37.5 per cent in 2019.

In 2015/2016, the overall poverty rate in Mombasa County was 27.0 per cent against the national poverty rate of 36.1 per cent. In addition, 23.5 per cent of the population were living in food poverty and 22.2 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, 21.1 per cent of the children were stunted as compared to the average national level at 26.0 per cent.

Table 1.1: Table 1: Development indicators in Mombasa County

	County	National
Estimated County Population (KNBS, 2019)	1,208,333	2.4% of the total population
Males		50.5%
Females	610,257	49.5%
Intersex	598,046	0.002%
	30	
Estimated Population Density (km ²)	5,495	82
Persons with disability	6.8%	2.2%
Population living in rural areas (%)	0.0%	68.8%
Children (0-14 years) (%)	32.5%	41.1%
School going age (4-22 years) (%)	37.5%	68.7%

Youth 15-34 years (%)	42.0%	36.1%
Labour force (15-64 years) (%)	66.2%	55.0%
Elderly population (over 65-year-old)	1.9%	3.9%
Number of COVID-19 cases (as at 11 th September 2020) (MOH); National cases were 35,232 people	2,289	6.84% of the national cases
Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	27.0%	36.1%
Food Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	23.5%	31.9%
Multidimensional Poverty (2015/2016) (%)	22.2%	56.1%
Stunted children (KDHS 2014)	21.1%	26%
Gross County Product (Ksh million) 2020	467,395	5.2% share to total GDP
Average growth of nominal GCP (2013-2020) (%)	10.6%	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 505,311 individuals. They are followed by persons aged between 6-13 years who are the primary school children comprising of 196,419 of the county population. The under 0-3 age comprise of 119,849 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	60,664	59,185	119,849
Preprimary school age (Under 4-5)	27,912	28,016	55,928
Primary School Age (6 -13)	97,432	98,987	196,419
Secondary school age (14-17)	38,372	40,803	79,175
Youth Population (15-34)	242,546	262,765	505,311
Female Reproductive age (15-49)	358,122	402,762	760,884
Labour force (15-64)		402,762	402,762
Aged Population 65+	11,085	11,807	22,892

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019

1.2 Level of Socio-Economic Deprivations

In 2015/2016, 18.1 per cent of the population had health insurance cover, 32.4 percent lived in premises with water, 11.7 per cent lived in their own homes and 87.5 per cent had access to mobile telephone (Table 1.3) and majority of the households (98.7%) had access to toilet facility. As a result, the multi-dimensional poverty is 88 per cent is 22.2 per cent.

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

Indicator	Details	Percentage Distribution (%)
Health care	Population with health insurance cover	18.1
Drinking water (Time taken to fetch)	Zero (in premises)	32.4
	less than 30 minutes	56.4
	30 minutes or longer	6
Sanitation and Hygiene	Proportion of households with toilet facility	98.7
	Shared toilet	75.8
	Not shared	24.2
	Place to wash hands outside toilet facility	18.6
	No place to wash hands outside toilet facility	81.2
Education (population 3 years and above by school attendance status)	Ever attended	95.1
	Never attended	4.9
Knowledge of health and nutrition (children aged 0-59 months that participated in community nutrition programmes)	Participated in community nutrition programmes	37.4
	Did not participate in community nutrition programmes	60.3
Housing and standard of living (house ownership)	Owner/occupier	11.7
	Pays rent/ Lease	82.2
Access to information (population aged 3 years and above by ICT equipment and services used)	Television	87.9
	Radio	96
	Mobile phone	87.5
	Computer	20.4
	Internet	39.5

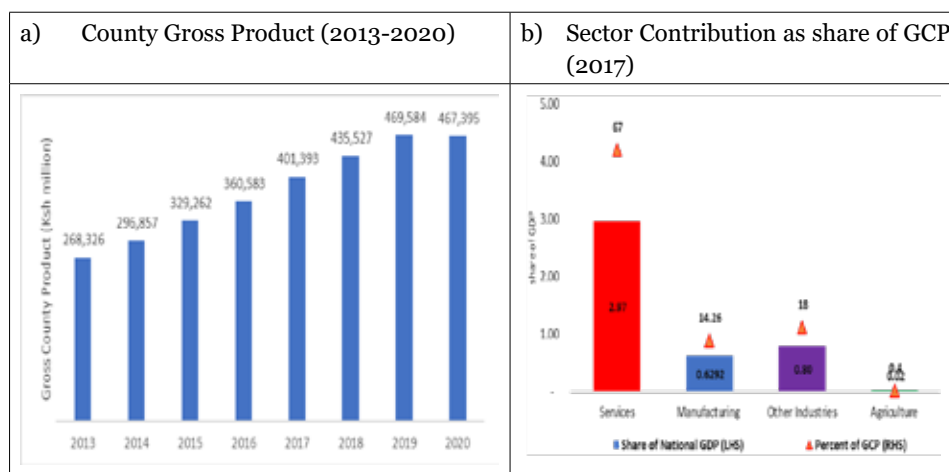
Source: KIHBS 2015/16

1.3 Structure of Mombasa County Economy

Mombasa County Gross County Product (GCP) accounted for 5.2 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) between 2013 and 2020 (figure 1). The GCP increased from Ksh. 268,326 million in 2013 to Ksh. 467,395 million in 2020 representing an average annual growth rate of 10.6 per cent.

The service sector contributed 67.0 per cent of GCP while manufacturing and other industries share constituted 14.3 per cent, and 18.0 per cent, respectively. The services sector includes such activities as wholesale, tourism, and retail trade. industries and manufacturing activities include production of consumer goods such as plastics, furniture, textiles, and petroleum/oil refining, salt, and food processing.

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



Data Source: KNBS (2021)

1.4 COVID-19 caseload and implications of mobility restrictions

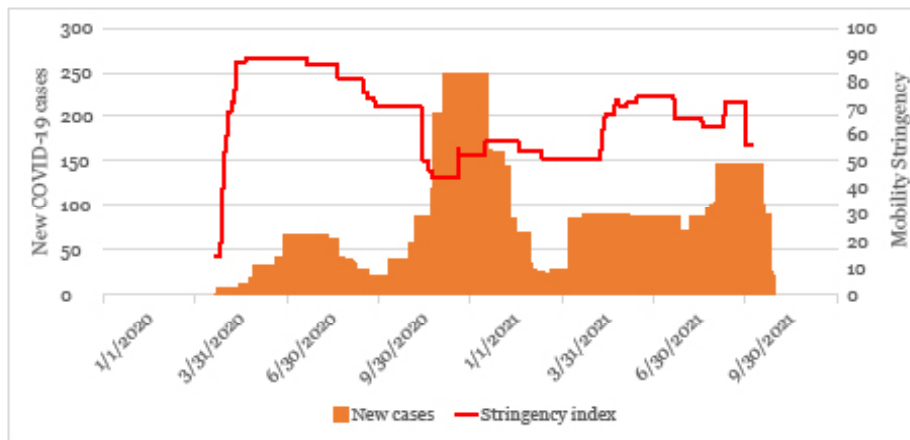
As of March 2020, Mombasa County had zero cases. However, by August 2020, the County had reported 1,586 COVID-19 cases with mobility stringency of 70.4. The caseload would rise to 12,215 by August 2021 with mobility stringency of 56.0. The mobility stringency index is a composite measure rescaled to 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: Total COVID-19 cases in Mombasa 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	1,586	70.4
23 rd August 2021	12,215	56.0

Data Source: Oxford University

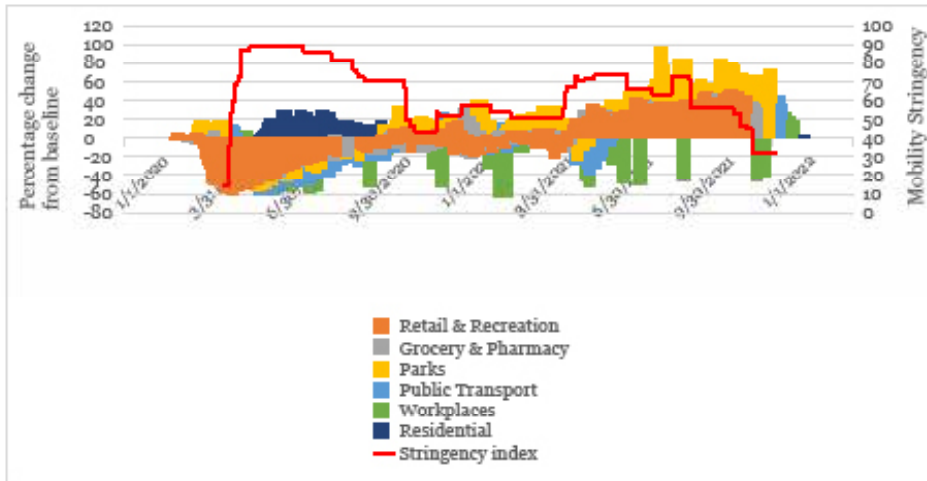
New COVID-19 cases in Mombasa County were highest between April 2020-July 2020, September 2020-December 2020 and February 2021-August 2021. During the three time-periods, spikes in new cases in the County were preceded by relaxation of COVID-19 mobility restrictions. Reduction in the County's new cases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

Figure 1.2: New COVID-19 cases in Mombasa County and the country's mobility stringency

Data Source: Oxford University

Demand for residential space has been resilient in the face of COVID-19 mobility restrictions in Mombasa County. Public transport, workplaces, retail and recreation, grocery and pharmacy, and park activity have however, been the most responsive to COVID-19 mobility restrictions. The sub-sectors registered shrinkage in growth during periods when mobility restrictions were tightest but rebounded with easing of mobility restrictions.

Figure 1.3: Effects of COVID-19 on Mombasa economic performance and 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. Socio-Economic Effects of COVID-19

2.1 Fiscal Policy

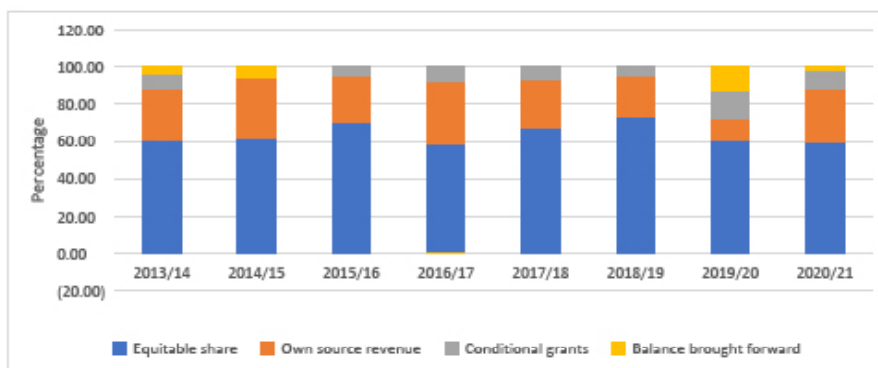
Availability of financial resources is critical in implementing county operations. Timely and adequate funding aid in successful implementation of the county's projects. The County's main revenue sources comprise of the transfers from the National Government, Conditional Grants and its own source revenue (OSR).

Transfers from National Government

The county total revenue has significantly increased over the years as the Government focus on enhanced services to the citizens. Mombasa County total revenue significantly grew by 88 percent from Ksh 6.26 billion in 2013/14 to Ksh 11.77 billion in 2020/21, representing an average annual growth rate of 12.6 per cent. The total amount realized in 2020/21 was 75.3 per cent of the annual budget allocation of Ksh 15.63 billion. The performance was a decline from 83.5 per cent target attained in 2019/20, partly attributed to the decline in OSR.

Analysis of the sources of revenue indicate that equitable share from the National Government is the main source of county funding accounting for more than 60 per cent of the total revenues (Figure 2.1). The share of equitable share from the National Government averaged 64.25 percent of the total revenue between 2013/14 to 2020/21 underscoring its importance in financing County operations. Equitable share grew by 86 per cent from Ksh 3.80 billion in 2013/14 to Ksh 7.06 billion in 2020/21. The amount received in 2020/21 accounted for 100 per cent of the annual budget allocation. This implied that the County received all expected amount from the National Government to finance its operations, underscoring its commitment 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 has been exhibiting an increasing trend from January to June over the years as shown in table 2.1. In 2020, the transfers grew by 89.3 percent from Ksh. 4.33 billion received in January to Ksh. 7.84 billion received in June. In comparison to 2019, the total amount transferred to Mombasa County increased in January and February by 2.1 percent and 0.7 percent respectively, but thereafter decreased between March and June. Specifically, cash transfers decreased by 2.64 percent in March, 13.35 percent in April, 11.5 percent in May and 12.32 percent in June of 2020 compared to the same months of 2019. As expected, the county received more funds in the subsequent months to enable it to undertake its budgetary operations as well as implement the necessary measures 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	3,365.85	3,994.80	-	-	-	-	1,891.84	-	-
2020	4,325.22	5,067.25	5,631.89	5,672.02	6,413.11	7,839.75	1,164.56	1,992.71	2,567.38
2019	4,235.91	5,030.80	5,784.88	6,545.96	7,245.24	8,941.03	7,245.24	1,860.31	2,684.98
2018	3,656.28	4,339.99	5,052.18	5,052.18	5,876.40	8,668.59	1,747.82	2,584.17	3,406.85
2017	-	-	4,033.66	4,515.64	5,503.40	5,981.69	967.97	-	-
2016	-	-	3,278.49	4,230.62	4,704.68	4,704.68	-	-	-

Data source: Gazette Notice (Various issues)

Conditional grants

The County receives conditional grants from the National Government and development partners mainly from World Bank and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and Sweden. During 2020/21, the County received Ksh 651.99 million and Ksh 577.13 million from National Government and Development partners respectively. The contribution of condition grants to total revenue has been increasing over the years. On average, the grants contributed 7.16 per cent of the County total revenue between 2013/14 and 2020/21. Notably, it contributed 14.74 per cent in 2019/20, an unprecedented high. In nominal terms, conditional grants have been on an upward trajectory and grew by 125 per cent from Ksh 545.82 million in 2013/14 to Ksh 1.23 billion in the 2020/21. The significant growth underscores the potential that the county holds in growing its total revenues using grants. 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.

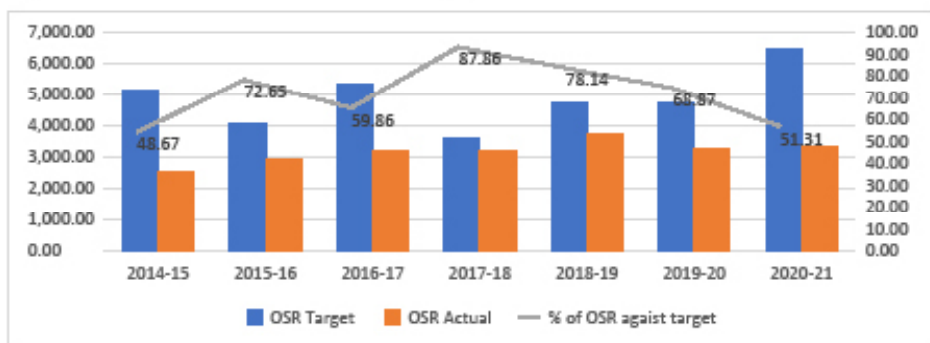
Own Source Revenue

Own Source Revenue (OSR) is also a major source of revenue in Mombasa County. On average, OSR contributed 25.76 per cent of the total revenue between 2013/14 to 2020/21. Notably, the county recorded the largest share of OSR to total revenue in 2016/17 of 33.25 percent. The strong performance indicate that the county has the capacity to mobilize more OSR and hence may act as a benchmark for other counties in relation to OSR mobilization.

The county has been deemed as the best performing county on OSR collection. Analysis

of annual County OSR performance shows an upward trend over the years, growing by 93 percent from Ksh 1.72 billion in 2013/14 to Ksh 3.31 billion in 2020/21 (figure 2.2). The performance of actual OSR versus target indicate that the county achieved more than 50 per cent of its target over the period under review, attaining a high of 87.86 percent of its target in 2017/18 (figure 2.2). During 2019/20, the county generated Ksh 3.26 billion from OSR which was 12 per cent decrease compared to Ksh. 3.7 billion realised during 2018/19. The county was unable to achieve its target due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which negatively affected many businesses that are revenue streams. In addition, most of the hotels and business had been closed affecting the County's revenue generation and collection. With improved economic activities, the County generated Ksh 3.31 billion as OSR in 2020/21 an increase of 1.7 per cent compared to the amount realized in 2019/20. Easing of containment measures and recovery of economic activities is expected to boost the growth OSR, going forward.

Figure 2.2: Annual Own Source Revenue targets and actual collections

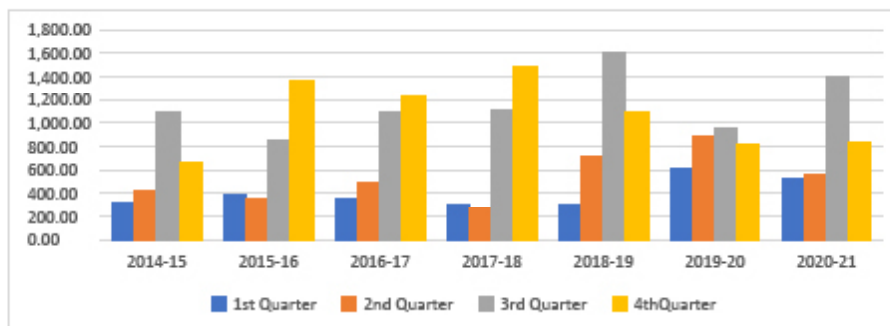


Data Source: Office of the Controller of Budget (Various reports)

Analysis of the quarterly OSR collections show that the county collects most of its OSR during the third and fourth quarters (figure 2.3). This may be attributed to the timeline of single business payments which elapses on 31st March of every year. The third and fourth quarter collections for 2019/20 were dismal compared to collections of the same period during 2018/19 due to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The third quarter collections declined by 40 percent from Ksh. 1.61 billion collected during the same quarter in 2018/19 to Ksh. 960 million in 2019/20. Similarly, fourth quarter collections declined by 35 percent from Ksh. 1.09 billion collected during the same quarter in 2018/19 to Ksh. 816 million realized in 2019/20. The significant decline was premised on the waivers and suspension of some charges and fees like single business permit, daily parking fees and land rates granted by the County government that reduced the targeted collections of the year. In addition, most of the businesses were closed following the regulations from the Ministry of Health, quarries were shut down, and there was reduced number of vehicles coming from Kwale and Kilifi counties due to the lockdown implemented in the county. Furthermore, levies from the hotels and tourist sites had been affected since most of the hotels and the attraction sites had been closed. The county also waived charges of vehicles coming from upcountry to supply agricultural products to make the produce available and affordable to the people, reducing the County OSR further. During 2020/21, the quarterly performance maintained an increasing trend from the first quarter. The improvements

reflect the recovery of various economic activities across the Country.

Figure 2.3: Quarterly Own Source Revenue collection



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

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 subnational 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 underinvestment which have constrained productive capacity in the local economy.

Trends and profile of county government expenditures

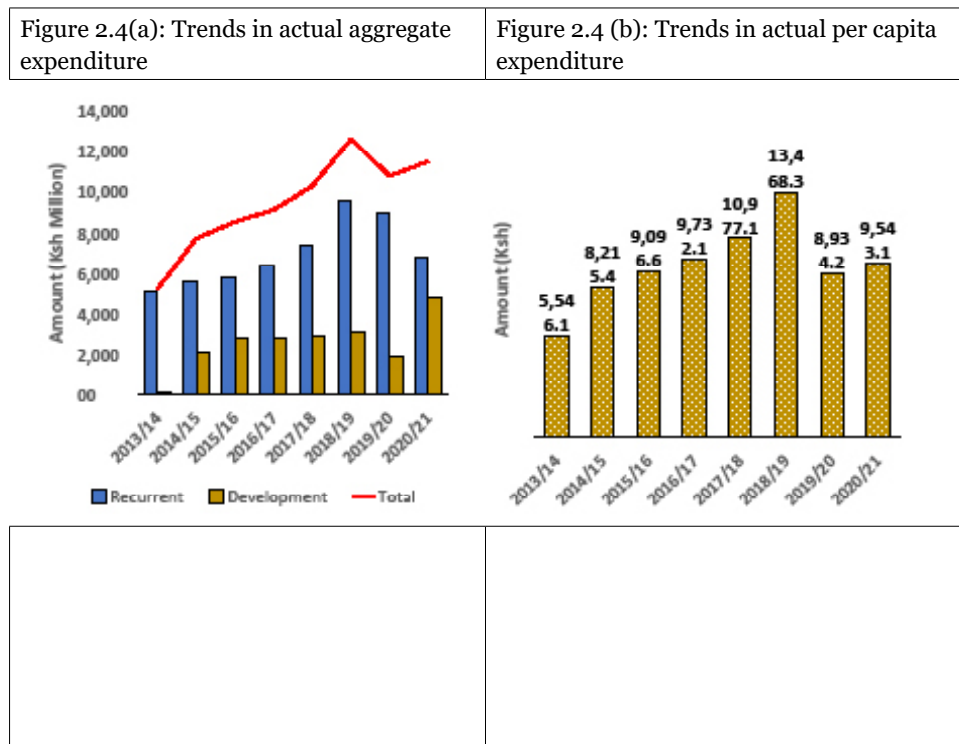
County expenditure has over the years been rising as the county escalates its efforts in provision of services to its residents. Total county expenditure has grown significantly since 2013/14. With the implementation of the first full year county budget in 2013/14, actual expenditure in the county increased from Ksh 5,209.8 million to Ksh 11,531.3 million in 2020/21, translating to an average annual increase of 17.33 per cent (Figure 2.4). This translates to over 100 percent increase in county spending over the period. Cumulatively the

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

county has spent a total of Ksh 75.8 billion between 2013/14 and 2020/21. This comprises of a cumulative Ksh 54.1 billion and Ksh 21.6 billion on recurrent and development expenditures representing 71.4 percent and 28.6 percent of the cumulative recurrent and development expenditure respectively. This signals that development expenditure performance is relatively weak and there is even a greater opportunity to push development expenditure higher and support deepening of capital spending in the county.

Consistent with the nominal growth in actual county expenditures, spending on a per capita basis has more than doubled over the period. In 2013/14, per capita spending in the county was about Ksh 5,546.1 compared Ksh 13,468.3 in 2018/19 and 9,543.1 at the end of 2020/21. Between 2013/14 and 2020/21 per capita spending averaged Ksh 9,439.1

Figure 2.4: County expenditure analysis



Source: KIPPR based on Office of the Controller of Budget

Utilization of public resources in the county

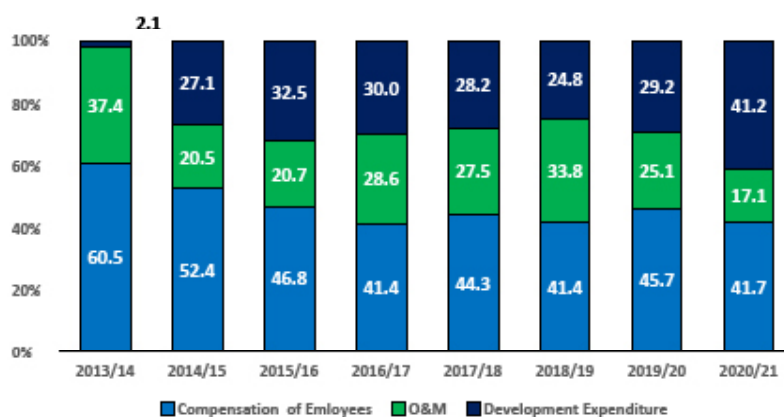
Analysis of expenditures by economic classification and by departments (spending priorities) reveals since inception of devolution, the county government prioritized narrowing the economic and social infrastructure gaps. Much of government development expenditures has mainly been on provision of health, finance, transport and devolution.

