Module 1 Session 2: County Priorities and County Planning

TASK 1.5 ∎A LOOK AT YOUR COUNTY'S DATA   **1 HOUR**

TASK OBJECTIVE:

❖ **CONCEPTUALIZING HOW TO UTILIZE SCARCE COUNTY RESOURCES TAKING INTO ACCOUNT DIVERSE COUNTY NEEDS**

❖ **LEARNING TO MAKE INFORMED DECISIONS BASED ON AVAILABLE AND RELIABLE DATA AND INFORMATION**

RESOURCES NEEDED

✓ **Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Society for International Development (SID), Exploring Kenya's Inequality: Pulling Apart or Pooling Together? – County Report, 2013**

✓ **Demographic and Health Survey, 2014**

✓ **World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, *Bright Lights, Big Cities Measuring National and Subnational Economic Growth in Africa from Outer Space, with an Application to Kenya and Rwanda,* October 2015**

TASK EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Into groups of three or five (according your county) review data provided. The provided includes data is from:

   a. Commission on Revenue Allocation/World Bank (county specific)

   b. Demographic and Health Survey (sector specific)

   c. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/ Society for International Development (county sub-unit (ward) specific)

Note: If you have additional county specific sources to draw data on, such as your county's CIDP, ADPs, and county profiles; you are encouraged to look at these as well.

2. In your groups identify county priorities and the arm of government responsible for the function. Rank your choices in order of importance giving reasons for the choices made. Answer the questions by writing down your answers.

3. In plenary present and discuss your group's answers.

Note: Ensure you clarify whether the priorities identified correspond to national or county functions.

TASK 1.5

Questions :

1) Based on the data (KNBS/SID/CRA/WORLD BANK/ DHS) available in the county fact sheet, identify top three priorities in your county. Explain your ranking and indicate whether these are county or national functions.

Priority (Top 3 ranking from highest to lowest)	National or County Function?	Justification (Explain your ranking)
1.		
2.		
3.		

2) Based on the KNBS/SID data, which are some of the wards in your county with the highest needs and what are these needs? Identify top three priorities at the ward level based on the data. Which ward should be prioritized? And why? Is there a difference between the priorities at county and at ward level? Explain your ranking and indicate whether these are county or national functions.

Priority (Top 3 wards ranking from highest to lowest)	Ward Needs	National or County Function?	Justification (Explain your ranking)
1.			

2.			
3.			

3) Based on the DHS/CRA data list top three priorities for the health sector in your county. Explain your ranking and indicate whether these are county or national functions.

Priority for the Health Sector (Top 3 ranking from highest to lowest)	National or County Function?	Justification (Explain your ranking)
1.		
2.		
3.		

County ranking (Source: CRA Recommendation 2014 available at
https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiIkZfJho3MAhXEfRoKHZy-CBsQFgggMAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.crakenya.org%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2013%2F10%2FCRA-RECOMMENDATION-ON-EQUITABLE-REVENUE-SHARING-November-2014.pdf&usg=AFQjCNFzxculqKpTKrLSpIF0edFMMZWdQQ&sig2=3nxt0p_S7Ui-FAol-bGPKg)

Table 1 Ranking of Counties by Population, Poverty Gap and Land Area

Ranking	County	Population(lowest to highest)	County	Poverty Gap(largest to lowest)	County	Land Area (Square Kms.)(smallest to largest)
1.	Lamu	101,539	Tana-River	46.1	Mombasa	219
2.	Isiolo	143,294	Kwale	41.8	Vihiga	531
3.	Samburu	223,947	Mandera	32.4	Nairobi City	695
4.	Tana-River	240,075	Wajir	31.9	Nyamira	899
5.	Taita Taveta	284,657	Kilifi	31.4	Busia	1,134
6.	Marsabit	291,166	Turkana	29.0	Kisii	1,318
7.	Tharaka Nithi	365,330	Marsabit	22.9	Kirinyaga	1,479
8.	Elgeyo Marakwet	369,998	Isiolo	19.0	Kisumu	2,086
9.	Laikipia	399,227	Garissa	18.7	Bomet	2,471
10.	West Pokot	512,690	Samburu	17.4	Kericho	2,479
11.	Embu	516,212	Kitui	16.8	Trans-Nzoia	2,496
12.	Kirinyaga	528,054	Makueni	16.8	Siaya	2,530
13.	Vihiga	554,622	Busia	16.8	Kiambu	2,543
14.	Baringo	555,561	West Pokot	16.2	Murang'a	2,559
15.	Nyandarua	596,268	Lamu	15.6	Migori	2,596
16.	Nyamira	598,252	TaitaTaveta	15.6	TharakaNithi	2,639
17.	Garissa	623,060	ElgeyoMarakwet	12.2	Embu	2,818
18.	Kwale	649,931	Migori	12.1	Nandi	2,884

#	County	Value	County	Value	County	Value
19.	Wajir	661,941	Kakamega	12.0	ElgeyoMarakwet	3,030
20.	Kajiado	687,312	Bungoma	11.7	Kakamega	3,051
21.	Nyeri	693,558	Kisii	11.7	Homa-Bay	3,183
22.	Bomet	724,186	Baringo	11.4	Nyandarua	3,245
23.	Busia	743,946	Nyamira	11.3	Nyeri	3,337
24.	Nandi	752,965	Laikipia	10.5	Uasin-Gishu	3,345
25.	Kericho	758,339	Homa-Bay	10.5	Bungoma	3,593
26.	Trans-Nzoia	818,757	Bomet	10.4	Machakos	6,208
27.	Siaya	842,304	Mombasa	10.0	Lamu	6,273
28.	Narok	850,920	Machakos	9.7	Meru	6,936
29.	Turkana	855,399	TharakaNithi	9.5	Nakuru	7,495
30.	Makueni	884,527	Nyandarua	9.4	Makueni	8,009
31.	Uasin-Gishu	894,179	Kisumu	9	Kwale	8,270
32.	Migori	917,170	Vihiga	8.8	West Pokot	9,169
33.	Mombasa	939,370	Kajiado	7.8	Laikipia	9,462
34.	Murang'a	942,581	Embu	7.7	Baringo	11,015
35.	Homa-Bay	963,794	Murang'a	7.7	Kilifi	12,610
36.	Kisumu	968,909	Trans-Nzoia	7.7	TaitaTaveta	17,084
37.	Kitui	1,012,709	Kericho	7.6	Narok	17,933
38.	Mandera	1,025,756	Siaya	7.6	Samburu	21,022
39.	Machakos	1,098,584	Nandi	7.5	Kajiado	21,901
40.	Kilifi	1,109,735	Narok	7.1	Isiolo	25,336
41.	Kisii	1,152,282	Nyeri	6.2	Mandera	25,992
42.	Meru	1,356,301	Nakuru	6.1	Kitui	30,497
43.	Bungoma	1,375,063	Meru	6	Tana-River	38,437
44.	Nakuru	1,603,325	Uasin-Gishu	6	Garissa	44,175
45.	Kiambu	1,623,282	Kiambu	5.9	Wajir	56,686
46.	Kakamega	1,660,651	Kirinyaga	5.7	Turkana	68,680
47.	Nairobi City	3,138,369	Nairobi City	4.1	Marsabit	70,961