The average share of development spending to actual total spending between 2013/14 and 2020/21 was 26.9 per cent. In 2013/14 development expenditure accounted for only 2.1

percent of total expenditure. This increased to 27.1 percent in 2014/15 and further to 32.5 percent in 2015/16. In 2016/17 performance went down to 30.0 percent and continuing a declining trend reaching 28.2 percent in 2017/18 and then plummeting further to 24.8 percent in 2018/19 as presented in **Figure 2.5**. In the 2019/20 development expenditures accounted for 29.2 per cent of the total expenditure compared to 41.2 per cent recorded in 2020/21.

The average share of compensation of employees in total county expenditure between 2013/14 and 2020/21 was 46.8 percent, above. Surprisingly in the first two fiscal years of devolution, compensation of employees exceeded half of county expenditure limiting resources available for development. In 2013/14 compensation of employees accounted for 60.5 percent of expenditure. This eased to 52.4 percent in 2014/15, 46.8 percent in 2015/16 and easing further to 41.4 percent in 2018/19. In 2019/20 county wage bill accounts for 45.7 percent total expenditure easing to 41.7 at the end of 2020/21.

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



Source: KIPPRA based on Office of the Controller of Budget

Reflecting on expenditures by functional classification or priority spending (**Table 2.2**), the county spent a combined average of 70.5 percent of the total expenditure during the period 2014/15 to 2018/19 on non-administrative and non-co-ordinational functions such as county health services (23.6%); transport and infrastructure development (14.0%); education (6.3%), water, energy, environment and waste management (9.6%); trade, tourism and co-operatives development (3.4%); youth, gender and sports (2.9%); lands, housing and physical planning (2.5%); and agriculture and fisheries development (1.8%).

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Average spending (%)	Average share of spending (%)
Health	1,536.0	2,285.3	2,532.3	2,500.2	3,032.3	4,151.9	648.8	2,383.8	23.6
Finance & Economic Planning	1,993.3	1,778.0	2,277.0	2,223.4	2,721.4	1,497.4	1,735.4	2,032.3	20.1
Transport & Infrastructure Dvlpmt.	771.8	1,175.5	1,731.8	1,871.5	2,016.9	1,151.7	1,179.8	1,414.2	14.0
Water,Energy, Environment & Waste Mngmnt	703.0	492.3	73.5	599.8	805.7	741.9	3,343.0	965.6	9.6
Devolution	-	-	-	712.1	1,621.7	1,267.5	1,011.4	658.9	6.5
Education	338.5	457.1	1,033.1	469.2	434.3	393.2	1,320.1	635.0	6.3
County Assembly	396.7	514.6	219.2	544.7	177.2	660.9	666.6	454.3	4.5
County Executive	999.9	775.5	289.7	305.5	364.7	164.37	134.58	433.5	4.3
Trade, Tourism & Cooperative Dvlpmt.	432.6	401.6	256.9	212.1	476.2	238.9	369.4	341.1	3.4
Youth, Gender & Sports	152.0	189.0	369.7	323.8	277.4	168.8	561.1	291.7	2.9
Lands, Housing & Physical Planning	158.4	323.9	186.0	276.2	309.1	192.6	286.9	247.6	2.5
Agriculture & Fisheries Dvlpmt.	174.4	110.0	116.6	194.2	323.7	128.2	215.7	180.4	1.8
Public Service Board	60.9	42.2	47.8	69.3	80.2	38.3	58.7	56.8	0.6
Total	7,717.3	8,545.1	9,133.6	10,301.8	12,640.8	10,795.6	11,531.3	10,095.1	100.0

Source: KIPRA based on Office of the Controller of Budget

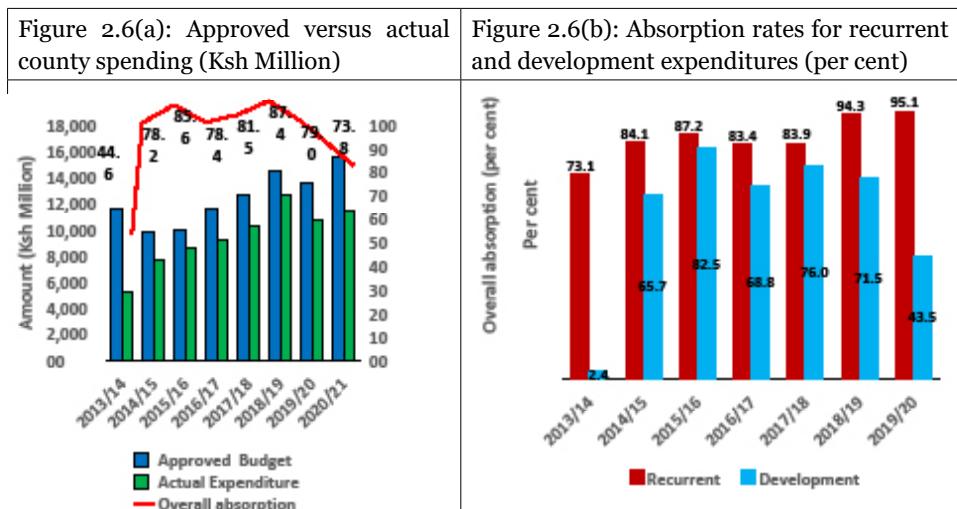
Further during the review period, co-ordinational and administrative functions accounted for a combined average of 29.5 per cent with county finance and economic planning leading at 20.1 per cent, devolution following at 6.5 per cent, county executive services at 4.3 per cent, county assembly at 4.5 per cent while county public service board accounted for 0.6 per cent.

Effectiveness of County spending

The execution of the county budget has generally followed an upward trend, suggesting increases in absorption capacity. Total budget execution averaged 76.1 per cent in the period 2013/14 to 2020/21. In 2013/14 overall, total budget execution stood at 44.6 per cent. This execution improved to 78.2 per cent in 2014/15 and further to 85.6 per cent in 2015/16. This eased to 78.4 per cent in 2016/17 and increasing further to 87.4 per cent in 2018/19. In 2019/20 budget absorption declined to 79.0 per cent and further down to 73.8 per cent at the end of 2020/21. This means that in 2020/21 only Ksh 11,531.3 million was utilized out of the Ksh 15,634.6 million approved budget (Figure 2.6(a)).

With regards to development budget execution in the county, the average absorption rate between 2013/14 to 2018/19 was 63.0 per cent (implying that on average over 37.0 per cent of the development budget is not absorbed). This is a major budget implementation weakness, and the county should continue tightening budget implementation to ensure achievement of greater absorption rates to help achieve the targets in ADPs and the CIDP. On recurrent expenditure, the execution has been robust over the years, the average absorption rate was 83.2 per cent. with about 16.8 per cent left in unspent recurrent budget.

Figure 2.6: County approved expenditure and absorption rates

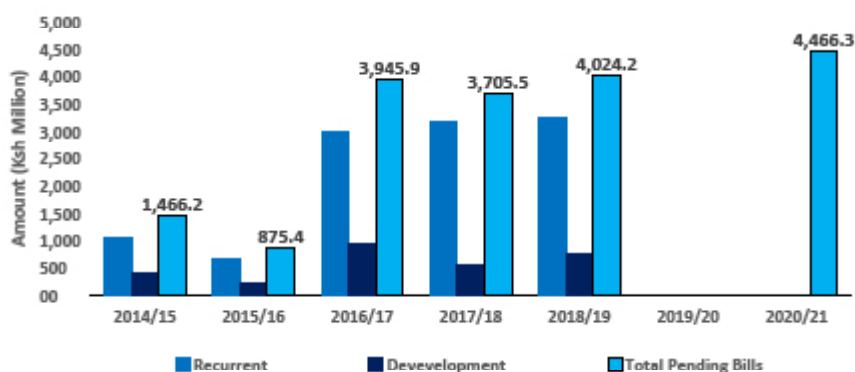


Source: KIPPRA based on Office of the Controller of Budget

Pending Bills

In 2014/15 the county reported Ksh 1,466.2 million in pending bills comprising of Ksh 1,052.9 and Ksh 413.3 in respect of recurrent and development spending respectively. Pending bills eased to Ksh 875.4 million in 2015/16 with recurrent spending related pending bills accounting for 74.3 percent of this. Pending bills took an upward trend amounting to Ksh 3,945.9 million in 2016/17 and further to Ksh 4,024.2 million in 2018/19. In 2019/20 the county did not provide figures for pending bills, however at the end of 2020/21 pending bills amounted to Ksh 4,466.3 million. Generally, in Mombasa County, pending bills related to recurrent spending have been greater than those related to development expenditure on average accounting for 79.4 percent of the pending bills portfolio over the review period. If pending bills for development expenditures 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



Source: KIPPRA based on Office of the Controller of Budget

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 Key Messages

From the foregoing, the following are observed:

- i. Despite actual development expenditure performing slightly below the 30 percent threshold set by PFM Act, it is evident that much of this expenditure happens in third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year, with the latter showing stronger performance.

This pattern reveals systemic weaknesses in county public investment management system

- ii. County wage bill has been on a decreasing path but remains well above 35 per cent. Between fiscal years 2013/14 and 2020/21 county wage bill was on a downward trend and on average accounted for 46.8 percent of expenditure, while development expenditure has been plummeting attaining an average of 26.9 percent over the review period.
- iii. Priority expenditure has been on non-administrative and non-coordinational functions such as health, education, agriculture, roads etc., accounting for an average of 70.5 percent of actual expenditure. Health sector leads at 23.6 percent. Administrative and coordinational functions such as county executive, county assembly, public service management and finance account for 29.5 percent of expenditure.
- iv. Budget execution as measured by absorption rate has been improving over the review period. Average overall absorption rate stands at 76.1 percent. Average development budget absorption rate stands at 63.0 percent while that of recurrent expenditure stands at 83.2 percent.
- v. Pending bills have been burgeoning over the review period with recurrent expenditure related pending bills accounting for 79.4 percent of the pending bills portfolio.

2.3 Recommendations

To steer the county towards achieving its budgetary objective and development goals contained in the ADPs and CIDP, the following measures are proposed:

- 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

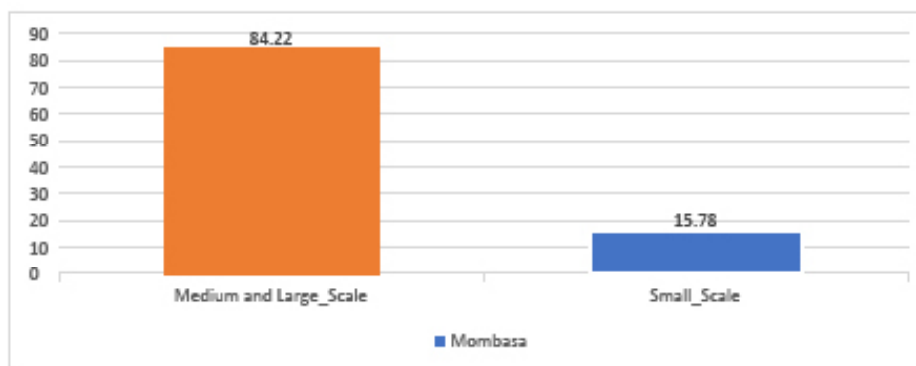
Agriculture accounts for a very minimal share of economic activity in Mombasa County. Less than one percent of the county's economic activity is driven by the agriculture sector. In 2017, agriculture accounted for Ksh 1,459 million out of the total Ksh 332,122 million Gross County Product (GCP) amounting to 0.4 percent of the county's GCP. 3.3 per cent of the households in Mombasa County practice farming. About 1.9 per cent of the households produce crops, 2.3 per cent produce livestock, 0.03 per cent practice aquaculture and about 0.37 per cent are involved in fishing. About 0.25 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
Mombasa	378,422	12,497	7,218	8,749	128	1,409	958
Changamwe	46,614	618	230	476	6	62	36
Jomvu	53,472	2,418	1,168	1,810	12	132	209
Kisauni	88,202	6,257	4,043	4,269	67	492	402
Likoni	81,191	1,863	1,136	1,282	21	439	143
Mvita	38,995	309	145	209	9	172	32
Nyali	69,948	1,032	496	703	13	112	136

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 15.8 per cent of the farming households in Mombasa 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 as a Coast – mixed staples and cash agro-ecological zone as per the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019-2029, with two seasons of moderate rainfall. An overall analysis of the county agricultural production indicates the key food crops produced by households in Mombasa are maize, cassava and bananas.

Table 3.2: Distribution of households growing crops by type, county and sub-county

County/ Sub County	Kenya	Mombasa	Changamwe	Jomvu	Kisauni	Likoni	Mvita	Nyali
Maize	5,104,967	5,681	108	895	3,456	863	81	278
Cassava	1,050,352	2,849	39	360	1,702	578	39	131
Bananas	2,139,421	2,232	65	332	1,137	485	54	159

Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Key permanent crops among households in Mombasa are coconut and cashew nuts.

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

County/Sub County	Coconut	Cashew Nut
Mombasa	1,688	602
Kenya	90,952	61,664

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 Mombasa's value of fruits production in 2019 amounted to KES 50.1 million. The area under fruit was 464 Ha with a production of 2,569 MT. The major fruits grown in order of value importance are coconuts, pawpaw, watermelons.

Table 3.4: Fruits Grown in Mombasa County

Type of Fruit	Area in Ha	Production in Tons	Value in Shillings
Coconuts	272	409	12,240,000
Pawpaw	52	784	11,745,000
Watermelons	12	300	9,000,000
Oranges	28	543	7,480,000
Banana	38	364	7,288,000
Mango	14	140	1,500,000
Cashew Nuts	48	29	864,000
Total	464	2,569	50,117,000

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority (2019)

In 2019, the value of vegetables production in the county amounted to KES 236 million. The area under vegetables was 416 Ha with a production of 8,556 MT. The major vegetables grown in order of value importance are leaf amaranth, cowpea, tomato, okra, spinach, egg plant, bell, pepper/sweet paper, radish and kales.

Table 3.5: Vegetables Grown in Mombasa County

Type of Vegetables	Area in Ha	Production in Tons	Value in Shillings
Leaf Amaranth	138	3,045	76,120,000
Cowpea	164	3,282	65,640,000
Tomato	20	640	37,400,000
Okra	28	506	26,190,000
Spinach	17	257	7,695,000
Egg Plant	13	262	5,462,400
Bell Pepper/Sweet Paper	7	107	5,325,000
Radish	9	186	5,040,000
Kales	9	137	4,095,000
Cucumber	2	26	910,000
Karella	2	29	868,500
Dudhi/Bottle Guard	2	27	675,000
African Nightshade	3	30	300,000
Spider Plant	2	20	200,000
Tindori	0	2	60,000
Total	416	8,556	235,980,900

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority (2019)

In 2019, the value of MAPs production in the county amounted to Ksh 2.5 million. The area under MAPSs was 10 Ha with a production of 139 MT. The major MAPs grown are Coriander.

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

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs)	Area in Ha	Production in Tons	Value in Shillings
Corriander	5	60	1,500,000
Palak	1	16	352,000
Ginger	2	12	240,000
Long Cayenne Chilies	2	42	240,000
Methi	0	8	162,000
Cucuri	0	1	24,000
Total	10	139	2,518,000

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority (2019)

Animal production is also a key economic activity in Mombasa County. Other than rearing the traditional livestock (i.e. cattle, goats and sheep) and fishery activities, the county has promoted poultry production among farming households in the county.

Table 3.7: Distribution of Households Rearing Livestock and Fish by County and Sub County

County/Sub County	Kenya	Mombasa	Changamwe	Jomvu	Kisauni	Likoni	Mvita	Nyali
Indigenous Chicken	3,337,700	6,142	350	1,296	3,016	870	121	489
Goats	1,898,887	3,029	95	568	1,614	566	36	150
Indigenous cattle	2,260,439	1,024	20	190	632	127	9	46
Exotic Chicken Broilers	79,461	998	78	199	411	140	35	135
Exotic Chicken Layers	194,517	743	53	157	280	124	33	96
Exotic cattle Dairy	939,916	412	16	60	202	73	16	45
Sheep	1,299,893	313	10	45	161	63	9	25
Exotic cattle Beef	167,625	191	10	23	82	51	8	17
Rabbits	124,122	186	14	30	79	33	5	25
Pigs	110,383	134	7	37	76	7	3	4

Fishponds	22,019	83	6	8	37	16	7	9
Beehives	201,406	68	1	6	41	11	2	7
Donkeys	500,682	36	1	11	8	5	4	7
Fish Cages	3,361	24	-	3	11	7	2	1
Camels	167,666	6	-	-	4	-	1	1

Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

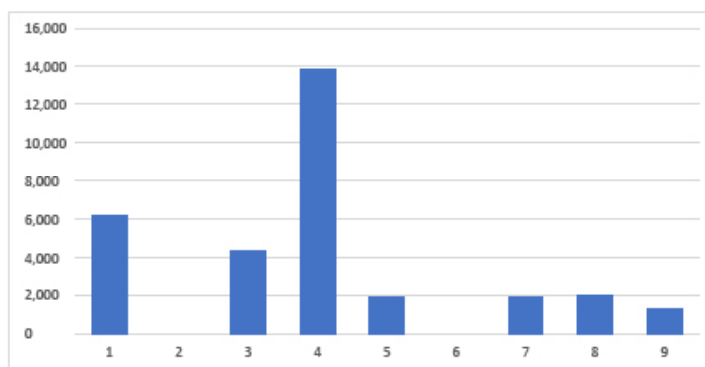
The above characterization of farming households highlights the priority value chain opportunities in maize, cassava and bananas, coconut and cashew nuts, cattle, goats, sheep, poultry production and fisheries. With majority of the households farming the identified products, the current Mombasa transformation 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 Mombasa indicates relative dominance by females and males in specific sub-categories of agriculture related occupations in the county. Majority of the population in Mombasa are Subsistence Agricultural and Fishery Workers. This occupation in the county is dominated by women where workers grow and harvest field or tree and shrub crops, grow vegetables and fruit, tend or hunt animals, gather wild fruits and plants, catch fish and gather other forms of aquatic life in order to provide food, shelter and a minimum of cash income for themselves and their households. The second popular sub-category of agriculture related occupations in the county 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 Labor 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 majority of 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 processing and related trades workers who recorded the highest difference of 12 hours between the usual and actual hours worked in a week. Occupations in this sub-major include Butchers, Fishmongers and Related Food Preparers; Bakers, Pastry-cooks and Confectionery Makers; Dairy Products Makers; Fruit, Nut and Related Preservers; Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Products Makers; Food and Beverage Tasters; Brewers, Distillers and Related Workers; and Other Food Processing and Related Workers.

It is however observed that hours worked by the Food and Related Products Machine Operators increased by 10 hours in the reference period as compared with the usual hours worked per week. Occupations in this sub- group include meat and Fish Processing Machine Operators; Dairy Products Machine Operators; Grain and Spice-milling Machine Operators; Baked Goods, Cereal and Chocolate Products Machine Operators; Fruit, Vegetable and Nut Processing Machine Operators; Sugar Production Machine Operators; Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Processing Machine Operators; Brewers, Wine and Other Beverage Machine Operators and Tobacco Production Machine Operators.

Figure 3.3: Changes in Hours Worked by in Agriculture Related Occupations



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

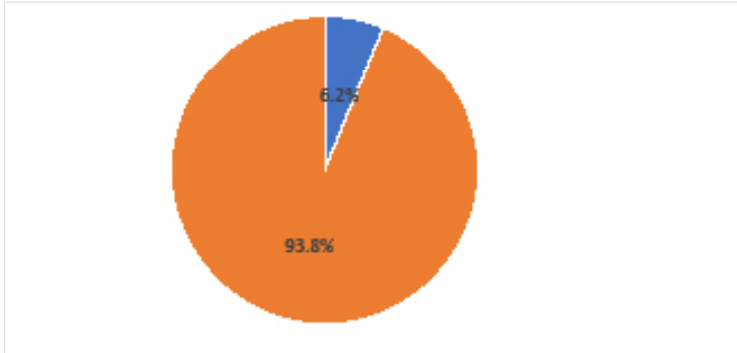
The identified COVID-19 effects on labour force participation are likely to have negative effects on output thereby increasing yield gaps.

ii) Market operations

Successful transformation of smallholder agricultural production in Mombasa 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.

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, 6.2 per cent of the households in Mombasa 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.

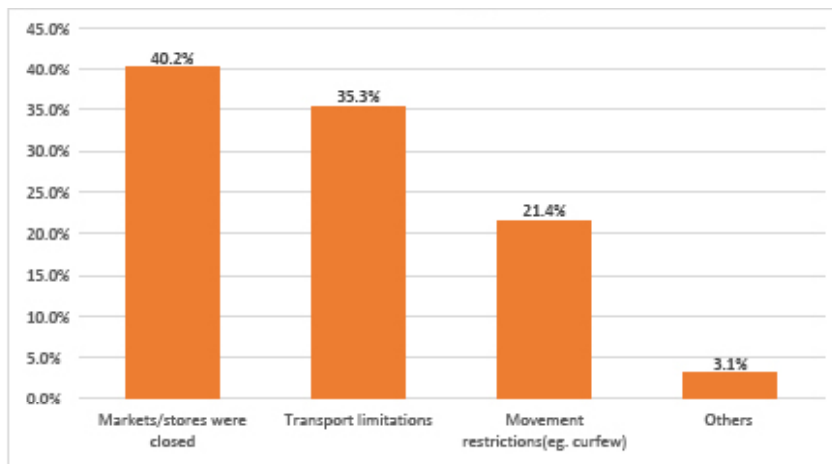
Figure 3.4: Limited access to markets to purchase food items



Source: 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 (40.2per cent), transport limitations (35.3%) and movement restrictions (21.4%).

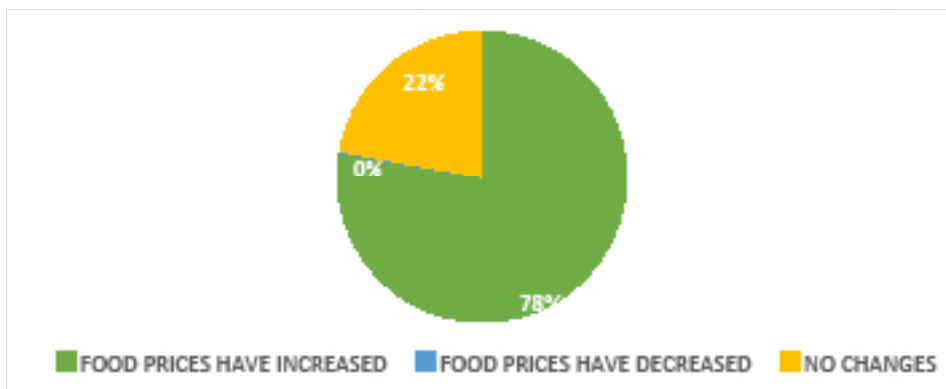
Figure 3.5: Reason for limited access to markets/ grocery stores



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

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. Approximately 78 per cent of households in Mombasa County indicated that over the past 2 weeks from the reference period, while 22 per cent indicated that they had not experienced a change in the prices.

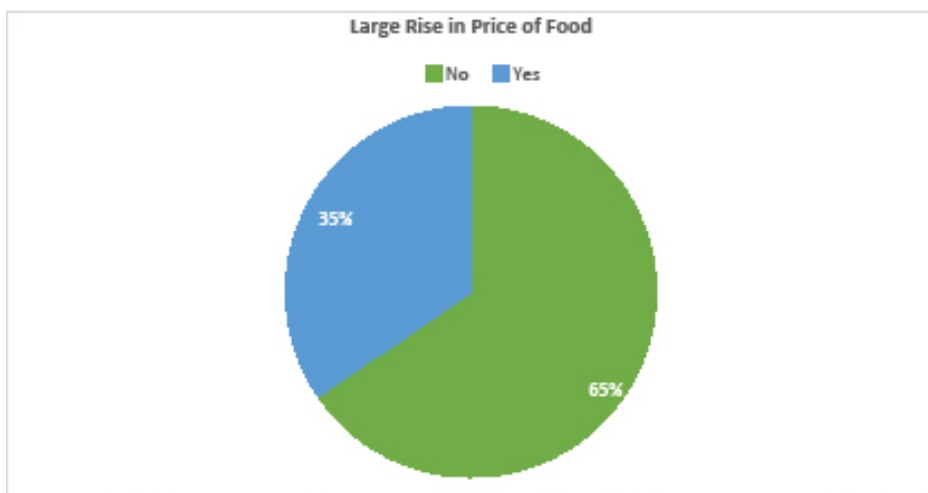
Figure 3.6: Percentage of households experiencing change in food commodity prices



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

On the magnitude of the price shocks, 35 per cent of the households indicated they faced a large rise in food prices in the past two weeks from the reference period.

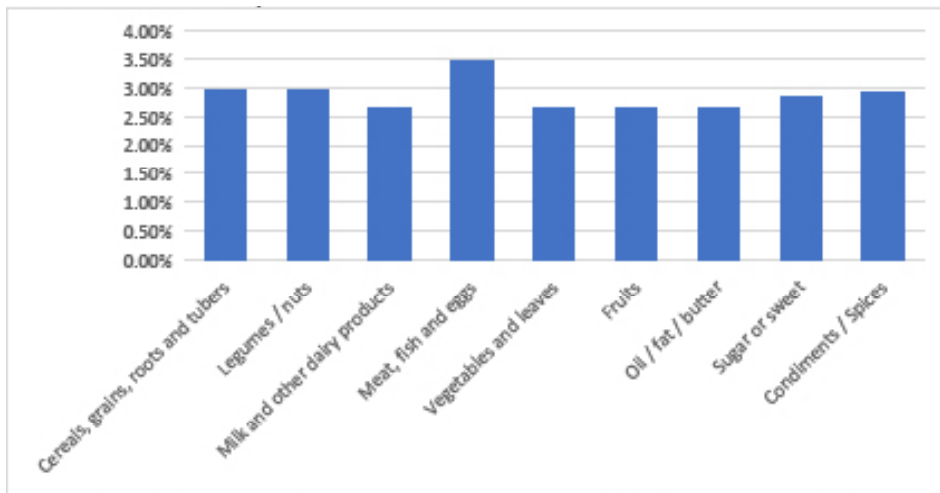
Figure 3.7: Proportion of households facing large food price shocks



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 table.

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

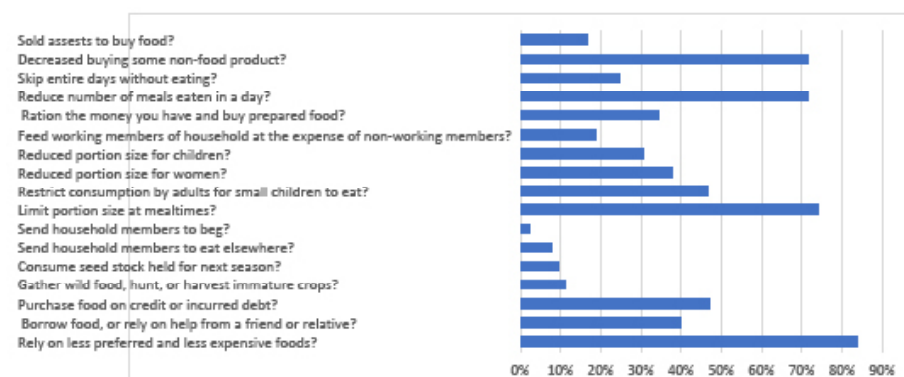


Source: KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

While access to all food groups were affected as shown in the figure above, a key concern is the effect on nutritious food categories—meat, vegetables, legumes, milk and fruits—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 (84%), limit portion size at mealtimes (74%), reduce number of meals eaten in a day (71.6%), decreased buying some non-food products (71.4%), and purchase food on credit or incurred debt (47%).

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

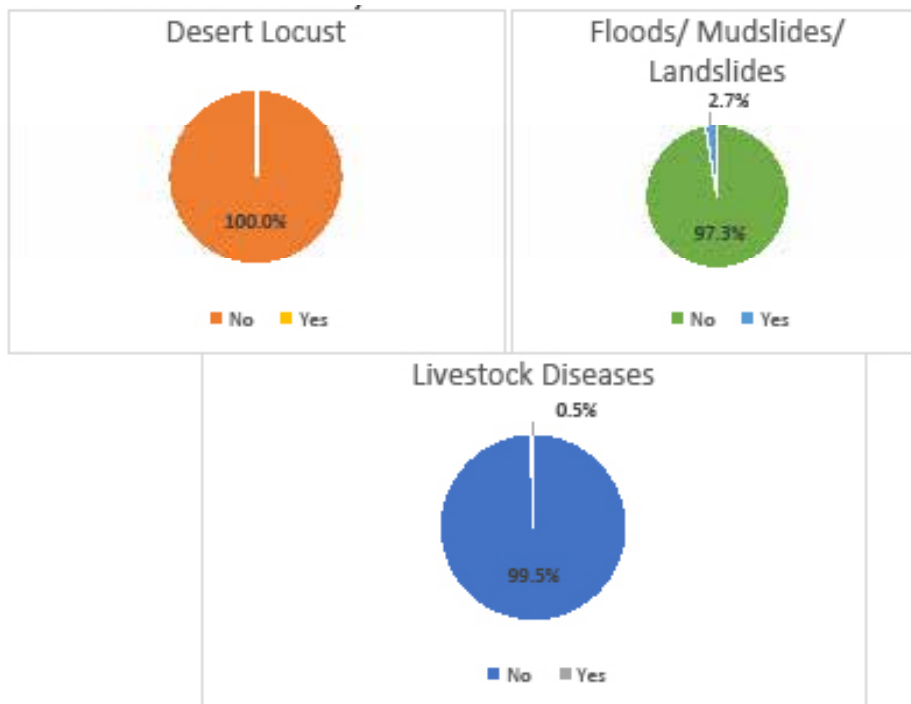


Source: KNBS Survey on Socio Economic Impact of COVID-19 on Households-Wave 2

Additional challenges faced by the County, albeit at low levels, during the COVID-19

pandemic period include floods/ mudslides/ landslides (2.7%); and livestock diseases (0.5%).

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



Source: Estimates from the 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) Productivity below optimum levels due to variable and extreme weather events which have increased in frequency and intensity over the years leading to scarcity of pastures and fodder, crop losses, and destruction of fish breeding grounds
- b) Low agro-processing and value addition opportunities among small scale farmers
- c) Dependence of rain fed agriculture despite frequency in extreme climate conditions, such as drought episodes and delayed and erratic rains
- d) Low access by farmers to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds,

water, animal feeds, fish feeds, fishing gear, artificial insemination (AI) services, fertilizers, livestock vaccination and mechanized ploughing services by county tractor hire services

- e) Slow uptake of digital platforms to market agricultural produce.
- f) Low access by farmers to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds, water, animal feeds, fish feeds, fishing gear, artificial insemination (AI) services, fertilizers, livestock vaccination and mechanized ploughing services by county tractor hire services
- g) Low fish, crops, livestock, and livestock products marketing opportunities necessary for improved incomes
- h) Low commercialization of farming where majority of farmers practice farming for subsistence purposes and as cultural practices rather than a business.
- i) Pests and Diseases
- j) Farm losses and post-harvest waste.
- k) Poor access to agricultural finance, to include credit and insurance.
- l) Inadequate extension and veterinary services

The above challenges combined will led to the overall impact of reducing farm output, farmer incomes and increasing the vulnerability of households to food insecurity and climate variability particularly flood and 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:

- a) Developing County-private partnership in enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities and linking farmers to product markets including fish and poultry products.
- b) Enhance deep-sea fishing through financial and technical capacity building of fishers

on cage culture and fish value addition.

- c) Enhance fish production through: - investment in fish cold storage facilities; building farmers capacities in cage farming and value addition
- d) Storage and cooling facilities including at collection centers to minimize post-harvest losses.
- e) Uptake of digital platforms to build capacities of farming households in modern agricultural technologies and marketing of agricultural produce
- f) Seek opportunities for farmers access to affordable formal agricultural finance particularly for women and youth in agriculture.
- g) Access to quality, certified, and affordable inputs including certified seedlings, fish feeds, fishing gear, AI services, fertilizers, livestock vaccination, ploughing services by county tractor hire services. The county government has ventured to reduce cost of farming inputs. It has partnered with companies that manufacture seed to supply these seed to farmers at subsidized cost
- h) Expand market opportunities for agricultural produces amongst farmers beyond the county level through promotion of contract farming
- i) Adoption of drought resistant livestock pastures/fodder and crops
- j) Adoption of fodder and feed conservation
- k) Scaling up conservation agriculture, post-harvest management, planting drought-tolerant, early maturing and improved crop varieties, and agro-forestry.
- l) Enhanced water harvesting, sustainable and efficient irrigation.
- m) Increased livestock production through: - intensified production, 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
- n) Adoption of natural resource management to include soil and water conservation, tree planting, changing of crop type and water harvesting.
- o) Enhance supportive services to include early-warning systems, credit and insurance, advisory and information services through extension and training.
- p) Enhancing farmers technical capacities to act on advisory information received
- q) Improved agriculture emergencies surveillance systems in the County.
- r) Strengthening farmers' associations and cooperatives as an additional solution to marketing challenges

3.3 Emerging Issues

- Environmental degradation has reduced productive capacity of farms leading to increased risks to food insecurity and reduced farmers income.
- Climate change, manifested in increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions such as floods, droughts and pest invasion.

3.4 Recommendations

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

- i) Develop partnership with the National Government, NGOs, Development Partners, Research Institutions and the Private sector in enhancing agro-processing and value addition capacities of the county particularly in coconut, cashew nuts and fisheries and aquaculture processing plants (e.g. seafood processing and packaging).
- ii) Boost fisheries and aquaculture in the county, through investments in: -suitability mapping; infrastructure development; availing affordable and sustainable fish feeds; diversification and domestication of fish species; and investment in hatcheries for good quality seed.
- iii) Invest in storage and cooling facilities particularly at collection points to minimize spoilage and post-harvest losses.
- iv) Enhance availability of affordable formal credit targeting the blue economy and urban value chain innovations and technology in support of urban farming.
- v) Digitize the agri-food sector to support: - 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.
- vi) Access to quality and affordable inputs including certified seeds, water, animal feeds, artificial insemination (AI) services, fertilizers and livestock vaccination.
- vii) Establish programmes for surveillance of disasters such as extreme weather conditions, crop pest and diseases, and livestock disease at the county level equipped with relevant technical specialists and finances to effectively prepare, respond and prevent risks.
- viii) The county will mitigate disasters, such as those related to floods, through institutional capacity development, vulnerability analyses and updates, monitoring and early warning systems, and public education.
- ix) Promote irrigation farming by provision developing irrigation infrastructure.
- x) Lastly, exploit market opportunities within the Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani bloc to enhance commercialization of agricultural output and access to food among

households.

- xi) 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

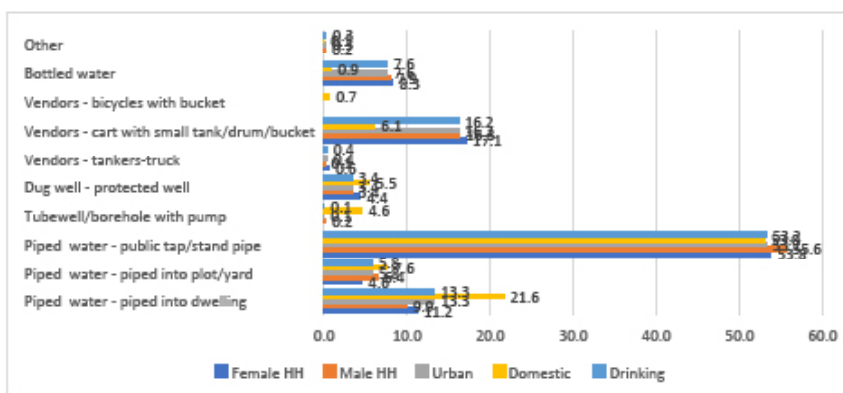
Water supply for the county is from Mzima Springs in Taita Taveta County, Marere, and Sabaki/Baricho in Kilifi County and Tiwi Boreholes in Kwale County. This supply only meets 65 per cent of the county water demand. Additionally, most residents rely on borehole water that contains a high percentage of faecal contamination and not very safe for domestic use. Sanitation coverage in the county stands is 71 per cent

Through the supplementary budget allocation (Ksh 20 million) on this sector and private sector support, the county has managed to: Buy and install 70 water tanks in public areas. Water buzzers are used to fill them with water, drill 3 boreholes waived water bills. The county government is implementing a household feeding program that aims at providing water and food to vulnerable families in the County. The program is implemented in 3 phases: Phase 1; provide water and food to 227 households in the first month(200M) and then 50,000 in the third month. The county has also drilled 3 boreholes so far and there is a need to explore.

Access to source of water by households

The major source of water for drinking utilized by households in the county is piped water (public tap/standpipe) (53.5%), water from vendors (carts with small tank/drum/bucket) (16.16%) and piped water into dwelling (13.3%). Similarly, majority of urban households relies on piped water (public tap/standpipe) at 53.2 per cent and piped water from vendors (carts with small tank/buckets) (16.2%) - see the figure below.

Figure 4.1: Access to water by 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.

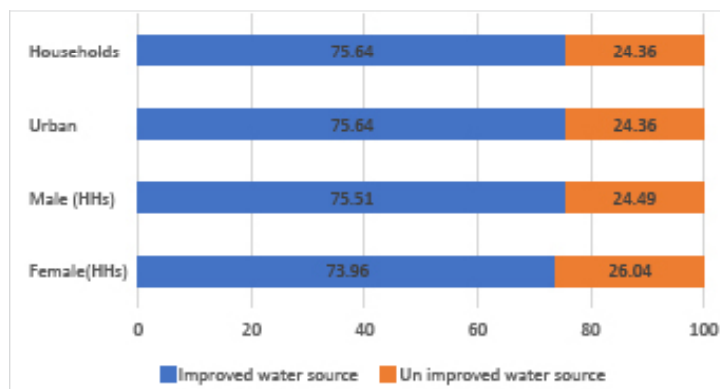
To ensure continuity of quality water supply, there is need for the county to invest in water harvesting and storage facilities both at household and institutional level, this may include supporting schools in building rain harvesting and storage structures in schools from the school structure rooftops, 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 sources of water by households (improved and unimproved sources)

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 in the county among households (75.6%), and among male and female headed 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

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*

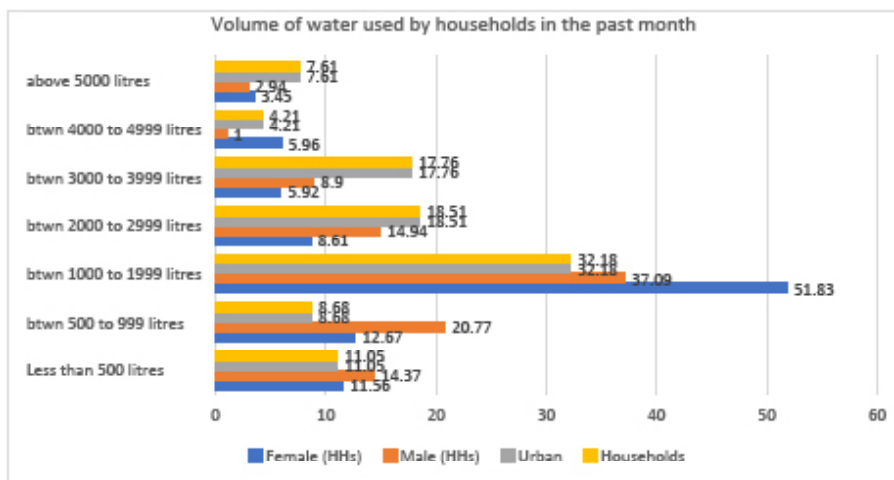
contracting infectious diseases as well as make the households less observance of COVID-19 measures of hand hygiene. One mitigation measure that may be undertaken by the county to increase access to improved water source, include connecting the households with piped water, increase the development of 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 is to avoid agricultural activities along the upstream to minimize water pollution.

Volumes for water used by households in a month

Most households (32.2%) urban (32.2%) households as well as male (37.1 per month) and female (51.8%) headed households use between 1000 to 1999 litres of water in a month.

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

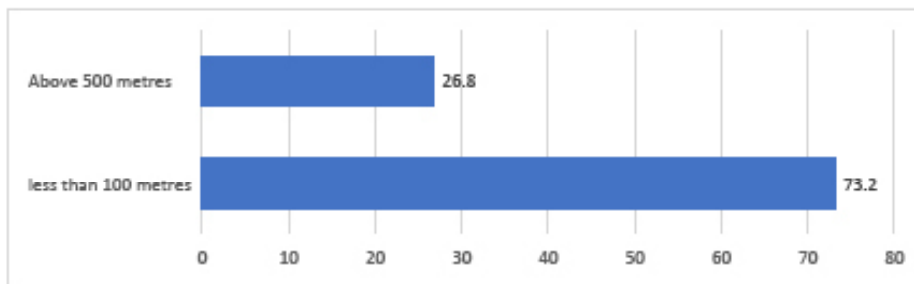


Source: KNBS 2015/2016

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

Majority of the households are urban and cover less than 100 metres to water sources meaning they have water within their premises or close to their compounds. Only a small portion of the households covers more than 500 metres as shown below.

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



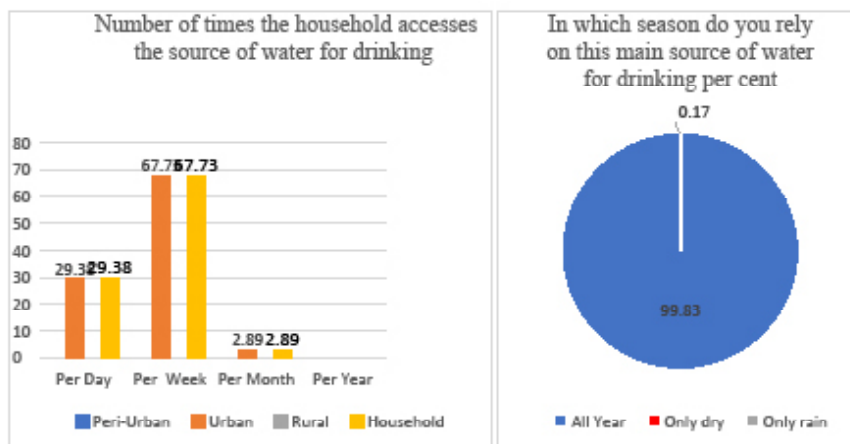
Source: KNBS 2015/2016

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 in the county have to relies on the main source of drink water all year round at 99.8 per cent, 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 must go to fetch drinking water from the sources per week at 67.7 per cent. Majority of urban households have to access to water sources per week at 67.7 per cent.

Figure 4.5: Access and reliability to water sources by households



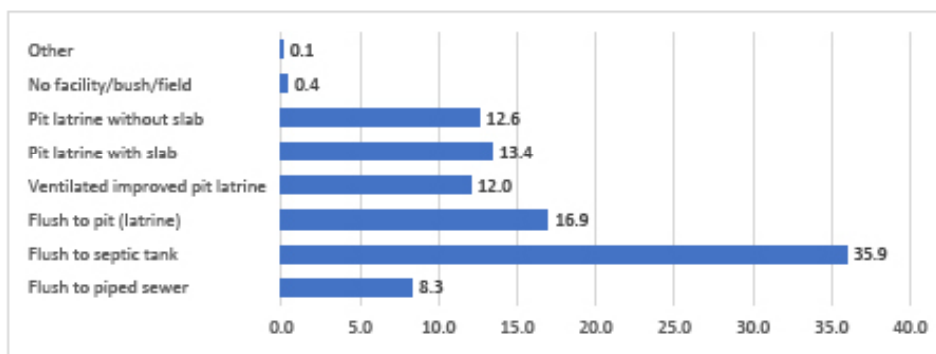
Source: KNBS 2015/2016

This 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.

Access to sanitation

The common sanitation methods utilized majority urban of the households are flush to septic tank (35.9%), flush to pit (latrine) (16.9%). They're small proportions of households using flush to piped sewer. Access to sanitation is very important since it 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.

Figure 4.6: Access to sanitation by households in the county



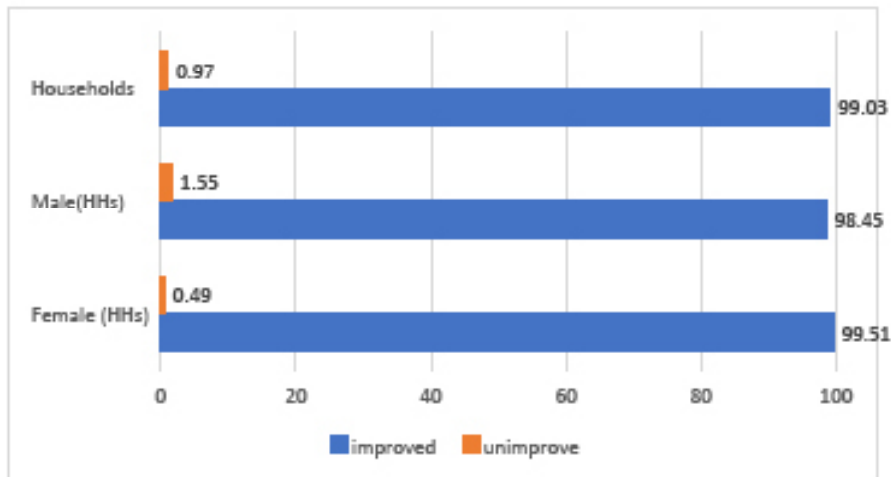
Source: KNBS 2015/2016

Access to improved and unimproved sanitation

Majority of the households both male and female headed households have access to improved sanitation facilities³ sanitation facilities. Access to improved sanitation 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.