Source: CRA Recommendations on the Criteria for Sharing Revenue among Counties for Financial Years 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. (November 2014)

Table 2: Ranking counties by households who cannot read and write, with access to improved water and electricity, and the total unpaved roads

Ranking	County	Percentage of Households Who Cannot Read &Write(Lowest to Highest)	County	Percentage of Households with Access to Improved Water (Lowest to Highest)	County	Percentage of Household access to Electricity (Lowest to Highest)	County	Total Unpaved Roads (D, E, H, J, K, M, N, P) (Fewest to most Kms)
1.	Nairobi City	11.1	Narok	33.6	Turkana	2.4	Mombasa	481
2.	Kiambu	12	Baringo	35.1	Tana-River	2.5	Vihiga	664
3.	Nyeri	12.2	West Pokot	37.2	Mandera	2.5	Lamu	754
4.	Kirinyaga	13.5	Homa-Bay	38.6	West Pokot	2.6	Nyamira	961
5.	Murang'a	13.6	TharakaNithi	40.4	TharakaNithi	3.0	Nairobi City	1,356
6.	Machakos	14.9	Bomet	40.8	Homa-Bay	3.3	Busia	1,401
7.	Embu	15.3	ElgeyoMarakwet	44.2	Wajir	3.4	Elgeyo-Marakwet	1,566
8.	Nyandarua	15.6	Siaya	46.7	Bomet	4.3	Kericho	1,568
9.	Kericho	15.9	Migori	47.8	Siaya	4.3	Trans-Nzoia	1,668
10.	Nyamira	16.1	Kitui	50.8	Bungoma	4.5	Tharaka-Nithi	1,788
11.	Uasin Gishu	16.6	Murang'a	51.0	Kitui	4.8	West Pokot	1,842
12.	Mombasa	16.9	Mandera	51.9	Migori	5.3	Siaya	1,858
13.	Bomet	17.1	Tana-River	55.5	Kakamega	5.6	Bomet	1,934
14.	Kisumu	17.1	Kericho	56.1	Makueni	5.9	Samburu	2,039
15.	Kisii	17.1	Nandi	56.2	Narok	5.9	Migori	2,095
16.	Makueni	17.2	Kirinyaga	56.8	Busia	6	Kirinyaga	2,154
17.	Nakuru	17.3	Makueni	56.9	Samburu	6.2	Kisii	2,188
18.	TharakaNithi	17.4	Machakos	58.1	Nandi	6.4	Nandi	2,323
19.	Vihiga	17.6	Kisumu	60.1	Nyamira	6.4	Homa-Bay	2,415
20.	Bungoma	17.9	Embu	62.1	Vihiga	7.0	Kisumu	2,433
21.	TaitaTaveta	18.4	Laikipia	62.7	ElgeyoMarakwet	7.2	Garissa	2,504
22.	Nandi	18.7	Meru	65.0	Marsabit	7.5	Isiolo	2,555
23.	Homa-Bay	19.8	Kwale	65.8	Kisii	7.8	Baringo	2,559
24.	Trans-Nzoia	20.2	Nakuru	66.4	Trans-Nzoia	8.9	Bungoma	2,661
25.	Elgeyo Marakwet	20.2	Samburu	67.8	Baringo	9.6	Tana-River	2,789

26.	Migori	20.3	Kisii	67.9	Nyandarua	10.5	Laikipia	2,821
27.	Siaya	20.5	Nyandarua	68	Kwale	10.6	Mandera	2,831
28.	Kakamega	20.6	Nyamira	68.6	Garissa	11.6	Embu	2,961
29.	Meru	20.7	Nyeri	69.3	Kericho	11.8	Kwale	3,153
30.	Busia	22.7	TaitaTaveta	70.0	Meru	13.1	Nyandarua	3,333
31.	Laikipia	24.2	Kajiado	72.3	Murang'a	14.0	Kilifi	3,335
32.	Kitui	24.7	Wajir	73.5	Embu	14.9	Murang'a	3,471
33.	Kajiado	30.7	Turkana	74.3	TaitaTaveta	15.0	Taita-Taveta	3,489
34.	Lamu	32.8	Mombasa	75.0	Kirinyaga	16.4	Kakamega	3,508
35.	Kilifi	35.6	Garissa	75.8	Kilifi	16.7	Nyeri	3,513
36.	Baringo	35.7	Kilifi	75.9	Lamu	17.0	Uasin-Gishu	3,742
37.	Narok	37.8	Kakamega	76.1	Machakos	17.0	Marsabit	3,968
38.	Kwale	38.6	Vihiga	76.4	Laikipia	17.7	Narok	4,034
39.	Isiolo	51.1	Trans-Nzoia	76.7	Kisumu	18.3	Turkana	4,189
40.	West Pokot	55.4	Marsabit	77.6	Isiolo	18.5	Meru	4,317
41.	Tana-River	56.2	Kiambu	78.1	Nyeri	26.3	Kiambu	4,358
42.	Samburu	68.1	Busia	82.9	Uasin Gishu	27.9	Wajir	4,608
43.	Marsabit	68.2	Nairobi City	83.1	Nakuru	34.0	Kajiado	5,235
44.	Mandera	70.2	Isiolo	84.6	Kajiado	39.8	Machakos	5,272
45.	Garissa	74.4	Uasin Gishu	88.9	Kiambu	53.0	Makueni	7,375
46.	Wajir	76.4	Bungoma	88.9	Mombasa	59.0	Kitui	7,942
47.	Turkana	82.1	Lamu	89.3	Nairobi City	72.4	Nakuru	9,137

Source: CRA Recommendations on the Criteria for Sharing Revenue among Counties for Financial Years 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. (November 2014)

Table 3: Percentage of households not immunized, delivering at home, without access to improved sanitation and percentage not attending pre-primary

Ranking	County	Percentage of Households not Immunized (Highest to Lowest)	County	Percentage of Households Delivering at Home (Highest to Lowest)	County	Percentage of Households without Access to Improved Sanitation (Highest to Lowest)	County	Percentage Not Attending Pre-primary (Highest to Lowest)
1.	Turkana	69.1	Wajir	94.6	Wajir	93.3	Wajir	94.1
2.	Kajiado	69.1	Turkana	93.1	Turkana	91.5	Mandera	92.6
3.	Baringo	67.3	Mandera	88.7	Mandera	83.9	Garissa	92.3

4.	Embu	66.6	Kilifi	86.6	Samburu	80.3	Turkana	79.2
5.	Trans-Nzoia	64.3	Bungoma	85.3	Tana-River	78.3	Marsabit	73.8
6.	Nyeri	53.7	West Pokot	83.1	Garissa	78.3	West Pokot	68
7.	Murang'a	53.4	Marsabit	82.6	Marsabit	73.1	Tana-River	67.8
8.	Meru	53.1	Narok	81.1	West Pokot	73.0	Narok	66.3
9.	Nyamira	50.2	Samburu	81	Kwale	70.3	Kitui	64.7
10.	Homa-Bay	49.3	Tana-River	79.6	Narok	65.0	Makueni	63.4
11.	Kirinyaga	49.0	Trans-Nzoia	79.3	Baringo	60.7	Kwale	61.6
12.	Taita-Taveta	48.8	Kwale	78.0	Isiolo	59.9	Embu	60.4
13.	Makueni	48.7	Makueni	77.9	Homa-Bay	58.5	TharakaNithi	60.1
14.	Bomet	46.8	Garissa	76.1	Kilifi	58.3	Bungoma	60.1
15.	TharakaNithi	46.7	Kitui	75.6	Siaya	51.4	Meru	59.6
16.	West Pokot	46.0	Busia	74.9	Elgeyo Marakwet	48.8	Kakamega	58.7
17.	Mandera	45.7	Vihiga	74.2	Migori	47.8	Busia	58.4
18.	Machakos	45.7	Lamu	72.8	Kitui	47.6	Samburu	55.1
19.	Garissa	44.2	Isiolo	72.1	Kajiado	44.5	Trans-Nzoia	54.6
20.	Kisumu	43.0	TharakaNithi	71.1	Makueni	44.1	Isiolo	54.2
21.	Busia	41.9	Laikipia	70.2	Lamu	43.3	Kilifi	53.7
22.	Kericho	40.9	Uasin-Gishu	69.5	Kisumu	43.1	Machakos	53.7
23.	Kitui	40.2	Machakos	68	TharakaNithi	39.8	Kajiado	52.9
24.	Nandi	37.6	Kakamega	68	Machakos	39.0	Murang'a	52.8
25.	Tana-River	37.3	Baringo	66.4	Busia	38.7	Lamu	52.1
26.	Kiambu	35.2	Migori	64.9	Kericho	36.9	Vihiga	51.8
27.	Vihiga	35.0	Elgeyo Marakwet	64.6	Kisii	36.0	Baringo	49.7
28.	Marsabit	33.7	Homa-Bay	63.0	Embu	35.4	Bomet	49.2
29.	Lamu	33.4	Bomet	61.5	Nyamira	33.4	Siaya	48.2
30.	Kwale	31.9	Kajiado	60.2	Taita-Taveta	32.8	Nandi	43.4
31.	Wajir	31.2	Taita-Taveta	56.8	Murang'a	32.1	Elgeyo Marakwet	43.3
32.	Nyandarua	29.7	Kericho	54.4	Bomet	32.1	Kericho	43.2

33.	Elgeyo Marakwet	29.2	Kisumu	53.9	Laikipia	31.6	Taita-Taveta	42.9
34.	Narok	28.4	Nandi	51.4	Bungoma	28.1	Laikipia	42.5
35.	Mombasa	27.5	Nakuru	49.5	Nandi	27.7	Kisii	41.3
36.	Nakuru	27.5	Siaya	48.0	Nyandarua	26.2	Nyamira	40.8
37.	Samburu	26.9	Nyamira	45.4	Nyeri	25.8	Uasin-Gishu	40.6
38.	Laikipia	24.7	Murang'a	45.3	Trans-Nzoia	25.6	Kirinyaga	40.2
39.	Uasin-Gishu	23.8	Kisii	44.7	Nakuru	24.2	Nakuru	39.3
40.	Kakamega	23.2	Embu	37.5	Uasin-Gishu	22.1	Migori	38.8
41.	Isiolo	22.2	Nyandarua	33.6	Meru	21.7	Nyandarua	38.3
42.	Kilifi	22.0	Kiambu	31.6	Kiambu	20.0	Mombasa	34.6
43.	Migori	22.0	Meru	30.6	Mombasa	18.3	Homa-Bay	33.3
44.	Siaya	18.4	Nairobi City	28.3	Kirinyaga	17.0	Kisumu	32.2
45.	Kisii	15.4	Mombasa	26.8	Kakamega	16.0	Nairobi City	32.2
46.	Nairobi City	13.2	Nyeri	16.0	Vihiga	13.5	Kiambu	31.7
47.	Bungoma	7.6	Kirinyaga	12.6	Nairobi City	12.1	Nyeri	28.8

Source: CRA Recommendations on the Criteria for Sharing Revenue among Counties for Financial Years 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. (November 2014)

WORLD BANK RANKING OF COUNTIES BY GDP (In US Dollars, value of USD in 2005)

Table 4: World Bank Ranking of Counties By GDP (In US Dollars, Value of USD in 2005)

Ranking	County	Secondary and tertiary-sector GDP (2005 USD)	Agricultural GDP (2005 USD)	Total GDP (2005 USD)	GDP per capita (2005 USD) (Lowest to Highest)
1.	Mandera	$16,404,162.00	$257,529,013.00	$273,933,175.00	$267.00
2.	Bomet	$18,828,734.00	$232,821,568.00	$251,650,302.00	$282.00
3.	Elgeyo Marakwet	$11,140,672.00	$97,107,173.00	$108,247,845.00	$293.00
4.	Samburu	$9,945,126.00	$56,791,752.00	$66,736,878.00	$298.00

5.	West Pokot	$13,083,570.00	$144,059,533.00	$157,143,103.00	$307.00
6.	Migori	$102,335,441.00	$185,642,389.00	$287,977,829.00	$314.00
7.	Turkana	$45,955,610.00	$224,882,867.00	$270,838,477.00	$317.00
8.	Busia	$46,377,729.00	$190,576,644.00	$236,954,373.00	$319.00
9.	Baringo	$27,427,881.00	$151,420,763.00	$178,848,644.00	$322.00
10.	Homa Bay	$59,084,498.00	$253,101,425.00	$312,185,923.00	$324.00
11.	Nyamira	$36,823,500.00	$128,328,644.00	$165,152,144.00	$339.00
12.	Siaya	$56,230,908.00	$230,399,192.00	$286,630,100.00	$340.00
13.	Trans Nzoia	$86,281,073.00	$199,643,621.00	$285,924,694.00	$349.00
14.	Bungoma	$157,006,404.00	$329,921,079.00	$486,927,483.00	$354.00
15.	Narok	$63,916,566.00	$242,889,313.00	$306,805,878.00	$361.00
16.	Nandi	$76,783,764.00	$199,443,468.00	$276,227,232.00	$367.00
17.	Wajir	$70,353,845.00	$173,206,520.00	$243,560,366.00	$368.00
18.	Kitui	$110,200,855.00	$267,525,033.00	$377,725,888.00	$373.00
19.	Kisii	$181,490,633.00	$304,012,407.00	$485,503,041.00	$384.00
20.	Isiolo	$32,050,749.00	$24,803,077.00	$56,853,826.00	$397.00
21.	Marsabit	$46,890,540.00	$69,626,700.00	$116,517,240.00	$400.00
22.	Nyandarua	$98,761,105.00	$148,888,961.00	$247,650,066.00	$415.00
23.	Makueni	$129,333,676.00	$239,151,073.00	$368,484,750.00	$417.00