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

Figure 4.7: Access to improved and unimproved sanitation by households

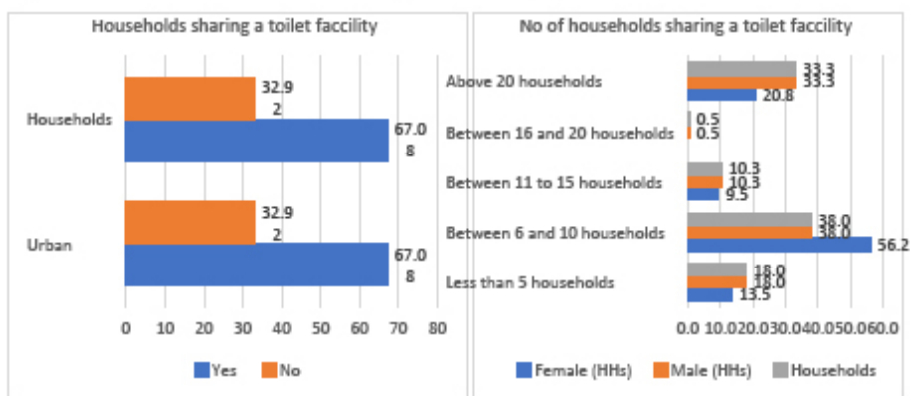


Source: KNBS 2015/2016

Sharing of a toilet facility

Additionally, most of the households (32.9%) do not share a toilet facility with other households. There are large proportions of households in urban households (67.1%) who share toilet with other facility. On the other hand, most of households (33.2%), male (33.3%) and female (20.8%) headed households do share a toilet facility with more than 20 other households. Only a small proportion of households do share a toilet facility with less than 5 other households at 18 per cent.

Figure 4.8: Number of households sharing a toilet facility



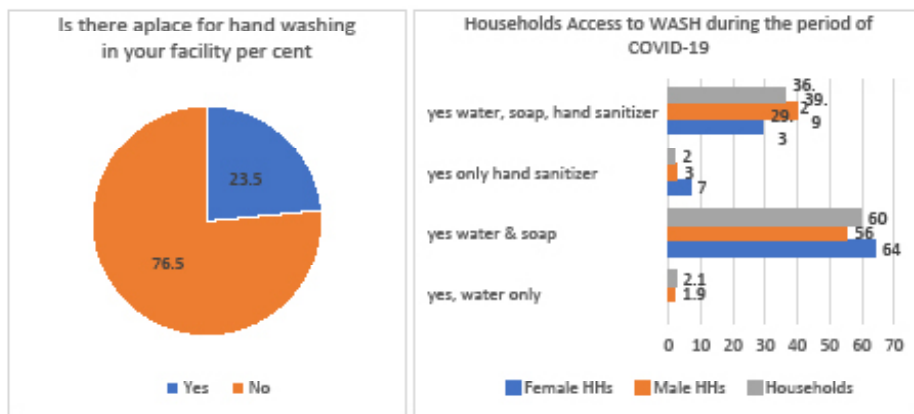
Source: KNBS 2015/2016

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 very important in helping to curb transmission of infectious diseases, despite this households (most 76.5%) in the county do not have a handwashing facility in their households. On the other hand, most of households (59.7%) male (55.5%) and female (64%) headed households have access to WASH (Water and soap) during this period of COVID-19. Additional 36.2 per cent of the households having access to both water, soap and hand sanitizer, male headed households at 39.9 per cent and female headed households at 29.3 per cent, only a small portion of households have access to water only at to water, soap nor hand sanitizer.

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



Source: KNBS 2015/2016

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

4.3 Emerging Issues

The County has provided wash taps within marketplaces in the town center as well as handwashing facilities in County and sub-County offices. Through the supplementary budget allocation(20M) on this sector and private sector support, the county has managed to: buy and install 70 water tanks in public areas. Water buzzers are used to fill them with water, drill 3 boreholes.

4.4 Recommendations

The recovery strategy recommends the following strategies for implementation:

- i) 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 26.87 per cent in urban 11.11 per cent in rural and 13.34 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. To increase piped water connectivity to households. The county government can collaborate with the private sector, Non-Governmental organization and the local community to expand the water infrastructure.
- ii) The county to increase water supply in households, institutions and public places through drilling of boreholes in all the sub-counties.
- iii) Expand sewer infrastructure to accommodate more households, currently there is low access to piped sewer among households which is 9.09 per cent urban and less than 1 per cent coverage both in rural and peri-urban. Low connectivity to piped sewer denies the county the much-needed revenue from sanitation services as well as access to safe sanitation.
- iv) Improve access to safe and improved toilets in schools, health care facilities, workplaces and public places. Additionally, 42.61 per cent rural, 39.61 peri-urban and 2.61 per cent urban households have no access to toilet facility. Similarly, sharing of a toilet facility with other households is common which stands at 48.25 per cent rural, 73.85 per cent urban and 51.11 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.
- v) 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 76.19 per cent, water soap. On the other hand, 87.46 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. Increased access to WASH can be achieved by supporting households with access to water, soap and WASH facilities, sensitization on the importance of handwashing. Collaboration between County Government, Non-Governmental Organizations, local community and the media is important to realize increased access to WASH among households.

5. Manufacturing, Trade and MSMEs

5.1 Characteristics of the Sector

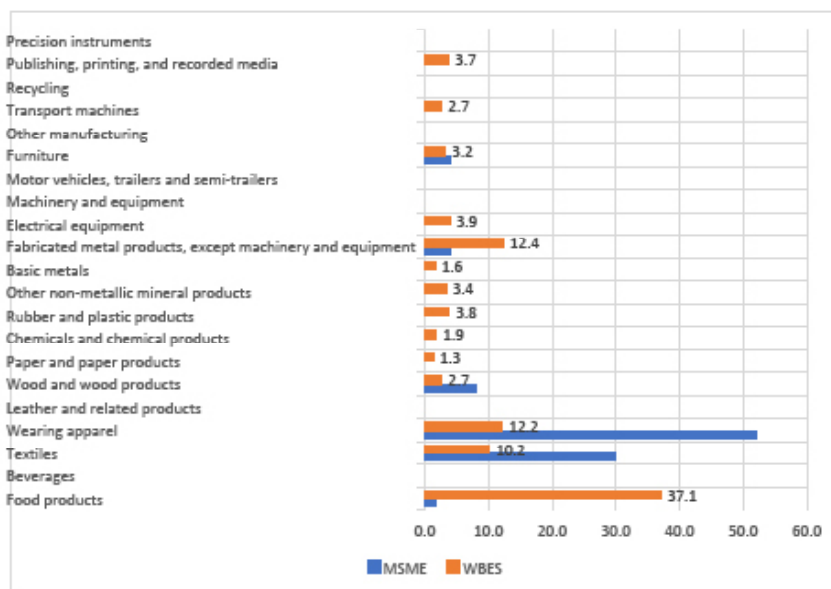
a) Manufacturing sector

Mombasa county has 3,791 establishments involved in manufacturing activities which comprise of 6.6 per cent of a total of 57,709 firms (KNBS, 2016). In terms of size 2,653 (70%) are micro and 1,139 (30%) are small enterprises.

Sector of operation

The KNBS, 2016 survey establishes the key sub-sectors that drive manufacturing as: wearing apparel (52.2%), textiles (30%), wood and wood products (8%), and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (4%). The World Bank enterprise survey (WBES) of 2019 compliments these findings and provides that additional evidence on the sub-sectors key to manufacturing (Figure 5.1). They include food products (37.1%), fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (12.4%), wearing apparel (12.2%), and textiles (10.2%). These are sub-sectors that are considered essential in dealing with COVID-19 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 coconut, mango, cashew nuts, fish, poultry, leather, textiles, cement, coral rock harvesting, quarrying, ballast, and sand harvesting. Further, the industries and factories driving manufacturing sector in the County are involved in cement production, export processing (apparel), oil refineries (both edible and petroleum), glassware, flour mills and car assembly plants; fish processing, coconut, cashew nut, mango processing. Examples of some of the major industries in the County include East African Oil Refineries; Bamburi Portland Cement Company; E.A. Wire Industries and Steel Rolling Mill; Kenya Aluminum Works; E.A. Breweries; Kenya Meat Commission Factory; African Marine –Boat repair and Dry Dock; and Scope – Boat building.

Figure 5.1: Sector of operation in manufacturing

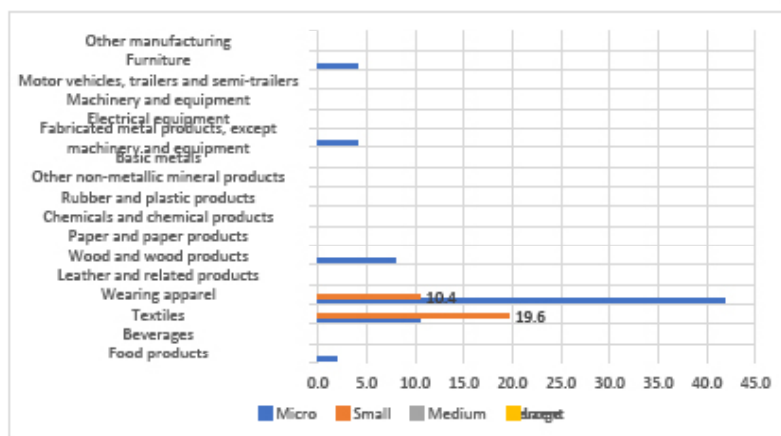


Source: KNBS, 2016 and WBES, 2019

Sector of operation by size

Majority of the establishments in Mombasa County are micro in nature and operate in the wearing apparel (41.7%), textiles (10.4%), wood and wood products (8%), and furniture (4%) (Figure 5.2). Small sized establishments operate in textiles (19.6%) and wearing apparel (10.4%).

Figure 5.2: Manufacturing firms by sector and size

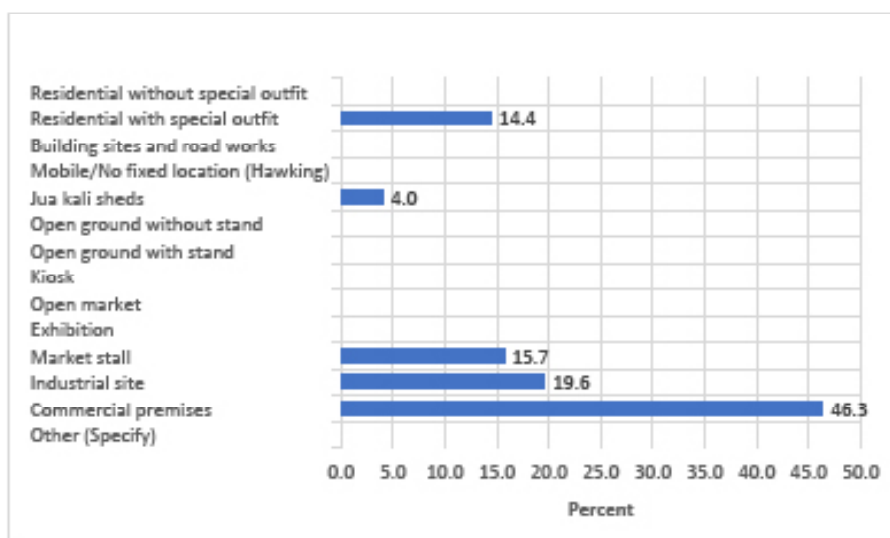


Source: KNBS (2016)

Location of manufacturing firms by type of premises

Common premises used by manufacturing firms in Mombasa County are commercial (46.3%), industrial site (19.6%), market stall (15.7%), and residential with special outfit (14.4%) (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Location of manufacturing firms by premises



Source: KNBS (2016)

Distribution of Manufacturing firms by gender and size

Manufacturing establishments in Mombasa County are dominantly owned by male (51.2%), with females comprising 27.9 per cent while 20.9 per cent are jointly owned. In terms of micro-sized firms, 45.2 per cent are male owned, 39.9 per cent female owned and 14.9 per cent jointly owned. Small sized firms are largely male owned (65.3%) while the rest are jointly owned (34.7%) (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Distribution of manufacturing firms by gender and size - N (%)

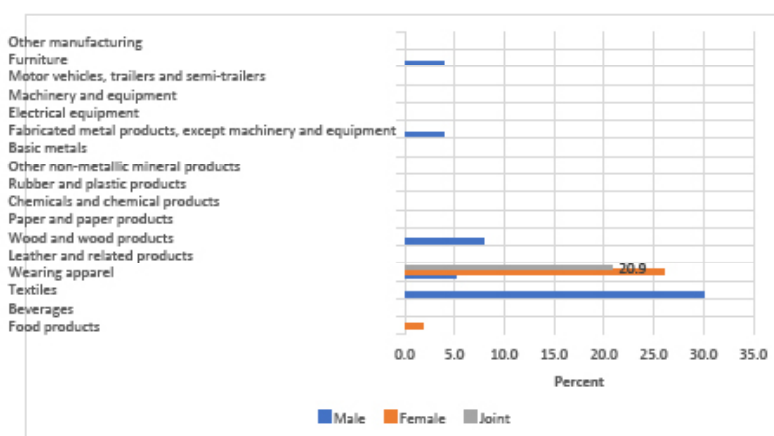
Gender	All	Micro	Small
Male	1,942 (51.2)	1,199 (45.2)	743 (65.3)
Female	1,059 (27.9)	1,059 (39.9)	0 (0)
Joint	791 (20.9)	396 (14.9)	396 (34.7)
Total	3,791 (100)	2,653 (100)	1,139 (100)

Source: KNBS (2016)

Distribution of manufacturing firms by gender and sector

Majority of the sub-sectors in manufacturing are male dominated including textiles (30%), wood and wood products (8%), and furniture (4%). Females are mostly found in the wearing apparel (26.1%) and food products (1.8%) (Figure 5.4). Male and females jointly own 20.9 per cent of the wearing apparel sub-sector.

Figure 5.4: Distribution of manufacturing firms by gender and sector



Source: KNBS (2016)

In terms of employment, the manufacturing sector employs more men (52.9%) than women (47.1%). Most men are found in the micro-sized enterprises (17.1%) while 35.9 per cent are in small-sized establishments. Majority of the women are also predominantly in the small enterprises at (38.3%) (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Employment by gender and size for manufacturing firms

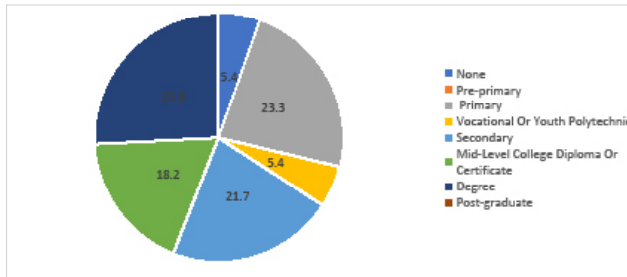
Number of employees	Micro	Small	Total
Male	4,899 (17.1)	10,295 (35.9)	15,194 (52.9)
Female	2,525 (8.8)	10,990 (38.3)	13,515 (47.1)
Total	7,424 (25.9)	21,285 (74.1)	28,709 (100)

Source: KNBS (2016)

Education levels of manufacturing firm owners

Education levels of manufacturing firm owners are depicted in figure 5.5 as follows: degree (25.8%), primary (23.3%), secondary (21.7%), mid-level college diploma or certificate (18.2%), and vocational or youth polytechnic (5.4%). About 5.4 per cent of manufacturing firm owners do not have any form of formal education.

Figure 5.5: Education levels of manufacturing firm owners

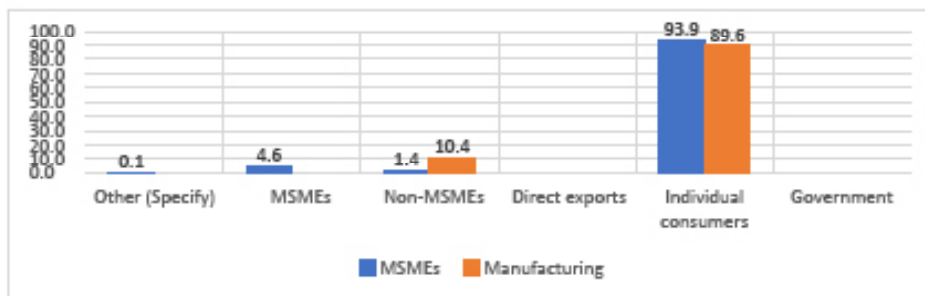


Source: KNBS (2016)

Source of markets

Majority of manufacturing establishments and MSMEs in general rely on individual consumers for markets at 89.6 per cent and 93.9 per cent respectively (Figure 5.6). MSMEs and non-MSMEs are also important sources of markets for these sectors.

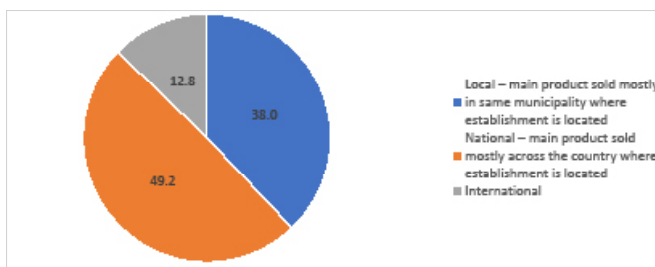
Figure 5.6: Source of markets



Source: KNBS (2016)

The WBES, 2019 shows that 12.8 per cent of manufacturing firms' source for markets in external markets as shown in figure 5.7. This is in contrast with the findings of MSMEs' survey (Figure 5.8) which shows that firms in manufacturing and MSMEs in Mombasa County do not depend on international markets.

Figure 5.7: Source of markets

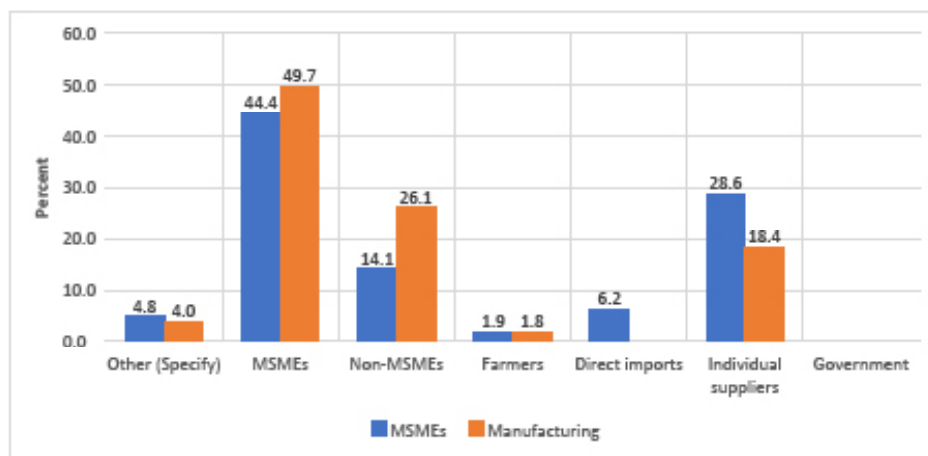


Source: WBES (2019)

Source of material inputs

Broadly, manufacturing establishments and MSMEs source for material inputs from amongst MSMEs at 49.7 per cent and 44.4 per cent respectively (Figure 5.8). Non-MSMEs, individual suppliers as well as farmers are also important to the supply of inputs. MSMEs also source for inputs from direct imports at 6.2 per cent. Disruptions in the external source markets therefore has adverse implications to MSME operations in Mombasa County.

Figure 5.8: Source of material inputs



Source: KNBS (2016)

Level of innovation by firms in manufacturing

Manufacturing establishments in Mombasa County were involved in both product, process and market innovations. All innovations are seen under the micro only, at 5.2 per cent (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: Level of innovation by firms in manufacturing

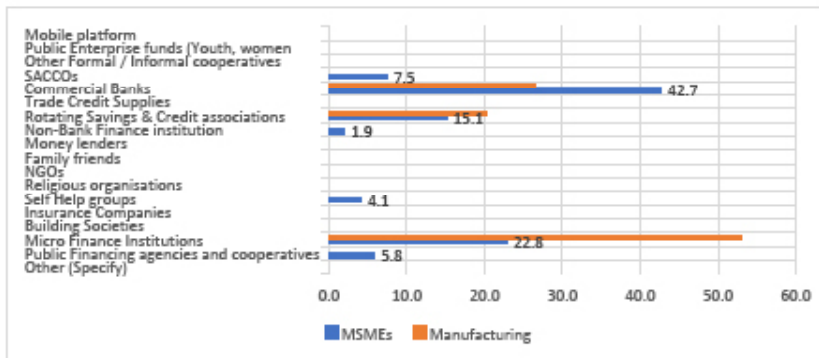
Type of innovation	Micro			Small		Total
	Don't know	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Product	0 (0)	2,455 (64.8)	198 (5.2)	1,139 (30)	0 (0)	3,791 (100)
Process	0 (0)	2,653 (70)	0 (0)	1,139 (30)	0 (0)	3,791 (100)
Market	0 (0)	2,653 (70)	0 (0)	1,139 (30)	0 (0)	3,791 (100)

Source: KNBS (2016)

Access to credit for manufacturing and MSMEs firms

According to the MSME 2016 survey, 82.4 per cent of MSMEs and 80.4 per cent of those in manufacturing applied for credit. The main sources of credit for firms in manufacturing include MFIs (53.1%), commercial banks (26.6%), rotating savings and credit associations (20.3%), among others. MSMEs largely rely on commercial banks (42.7%), micro finance institutions (22.8%), rotating savings and credit associations (15.1%), SACCOs (7.5%), public financing agencies and cooperatives (5.8%) (Figure 5.9).

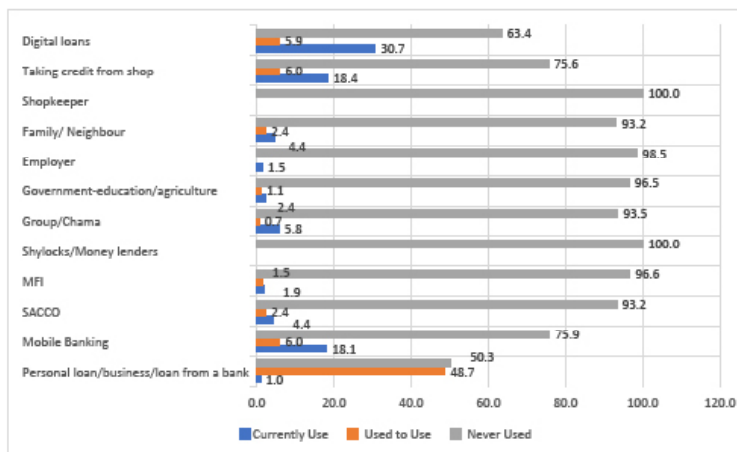
Figure 5.9: Sources of finance



Source: KNBS (2016)

Recent evidence from FinAccess 2019 provides further insights on sources of credit for businesses in Mombasa County. Businesses commonly obtain credit from the conventional sources such as shops (18.4%), groups/chama (5.8%), family/neighbour (4.4%), SACCOs (4.4%), government (2.4%), MFI (1.9%), employer (1.5%), and personal/business loans from banks (1%). Emerging sources of credit for businesses in Mombasa County include mobile money (30.7%) and digital loans (18.1%) (Figure 5.10).