24.	Kakamega	$306,855,344.00	$431,583,350.00	$738,438,694.00	$445.00
25.	Kericho	$156,812,096.00	$111,071,931.00	$267,884,027.00	$454.00
26.	Garissa	$140,715,702.00	$146,020,607.00	$286,736,309.00	$460.00
27.	Meru	$418,562,417.00	$429,436,529.00	$847,998,946.00	$533.00
28.	Vihiga	$194,845,744.00	$116,633,620.00	$311,479,363.00	$562.00
29.	Lamu	$33,868,834.00	$24,919,859.00	$58,788,692.00	$579.00
30.	Embu	$185,257,500.00	$132,809,566.00	$318,067,066.00	$616.00
31.	Kisumu	$464,139,515.00	$141,360,681.00	$605,500,197.00	$625.00
32.	Uasin Gishu	$406,744,065.00	$168,159,468.00	$574,903,533.00	$643.00
33.	Tana River	$115,633,298.00	$62,531,831.00	$178,165,129.00	$742.00
34.	Taita Taveta	$151,421,576.00	$67,545,780.00	$218,967,356.00	$769.00
35.	Tharaka Nithi	$71,734,556.00	$37,260,708.00	$108,995,263.00	$838.00
36.	Kirinyaga	$338,751,052.00	$136,291,254.00	$475,042,306.00	$900.00
37.	Kilifi	$756,605,989.00	$252,644,720.00	$1,009,250,708.00	$909.00
38.	Machakos	$841,387,188.00	$161,602,837.00	$1,002,990,025.00	$913.00
39.	Mombasa	$878,171,120.00	$-	$878,171,120.00	$935.00
40.	Nairobi	$3,391,699,448.00	$-	$3,391,699,448.00	$1,081.00
41.	Murang'a	$743,300,343.00	$228,927,620.00	$972,227,963.00	$1,090.00
42.	Laikipia	$397,313,865.00	$91,987,784.00	$489,301,649.00	$1,226.00

43.	Kwale	$750,694,562.00	$163,143,374.00	$913,837,936.00	$1,406.00
44.	Nakuru	$1,999,522,927.00	$266,145,722.00	$2,265,668,649.00	$1,413.00
45.	Kajiado	$884,204,321.00	$123,356,381.00	$1,007,560,702.00	$1,466.00
46.	Nyeri	$882,097,448.00	$160,595,020.00	$1,042,692,468.00	$1,503.00
47.	Kiambu	$2,786,314,569.00	$201,167,607.00	$2,987,482,176.00	$1,785.00
	Kenya	$18,793,360,520.00	$8,006,968,467.00	$26,800,328,986.00	$694.00

Source: World Bank (October 2015) Estimates based on night lights as a proxy for industrial and service sector development

EDUCATION

See figure 1.3 on page 12 of the Baringo county report to see the pictorial presentation.

Education

In Baringo County, 16 percent of residents have a secondary level of education or above. Baringo Central is the constituency with the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 27%. This is nine times Tiaty constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above. Baringo Central constituency is therefore 11 percentage points above the county average. Kapropita ward has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 34%. This is 34 percentage points above Silale ward, which has the lowest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above. Kapropita ward is 18 percentage points above the county average.

The proportion of Baringo County residents who only have a primary education stands at 48%. Baringo North constituency has the highest share of residents with a primary education only at 60%. This is four times Tiaty constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary education. Baringo North constituency is 12 percentage points above the county average. Lembus ward has the highest share of residents with primary education only at 64%. This is 32 times Silale ward, which has the lowest share of residents with primary education only. Lembus ward is 16 percentage points above the county average.

The share of Baringo County residents with no formal education is at 36%. Tiaty constituency has the highest share of residents with no formal education at 82%. This is five times the number in Baringo Central constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with no formal education. Tiaty constituency is 46 percentage points

Exploring Kenya's Inequality

above the county average. Silale ward has the highest percentage of residents with no formal education at 98%. This is seven times more than Kabartonjo ward, which has the lowest share of residents with no formal education. Silale ward is therefore 62 percentage points above the county average.

WATER

See figure 1.9 on page 16 of the Baringo county report to see the pictorial presentation.

Water

Improved sources of water comprise protected spring, protected well, borehole, piped into dwelling, piped and rainwater collection while unimproved sources include pond, dam, lake, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected well, jabia, water vendor and others.

In Baringo County, 24% of residents use improved sources of water, while the rest rely on unimproved sources. There is no significant gender differential as 24% of male headed households and 23% of female headed households use improved sources.

Eldama Ravine constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 46%. This is four times Tiaty constituency, which has the lowest share of improved water source usage. Eldama Ravine constituency is 22 percentage points above the county average of residents using improved sources of water. Ravine ward has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 84%. This is 83 percentage points more than Silale ward, which has the lowest share of households using improved sources of water, and 60 percentage points above the county average of residents using improved sources of water.

SANITATION

See figure 1. 10 on page 17 of the Baringo county report to see the pictorial presentation.

Sanitation

In Baringo County, 39% of residents use improved sanitation facilities, while the rest use unimproved sanitation facilities. The use of improved sanitation is slightly higher in male headed households at 40% compared with female headed households at 38%.
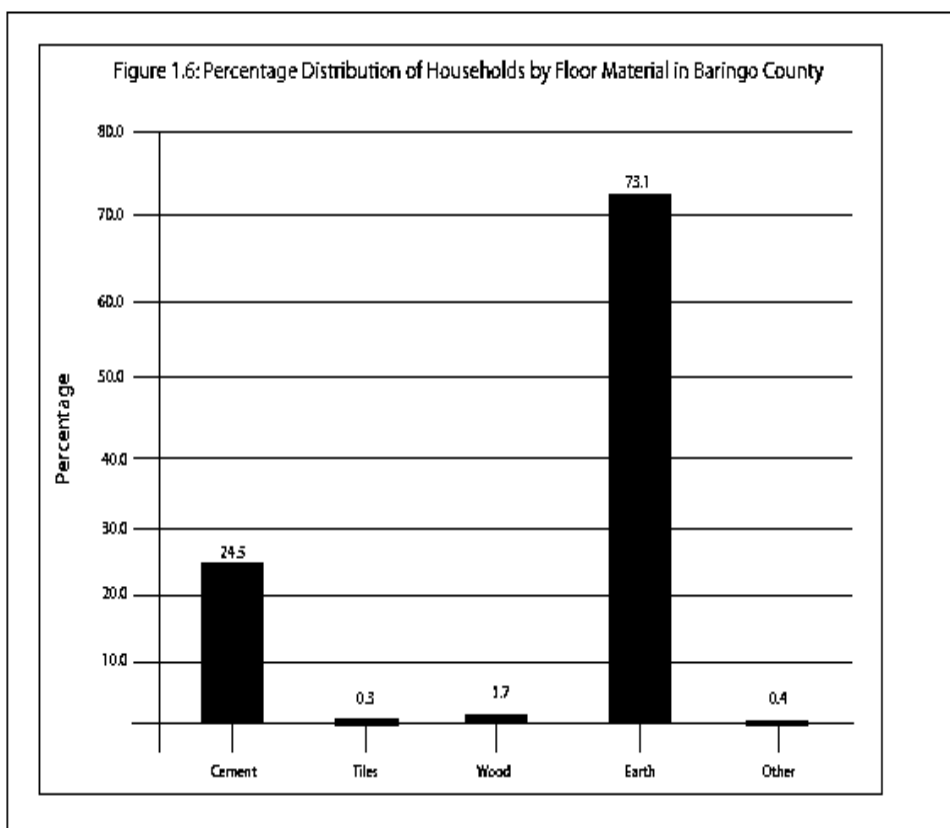
Baringo Central constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation facilities at 69%. This is 17 times higher than Tiaty constituency, which has the lowest share of households using improved sanitation. Baringo Central constituency is 30 percentage points above the county average of households using improved sanitation facilities. Ravine ward has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation at 84%. This is 83 percentage points above Silale ward, which has the lowest share of households using improved sanitation. Ravine ward is 45 percentage points above the county average of households using improved sanitation facilities.