Figure 5.10: Recent sources of credit

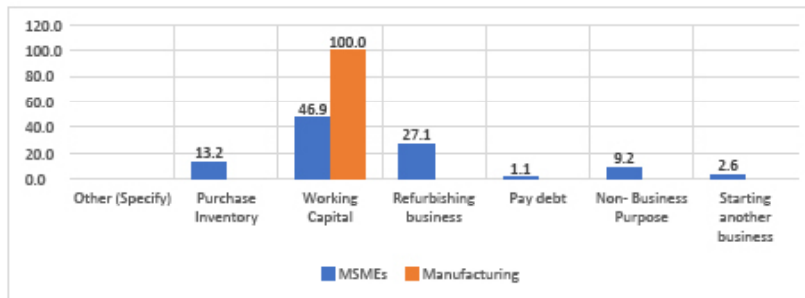


Source: FinAccess, 2019

Purpose of credit

Figure 5.12 presents the main purpose of credit by both MSMEs and establishments in manufacturing. Manufacturing firms require credit for working capital (100%). On the other hand, MSMEs require credit for: working capital (46.9%), refurbishing business (27.1%), purchase inventory (13.2%), and non-business purpose (9.2%).

Figure 5.11: Main purpose of credit

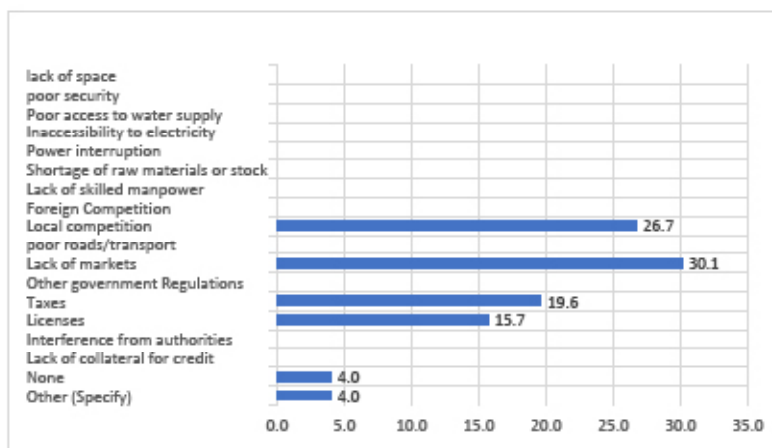


Source: KNBS (2016)

Constraints faced by manufacturing firms

The key constraints faced by manufacturing firms include lack of markets (30.1%), local competition (26.7%), taxes (19.6%), and difficulties in obtaining licenses (15.7%) (Figure 5.12).

Figure 5.12: Constraints faced by manufacturing firms

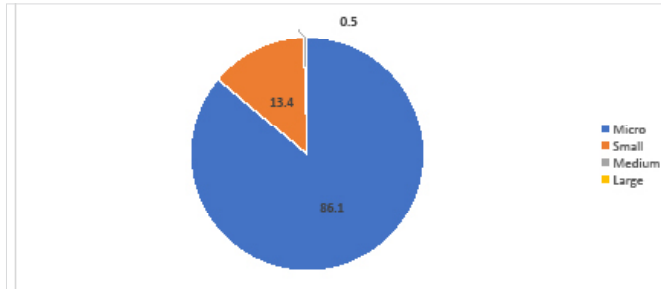


Source: KNBS (2016)

b) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Mombasa County has 57,709 establishments⁴ with 49,686 (86.1%) being micro, 7,708 (13.4%) are small and 315 (0.5%) are medium enterprises (KNBS, 2016) (Figure 5.13).

Figure 5.13: Distribution of MSMEs by size

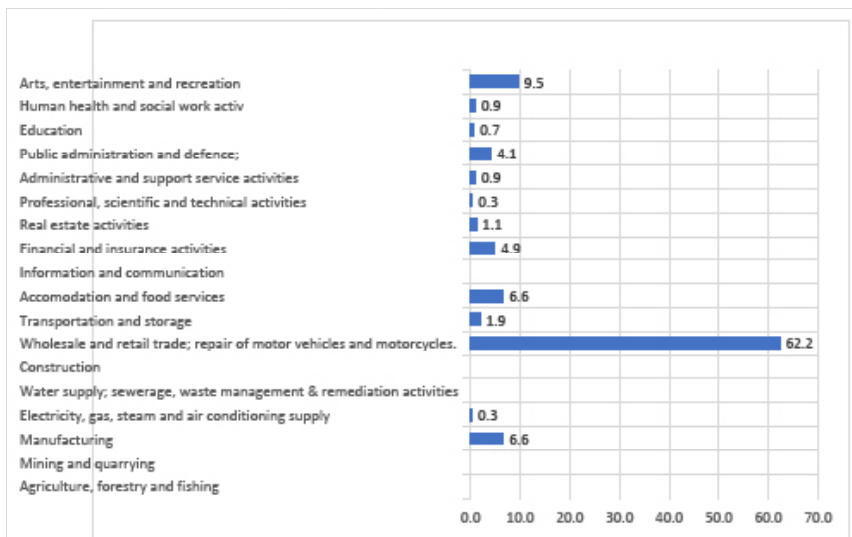


Source: KNBS, 2016

Sector of operation by MSMEs

Majority of MSMEs in Mombasa County operate in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (62.2%), arts, entertainment and recreation (9.5%), accommodation and food services (6.6%), and manufacturing (6.6%) (Figure 5.14). Mostly, these are the sectors that have been affected most by the pandemic and need to be prioritised in achieving reengineering and recovery.

Figure 5.14: Sector of operation by MSMEs



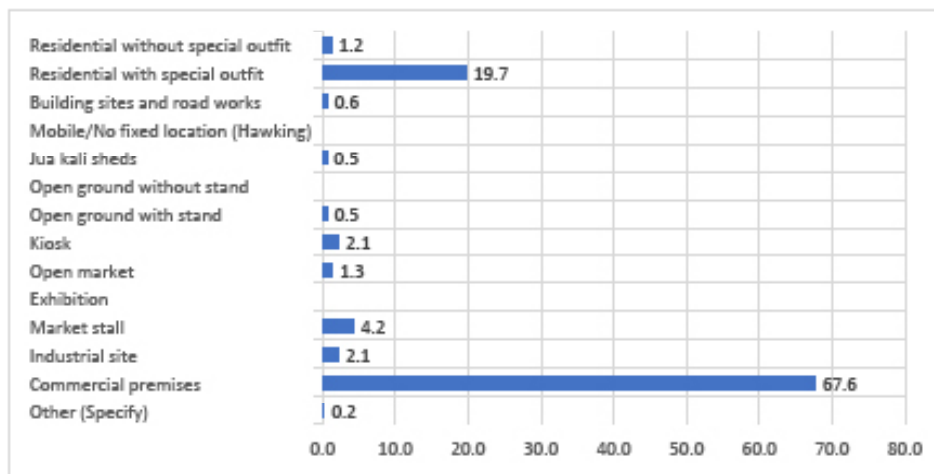
Source: KNBS (2016)

4 After applying weights

Location of the businesses by type of premises

MSMEs in Mombasa County are largely located in commercial premises (67.6%), residential with special outfit (19.7%), market stalls (4.2%), kiosks (2.1%), and industrial site (2.1) (Figure 5.15).

Figure 5.15: Location of businesses by premises



Source: KNBS (2016)

Majority of the businesses in the county faced a lot of difficulties in meeting their rental obligations due income disruptions occasioned by COVID-19. The May 2020 KNBS COVID_19 survey shows that 71.7 per cent of the non-farm businesses attributed non-payment of household rental obligations to reduced incomes/earnings, 11.7 per cent due to temporary layoffs/closure of businesses, 11 per cent were affected by delayed incomes/earnings while 5.5 per cent attributed the same to permanent layoffs/closure of businesses. For those involved in farm businesses, all the respondents attributed the same to reduced incomes/earnings.

Distribution of MSMEs by gender and size

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of MSMEs in Mombasa County by gender: 58.1 per cent are male owned, 27.1 per cent are female owned, while 14.8 per cent are jointly owned by both males and females. For Micro establishments, 55.9 per cent are male owned, 29.8 per cent are female owned, while 14.2 per cent are jointly owned. Male owners also dominate ownership among small sized establishments at 72.7 per cent, females owned 8.4 per cent, and 18.9 per cent are jointly owned. Females dominate ownership of medium enterprises at 52 per cent and males at 48 per cent, respectively.

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

Gender	A11	Micro	Small	Medium
Male	33,542 (58.1)	27,790 (55.9)	5,601 (72.7)	151 (48)
Female	15,629 (27.1)	14,818 (29.8)	647 (8.4)	164 (52)
Joint	8,539 (14.8)	7,079 (14.2)	1,460 (18.9)	0 (0)
Total	57,709 (100)	49,686 (100)	7,708 (100)	315 (100)

Source: KNBS (2016)

In terms of employment, the micro sized establishments employ more people (42.5%) compared to small (51.2%), and medium (6.2%) (table 5.5x). Micro firms employ 26.5 per cent male and 16.1 per cent female and small sized employ 33.7 per cent male and 17.5 per cent female. Equally, more men are employed among medium establishments at 4.8 per cent while females include 0.4 per cent respectively. Overall, more men (66%) are employed by MSMEs in Mombasa County than women (34%).

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

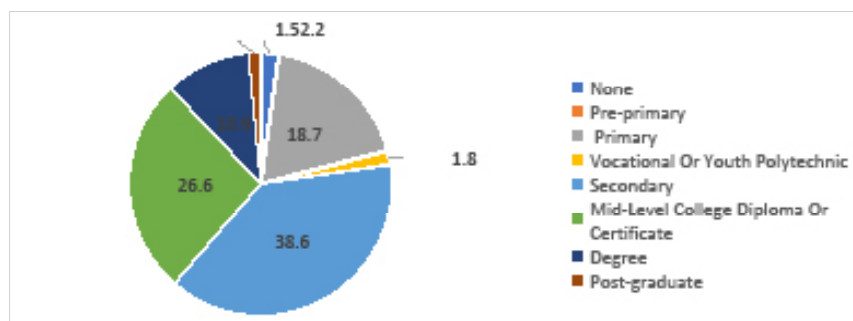
Gender	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
Male	79,497 (26.5)	101,376 (33.7)	17,461 (4.8)	198,334 (66)
Female	48,262 (16.1)	52,500 (17.5)	1,309 (0.4)	102,071 (34)
Total	127,758 (42.5)	153,876 (51.2)	18,771 (6.2)	300,405 (100)

Source: KNBS (2016)

Education levels of MSME owners

Education levels of MSME owners are highlighted in Figure 5.16 as follows: secondary (38.6%), mid-level college diploma or certificate (26.6%), primary (18.7%), degree (10.6%), and pre-primary (1.5%) (Figure 5.16). About 2.2 per cent of MSME owners in Mombasa County do not have a formal education.

Figure 5.16: Education levels of MSME owners



Source: KNBS (2016)

Level of innovation by MSMEs

Table 5.6 presents the levels of innovation in Mombasa County by MSMEs according to size. Generally, there were low levels of innovation across MSMEs with 4.1 per cent involved in product, 0.2 per cent for process, and 0.2 per cent in market innovation for micro-sized enterprises. Regarding small-sized enterprises, 0.1 per cent were engaged in product and 0.1 per cent in process innovation.

Table 5.6: Level of innovation by MSMEs

Type of Innovation	Micro				Small				Medium		Total
	Refused to answer	Don't know	No	Yes	Refused to answer	Don't know	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Product	198 (0.3)	267 (0.5)	46,646 (81.2)	2,338 (4.1)	0 (0)	118 (0.2)	7,535 (13.1)	55 (0.1)	315 (0.5)	0 (0)	57,473 (100)
Process	198 (0.3)	267 (0.5)	48,866 (85)	118 (0.2)	0 (0)	118 (0.2)	7,535 (13.1)	55 (0.1)	315 (0.5)	0 (0)	57,473 (100)
Market	267 (0.5)	198 (0.3)	48,866 (85)	118 (0.2)	0 (0)	118 (0.2)	7,590 (13.2)	0 (0)	315 (0.5)	0 (0)	57,473 (100)

Source: KNBS (2016)

E-commerce

Participation in e-commerce by households in Mombasa 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 (7.9%) 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 Mombasa County since more households participate in the same.

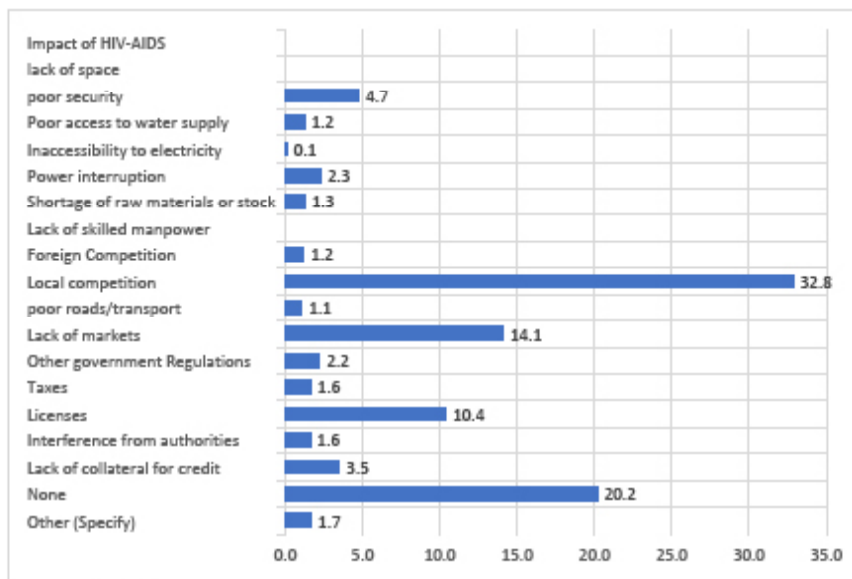
Turnover tax

Only 20.1 per cent of MSMEs in Mombasa County (11,571) 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 following are the key constraints faced by MSMEs in Mombasa County: local competition (32.8%), lack of markets (14.1%), difficulty in obtaining licenses (10.4%), poor security (4.7%), and lack of collateral for credit (3.5%) (Figure 5.17).

Figure 5.17: Main constraints faced by MSMEs



Source: KNBS (2016)

A study on County Business Environment for MSEs (CBEM) identified other constraints faced by MSMEs in Mombasa 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.

Key Messages:

- a) The key sectors that drive the economy of Mombasa County include: Services and Manufacturing. Hence, support should be prioritised to these sectors to ensure re-engineering of the County economy.
- b) Majority of the establishments in Mombasa County are micro in nature and operate in the wearing apparel, textiles, wood and wood products and furniture.
- c) The key constraints faced by manufacturing firms include lack of markets, local competition, taxes and licenses.

- d) The following are the key constraints faced by MSMEs in Mombasa County: local competition, lack of markets, licenses, poor security, and lack of collateral for credit.
- e) Access to credit perennially remains a constraint to MSMEs which hinders growth and expansion of businesses, even more so now during the pandemic. There is need to provide financial support to MSMEs that have demand, employ large number of people, and those that provide essential goods and services.
- f) COVID-19 presents opportunities that could be harnessed such as 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.
- g) Manufacturing establishments must also adopt to cope with the new guidelines which could include rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing.
- h) Training and capacity building are important in assisting MSMEs to surmount the shocks faced during the pandemic but also allow for re-emergence.
- i) 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:

- (i) Agro - processing for value addition with important areas of focus include coconut, mango, fish, cassava, cotton, cashew nuts, leather production and processing.
- (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 cement, coral rock harvesting, quarrying, ballast and sand harvesting for both domestic and export markets.
- (iv) Increased private public partnership
- (v) Partnering with the national government programmes such as Kazi Mitaani

Effects of COVID-19 on this sector

There have been both positive and negative effects of COVID-19 on this sector. These are outlined below:

- (i) The lockdown has also affected the trading activities creating a decrease on the supply of agricultural products in the market.
- (ii) There has been an increased wave of innovations during the pandemic.
- (iii) have been faced with declining sales and revenues due to depressed demand and low circulation of money in the County, which is caused by loss of incomes by the residents.

- (iv) There is a decrease in trade activities in the County due to restrictions on movements due to fear of attending physical markets, where there is fear of contracting the disease.
- (v) Businesses are faced with challenges of increased costs resulting from the need to comply with new protocols in form of; provision of handwashing and sanitization points, wearing of masks even for workers, rearrangement of floor plans for social distancing especially for manufacturers and awareness creation.

5.3 Emerging Issues

- (i) Modelling and refurbishing of the markets e.g Marikiti and Kongwea to create a conducive working environment despite the COVID-19 pandemic
- (ii) Partnering with Trademark to offer industry park within the 4 clusters: Automotive, textiles, Logistics and program
- (iii) Relying on the national government that is offering Ksh. 3 billion to caution business such as tourism and hotel
- (iv) Suspension of penalties on late payment as well as extension of payment periods
- (v) Improvement new and old initiatives to determine which sectors can perform better than transport, E.g sea food, packaging of agricultural commodities and value addition to enhance exportation
- (vi) Injecting capital and hopes to see change within 3 to 6 months that can revitalize the economy
- (vii) Offering support to people in order to uphold the county goals. E.g supplying materials and giving contracts to the local people
- (viii) Risk sharing facilities where a budget allocation is set to act as a credit guarantee for institutions
- (ix) The County intends to offer a fund to financial institution to help increasing the credit offered.
- (x) Adoption of the ‘prove it Program’ to support trading
- (xi) The County Government is encouraging new innovations
- (xii) There has been reduced income from traders, manufacturers and MSMEs and a corresponding decrease in taxes collected from them. This will affect implementation of Mombasa County’s planned activities due to reduced projected revenues.
- (xiii) The need to identify and promote specific and emerging values chains as a result of COVID-19, and which Mombasa County has comparative advantage.
- (xiv) Review all the ongoing interventions by the County and also the national government to assess their effectiveness and especially regarding trade, manufacturing and MSMEs.

- (xv) 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 will:

- (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, will be used to identify and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19. Further, the County will inject some stimulus to cushion the businesses and traders through affordable credit, waiver of some County taxes, cess, and other charges.
- (i) 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. However as the pandemic subsides, the transition need to be managed smoothly.
- (ii) Improve power supply reliability in collaboration with the national government by at least 20 per cent by 2022 as planned in the MTP III.
- (iii) Establish, in collaboration with the national government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) at Dongo Kundu, Mombasa, which is a Vision 2030 flagship programme.
- (iv) Upgrade and equip the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) testing laboratories at Mombasa as part of capacity building in testing of oil and gas products.
- (v) Collaborate with the national government in developing programme for Fisheries and Maritime Infrastructure as outlined in MTP III. The programme involves construction of fish ports in Mombasa, among other coastal areas.

6. Infrastructure

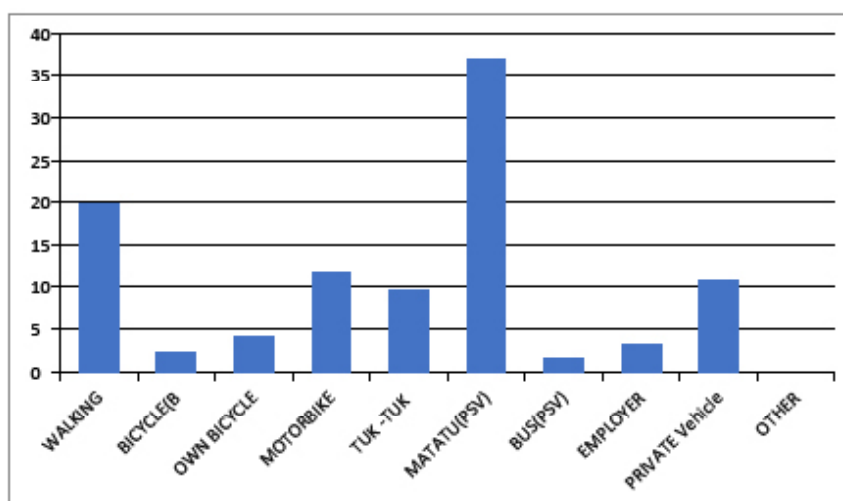
6.1 Transport and Roads

The transport sector was affected due to session of movement outside Mombasa County. Cess from transportation of goods: only 53 per cent achieved; relies on vehicles coming in from other counties, mainly Kwale and Kilifi that bring in construction materials. The quarries were also closed. Maritime transport was affected mainly at the Port of Mombasa and Ferry services due to COVID-19 mitigation measures. The county is Working on an economic recovery programme for 7 sectors: agriculture; transport; investment climate; renewable energy; entertainment and performing arts; light industries; and capacity for exports.

6.1.1 Characteristics of the sector

Majority of households own a bicycle (12.1%) and car ownership is at 6.8 per cent. Motorcycle (5.5%) (KNBS, 2019). The main means of transport used in the County is PSV matatus at 36.91 per cent, followed by walking at 19.9 per cent, motorbike 11.61 per cent, private car at 10.79 per cent and Tuk Tuk 9.74 per cent, Figure 6.1, while 84.61 per cent of the population had not changed the main means of transport (KNBS, 2020b). On average, residents travel 3.61 kilometers to their workplace at an average cost of Ksh 54.8. For the commute to school, residents spend on average Ksh 2903.32 (KIHBS, 2015/16).

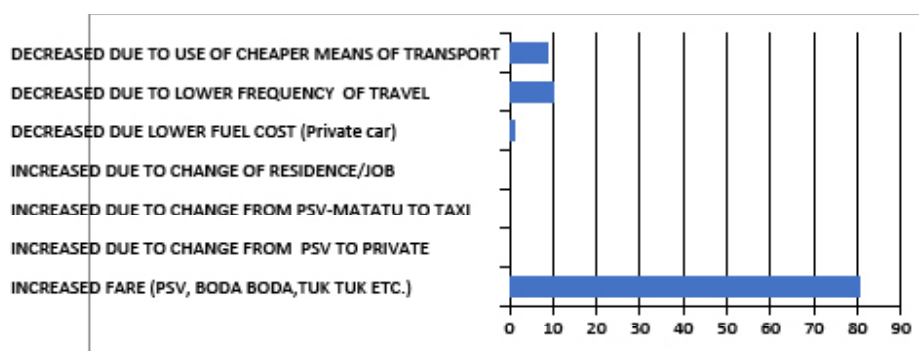
Figure 6.1: Main means of transport



Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020

The KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020 revealed that 54.12 per cent of the population reported a change in the cost of travel/commute, figure 6.2. The expenditure on transport increased by 33.9 per cent from Ksh 59 before February 2020 to Ksh 79 in May 2020 for a one-way trip. The main change (80.42%) in transport cost was attributed to increased fares for PSV, Boda Boda and Tuk Tuk.