Housing

Flooring

Figure 1.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Floor Material in Baringo County
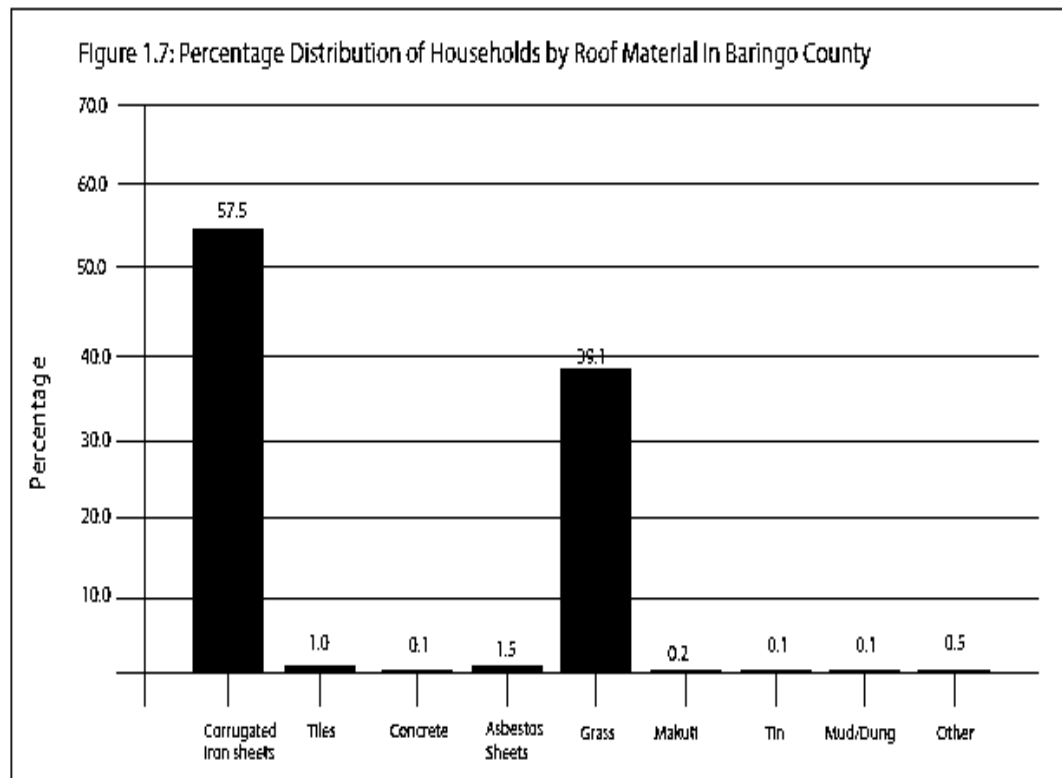

Figure 1.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Floor Material in Baringo County

I

n Baringo County, 25% of the residents have homes with cement floors, while 73% have earth floors. Less than 1% has tile floors and 2% have wood floors. Baringo Central constituency has the highest share of cement floors at 46%. This is 42 percentage points above Tiaty constituency, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Baringo Central constituency is 21 percentage points above the county average of people with cement floors. Kapropita ward has the highest share of cement floors at 63%. This is 63 percentage points above Silale ward, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Kapropita ward is 38 percentage points above the county average of homes with cement floors.

Roofing

Figure 1.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Roof Material in Baringo County

Figure 1.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Roof Material In Baringo County
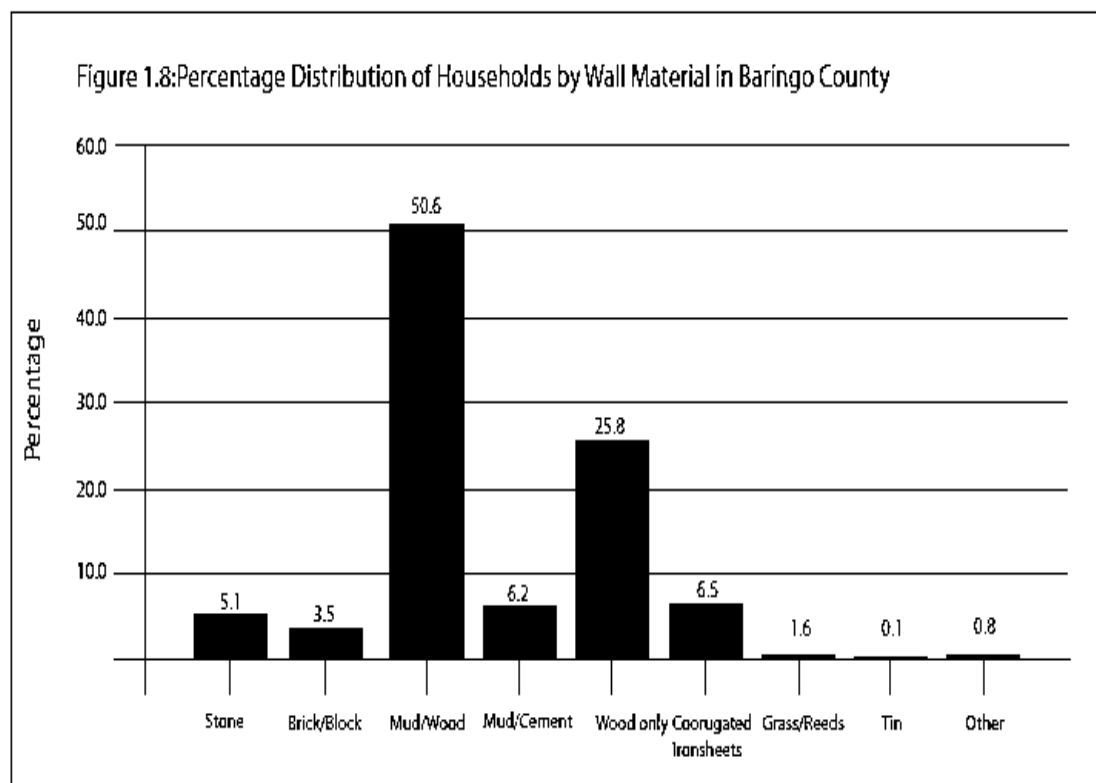
Baringo County has less than 1% of its residents homes constructed with concrete roofs, while 58% have corrugated iron sheet roofing. Grass thatch and makuti roofs constitute 39% of homes, and less than 1% of roofs are constructed using mud/dung.