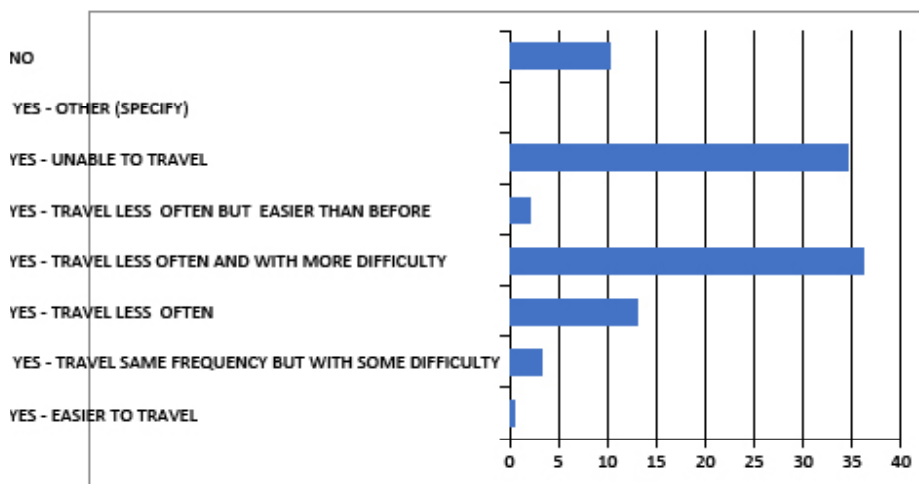
Figure 6.2: Change in Cost of Main Means of Transport



Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020

Residents had changed their travel patterns with 13.13 per cent of the population traveling less often, while 3.35 per cent travelled with the same frequency but with some difficulty, and 34.48 per cent were unable to travel. However, 10.28 per cent of the population did not change their travel pattern, Figure 6.3.

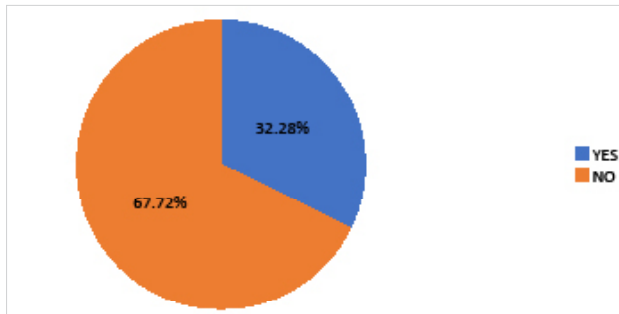
Figure 6.3: Change in travel patterns



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

The pandemic has affected delivery of goods and services for 32.28 per cent of households

Figure 6.4: Proportion of Residents Whose Service Delivery has been Affected



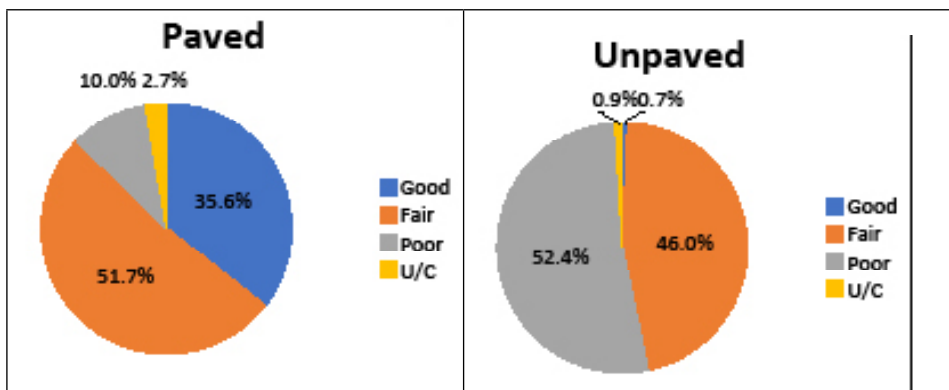
Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020-wave 2

The County was allocated a total of Ksh 221,466,275 from the Road Maintenance Levy Fund towards road maintenance in the Financial 2017/18 (OCOB, 2019).

Road network

The county has a total of 1,036.49 kilometres of classified road network. The paved County road network covers 244.95km, while the paved National roads cover 178.74km. Out of the total paved road network of 423.69km, 35.6 per cent is in good condition, 51.7 per cent in fair condition and 10 per cent in poor condition. The unpaved road network in the county covers 314.97km (county roads) and 39.01km (National roads), of this, 0.7 per cent is in good condition, 46 per cent fair and 52.4 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 258.82km, with 116.46km of narrow roads, that is, road with a reserve of between 4 -9 meters, while there is a total of 142.36km 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 road⁵. The county has a RAI of 95 per cent which is above the National Average of 70 per cent, indicating that access to transport in rural areas is above average (KRB, 2019). This has positive 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 52.4 per cent is a constraint to development.

6.1.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Transport Sector

With reference to the 8 point stimulus programme by the National Government⁶ 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 programme⁷ 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) approach⁸ offers a strategic and cost effective approach to improve rural accessibility in the County.

6.1.3 Emerging Issues

- Poor road conditions for unpaved network
- Reliance on PSV transport requires enforcement of COVID-19 mitigation measures
- The transport sector was affected due to session of movement outside Mombasa County. Cess from transportation of goods: only 53 per cent achieved; relies on vehicles coming in from other counties, mainly Kwale and Kilifi that bring in construction materials. The quarries were also closed.
- Maritime transport was affected mainly at the Port of Mombasa and Ferry services due to COVID-19 mitigation measures.
- The county is Working on an economic recovery programme for 7 sectors: agriculture; transport; investment climate; renewable energy; entertainment and performing arts; light industries; and capacity for exports

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

6 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/>

7 Roads 2000 programme <http://krb.go.ke/our-downloads/roadsper cent202000per cent20strategiper cent20plan.pdf>

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

6.1.4 Recommendations

- i) Identify county significant infrastructure projects for stimulus support and funding to boost economic recovery from the effects of the pandemic. These should be integrated with the Mombasa Port projects and related blue economy agenda.
- ii) Promote investments in shipbuilding and repairs, dry-docking, port infrastructure development and water transport.
- iii) Encourage urban-rural connectivity by investing in sustainable transport and mobility infrastructure linked to sea and land.
- iv) Promote access for all to safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible and sustainable land and sea transport systems.
- v) Collaborate with transport sector stakeholders to register transport operators into formal organizations to enable future County Government support and funding during times of emergency.
- vi) Sensitize PSV, boda boda and tuk tuk operators on COVID-19 prevention measures and assist vehicle owners in retrofitting vehicle designs for social distance, hygiene and ventilation.
- 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 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) 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 policy⁹.
- x) 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 Goals¹⁰.
- xi) Adopt climate smart road engineering designs to safeguard road and bridge infrastructure from floods and to integrate sea-based threats on infrastructure.
- xii) Apply Performance Based Road Maintenance Contracting¹¹, with maintenance of the existing road network in good condition being a priority.

9 Roads 2000 programme <http://krb.go.ke/our-downloads/roadsper cent202000per cent20strategiper cent20plan.pdf>

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

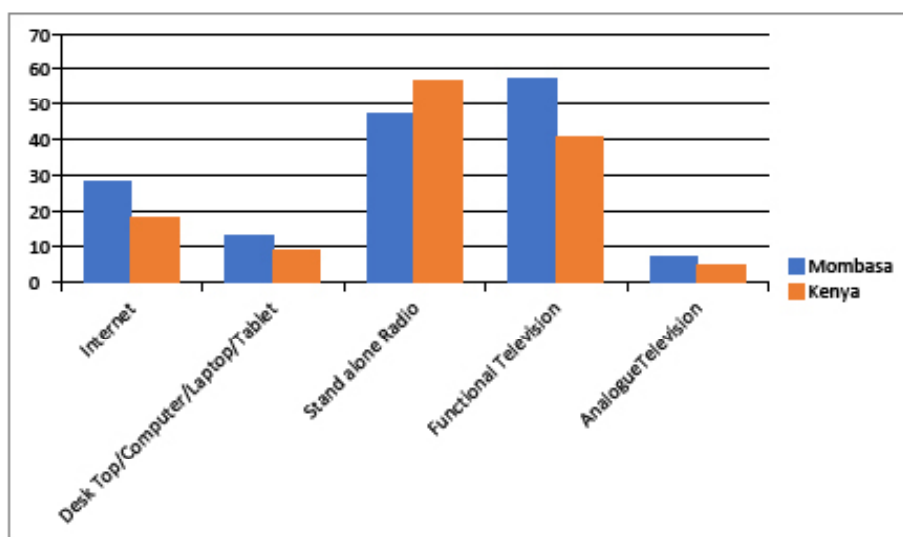
11 performance based road maintenance contracting: <https://www.kenha.co.ke/images/pbc/00-pbc-guideline-edition-1.1.pdf>

6.2 Information and Communication Technology

6.2.1 Characteristics of the sector

The analysis of the 2019 KPHC reveals that only 28.2 per cent of the conventional households in the county 'own' Internet with 13 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 and supporting remote learning by the pupils as well as remote working (Figure 6.6).

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



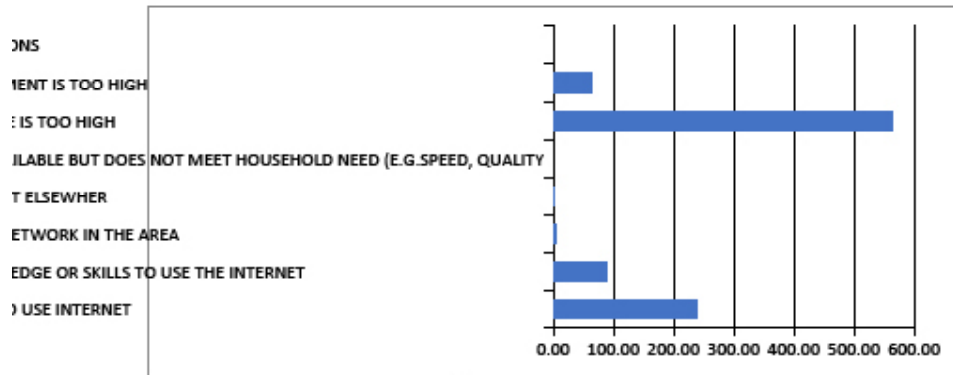
Source: ICT Data 2020

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 (7.9 per cent) than women (6.5%) 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 (KHIBS). Other key factors include the lack of internet/network in the area, and the high cost of service and equipment (Figure 6.7).

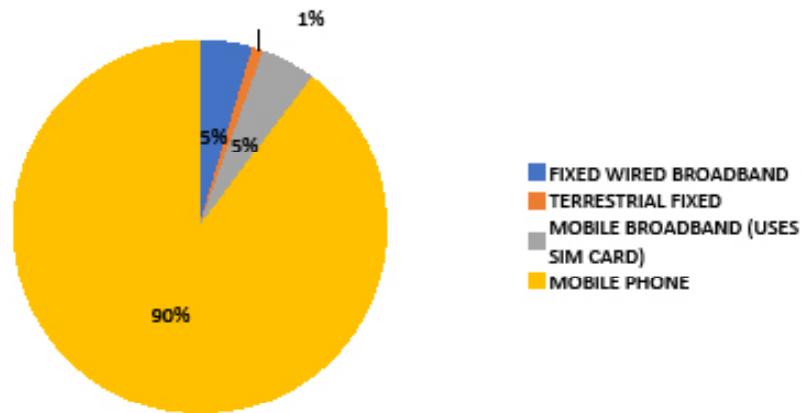
Approximately 90 per cent of the internet users in the county rely on mobile phone for connectivity, with a marginal population of 5 per cent relying on mobile broad band that uses a sim card for connectivity, Figure 6.8.

Figure 6.7: Reasons for lack of Internet connection



Source: KNBS, 2016- KIHBS 2015/16

Figure 6.8: Type of Internet connection

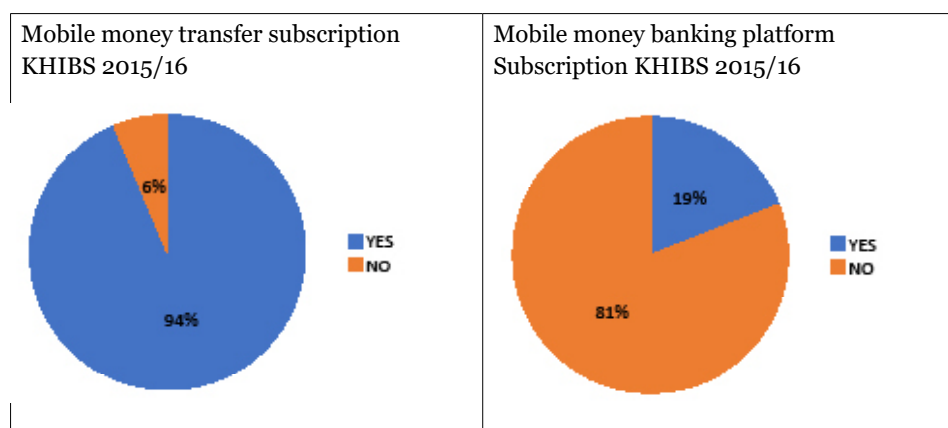


Source: KNBS, 2016- KIHBS 2015/16

Approximately 61.8 per cent of the population aged 3 years and above own a mobile phone which is lower than the national average of 47.3 per cent.

Approximately 94 per cent of the people in the county have a mobile money subscription compared with only 19 per cent that have mobile money banking platform subscription (KIHBS 2015/16), Figure 6.9.

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 42.1 per cent of the men and 36.3 per cent of the women using internet, while 19.0 per cent of the men and 14.6 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

Some of the challenges faced include low household ownership of internet and ICT devices limiting potential use of ICT for livelihood support and households perceive that they do not need to use the internet,

6.2.2 Opportunities for COVID-19 in ICT

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

6.2.3 Recommendations

- Support programmes in partnership with the private sector that will enable households acquire ICT assets such as smart phones and laptops and increase mobile phone ownership from the low of 61.8 per cent to 100 per cent in line with the global agenda for Universal Access to Mobile Telephony¹²
- Harness the power of technology and use innovative solutions to bridge the gender digital divide.

¹² Universal access to mobile telephony: <http://www.itu.int/itunews/manager/display.asp?lang=en&year=2007&issue=07&ipage=universal-telephony>

- iii) Speed up the construction of fiber-optic broadband networks in the county and collaborate with telecom companies to upgrade and improve the communication networks in remote areas to guarantee the quality of internet in line with international standards.
- iv) Collaborate with IT personnel in universities to support the development of ICT competence and skills among the public and bolster a digital economy.
- v) Negotiate with the public primary schools for community access to ICT infrastructure and collaboratively build and equip youth empowerment, ICT centers and ICT laboratories as provided in the CIDP.
- vi) 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.
- vii) Make ICT a standalone sector for planning and budget allocation. This is aimed at giving strategic prominence to planning, budgeting and investment in ICT.
- viii) Review and implement ICT policies and procedures to manage ICT and mitigate 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.

7. Housing and Urban Development

The county government of Mombasa has reduced land rates and it currently stands at 30per cent. Majority of households are headed by men (73.4%) compared to women (26.6%) in the County (KIHBS, 2015/16). There is one urban center in the County with a total population of 50.5 per cent males and 49.5 per cent females. The urban land area covers 220 square kilometers with a population density of 5495 persons per sq.km

Table 7.1: Distribution of Population by Urban Centers by Gender

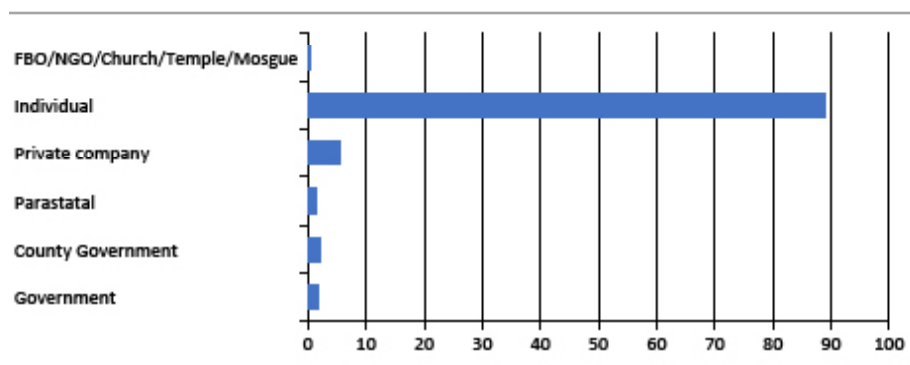
Urban Center	Population	Male	Female
MOMBASA	1,208,333	610,257	598,046

Source: KNBS, 2019 -Kenya Population and Housing Census

7.1 Characteristics of the Sector

The housing tenure is predominantly owner occupied at 20.8 per cent, with 79.1 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 89.0 per cent, followed by Private Companies (5.4%); and county Government (2.0), Figure 7.1; For those who own homes, 74.4 per cent constructed the houses while 10.6 per cent purchased the house and 15.0 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

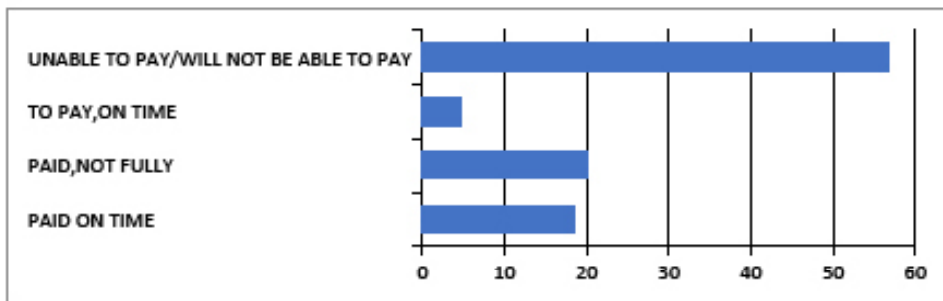
On average, the main dwellings of houses in the County have 1.79 habitable rooms against an average household size of 3.9 persons in a household, translating to approximately 2.18 people per room. According to the UN-Habitat, overcrowding occurs when there are more than three people per room¹³. In terms of housing quality (building material), 94.28 per cent of houses are constructed using finished materials for walls, floor and roofing compared to 5.72 per cent constructed using rudimentary materials (KIHBS, 2015/16). Majority of households (79.1per cent) have iron sheets for roofing, stone with lime/cement walls (38.1per cent) and concrete/cement/Terrazo floors (62.3per cent) (KNBS, 2019).

Rent Payment

On average, rental households spend approximately Ksh 6395 on rent with a minimum of Ksh 300 and the maximum of Ksh 45000 (KNBS, 2020b). The county recorded a rent to income ratio of 18.3 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 56.63 per cent of the population indicating inability to pay rent on the agreed date for April 2020, figure 7.2, compared to 18.53 per cent of the population that were able to pay rent on the agreed date and 41.82 per cent who paid rent on agreed date before COVID-19 pandemic, Figure 7.3.

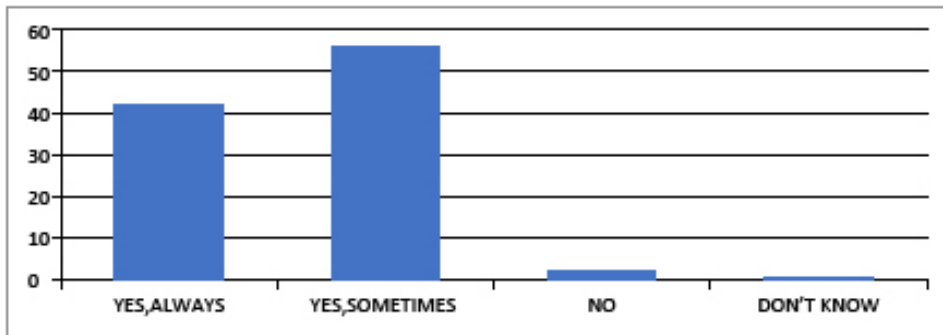
Figure 7.2: Has your household paid the rent for April 2020 on the agreed date



Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020 wave 2

¹³ 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).)

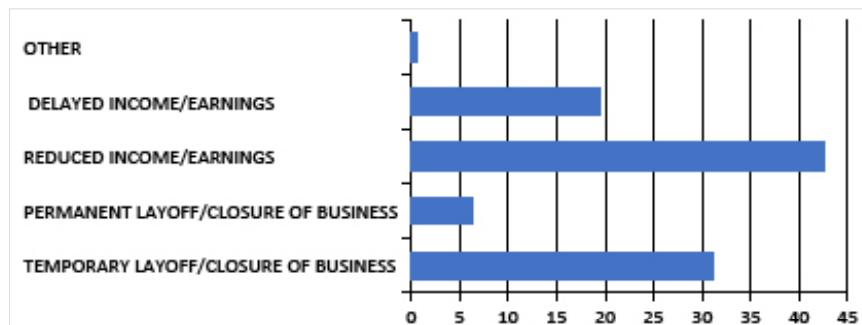
Figure 7.3: Proportion of residents paying rent per terms of contract



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 42.5 per cent of the population. The inability to pay rent was attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic by 96.33 per cent of the population, figure 7.4.

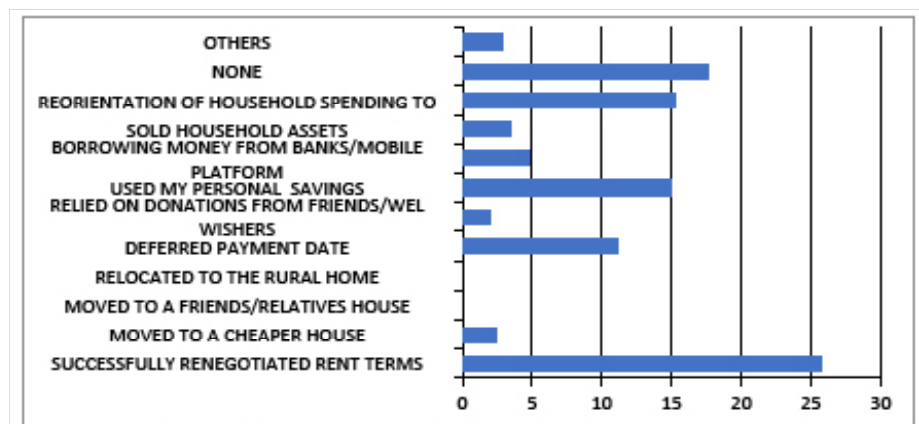
Figure 7.4: Reasons for not being able to pay rent



Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020 wave 2

Majority of the households (75.87%) did not receive a waiver or relief on payment of rent from the landlord, with 2.87 per cent reporting a partial waiver and 0 per cent reporting a full waiver. To overcome the effects of Corona virus on payment on rent, majority 25.7 per cent of households renegotiated rent terms, while 17.55 per cent of households did not take any measures. Approximately 14.89 per cent used personal savings to pay rent, figure 7.4.

Figure 7.5: Measures Taken by Household to Mitigate COVID-19 Effects on Rent



Source: KNBS COVID-19 Impact Survey 2020 wave 2

Energy Source for Cooking

With regard to primary energy source for cooking, 60 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

7.2 Opportunities in housing and 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.
- The county government of Mombasa has reduced land rates and it currently stands at 30 per cent.

7.4 Recommendations

- i) Integrating the blue economy in spatial planning for human settlements and urban areas along the Indian Ocean with the objective to balance sea-based and land-based activities livelihoods, and to create port-to-city synergies.
- ii) Formulating urban development plans that integrate the smart cities and smart planning concepts to ensure continued services delivery and efficiency in service provision during emergencies.
- iii) Adopting programmes aimed at an increasing household access to clean energy sources and technologies for cooking to mitigate against exposure to respiratory diseases.
- iv) Developing and implementing an addressing system with complete, correct and unique address data in line with the National Addressing System. To be used as pandemic and disaster surveillance and emergency response.
- v) Developing a policy to promote home ownership to address the problem of rent distress during times of emergency.
- vi) Fast tracking the implementation of the affordable housing programme in partnership with the private sector targeting urban centers and upgrading of informal settlements.
- vii) Availing appropriate building technology for use by the public in house construction and improvement in every subcounty, that responds to local cultural and environmental circumstances.
- viii) Developing and implementing urban planning and design instruments that support sustainable management and use of natural resources and land in line with the New Urban Agenda and as mitigative measure to future pandemics and disasters

8. Tourism

8.1 Characteristic of the Sector

As a tourist destination, the County of Mombasa hosts several tourist attractions and world heritage sites including physical attractions (Fort Jesus Museum which is also a UNESCO World Heritage site, the Likoni Ferry Services and the gigantic Elephant Tusks along Moi Avenue, several buildings in the old town including the Old Port and mangrove forests); Beach tourism (white sandy beaches and beach hotels, popular to both domestic and foreign tourists); cultural and heritage tourism (annual Mombasa cultural festival; multi-ethnic communities); wildlife tourism (Mombasa Marine Park and two private nature trails - Haller Park and Butterfly Pavilion); Sports tourism (golf; water sports such as scuba diving, boat racing, sea surfing); M.I.C.E tourism (at various hotel facilities); Medical tourism (visiting herbalists and traditional medicine men; various referral hospitals in the county).

A total of 538100 tourists visited the Haller's Park, Mombasa Marine Park and Fort Jesus in 2019¹⁴, which was a growth of 23.8 per cent over the previous year's visits, depicting growing popularity of Mombasa County as a tourist destination. Mombasa County is home to approximately 201 registered hotels and lodges mainly along the North coast with a total bed capacity of about 8,000 beds and an average annually bed occupancy of 64 per cent. In addition, the county has 18 star-rated tourist-class hospitality facilities with a capacity of 1875 rooms and 3482 beds. There are over 430 beach and tour operator firms that provide various tourist-related services. Accommodation and food services account for 6.4 per cent of total GCP.

Despite the strategic and economic importance of tourism to Mombasa County, only a paltry 0.9 per cent of the total spending was allocated to the tourism development by the County Government during the 2013 – 2017 planning period. This will be much lower at 0.3 per cent during the 2018-2022 planning period¹⁵. It is projected that revenue collection from tourism establishments (hotel levy and other income) will contribute a paltry 0.4 per cent from all sources during the second CIDP period. Given the strategic socio-economic importance of tourism to Mombasa County, and the fact that 68 per cent of the wage employment in the county (i.e., 278,004 persons) is from tourism-related activities there is need to prioritize resource allocation towards tourism development.

Several constraints to development of tourism in the County include: gender inequality in participation in tourism value chain (more men benefiting from tourism than women); encroachment of heritage sites due to uncontrolled human activity; inaccessibility of heritage sites due to poor road network; general neglect of the sites; lack of diverse tourism products; under exploitation of some tourist attraction sites; non-adherence to pollution policies, laws and regulations; e.g., release of untreated domestic sewage and microbial

14 KNBS economic survey 2020

15 Mombasa County CIDP 2018 - 2022

contamination of waters at Kilindini, Port Reitz and Tudor Creeks, release of smoke and other waste products from the numerous industries such as the Kipevu oil refinery, and the cement manufacturing plant has also contributed significantly to air pollution; low collection of tourism levies; disaster preparedness – e.g. handling of ferry-related accidents. The ferry is an important link that enables tourists to cross from Mombasa Island to facilities in the South Coast.

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;

8.4 Recommendations

The following are strategies for re-engineering of tourism sector in the county:

- i) Increased allocation of development budget to tourism by the County Government; promote domestic tourism to cushion the sector from global shocks such as pandemics and other disruption to international travel.
- ii) Mapping and surveying of tourist attraction sites; and restoring them to modern standards.
- iii) Diversification and marketing of tourist product offering; Sustaining the annual Mombasa cultural festival.
- iv) Improvement of hygiene standards in the tourist hotels and attraction sites.
- v) Refurbishment of tourist accommodation facilities to achieve star-rating requirements.
- vi) Provision of market for cultural goods and services trade; open air markets to enhance participation of youth and women
- vii) Enforcement of existing laws regarding pollution and natural resource management.
- viii) Enhanced energy and ICT infrastructure development; establishment of county tourism online information portal.
- ix) Improvement of tourism-supporting infrastructure: there is need to improve transport and tourism infrastructure at the County in anticipation of future growth in the sector; refurbishment of beach hotels to give them a modern look; improvement on the sanitation aspects especially during the COVID-19 era whereby tourists will be seeking for tourists experiences that assure them of health and safety.
- x) Construction of the proposed Mombasa International Convention Centre to popularize M.I.C.E tourism in the County.

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 336 which comprised of 309 primary health facilities and 27 hospitals. This was an improvement from a total of 293 health facilities in the previous year, 2018. The number of beds per 10,000 population is 28 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	278	309
Hospitals	15	27
<i>Number of health facilities</i>	293	336
Health facility density	5.0	4.9
Bed density		
Hospital beds	1,795	1,895
No. of Beds per 10,000 population	27	28
Human resource density		
Total workforce	4,694	4,671
Human Resources for Health (Technical)	3,568	4,420
Number per 10,000 population	33.4	35.4

Source: Ministry of Health (2021)

The health facilities and personnel serve a growing population of 1,208,333 people according to 2019 census. In 2019, total health workforce was approximately 4,671 representing 35.4 health workers per 10,000 population which meets the WHO target of 23 health workers per 10,000.

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	14.3
Government health centre	13.6
Government dispensary	10.1
Faith Based (church, Mission) Hospital / Clinic	2.3
Community Health	0.0
Private hospital / clinic	53.6
Nursing/ Maternity Home	0.0
Pharmacy/ chemist	2.7
Community health worker	0.0
Shop/ Kiosk	3.9
Traditional healer	0.5
Faith healer	0.0
Herbalist	0.9
Other	0.0
Number of Individuals ('000)	144

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 (53.6%), followed by government hospitals (14.3%), government health centres (13.6%) and Government dispensaries at 10.1 per cent. About 2.3per cent of county residents who reported illness also visited Faith Based (church, Mission) Hospital / Clinic.

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, 18.1 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 96.8 per cent of the population. Private contributions to insurance cover were reported by 3.7 per cent of the population while Employer-Contributory was reported by 4.3 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)	1,185
Share of population with health insurance (per cent)	18.1
NHIF	96.8
Private-Contributory	3.7
Private-Non-Contributory	3.9
Employer-Contributory	4.3
Employer-Non-Contributory	2.3
Other	1.4
Number of Individuals ('000)	214

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Place of delivery

In the 2015/16 KIHBS, women in the 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 9.9 per cent of children were delivered at home which below than the national percentage of 31.3 per cent. The proportion of children born in hospitals, health centres, dispensary/clinics was 61.5 per cent, 20.9 per cent, and 3.9 per cent, respectively.

Table 9.4: Proportion of children aged 0-59 months by place of delivery (%)

Place of Delivery	Proportion of Children aged 0-59 Months by place of delivery (%)
Hospital	61.5
Health Centre	20.9
Clinic/ Dispensary	3.9
Maternity Home	2.0
At Home	9.9
Other	0.9
Not stated	0.9
Number of Individuals ('000)	135

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 34.3 per cent of the children aged 12-23 months were fully immunized against measles at 9 months while 16.2 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	42.7
	Yes, Not Seen	49.7
	No	7.2
	Not stated	0.5
Measles Vaccination	Measles I (At 9 months Card)	34.3
	Measles II (At 18 months Card)	16.2
	Measles II (Mother/Guardian memory)	48.8
	Either (card or memory)	83.1
Number of Individuals ('000)		135

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Health outputs

The top 5 causes of morbidity in Mombasa in all age groups are Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria, Fever with Chills, Diarrheal diseases, and Rheumatism. Similar causes of morbidity are noted at the national level over the same period for the age groups.

Immunization is one of the major considerations in the health sector since it promotes the longevity of life span and reduces child mortality. It is also critical since a healthy population promotes socio-economic development in the society. Immunization coverage in the county for children between the age of twelve and eighteen months is 78.6 per cent, above the national average of 68 per cent (DHIS, 2018). In the same reporting period, skilled personnel in the health facilities delivered 82.8 per cent of the expectant mothers while 17.6 per cent of children were born at home. The objective of immunization is to ensure that children are protected against childhood diseases such as tuberculosis, polio,

tetanus, hepatitis B and hemophilia, influenza and measles. Immunization is carried out among children less than 5 years old. Sensitization on immunization will have to be up scaled in order to achieve this objective.

Generally, mortality rate has improved in the county, and this is indicated by low infant mortality rate, which stand at 35/1,000 and under 5 mortality rates, which stands at 32/1,000, which is above the national averages. Similarly, the nutritional status of the county is high, with about 21.1 per cent of children being stunted, 4.1 per cent are wasted and 9.6 per cent were underweight according to 2014 demographic health survey.

HIV and AIDS remains a burden to the County with the prevalence rate recorded as 4 percent (Kenya HIV estimates, 2015). Major concern is the high incidence among the youth, adolescent and young people aged (15-24 years) that contribute to 50 percent of all new HIV infections in the County (Kenya HIV estimates, 2015). ART coverage was 86 percent for children and 100 percent for adults. HIV and AIDS programmes in the County are essentially donor-supported but with the recent elevation of the country into a middle-income bracket, donor funding has gradually reduced hence the need for a deliberate and strategic mechanism for domestic HIV response financing.

Table 9.6: Health indicators in Mombasa County

Key Health Indicators	County Estimates
Maternal and Child Services	
<i>Skilled delivery (per cent)</i>	82.8
<i>Children born at home</i>	17.6
<i>Fully immunized child</i>	78.6
Child Mortality	
<i>Infant mortality (* /1000)</i>	35.3
<i>Under-5 mortality (* /1000)</i>	32.3
<i>Neo-natal mortality (* /1000)</i>	11
Nutrition Status	
<i>Stunted children (per cent)</i>	21.1
<i>Wasted children (per cent)</i>	4.1
<i>Underweight children (per cent)</i>	9.6
HIV (per cent)	
<i>HIV adult prevalence (per cent)</i>	4.1
<i>Children with HIV(No.)</i>	3051
<i>ART adult coverage (per cent)</i>	100
<i>ART children coverage (per cent)</i>	86

Source: KDHS, 2014; DHIS 2018

According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the youth population of (15-35) years was 449, 870 with a projection increase to 594,489 in 2018 representing 47 per cent of the total county population, 629,749 and 667,973 in 2020 and 2022 respectively. This group forms almost half of the Mombasa County population hence the need for the

county to initiate programs and projects that address youth issues. And with COVID-19 impact, the county needs to incorporate mitigation measures and social distance guidelines in its plan to put up more youth polytechnics and vocational training centres to absorb this increasing population and institute policies that will promote both private and public investments to facilitate creation of job opportunities for those graduating from various institutions of learning in the county.

The reproductive female population age (15-49) years was 270,982 persons with a projected increase to 373,549 in the year 2018 and this constitute 29.49 per cent of the total population and 61.33 per cent of the female population in the county and 398,621 by 2020 and 426,595 by 2022. This means that the successive increases in the number of women in the reproductive age will have a notable effect on the population growth rate and subsequently the maternal and child health care systems in the county. Consequently, the county needs to invest in construction of more health facilities and improvement of the existing ones to address this increase.

Effects of COVID-19

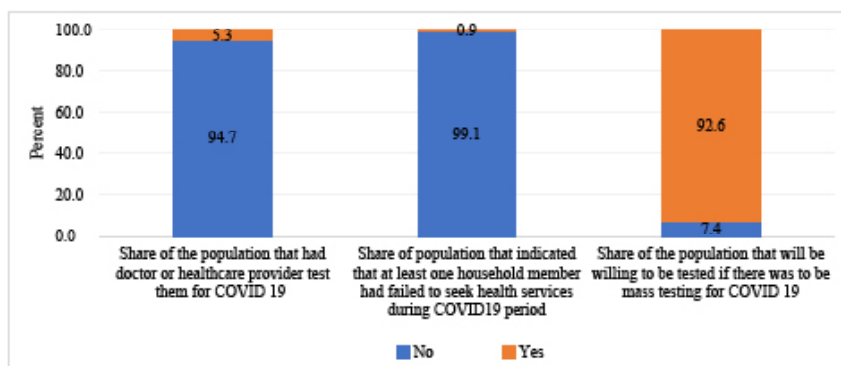
In the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, the county has been greatly affected. It has the second in terms if virus spread after Nairobi. It has attack rate of 27 per cent per 100,000 population compared to 4.9 per 100,000. About seven hospitals in Mombasa County are involved in the management of COVID-19 namely: Mombasa County referral Hospital, Pandya Hospital, Mombasa Hospital, Aga Khan Hospital, Mewa Hospital, Jocham Hospital and Premier Hospital.

Approximately 23 per cent of the county budget is allocated to health and Ksh 194 million supplementary budget has been allocated to health amid COVID-19 pandemic for response measures. The County established quarantine facilities and isolation centers in all the sub-counties. The county also facilitated on job training of health workers with respect to COVID-19 infections in collaboration with the national government. The county also identified COVID-19 hospital different from the county referral hospital. Preposition of PPEs and medical facilities. The challenge is the county is vast approximately 58,000 kilometers squared and therefore posing a challenge for contact tracing and surveillance. Most of the suspected cases are from the border with Somalia.

The available bed capacity for COVID-19 ICU treatment is 14 but plans are underway to have more through an identified possible COVID-19 treatment hospital, which is awaiting approval from the national government. Partners have assisted in supply of some medical materials and equipment. The main challenge has been unavailability of testing reagents. The county has over 800 health staff members. A total of 160 health workers were trained through the national and county government's efforts. Gaps exist because the county is vast, and the health budget is limited. The county has been able to finalize on the ICU that has been under construction. About 40 newly dispensaries are yet to be operational due to limited resources for employing new health staff within the county. Sub- counties are also understaffed.

According to data available on COVID-19 testing survey of 2020, 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 2.6 percent in 2020 (COVID-19, Wave 2 survey). Further only 1.1 percent of the 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.

Figure 9.1: COVID-19 Testing, 2020



Source: COVID-19 Wave 2 (June 2020)

The County of Mombasa has an inter-census population growth rate of 2.83 percent, slightly lower than the national average of 2.9 percent. The ratio of males to females is 99:100, and the pattern is projected to remain the same. In a county with 76.9 percent of the population living in absolute poverty, and with a population growth rate of 2.8 percent, the projected increase in population has a major and direct impact on basic needs such as food, water, health care, and education for all ages. The most people who will remain most affected are the youths and women. This comprise of the vulnerable community.

A major impediment to women and youth’s access to community land highlighted by the assessment in both counties is cultural beliefs and traditions that discriminate against women and youth. The respondents noted cultural, economic, political, and legal factors. One example was that most women and youth live below the poverty line, as their attention is focused on how to access basic needs for their families. The respondents also mentioned that unclear boundaries are a source of conflict, and the boundary disputes scare women and youth. Other examples were the high illiteracy rate among women, a lack of role models, gender inequality, and poor access.

Opportunities for advocating for women and youth’s land access rights. The assessments in the county established that there are opportunities for advocating and strengthening women and youth’s land access rights within their communities. The need for implementation of the constitutional principles on gender equality and non-discrimination as a means of ensuring women and youth’s land access rights is very significant.

The human resource for the county of Mombasa has been affected just like other counties, employment have been lost by those in the private sector, and being the home for the tourism, the county’s service sector and those employed therein have been affected negatively. For the health sector, the county government has hired more health workers

during this period; this step goes a long way in meeting the counties commitment to the Universal Health Coverage. As a way of enhancing the capacity, the county government through the ministry of health in collaboration with the national government has provided trainings on COVID-19 to the community health workers. The county has also provided protective gears to the health workers.

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 bread winner, 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.

The main raw materials in the health sector including the services offered by health professionals and other employees were also affected by the pandemic. Medicine and drugs are also key materials. County is also producing masks, which are in high demand during this COVID-19 period. The access and provision of these materials were affected by the outbreak of the pandemic, the demand outweighed 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.

There is a strong interlinkage between health and other sectors of the economy. This is because health of individual is paramount. Therefore, running the other sector need to be in good health. The county held stakeholders' meeting led by the governor to improve coordination during this pandemic while also working with different partners to provide their proposed interventions. There was a training for the organization of health workers in the region to build their capacity in managing COVID-19 and using personal protective equipment. There is an enhanced collaboration within the Jumuiya ya Pwani regional block 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 most of the 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.

9.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Health Sector

There is an enhanced collaboration within the coastal regional block 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.

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9.3 Emerging Issues

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.

9.4 Recommendations

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

- (i) Enhance investment in health systems, including in the health workforce, capacity building of community health workers and the medical officers on COVID-19, upgrading of working conditions and provision of requisite health commodities and equipment, especially in relation to personal protective equipment and occupational safety.
- (ii) 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 fear of contracting COVID-19 in event of visiting a health facility. Also, the County needs to consistently allocate resources towards nutrition specific and sensitive programmes in the various sectors by establishing specific budget lines for nutrition support initiatives.
- (iii) The county to focus on regular training of the healthcare workers on various management protocols and infection prevention control across the levels of healthcare system in Mombasa County. Also due to the gap in the numbers and skills of staff under the county health sector, the county will invest in employing more Doctors, Nurses and the health specialists to reduce the human resources for health deficit.
- (iv) Adopt and strengthen community health outreach programs to sensitize its members to adopt proper health seeking behaviors that could have been affected due to the stigmatization that comes along with the pandemic. Attention will be paid to expectant women on the need to attend regular antenatal clinics for checkup and the caregivers of children on the importance of immunization.
- (v) Enhance COVID-19 sensitization to the community through Health promotion messages and distribution and printing of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, provision of hand washing facilities to the community level, provision of hand washing soap and fumigation exercises in the markets and other busy towns and health facilities.
- (vi) Provide frontline caregiver mental and physical health assessment and support during the COVID-19 pandemic. Psychological support will be given to families of frontline health care workers affected by the working conditions and stringent measures effected during COVID-19 response period.
- (vii) Promote the construction, upgrading and equipping of health facilities through additional funding to health sector. This will enable the county to achieve the CIDP 2018-2022 goal of improving health service delivery in the County.
- (viii) 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 Mombasa County; and encouraging the population to wear face masks in the public places.
- (ix) Address the mental health needs including those of the health workforce, mental illnesses from depression, especially in response to shut downs, and economic downturns

10. Education and Training

10.1 Characteristics of the Sector

General Education Provision in the County

Mombasa County has relatively number of education facilities though inadequate as can be demonstrated by the county literacy rate of 57 per cent. The teacher pupil ratio of the county currently stands at 1:48 and 1:41 for primary and secondary schools respectively. There are a total of 96 public primary schools in the county with 70,345 enrolled students and 1,454 teachers. At the secondary school level, there are 28 public secondary schools with a student population of 14,576 and teachers' population of 423. Mombasa county also hosts Kenya School of Government, Mombasa, four youth polytechnics, one technical training institute (Mombasa Technical Training Institute) and a teacher training college (Shanzu Teachers Training College). There is one chartered public university (the Technical University of Mombasa); one research institution, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI); satellite campuses of public universities namely University of Nairobi, Kenyatta University, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology and Moi University; and three satellite campuses of private universities namely Daystar University, Kenya Methodist University and Mt. Kenya University.

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

The Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) for pre-primary school was 116.6 per cent while that of primary school and secondary school was 95.3 and 94.9 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, 128.9 per cent, compared to that for males, 104.9 per cent. The GAR for primary school was higher for males, 100.6 per cent, compared to that for females, 91.6 per cent. The GAR for secondary school was higher for females, 97.7 per cent, compared to that for males, 92.5 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 77.6 per cent, 86.3 per cent and 56.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 10.1: Gross attendance ratio and net attendance ratio by educational level in Mombasa County

Education Level	Gender	Gross Attendance Ratio	Net Attendance Ratio
Pre-Primary School	Male	104.9	73.5
	Female	128.9	81.0
	Total	116.6	77.6
Primary School	Male	100.6	85.3
	Female	91.6	87.0
	Total	95.3	86.3
Secondary School	Male	92.5	57.7
	Female	97.7	55.9
	Total	94.9	56.8

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Basic education gross and net enrolment rate

The pre-primary gross enrolment rate in the county was 101.2 per cent in 2019 and while the net enrolment rate was 66.0 per cent. The Gross Primary and Secondary enrolment rates stood at 102.8 per cent and 90.2 per cent respectively in 2019 while the Net enrolment rates (NER) were 80.2 per cent and 46.8 per cent for primary school and secondary school respectively during the same period.

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

Preprimary	2019
Gross Enrollment rate (GER) (per cent)	101.2
Net Enrollment rate (NER) (per cent)	66.0
Gender parity index	1.00
Primary	
Gross Enrollment rate (GER)(per cent)	102.8
Net Enrollment rate (NER) (per cent)	80.2
Gender parity index	0.99
Secondary	
Gross Enrollment rate (GER) (per cent)	90.2
Net Enrollment rate (NER) (per cent)	46.8
Gender parity index	0.91

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 94.7 per cent with the male population being more literate (96.1 per cent) compared to their female counterparts (93.2 per cent).

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	94.7
	Illiterate	4.5
	Not Stated	0.8
	Number of Individuals ('000)	804
Male	Literate	96.1
	Illiterate	3.1
	Not Stated	0.7
	Number of Individuals ('000)	428
Female	Literate	93.2
	Illiterate	6
	Not Stated	0.9
	Number of Individuals ('000)	377

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 34.1 per cent of the population do not have any educational qualification. This is below the national percentage of 49.7. Only 1.6 per cent of the population has attained university degree. The proportion of the population with CPE/ KCPE qualification is 29.1 per cent and that of KCE/ KCSE qualification is 22.1 per cent.

Table 10.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Highest Educational Qualification

Highest Educational Qualification	Percentage Distribution of Population
None	34.1
CPE/ KCPE	29.1
KAPE	0
KJSE	0.2
KCE/ KCSE	22.1
KACE/ EAACE	1.1
Certificate	5.3
Diploma	4.5
Degree	1.6
Basic/post literacy certificate	0.4
Other	0
Not Stated	1.7
Number of individuals ('000)	1,041

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

Percentage distribution of Mombasa 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 36.7 per cent while that of females was 48.7 per cent. For all persons who reported to have attended school, 8.4 per cent of males and 8.5 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 3 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively.