Eldama Ravine constituency has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofing at 83%. This is 10 times Tiaty constituency, which has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Eldama Ravine constituency is 25 percentage points above the county average of homes with corrugated iron sheet roofs. Ravine ward has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 92%. It is thus 91 percentage points above Silale ward, which has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Ravine ward is 34 percentage points above the county average of homes with corrugated iron sheets roofs.

Tiaty constituency has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 92%. This is eight times the share of Eldama Ravine constituency, which has the lowest share of grass/makuti roofs. Tiaty constituency is 53 percentage points above the county average of grass/makuti roofing. All the roofing in Silale ward is of grass/makuti roofs, a share of 100%. This is 99 percentage points above Ravine ward, which has the lowest share. Silale ward is 60 percentage points above the county average of grass/makuti roofing.

Walls

Figure 1.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Wall Material in Baringo County

Figure 1.8:Percentage Distribution of Households by Wall Material in Baringo County

Baringo County has 9% of its homes built of either brick or stone walls. Some 57% of homes in the county have mud/wood or mud/cement walls. Walls made of wood comprise 26% of structures and corrugated iron sheet walls are 7%, grass/thatched walls are at 2% while 1% are made of tin or other materials.

Baringo Central and Eldama Ravine constituencies are equal in having the highest share of brick/stone walls at 15% each. This is five times Tiaty constituency, which has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Baringo Central and Eldama Ravine constituencies are 6 percentage points above the county average of housing constructed with brick/stone walls. Lembus/Perkerra ward has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 30%. This puts it 29 percentage points above Silale ward, which has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Lembus/Perkerra ward is 21 percentage points above the county average of housing constructed with brick/stone walls.
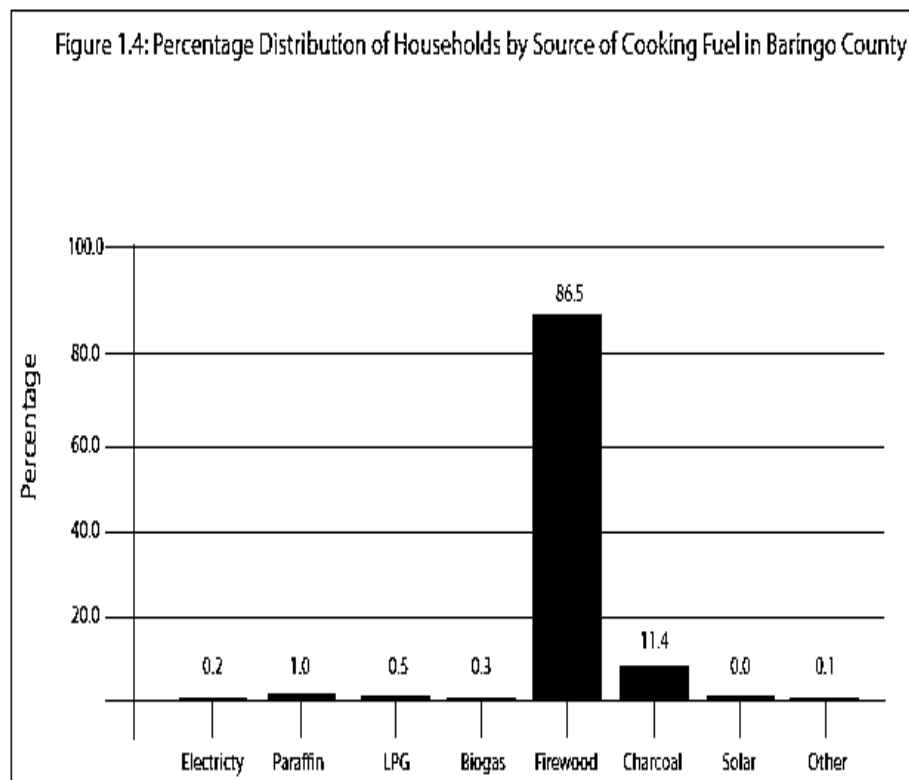
Mogotio constituency has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 77%. That puts it 35 percentage points above Eldama Ravine constituency, which has the lowest share of mud with wood/cement. Mogotio constituency is 20 percentage points above the county average of housing having mud with wood/cement walls. Churo/Amaya ward has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 97%. This is almost four times the share of Mumberes/Maji Mazuri ward, which has the lowest share of mud with wood/cement walls. Churo/Amaya ward is 40 percentage points above the county average of housing having mud with wood/cement walls.

COOKING FUEL/ENERGY

Energy

Cooking Fuel

Figure 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Cooking Fuel in Baringo County

Figure 1.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Cooking Fuel in Baringo County

Only 9% of residents in Baringo County use electricity as their main source of lighting. A further 39% use lanterns, and 20% use tin lamps, while 28% use fuel wood. In terms of gender, electricity use is almost equal with 10% of male headed households using it as compared with 9% of female headed households.

Baringo Central constituency has the highest level of electricity use at 24%. This is 23 percentage points above Tiaty constituency, which has the lowest level of electricity use. Baringo Central constituency is 15 percentage points above the county average. Kapropita ward has the highest level of electricity use at 42%. Kapropita is therefore 42 percentage points above Silale, Tangulbei/Korossi and Churo/Amaya wards that have the lowest levels of electricity use. Kapropita ward is 33 percentage points above the county average.
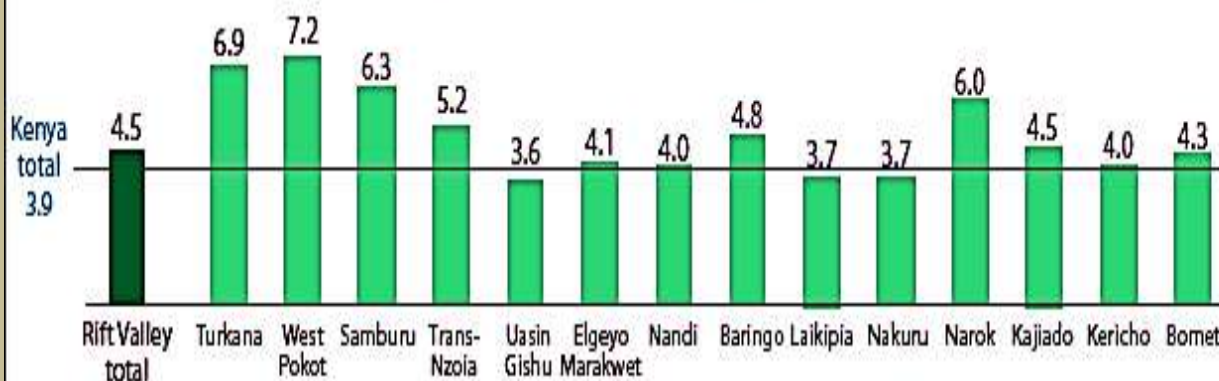
2014 KENYA DHS
Demographic and Health Survey

BARINGO

	Baringo	Kenya total
Fertility and Family Planning		
Total fertility rate (number of children per woman)	4.8	3.9
Current use of *any* method of family planning (% of currently married women age 15-49)	41	58
Current use of any modern method of family planning (% of currently married women age 15-49)	33	53
Maternal and Child Health		
Maternity care		
Pregnant women who received antenatal care from a skilled provider[1] (%)	93	96
Pregnant women who received 4+ ANC visits (%)	55	58
Births assisted by a skilled provider[1] (%)	54	62
Births delivered in a health facility (%)	54	61
Child vaccination		
Children 12–23 months fully vaccinated[2] (%)	63	68

Nutrition

Children under 5 years who are stunted (moderate or severe) (%)	30	26
Children under 5 years who are wasted (moderate or severe) (%)	7	4
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	20	11
Children under 5 years who are overweight or obese (%)	2	4

Malaria Prevention and Treatment

Households with at least one insecticide-treated net[3] (ITN) (%)	60	59
Households with at least one ITN for every 2 persons in the household (universal coverage) (%)	33	34
Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the night before the survey (%)	49	54
Pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey (%)	44	51
Pregnant women who received 3+ doses of SP/Fansidar to prevent malaria during pregnancy, at least one dose was received during an ANC visit (IPTp) (%)	7	10
Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey	23	24
Among children under age 5 with fever, percentage who took any ACT	23	23

HIV/AIDS-related Knowledge

Women 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner (%)	73	77
Men 15-49 who know that HIV can be prevented by using condoms and limiting sex to one uninfected partner (%)	90	85
Women 15-49 who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test (%)	52	53
Men 15-49 who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test (%)	44	46

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that data are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and have been suppressed. [1]Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, or midwife. [2]Fully vaccinated includes BCG, measles, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and pneumococcal. [3]An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment, or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 6 months.

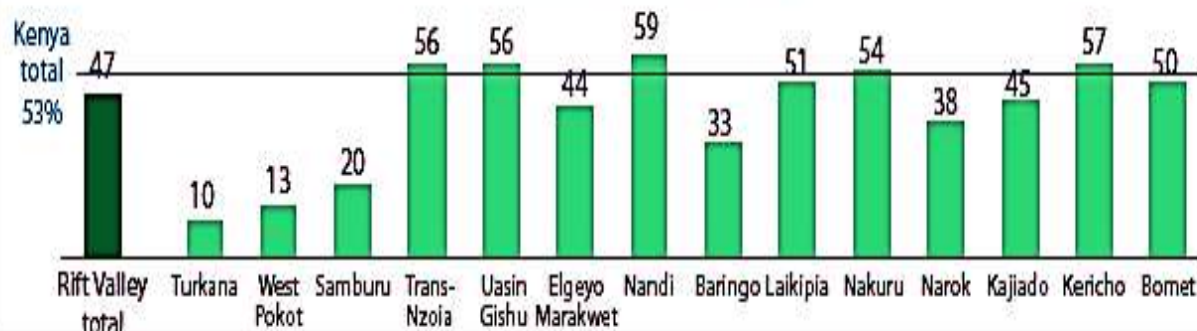# Rift Valley: Key Indicators from the 2014 KDHS

Total Fertility Rate
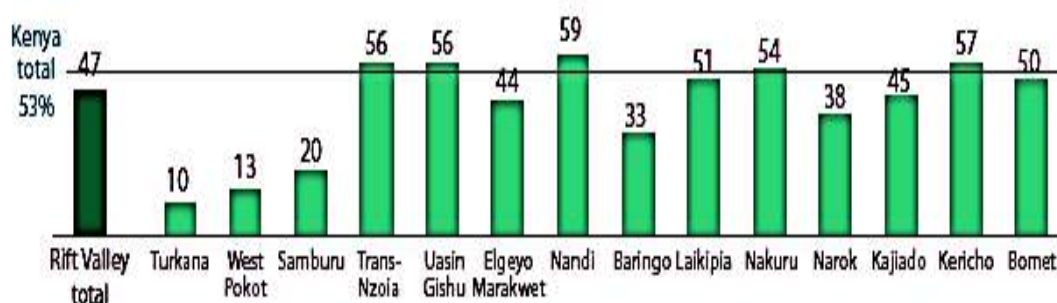### Average number of live births per woman age 15-49

Kenya total 3.9

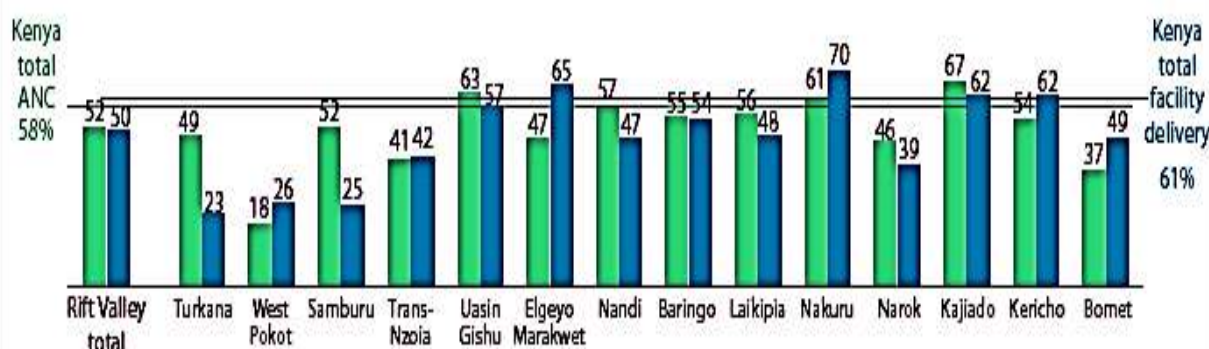| Rift Valley total	Turkana	West Pokot	Samburu	Trans-Nzoia	Uasin Gishu	Elgeyo Marakwet	Nandi	Baringo	Laikipia	Nakuru	Narok	Kajiado	Kericho	Bomet
4.5	6.9	7.2	6.3	5.2	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.8	3.7	3.7	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.3

Use of Modern Methods of Family Planning
Percent of currently married women using a modern method of contraception