Table 10.5: Percentage distribution of residents 3 years and above who had ever attended school by highest level reached, and sex for Mombasa County (%)

Educational Level	Gender	Percentage Distribution of Population 3 Years and above
Pre-primary	Male	8.4
	Female	8.5
Primary	Male	36.7
	Female	48.7
Post primary vocational	Male	0.8
	Female	0.4
Secondary	Male	40.1
	Female	27.6
College (Middle-level)	Male	10.3
	Female	8.8
University	Male	3.0
	Female	2.9
Madrassa / Duksi	Male	0.2
	Female	0.5
Other	Male	0
	Female	0
Not Stated	Male	0.7
	Female	2.7
Number of Individuals ('000)	Male	529
	Female	512

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.

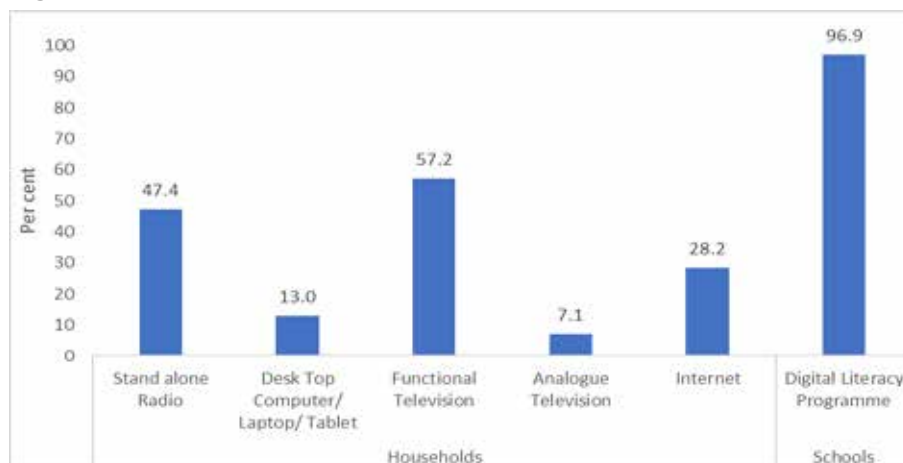
Just like other counties, many people in Mombasa County lost their jobs because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Private schools were forced to lay off both teaching and support (casuals) staff because they could not sustain their salaries. Public schools faced challenges in making payment for the other expenses 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 Mombasa 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 closure of schools as necessitated by COVID-19 pandemic has seen the loss of learning and teaching time. But of concern is the limited school infrastructures in line with the COVID-19 government guidelines in preparation to re-opening of schools but the county has plans to put up more structures though the new normal would need to be considered. In terms of network coverage, the entire county is not fully networked hence limited access to the e-learning programme for the larger portion of school children at home. The e-learning program at home has thus been strained and inaccessible to many children due limited access and capacity in ICT integration in education. The network coverage across the county and within households is locking many from taking up the e-learning programme. According to the survey on the effect of COVID-19 the data attributes the low uptake of e-learning to the fact that very few households have internet access and the requisite tools for the e-learning programme. Although almost all schools at 96.9 percent had access to the digital literacy programme, only 28.2 percent of households had access to internet while on 13 percent of households have desktop computer, laptops or tablets as shown in Figure 10.1 below. Another challenge is the inability of the private schools to sustain their teachers while they are not in operation.

Figure 10.1: Access to ICT in Households and Schools



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

Education is linked to all the sectors. However, during this pandemic, the health sector is very significant for it defines when and how the operations in schools will resume. The guidance from both the county government and the national government is of essence for the operation of the sector. The sector is working together with the Ministry of Health as well as monitoring the situation to put the required measures in place in readiness to the school re-opening. Other linkages include in areas of health, nutrition, agriculture, industry, private sector. The sector is also directly linked to the ICT which has come the new norm for most operations in the country. The government runs an e-learning is directly tied to the internet coverage and access to the learners.

10.2 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. COVID-19 pandemic has also provided opportunity for the county government to forge partnerships to ensure enough network coverage across all the sub-counties and counties in the Lake region. 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.

10.3 Emerging Issues

Limited access to desktops, laptops and internet connectivity by many school going children who have missed the studying at home program. Lack of clear schools re-opening strategy among the private and public schools.

10.4 Recommendations

- (i) The County with support from stakeholders to continue investing 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 will 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 are 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

According to the KNBS census 2019, Mombasa County has a population of 866,820 of which 1.9 per cent are the elderly and 1.4 per cent are people living with disabilities. The overall poverty rates in the county stand at 22 per cent which is lower than the national average of 36.1 per cent. The county's food poverty levels are at 27 per cent and 24 per cent of the total population is multi-dimensionally poor. Further, about 21 per cent of the children population is stunted as shown in Table 11.1 below. 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 was Robbery / Burglary / Assault which affected 21 per cent of the households followed by the large rise in price of food and Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary which affected about 14.1 per cent and 14.3 per cent of households, respectively. About 11 per cent reported Break-up of the household as other 8.0 per cent reported to have experience dearth of family member.

Figure 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	0.6
Crop disease or crop pests	0
Livestock died	2.5
Livestock were stolen	0
Household business failure, nonagricultural	6.3
Loss of salaried employment or non-payment of salary	14.1
End of regular assistance, aid, or remittances from outside the household	0
Large fall in sale prices for crops	0
Large rise in price of food	14.3

Large rise in agricultural input prices	-
Severe water shortage	1
Birth in the household	2
Death of household head	6
Death of working member of household	-
Death of other family Member	8
Break-up of the household	11
Bread winner jailed	-
Fire	3
Was Robbery / Burglary / Assault	21
Carjacking	-
Dwelling damaged, destroyed	2
Eviction	1
Ethnic/ Clan Clashes	1
Conflict	-
HIV/ AIDS	-
Other	3
Number of households with Shock ('000)	94

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, 19 percent of the households received cash transfers. A higher proportion of households received transfers from within the country (69%), mainly from individuals (78%) while external transfers constituted 16 per cent.

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

		Number of households that received transfers ('000)
	Total Number of Households ('000)	397,000
	<i>Households receiving transfers (per cent)</i>	19
Inside Kenya	Individual	29,996
	Non-Profit Institution	-
	National Government	613
	County Government	2,791
	Corporate Sector	2,969
Inside Kenya		36,369
Outside Kenya		3,881
Total		39,062
Number of households that received transfers		74,000

Source: KIHBS 2015/16

The county of Mombasa took an initiative of enrolling all the health workers to the NHIF. The county enhanced the process further by initiating a program referred to as Models targeting young mothers - as an effort to improve coverage of health insurance amongst the general population from the current 26.7 per cent to 60 per cent by end of 2022. The county also plans to link this initiative by other Social Assistance initiatives which includes but not limited to other national level programs that will see the county improve the inclusion of Health Insurance cover within the Social Assistance package of care. This plan will be very significant in cushioning many out of the negative economic impact from the current pandemic.

The Mombasa County, social protection programs are supported by the government as well as the through development aid. However, there is need for resource mobilization in order for an enhance growth of the social-protection more so at this time when the counties have been ravaged by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the data available from the single registry indicates that KES 281,976,000 was disbursed to Households through the various CT programs in 2016/17 in the county which does not factor any expenses from the county

government hence the need for effective coordination of social protection programs. The county of Mombasa has Social Protection Technical Working Group which should thus be supported to develop a Resource Mobilization Plan to address resource gaps in achieving the targets of this strategy.

The county of Mombasa is marred by a lot of social challenges to both the youth and women. Most of the issues affecting the young people in the county are such as HIV/AIDS, Drug and Substance Abuse as well as Teenage Pregnancy. There is also rampant Sexual and Gender based Violence as well as domestic violence, and with the COVID-19, the stay at home directive worsened the situation. To attend to these concerns, the county is collaborating with the national government and various Non-Governmental Organizations supported various youth programs in the county. Through these collaborations educative and awareness was created which helped improve the situation among the young people. The county scaled up programs to reduce drug and substance abuse. These included capacity building of the young people around social and health issues.

Open air markets were closed which mostly serve as place 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 had also been 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. Fishing has also been affected due to curfew thus reducing the fishing activities and job losses.

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 many audiences and age group.

Potential sources for revenue were adversely affected by the floods and COVID-19. However, through lifting of up restrictions and the measures taken by the county on local business is picking up which would eventually revive the revenue stream though it might take time but there are positive signs to that effect. County support to the Small and Medium Enterprises and different business industries within the county will help revive the revenue base. Financial support from the national government was crucial in facing the pandemic.

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 are 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 as well as 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 is able to understand government role in ensuring good life for its citizens. Trade and industry play an important role bettering life of the residents. This is where majority of people derive their livelihood from especially those engaging SMEs. The profits and savings obtained from business is used in feeding the family members as well as insuring them in future.

The tourism industry is one of the most important industries in the county. A large percent of the residents in the county derives their source of livelihood from tourism. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the county experienced a reduction in tourist arrivals due to imposed travel restrictions. Consequently, tourist hotels in the county registered a 60 per cent decline in occupancy rate forcing them to downscale operations and employment. The decline in tourist receipts to the county economy in 2020 is estimated at over Ksh 11.8 billion¹⁶, which includes lost earnings and livelihoods by hotels, employees, tours and travel agents, and other tourism value chain players.

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, counseling Services and access

¹⁶ Tourist arrivals declined by 295,955. Assuming average length of stay per tourist is 4 days, spending at least KSh.10,000 per day; total loss in revenue is 295,955 x 4 x 10,000 = KSh.11,838,200,000

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. In an effort to strengthen social protection response in face of a similar pandemic, the county government to:

- i. Strengthen the coordination of all social protection programs so as to improve the efficiency of all the programs. In achieving this, the county can make effective use of the existing structures.
- ii. Help the social protection aspect through effective and coordinated resource mobilization strategies from both the well-wishers and various non state actors within the county.
- iii. Enroll more county residents in welfare programmes such as NHIF which will ease their access to health facilities when health care is demanded.
- iv. Provide basic income security, especially for persons whose jobs or livelihoods have been disrupted by the crisis.

12. Labour Participation

12.1 Characteristics of the Sector

Tourism, hospitality and fishing are the main economic activities in the county. This is due to her proximity to the Indian Ocean which is good for fishing and tourist attraction. The county boasts of the best beaches and popular resorts and hotels. The pandemic has affected the fishing industry as demand from the hospitality, restaurant and catering sector represents a significant share of fish consumption in the county. The closure of restaurants and cancellation of both public and private events resulted into a collapse in demand for these fish products and reduced markets hence affecting the livelihood of sellers. The loss of domestic demand of fish had often been further heightened by a collapse in export markets. Strategies to flatten the COVID-19 curve such as, social distancing, stay-at-home orders, travel and mobility restrictions have resulted in temporary closure of many hospitality businesses in the county and significantly decreased the demand for hotels that were allowed to continue to operate under the COVID-19 rules. All these had a negative impact on the livelihood of workers who used to work in hospitality industry.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Population	523,840	519,747	1,043,603
Working	252,197	171,233	423,439
Seeking Work/ No Work Available	76,485	65,453	141,942
Persons outside the Labour Force	195,024	282,938	477,965
Not Stated	134	123	257
Per cent Working	76.7	72.3	74.9
Per cent Seeking Work/ No Work Available	23.3	27.6	25.1

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 county labour force indicate the County population aged 15-64 years (labour force) was estimated at 565,381 people of whom 423,439 people were working and 141,942 were seeking work but work was not available representing an unemployment rate of 5.9 per cent (Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019).

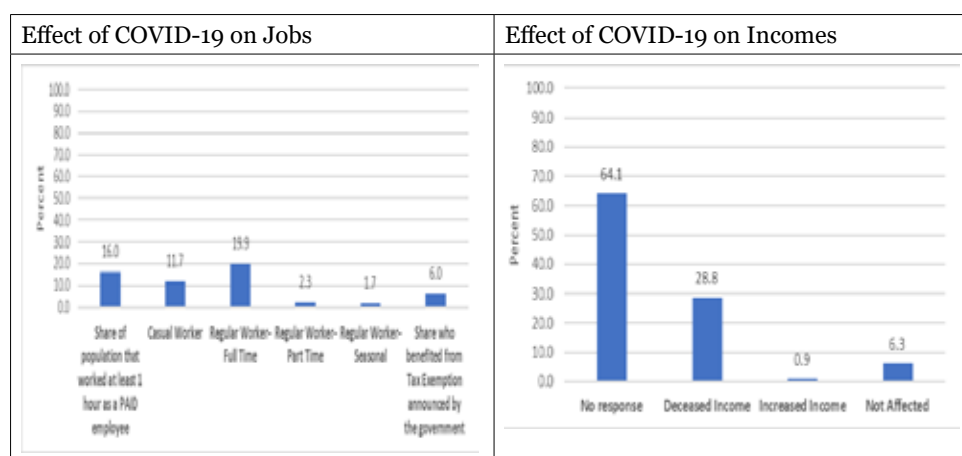
Effects of COVID-19

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. In addition, the reduction in operation hours and restriction on movement in and outside Nairobi and Mombasa County had negatively impacted on the transport sector with many relying on it rendered jobless. 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. The impacts of the pandemic were also felt on the service sectors as it affected workers in both private and public sector with several people working in restaurants and bars being left jobless due closure as ordered by the government.

The pandemic led to loss of livelihood and jobs amongst the residents of Mombasa county, according to the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, 16.0 per cent of the county labour force worked at least for 1 hour for pay; 19.7 per cent had never worked, and 21.4 per cent of employees did not attend work due to COVID-19 with other 83.5 per cent of employees working without any pay. On average, workers in the County lost 13.4 hours per week due to COVID-19.

During the pandemic, about 11.7 per cent of workers in the county were casual workers 19.9 per cent were regular workers (full time), 2.3 per cent employees were working as part time. However, about 28.8 per cent of workers reported decrease in income while only 0.9 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 6.0 per cent of workers indicated to have benefited from government tax exemptions which indicates about 94 percent 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.

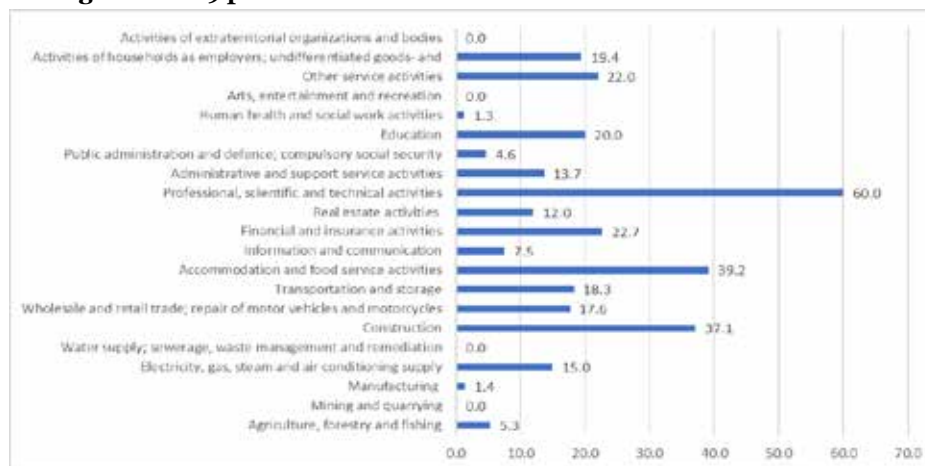
Figure 12.1: Effects of COVID-19, 2020



Source: May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey

From the May 2020 KNBS COVID-19 Survey, workers in professionals, scientific and technical activities recorded the highest number of hours lost (60 hours) followed by accommodation and food service at 39.2 hours lost in a week. Construction, financial and insurance services lost 37.0 hours and 22.7 hours, respectively. Workers in education sector and administrative and support services lost an average of 20.0 hours per week and 13.7 hours per week, respectively. Workers in real estate and information and communication lost an average 12.0 hours per week and 7.5 hours per week, respectively.

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



Source: KNBS, KIHBS 2015/2016

Further, 29.0 per cent of workers in Mombasa County recorded decreased income; 74.9 per cent recorded working as unpaid workers; and 21.4 per cent never attended work due to COVID-19 related issues. 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 16.7 hours worked in a week and the hours lost in economic base of the county like service sector and agriculture sector (5.3 hours) will negatively affect the county economy.

12.2 Opportunities with COVID-19 in Labour Participation

The county government have been provided with an opportunity to explore the Jumuia Ya Pwani economic block with Mombasa being at the centre of the tourist attraction, the block will enhance exploitation of the blue economy.

The county government have been provided with the opportunity to 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. 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.

The pandemic strengthened the regional unity as the counties looked forward in the fight against corona pandemic and exploitation of the economic potential. The disease has also exposed lack of preparedness among counties in terms of responding to the emergencies such as COVID-19 pandemic. It has also 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. Lack of comprehensive social protection at the county level exposing the county residents to sufferings such as lack of food and treatment.

ICT was critical and had enabled the county programs to run smoothly since the pandemic and provided an opportunity for exploitation for adequate internet coverage especially to the education sector.

The pandemic has provided opportunity for county government to invest more money in training health workers. The economic block can serve as a market for the locally produced goods, hence creating more employments.

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.

County is not well prepared in terms of response to health-related risks such as the current COVID-19. Opportunities within the Jumuiya ya Pwani economic block needs to be exploited to enhance economic competitive advantage. There are emerging talents among the youths which can be tapped to benefit the county especially this time of COVID -19 such as making of ICU bed, masks and PPEs.

12.4 Recommendations

- (i) Improve the quality of MSMEs products for enhanced productivity. The Mombasa County will partner with research institutions like Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) and the Productivity Centre at the Ministry of Industry to ensure enhanced quality of commodities produced by various small and micro enterprises in the county.
- (ii) Promote investment and entrepreneurship through provision of loans. Mombasa county will 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.

- (iii) Build workplace resilience to public health emergencies and outbreaks of infectious diseases in all County economic sectors.
- (iv) 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 manufacturing, county infrastructure, tourism, technology and innovation.
- (v) Improve access to finance for small and medium enterprises through lending institutions for sustained business.
- (vi) Enhance universal health access to collectively financed health services for all, including uninsured workers and their families. Invest in Community and public health including community health workers, water, sanitation, immunization and public health.

13. Conclusion and Key Recommendations

13.1 Conclusion

Fiscal policy

Mombasa County total revenue grew by 88 percent from Ksh 6.26 billion in 2013/14 to Ksh 11.77 billion in 2020/21, an average annual growth rate of 12.57 per cent. Similarly, actual expenditure in the county increased from Ksh 5,209.8 million to Ksh 11,531.3 million in 2020/21, translating to an average annual increase of 17.33 per cent. 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 the county did not provide figures for pending bills, however at the end of 2020/21 pending bills amounted to Ksh 4,466.3 million. Generally, in Mombasa County, pending bills related to recurrent spending have been greater than those related to development expenditure on average accounting for 79.4 percent of the pending bills portfolio over the review period. If pending bills for development were paid in their respective fiscal year, the execution of development budget in subsequent years would improve.

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. The county's agricultural productivity is also affected by: - variable and extreme weather events; low agro-processing and value addition opportunities; dependence of rain fed agriculture; 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; farm losses and post-harvest waste; and poor and inadequate infrastructure. 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 water from vendors, dug well, as well piped water into plot. Sanitation coverage remain high in the county with majority of households using flush to septic tank. 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

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. In sustaining growth and building resilience in this sector, it is important to strengthen trade and also 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 244.95km, while the paved National roads cover 178.74km. Out of the total paved road network of 423.69km, 35.6 per cent is in good condition, 51.7 per cent in fair condition and 10 per cent in poor condition. The status of ICT access and use in the county is low, especially among households. The high cost of services as well as the perception that the individual does not need to use the internet and lack of knowledge and skills on internet are the leading reasons that the people of in the County do not have internet connection. The housing tenure is predominantly owner occupied at 20.8 per cent, with 79.1 per cent of the households under rental tenure. Majority of the households (75.9%) did not receive a waiver or relief on payment of rent from the landlord, with 2.87 per cent reporting a partial waiver, despite inability to pay due to the pandemic.

Tourism

Mombasa hosts several tourist attractions and world heritage sites including physical attractions (Fort Jesus Museum which is also a UNESCO World Heritage site, the Likoni Ferry Services and the gigantic Elephant Tusks along Moi Avenue, several buildings in the old town including the Old Port and mangrove forests). Despite the strategic and economic importance of tourism to Mombasa County, only a paltry 0.9 per cent of the total spending was allocated to the tourism development by the County Government during the 2013 – 2017 planning period. This will be much lower at 0.3 per cent during the 2018-2022 planning period. Several constraints to development of tourism in the County include gender inequality in participation in tourism value chain (more men benefiting from tourism than women); encroachment of heritage sites due to uncontrolled human activity; inaccessibility of heritage sites due to poor road network; general neglect of the sites; lack of diverse tourism products; under exploitation of some tourist attraction sites and non-adherence to pollution policies.

Health

COVID-19 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 to continue investing 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 is 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 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.

12.5 Key recommendations

Fiscal policy

To steer the county towards achieving its budgetary objective and development goals contained in the ADPs and CIDP, the following measures are proposed; 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; scale up conservation agriculture, post-harvest management, plant and keep drought-tolerant crops and livestock breeds; link farmers to diverse product markets; strengthen the county's institutional capacity in disaster surveillance and management; 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; natural resource management; 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 protection of water catchment areas. 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 step 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, will be used to identify, and support the most vulnerable businesses and entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19. Further, the County will 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 will adopt to the new pandemic guidelines including rearranging floor plans to allow for social distancing; Improve power supply reliability in collaboration with the national government by at least 20 per cent by 2022 as planned in the MTP III; Establish, in collaboration with the national government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) at Dongo Kundu, Mombasa, which is a Vision 2030 flagship programme; Upgrade and equip the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) testing laboratories at Mombasa as part of capacity building in testing of oil and gas products; and Collaborate with the national government in developing programme for Fisheries and Maritime Infrastructure as outlined in MTP III. The programme involves construction of fish ports in Mombasa, among other coastal areas.

Infrastructure, housing and urban development

In addressing the prevailing challenges, the county to identify County significant infrastructure projects for stimulus support and funding to boost economic recovery from the effects of the pandemic. These should be integrated with the Mombasa Port projects and related blue economy agenda; speed up the construction of fiber-optic broadband networks in the county; and integrate the blue economy in spatial planning for human settlements and urban areas along the Indian Ocean with the objective to balance sea-based and land-based activities livelihoods, and to create port-to-city synergies.

Tourism

The following are strategies for re-engineering of tourism sector in the county: increased allocation of development budget to tourism by the County Government; promote domestic tourism to cushion the sector from global shocks such as pandemics and other disruption to international travel; Mapping and surveying of tourist attraction sites; and restoring them to modern standards and Diversification and marketing of tourist product offering; Sustaining the annual Mombasa cultural festival.

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 to continue investing in early childhood development through infrastructural development; deployment of ECDE teachers and provision of sanitation facilities. The county would put up measures that encourage learners to complete all levels of education.

Social Protection

COVID-19 pandemic created immediate and long-term economic consequences for vulnerable groups including children, PWDs, elderly and their families. To strengthen social protection response in face of a similar pandemic, the county government 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.

Labour Participation

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 is important for the County to promote implementation of a stronger labour market interventions especially those working tea sector which is a major employer in the county and policy reforms that drive employment creation. The County shall deepen technical education, training and skills development.

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