Kenya total 53%

Rift Valley total	Turkana	West Pokot	Samburu	Trans-Nzoia	Uasin Gishu	Elgeyo Marakwet	Nandi	Baringo	Laikipia	Nakuru	Narok	Kajiado	Kericho	Bomet
47	10	13	20	56	56	44	59	33	51	54	38	45	57	50

Use of Modern Methods of Family Planning

Percent of currently married women using a modern method of contraception

Kenya total 53%

	Rift Valley total	Turkana	West Pokot	Samburu	Trans-Nzoia	Uasin Gishu	Elgeyo Marakwet	Nandi	Baringo	Laikipia	Nakuru	Narok	Kajiado	Kericho	Bomet
	47	10	13	20	56	56	44	59	33	51	54	38	45	57	50

ANC and Place of Delivery

■ ANC: 4+ visits - Among women with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey, percent with 4+ ANC visits for their last live birth

■ Delivery in a health facility - Percentage of live births delivered in a health facility

Kenya total ANC 58%

Kenya total facility delivery 61%

	Rift Valley total	Turkana	West Pokot	Samburu	Trans-Nzoia	Uasin Gishu	Elgeyo Marakwet	Nandi	Baringo	Laikipia	Nakuru	Narok	Kajiado	Kericho	Bomet
ANC 4+	52	49	18	52	41	63	65	57	55	56	61	46	67	54	37
Delivery	50	23	26	25	42	57	47	47	54	48	70	39	62	62	49

The 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (2014 KDHS) was implemented by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics from May 2014 to October 2014 in partnership with the Ministry of Health, the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), and the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI). Funding for the KDHS was provided by the Government of Kenya with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), the World Bank, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the German Development Bank (KfW), the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Micronutrient Initiative (MI). ICF International provided technical assistance as well as funding to the project through The DHS Program, a US-AID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Republic of Kenya

Additional information about the 2014 KDHS may be obtained from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), P.O. Box 30266-00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya; telephone (Nairobi): 3317586/8, 3317612/22, 3317623, 3317651; fax: 3315977; e-mail: directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke, info@knbs.or.ke; website: www.knbs.or.ke.

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you Informed

Note: 'ANC' stands for Antenatal Care.

TASK 1.6 ■REFLECTING ON YOUR COUNTY'S PLAN   45 MINUTES

TASK OBJECTIVE

❖ **ENHANCING ABILITY TO READ AND UNDERSTAND COUNTY ANNUAL PLANS, AND BEGINNING TO THINK ABOUT MOVING FROM A PLAN TO A BUDGET**

RESOURCES NEEDED

✓ **The Baringo (and/or any other) County Annual Development plan 2015/16 and 2015/16 (Annex of key Documents)**

TASK EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Ensure you have the relevant (Baringo) ADP.
2. In plenary as directed by the facilitator answer Q1-Q4 of the task below.
3. In groups of two to three answer Q5-Q8 below.
4. In plenary present your answers.

Note: Focus on the Health Department in answering the questions. Review the background and overview (page 2), chapter 3 of the Baringo ADP, beginning on page 45 of the Baringo county ADP for the FY 2015/16. Also, look at chapter 4, beginning on page 65. The Baringo ADP is available on the county's website it is also in the Annex of Key Documents.

TASK 1.6
(QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

1. **Does the ADP identify priorities within the sectors?**

2. **Does the ADP identify programmes within the sector?**

3. **Does the ADP provide information on significant capital developments, including: Cost?**

   Status (Ongoing, new, etc.)?

4. **Does the ADP identify a timeframe for implementation of projects or programmes together with the cost implication?**

5. **Does the ADP indicate where the projects were derived from?**

6. **Does the ADP provide performance targets for programmes or projects and/or indicators of success or impact?**

7. **Does the ADP provide information that can be used to inform the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper and the annual budget? What information?**

8. What additional information do you need to inform the next stages in the budget cycle that are not provided in the ADP?

TASK 1.7 ▪ INTERLUDE: AN APPLICATION: EMBU STORY

15 MINUTES

TASK OBJECTIVE
❖ IMPROVING ON COUNTY BUDGET REPORTING AND ADVOCACY KEEPING IN MIND THE IMPORTANCE OF COUNTY PRIORITY SETTING AND PLANNING

RESOURCES NEEDED
✓ The Embu Story

TASK EXPLANATORY NOTES
1. Read through the Embu article below
2. Identify gaps/weaknesses of the article.
3. If you are journalists, rewrite the same story by filling in the gaps/weaknesses identified,
4. If you work with CSOs answer the questions below.

TASK 1.7

Embu Story

Embu County faulted on priorities

Members of the Embu county Assembly have faulted the area county government for investing hugely in projects that do not have instant impact to the residents.
In a debate at the county assembly on Thursday, Muminji ward representative Newton Kariuki said the county government has invested heavily on non-priority areas such as the Embu stadium leaving out others that can positively help residents.

Kariuki said the Sh50 million used to renovate the stadium should instead have been used to provide water and address food shortage in Mbeere region.

"Our mothers and wives have to travel long distances in search for water. Some wake up even before 4am and this has become a perennial problem. The county government should have prioritized the provision of water to residents instead of the stadium," said Kariuki.

The MCA asked the county government to move with speed to address the possible famine that is likely to hit Mbeere residents due to crop failure after the area was hit by a rain failure in last planting season.

He was supported by Kiambere ward representative Martin Mwangi who asked the county government to tour the area to establish the effect of crop failure and have measures in place to provide food to the residents.

The stadium has since attracted interest from local premier league teams who want to use its home stadium during the coming league season.

However, addressing the press at the stadium on Friday, area Chief Officer, Sports and Youth Empowerment Raymond Kinyua said the stadium will have long term benefits to residents.

Kinyua said two teams participating in the local premier league had already expressed interest to use the stadium as their home turf.

"The Kenya Commercial Bank, Talanta Africa and Thika united football teams have all expressed interest but we will settle on one when the field is ready," said Kinyua.

For Journalist
What are the gaps/ weaknesses/ key issues that should emerge?
Rewrite the story filling the gaps identified
Answer:

For CSOs:
What advocacy agenda could you pursue, if any, based on a story like this?
What additional analysis or information would you need?
Answer:

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ❖ COUNTY PLANNING BEGINS WITH IDENTIFYING COUNTY PRIORITIES: THE MOST IMPORTANT AREAS OF SPENDING WHEN LIMITED RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE.

- ❖ RELIABLE DATA ABOUT BOTH THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE AND DIFFERENCES AMONG SUB-COUNTIES AND WARDS SHOULD BE USED TO INFORM OUR PRIORITIES.

- ❖ BUDGETS SHOULD BE BASED ON ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS, WHICH SHOULD IN TURN BE BASED ON 5-YEAR COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS.

- ❖ COUNTY PLANS AND BUDGETS SHOULD BE ORGANIZED AROUND A SET OF CONSISTENT PROGRAMMES (ACTIVITIES ORIENTED TOWARD SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES).

- ❖ COUNTY PLANS SHOULD INCLUDE MEASURABLE INDICATORS, TARGETS AND COSTS FOR MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.